

Multilateral  
Evaluation  
Mechanism  
MEM

# Peru

## Evaluation of Progress in Drug Control

Organization of American States – **OAS**

Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission – **CICAD**

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1999  
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2000  
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Organización de los Estados Americanos – OEA  
Comisión Interamericana para el Control del Abuso de Drogas – CICAD

Organization of American States – OAS  
Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission – CICAD

Organização dos Estados Americanos – OEA  
Comissão Interamericana para o Controle do Abuso de Drogas – CICAD

Organisation des Etats Américains – OEA  
Commission Interaméricaine de Lutte Contre l'abus des Drogues – CICAD

## NATIONAL ANTI-DRUG STRATEGY

**P**eru has a National Anti-Drug Strategy, approved in 1994 by Presidential Decree covering three strategic areas: interdiction, alternative development, and rehabilitation and treatment of drug consumption. The Strategy incorporates the national program for alternative development, the national program of prevention and rehabilitation, as well as a communications strategy.

Its central coordinating authority, the Commission Against Drug Use (CONTRADROGAS), was established in 1996, to coordinate, consolidate, direct and evaluate at the national level the above-mentioned national strategy. Its governing body is chaired by the Health Minister and includes the other competent (stake holding) authorities at the ministerial level. It has an Executive Secretariat and is financed from the budget corresponding to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers.

Peru has ratified the United Nations Conventions of 1961 and 1988. It has acceded to the United Nations Convention of 1971. It has ratified the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption, the Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials and the Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters.

Its drug-related national laws and regulations as well as its specific legislation regarding crimes related to money laundering, chemical substances and firearms are in conformity with the 1961 and 1988 UN Conventions as well as with CICAD Model Regulations.

Peru maintains separate and unconnected collection of statistics and/or documents in the following areas: demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures and the societal impact of illicit drugs.

## Recommendation

1. **Develop and apply an integrated system for the collection, analysis and maintenance of statistics and documents.**

## DEMAND REDUCTION

Peru has implemented a wide array of demand reduction programs. Virtually all areas are covered, but further evaluation of these programs is required.

It has developed and implemented a National Demand Reduction Strategy, which embodies a joint effort of all the involved governmental entities. There is a national system of drug abuse prevention programs for school children, community leaders, street children, and out-of-school youth. There are no programs for prisoners or prison officers. There are both public and private "Drugs in the Workplace" programs.

Peru has adopted the UN Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction and its Plan of Action.

There are guidelines for the residential care component of drug treatment programs. There are drug treatment and rehabilitation programs, which include early detection and outreach, treatment, rehabilitation, social reintegration and after-care.

There is a wide range of professional specialized training available, which covers both treatment and prevention. A national household survey on drug prevention and use is legislatively mandated, and provides a regular indication of the current and changing situation in the country.

There is research on drug prevention and use, but no evaluation on prevention programs. The average age of first use for alcohol, tobacco, and illicit drugs is 17, while the first use of inhalants takes place at 14 years. The annual incidence of new drug users ranges from 0.1% for Cocaine HCl to 1.2% for tranquilizers. There are no evaluation studies taking place to evaluate treatment and rehabilitation programs and their modalities.

## Recommendations

1. **Develop and implement prevention programs to prisoners and prison officers.**
2. **Develop specialized programs for agents of the National Center of Criminological and Penitentiary, studies as well as training programs for prisoners.**
3. **Introduce ongoing evaluation studies to assess treatment and rehabilitation programs and their modalities.**

## SUPPLY REDUCTION

**A**t the end of the year 1999 there were 38,700 hectares of coca in Peru, with a potential production of 175 metric tons of cocaine. In 1999, a total of 15,101 hectares were eradicated manually, and 2,801 hectares were abandoned. As a result of the anti-drug policy, the total amount of coca cultivation has gone down by 66% over the last 4 years. However it is estimated that 30 % of the areas abandoned in the Apurimac River Valley were rehabilitated and new coca cultivation has started in the non-traditional regions of Manati River/ Santa Clotilde, San Pedro and Atun Quebrada.

It should be noted that 50 cocaine processing laboratories and 410 cocaine base paste laboratories were destroyed during 1999.

Peru has eradicated 5,700 hectares of cannabis and 175 indoor cultivation plants. Poppy crops have been identified in recent years. In 1999, 34,000 plants were destroyed and 66 kilos of latex were seized.

From its inception, the national alternative development program included concerted 100% reduction of illicit crops by 2007. As a result of this policy, from 1995 to 1998, there was a 46% drop in area cultivated in the targeted area. There are currently 7 projects underway in the Andean region, from which approximately 22,820 families benefit. Among lines of action are agricultural and environmental development, rural sanitation, social infrastructure, and road construction and rehabilitation.

In 1999, no pharmaceuticals were seized. Controlled chemical substance seizures for 1999 are indicated below:

Controlled Chemical Substances	Quantity Seized	Unit of Measure
Sulfuric acid	26,828.20	Liters
Acetone	29,891.89	Liters
Sodium carbonate	4,599.22	Kilos
Potassium permanganate	149,360.00	Kilos
Hydrochloric acid	8,823.93	Liters
Sodium hypochlorite	17,888.00	Liters
Calcium oxide	11,782.59	Kilos
Kerosene	23,742.46	Liters
Other	111,789.51	Kilos/Liters

The Ministry of Industry, Tourism, Integration, and International Trade Negotiations (MITINCI) controls the diversion of controlled chemical substances and the Medication, Medical Supplies and Drugs Bureau of the Ministry of Health controls the diversion of pharmaceuticals. These entities are responsible for estimating annual needs.

There is a system under the Ministry of Health for oversight and regulation of professions involved in the distribution and use of pharmaceuticals.

There is also a national information network for controlled substances coordinated by the Ministry of Industry, Tourism, Integration, and International Trade Negotiations (MITINCI). The MITINCI is the entity responsible for international information exchanges regarding chemical substances. The Ministry of Health is responsible for international information exchanges regarding pharmaceuticals.

There are laws and regulations in place for penal, civil, and administrative sanctions for the diversion of pharmaceuticals and controlled chemical substances. In 1999, 285 administrative sanctions were applied for the diversion of controlled chemical substances.

In 1999, Peru issued 39 pre-export notifications of international transactions of controlled chemical substances and responded to all 64 notifications received.

Although Peru is a drug producing country, its efforts to overcome this problem through eradication programs and alternative development are recognized. It also has an effective infrastructure for national and international exchanges of operational information; laws and regulations are in place for the application of sanctions for the diversion of controlled substances; and clearly defined entities for their control.

## Recommendation

1. Continue work in the strengthening of control mechanisms to monitor and assess areas of illicit crop cultivation and eradication programs.

## CONTROL MEASURES

**P**erú has law enforcement, judicial, and administrative agencies responsible for investigating, controlling, and eradicating illicit drug trafficking. Law enforcement agencies are: the Peruvian National Police and the Peruvian National Anti-Narcotics Bureau (DINANDRO). The Special Criminal Prosecutor has administrative responsibility for drug trafficking offenses and the Criminal Division of the Supreme Court of Justice is responsible for hearing drug trafficking cases.

The National Intelligence Service, through the Bureau of Drug Trafficking Intelligence, execute exchanges of operational information and collaboration among the various national authorities with competence in this area. The Department of International Criminal Intelligence (DICI) of the International Organization of Criminal Police and the Central National Office INTERPOL are responsible for international information exchanges and coordination, in keeping with international obligations in this area.

In the period evaluated, law enforcement agencies carried out 23,063 drug seizure operations. The following quantities of drugs were seized:

Type of Drug	Unit	Quantity (1999)
Opium	Kg	66.088
Opium poppy plants	Kg	63,703.058
Opium poppy seeds	Kg	193.739
Heroin	Kg	0.664
Coca leaf	Ha	15,102.61
Coca paste	Kg	7,281.827
Cocaine base	Kg	8,200.00
Cannabis plants	Kg	9,474.032
Cocaine hydrochloride	Kg	4,025.290

In 1999, there were 3,832 arrests, 3,756 prosecutions (98 % of arrests), and 1,258 convictions (33.5 % of prosecuted) for alleged drug trafficking offenses as shown below:

	Number	Rate per 100,000 Habitants	% of Arrests	% of Prosecuted
Arrests	3,832	15.2	-	-
Prosecuted	3,756	14.9	98.0	-
Convicted	1,258	5.0	32.8	33.5

Peru made 20 requests for international cooperation in connection with this offense, to which three replies were received.

Peru has criminalized the illicit manufacture, trafficking, importation and exportation of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials in its Penal Code in the Legislative Decree No. 635 of 1991, as amended by Legislative

Decree No. 898 of 1998. It also has mechanisms or administrative authorities responsible for the control thereof (DICSCAMEC), under Law No. 25.054 and Supreme Decree No. 019-71-IN. It also has in place provisions authorizing the seizure or freezing and forfeiture of these articles, through the Supreme Decree No. 007-98-IN and the Supreme Decree No.019-71-IN. Peru did not report the number of seizure operations for these materials, and did not provide data on quantities and types of firearms seized. It did not provide information on the origin of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials, or the routing used in their diversion.

In the period evaluated, Peru did not make requests for international cooperation to investigate and prosecute these offenses.

Peru has criminalized money - laundering. It has in place administrative controls and laws authorizing the seizure or freezing and forfeiture of these assets.

Peru does not have a central entity responsible for receiving, requesting, analyzing, and disseminating to the competent authorities information on financial transactions, and which enables it to effect information exchanges among national authorities and with other countries. However, it has laws requiring the disclosure of suspicious transactions and an agency responsible for managing proceeds seized in connection with drug trafficking. There were 43 arrests and prosecutions for money laundering offenses in 1999, from which 13 were convicted.

Neither judicial, administrative nor regulatory sanctions were applied to financial institutions or other responsible institutions, which failed to report suspicious transactions or other violations of money laundering control measures. Peru made four requests for international cooperation to investigate and prosecute money-laundering offenses in 1999, and received one reply.

## Recommendations

1. **Create a system that will enable availability of data on illicit activities relating to the movement of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. Also, to conduct a study on the seizures, origin and routing of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials.**
2. **Establish a central agency with the responsibility for receiving, requesting, analyzing and disseminating information relating to financial transactions and allows for the exchange of operational information.**

## HUMAN, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC COST OF DRUGS

**E**stimating the human, social and economic cost of the drug problem in all of its manifestations constitutes a complex process. This information is relevant to each country's understanding of the magnitude of the drug problem. This would enable each country to appreciate the direct and indirect cost in proportion to their Gross National Product or national annual budget. The country reports that it has a system in place to estimate the human, social, and economic costs of the drug problem. However, the estimates of these costs were not provided. Because many countries have difficulty in providing these estimates, CICAD is proposing a hemisphere-wide program involving training and technical assistance, which should assist the country in its effort in confronting the drug problem and fulfilling this indicator's requirements.

### Recommendation

1. Continue efforts to estimate the human, social and economic cost of the drug problem.



## SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

**C**ICAD recommends that Peru's anti-drug efforts be strengthened by addressing the following:

1. Develop and apply an integrated system for the collection, analysis and maintenance of statistics and documents.
2. Develop and implement prevention programs to prisoners and prison officers.
3. Develop specialized programs for agents of the National Center of Criminological and Penitentiary, studies as well as training programs for prisoners.
4. Introduce ongoing evaluation studies to assess treatment and rehabilitation programs and their modalities.
5. Continue work in the strengthening of control mechanisms to monitor and assess areas of illicit crop cultivation and eradication programs.
6. Create a system that will enable availability of data on illicit activities relating to the movement of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. Also, to conduct a study on the seizures, origin and routing of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials.
7. Establish a central agency with the responsibility for receiving, requesting, analyzing and disseminating information relating to financial transactions and allows for the exchange of operational information.
8. Continue efforts to estimate the human, social and economic cost of the drug problem.