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MULTILATERAL EVALUATION MECHANISM (MEM)

*Evaluation Report on Drug Policies:
Measures to Control and Counter the Illicit
Cultivation, Production, Trafficking, and
Distribution of Drugs, and to Address their
Causes and Consequences*

Chile

Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD)
Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SMS)

2022



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Evaluation Report on Drug Policies:

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EIGHTH EVALUATION ROUND

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OEA/Ser.L/XIV.2.72
CICAD/doc.2676/22

ISBN 978-0-8270-7572-6

PREFACE

The Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM), established by a mandate from the Second Summit of the Americas (Santiago, Chile - 1998), is a unique multilateral evaluation tool designed to measure the progress made and challenges faced by the member states of the Organization of American States (OAS) in implementing the Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs of the OAS Hemispheric Drug Strategy, currently in force.

The Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) of the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SMS) is the OAS specialized agency in charge of implementing this Mechanism.

The current MEM round is based on the objectives of the Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs 2021-2025 of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy 2020 and their respective priority actions. These documents take into account the recommendations of the outcome document of the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on the World Drug Problem (UNGASS 2016) and the United Nations 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development, as well as cross-cutting issues, such as the gender perspective and human rights, cultural context, and social inclusion approaches, among others.

Seven evaluation rounds have been completed from 1998 to 2019 and, during 2020, the MEM Intergovernmental Working Group (IWG), composed of member state delegates, agreed on a new methodology for the eighth round, consisting of annual thematic evaluations with the support of independent technical consultants, as follows: 2021 – Measures for Prevention, Treatment, and Recovery Support; 2022 – Measures to Control and Counter the Illicit Cultivation, Production, Trafficking, and Distribution of Drugs, and to Address their Causes and Consequences; 2023 – Institutional Strengthening; Research, Information, Monitoring, and Evaluation; International Cooperation; and 2024 – Comprehensive Evaluation based on updated information from all thematic areas.

MEM evaluations are carried out based on information provided by the member states' National Coordinating Entities (NCEs), which is analyzed by the MEM Governmental Expert Group (GEG), composed of experts designated by the countries, who do not participate in their own country's evaluation, thus ensuring the transparency and impartiality of the process. The GEG is always supported by the group of independent technical consultants and the MEM Unit. The eighth round represents a more rigorous evaluation process, in which countries are requested to provide valid means of verification to support the information submitted and ensure compliance of each priority action.

Specifically, the GEG's work for the thematic assessment for the area of "Measures to Control and Counter the Illicit Cultivation, Production, Trafficking, and Distribution of Drugs, and to Address their Causes and Consequences" was conducted during 2022, and covers the 2019 to 2022 period (unless otherwise specified). This work was adapted to the COVID-19 pandemic with

the use of technology and virtual tools, as well as taking it into consideration in the evaluation assessments.

Finally, it should be noted that one of the main purposes of MEM evaluation reports is to serve as a useful diagnostic tool to identify opportunities for improvement in drug policies and strategies, both at the national and regional levels.

OBJECTIVE
1

DEVELOP AND/OR STRENGTHEN NATIONAL- AND REGIONAL-LEVEL INTERDICTION CAPACITY, AS WELL AS THE CAPACITY TO REDUCE THE ILLICIT CULTIVATION, PRODUCTION, TRAFFICKING, AND DISTRIBUTION OF PLANT-BASED AND SYNTHETIC DRUGS THROUGH THE USE OF COMPREHENSIVE AND BALANCED PROGRAMS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REALITIES OF EACH COUNTRY'S DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS.

Priority Action 1.1: Develop or strengthen intelligence and interdiction capabilities to detect, investigate, and dismantle laboratories or facilities used in the illicit manufacture of drugs.

Chile participates in ongoing training programs, taught by the International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) in San Salvador, to detect, investigate, and dismantle laboratories or facilities used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, for personnel involved in interdiction operations.

The country has protocols and operating procedures to detect, investigate, and dismantle clandestine laboratories or facilities for the illicit processing or manufacture of drugs, which provide adequate safety and health measures for personnel involved in the dismantling of the laboratories or facilities, and include actions that minimize damage to the environment and optimize the management of chemical and hazardous waste.

Priority Action 1.2: Implement policies that promote gender mainstreaming in agencies and organizations in charge of drug control.

Chile's Investigative Police is the drug control agency promoting gender mainstreaming.

Priority Action 1.3: Design, implement, and strengthen programs aimed at land, riverine, maritime, and aerial interdiction.

Chile has programs and strategies for land, riverine, maritime, and aerial drug interdiction through monitoring, inspections, or checkpoints.

Priority Action 1.4: Review and update, as appropriate, legal frameworks related to the use of specialized investigation tools and techniques.

Chile has Law N° 20.000, envisaging the use of specialized investigation tools and techniques to prevent and reduce illicit drug trafficking.

Priority Action 1.5: Review and/or update mechanisms countries use to monitor the evolution of drug trafficking and related crimes, for the purpose of identifying and responding to new trends and threats.

The country has updated diagnostic assessments and studies to identify new trends and threats in relation to drug trafficking and related crimes.

Priority Action 1.6: Define and implement coordinated actions between national and regional entities to dismantle organized criminal groups involved in drug trafficking and related crimes.

Chile implements actions to identify organized criminal groups involved in illicit drug trafficking and related crimes. In this sense, the Chilean Public Prosecutors' Office, through specialized prosecutors, works in a focused manner through the Criminal Analysis and Investigative Foci System (SACFI), to strengthen criminal prosecution, through the incorporation of analytical and investigative strategies on criminal markets or other criminal structures (system created in 2015) by Article 37 bis of the Constitutional Organic Law of the Public Prosecutors' Office No 19.640. In addition, the Public Prosecutors' Office issues investigation orders for the analysis of maritime cargo.

At the same time, the identification, processing, and gathering of information on the criminal structures are fed into the Investigative Police of Chile's (PDI) institutional databases and converted into inputs shared in accordance with the current regulatory framework.

The country implements interagency collaboration and cooperation mechanisms to conduct coordinated actions to dismantle organized criminal groups involved in illicit drug trafficking and related crimes, through the Advisory Council for Coordination and Action Unit for the Prevention and Control of Organized Crime (SACFI), and through the Specialized Unit on Illicit Drug Trafficking of the Prosecutor General's Office, which coordinates with the police and other institutions in charge of supply control.

Chile has participated in joint operations and investigations with other countries aimed at dismantling organized criminal groups involved in drug trafficking and related crimes, through the investigative technique of supervised and controlled delivery of drugs, described in Article 23 of Law ^{No.} 20.000. Likewise, the undercover agent or informant technique is used, as contemplated in Article 25 of the same Law.

In this sense, cases of illicit drug trafficking were investigated in coordination with INTERPOL; official joint operations were conducted with foreign police, formalized with international assistance from the Public Prosecutors' Office; and joint work was carried out with prosecutors' offices in neighboring countries (DIRECTEMAR).

Priority Action 1.7: Enhance the capacity of national and regional forensic laboratories or similar investigation entities to analyze and identify chemical substances, precursors, pharmaceutical products, and synthetic drugs, including new psychoactive substances (NPS) and facilitate information sharing with global repositories and across governmental counterparts.

Chile has the Institute of Public Health of Chile, which is responsible for, and has the capacity to, analyze chemical substances, precursors, and pharmaceutical products, as well as synthetic drugs, including new psychoactive substances (NPS).

The National Service for the Prevention and Rehabilitation of Drug and Alcohol Use (SENDA) and the Prosecutor General's Office of Chile provide continuous in-house training for personnel involved in the analysis of chemicals, precursors, pharmaceuticals, and synthetic drugs, including NPS.

Chile has mechanisms to facilitate and share information at the national level across relevant governmental counterparts, as well as with global repositories on chemical substances, precursors, pharmaceutical products, and synthetic drugs, including NPS. In this sense, the Early Warning System (EWS) for Drugs and the Task Force for the Control of Precursors and Essential Chemical Substances develop technical inputs at the national level.

Priority Action 1.8: Enhance the capacity of relevant drug control and financial regulatory competent authorities to identify and address new challenges related to synthetic drugs and their precursors and pharmaceutical products being illicitly sold online and shipped through land, riverine, maritime, and aerial means.

Chile uses the undercover agent investigative technique to investigate and dismantle illicit drug trafficking through the Internet. This technique is contemplated in Article 25 of Law No. 20,000, authorized by the Public Prosecutors' Office, and practiced by the Police. Example: traffickers using the GRINDR Internet network have been convicted.

Priority Action 1.9: Enhance coordination with private sector entities to prevent diversion of chemical substances and precursors and deny criminals access to the materials, platforms, and services of the licit supply chain, which are exploited by criminal organizations for the illicit manufacture, sale, and trafficking of drugs.

Chile maintains partnerships and information exchange mechanisms with private sector entities to prevent access to materials and services that are exploited for illicit drug trafficking purposes, through the cooperation agreement for the adoption of extraordinary measures for the surveillance of certain chemical precursors and information provided by shipping companies collected by DIRECTEMAR.

The country uses tools and resources of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) to strengthen cooperation with the private sector to prevent the diversion of chemical substances. These resources and tools are used as a basis for outreach to private enterprise, inspections or visits, and the development of cooperation mechanisms.

Priority Action 1.10: Enhance capacities for forfeiture, seizure, and management of assets, tools, or products related to illicit drug markets.

Chile has national authorities with an adequate budget, human, and material resources for the forfeiture, seizure, and management of goods, instruments, or products related to illicit drug markets. In this sense, each institution has an assigned budget, in accordance with the tasks assigned to it.

Relevant personnel do not receive continuous training in the forfeiture, seizure, or management of goods, instruments, or products related to illicit drug markets.

OBJECTIVE

2

STRENGTHEN NATIONAL MEASURES TO ADDRESS THE CHALLENGES POSED BY NPS AND ILLICIT SYNTHETIC DRUGS, AND THE THREAT OF FENTANYL-RELATED SUBSTANCES, NON-MEDICAL SYNTHETIC OPIOIDS, AND ILLICIT AMPHETAMINE DERIVATIVES.

Priority Action 2.1: Establish and/or strengthen early warning systems (EWS) at the national level to promote collaboration and the exchange of information with other existing regional or international systems.

Chile has an early warning system (EWS) to identify and track new psychoactive substances (NPS), illicit synthetic drugs, and the threat of substances related to fentanyl, non-medical synthetic opioids, illicit amphetamine derivatives, as well as other substances that are under international control. This information is shared with other regional or global systems through the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Early Warning System, via the website set up for this purpose. An annual report is also prepared and shared on the Chilean EWS and the Early Warning System for the Americas (SATA-OAS) website.

Priority Action 2.2: Improve domestic capabilities to detect and analyze NPS by making resources and tools available for those responsible in this area.

Chile improves its capacity to detect and analyze NPS through updated equipment. In this sense, a new drug analysis laboratory was inaugurated in November 2021.

Priority Action 2.3: Design and implement, when appropriate, national regulatory tools to address the challenges posed by NPS and national controls on emerging illicit synthetic drugs and their precursor chemicals

Chile has Law No. 20,000 on drug and its enabling regulations to identify and address the challenges posed by NPS and emerging illicit synthetic drugs. New substances to be controlled at the national level are included on an annual basis in Regulation No. 867.

Priority Action 2.4: Promote participation in the Incident Communication System of the ION Project (IONICS) to facilitate real-time communication of incidents involving suspicious shipments of, trafficking in, or illicit manufacture or production of NPS, including fentanyl-related substances and other non-medical synthetic opioids and amphetamine derivatives.

Chile takes part in the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) International Operations on New Psychoactive Substances (ION) project. The Investigative Police of Chile (PDI) functions as the focal point.

Priority Action 2.5: Develop innovative regulatory approaches, such as generic controls, analogue legislation, and temporary or emergency controls, to enhance national controls on synthetic opioids for non-medical use, and NPS, particularly when scheduling fentanyl-related substances by class.

Chile has the enabling regulations to Law No. 20.000, which function as analogous legislation for controlling synthetic opioids for non-medical use and NPS.

OBJECTIVE

3

STRENGTHEN OR DEVELOP LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS FOR THE EFFECTIVE MONITORING AND CONTROL OF ESSENTIAL CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES AND PRECURSORS TO PREVENT DIVERSION OF THESE SUBSTANCES TO THE MANUFACTURING OF ILLICIT DRUGS AND COUNTER THEIR TRAFFICKING, INCLUDING PERIODICALLY UPDATING NATIONAL LISTS OF CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES.

Priority Action 3.1: Promote interagency coordination with industry to prevent diversion of controlled chemical substances.

Chile has the Unit of Controlled Chemical Substances of the Undersecretariat of the Interior as the competent national authority that produces guidelines, codes of conduct, and other instruments to inform industry and users in general about controlled chemical substances.

The country has developed the following instruments and mechanisms to inform industry and users in general about applicable controls and forms of cooperation that help prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances:

- Supreme Decree No.1.358
- Department of Controlled Chemical Substances website
- Monthly training courses for users of the registry and others operating in the chemical substances market.

Chile has an up-to-date record of all individuals and enterprises handling controlled chemical substances.

The country's competent authorities conduct regular inspections and audits of the establishments run by individuals and enterprises authorized to handle controlled chemical substances, as indicated in the following table:

Name of the competent authority	Does it perform regular inspections and audits?	Is it responsible for monitoring domestic trade?	Does it take CICAD's model regulations into account?
Controlled Chemical Substances Unit, Undersecretariat of the Interior.	Throughout the year	No	Yes

Priority Action 3.2: Conduct analyses, including through existing mechanisms of information exchange, on substances, their analogues, and precursors, which pose a threat to public health in member states, to identify substances for expedited international control.

Chile conducts analyses that include the exchange of information using mechanisms already

available internationally regarding substances, their analogues, and precursors that pose a threat to public health. In this sense, Chile uses the Precursors Incident Communication System (PICS), the PEN Online information system of pre-export notifications, and the International Operations Project on New Psychoactive Substances (ION) of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB).

Priority Action 3.3: Strengthen the existing international control system to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances, pharmaceutical products, and precursors used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, as well as interdiction to counter the trafficking of chemical substances.

Chile has enacted Law No. 20.000, and Supreme Decree No. 1.358, which incorporates the control measures referred to in Article 12, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the 1988 United Nations Convention to prevent diversion of controlled chemical substances towards illicit activities.

Priority Action 3.4: Strengthen or develop appropriate domestic controls over precursors including measures to control the international trade in precursor chemicals and other controlled chemical substances, consistent with the framework established in the United Nations Drug Conventions and law enforcement measures.

Chile has incorporated the following control measures contained in Article 12, paragraph 8 of the 1988 United Nations Convention in its legislation:

Control measures	Yes	No
Control [CHECK] all persons and companies engaged in the manufacture or distribution of controlled chemical substances	X	
Control, under license, the establishment and premises where the aforementioned manufacture or distribution is carried out	X	
Require licensees to obtain authorization for the manufacture or distribution of controlled chemical substances		X
Prevent the accumulation by manufacturers and distributors of quantities of such substances in excess of those required for the normal conduct of business and prevailing market conditions		X

The country has incorporated the following control measures contained in Article 12, paragraph 9 of the 1988 United Nations Convention in its legislation:

Control measures	Yes	No
A system for monitoring international trade in controlled chemical substances to facilitate the detection of suspicious transactions	X	
The surveillance system should be implemented in close cooperation with manufacturers, importers, exporters, wholesalers, and retailers, who should report suspicious orders and transactions to the competent authorities	X	

Order the seizure of any controlled substance if there is sufficient evidence that it is to be used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances	X	
Notify, as soon as possible, the competent authorities and services if there are reasons to presume that that the import, export, or transit of a substance is intended for the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances, providing, in particular, information on the means of payment and any other essential elements on which this presumption is based	X	
Require imports and exports to be properly labeled and documented. Commercial documents such as invoices, cargo manifests, customs, transport, and other documents relating to the shipment should contain the names of the substances being imported or exported, the quantity imported or exported and the name and address of the importer, exporter, and where possible, the consignee. These documents must be kept for at least two years and may be inspected by the competent authorities [CHECK IF ENGLISH ALREADY EXISTS FOR ALL OF THE ABOVE MEASURES]	X	

Chile requests the information contained in Article 12, paragraph 10 of the 1988 United Nations Convention.

Priority Action 3.5: Promote participation in the Pre-Export Notification (PEN) Online system and Precursor Incident Communication System (PICS) to facilitate information exchange on controlled chemical substances.

Chile uses the INCB's PEN Online and PICS systems for controlled chemical substances.

Priority Action 3.6: Train relevant drug investigation, control, and interdiction personnel and researchers on the identification and handling of precursors and other controlled chemical substances used in the illicit manufacture of drugs.

Chile receives the following training for drug control personnel on the identification and handling of controlled chemical substances:

Training programs	Institution in charge (national or foreign)
Training in the handling of dangerous substances	Chile's Investigative Police (PDI)

Priority Action 3.7: Allocate resources to acquire necessary equipment and supplies for the preliminary identification of substances, and the protective equipment required by personnel in charge of these tasks.

In Chile there are no budgetary mechanisms that ensure the allocation of resources to acquire the equipment and supplies needed for the preliminary identification of substances and the protective equipment required by the personnel in charge of those tasks.

Priority Action 3.8: Use, as appropriate, CICAD’s Model Regulations for the control of Chemical Substances Used in the Illicit Production of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (2019) in the formulation of national chemical control regulations.

Chile does not use the CICAD Model Regulations for the Control of Chemical Substances used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

OBJECTIVE

4

ENSURE ADEQUATE AVAILABILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF SUBSTANCES SUBJECT TO INTERNATIONAL CONTROL FOR MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES, WHILE ALSO PREVENTING THEIR DIVERSION TOWARDS ILLICIT ACTIVITIES, IN ACCORDANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL CONVENTIONS.

Priority Action 4.1: Streamline, in accordance with national legislation and international obligations, the process for issuing authorizations for national production, and to import and export controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes.

Chile has special processes for issuing authorizations for the import and export of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes. The average time it takes to issue an import or export authorization is shown in the following table:

Type of product	Average time taken to issue export licenses	Average time taken to issue export licenses
Narcotic or psychotropic raw materials for the manufacture of medicines	30 days	30 days
Medications containing narcotic or psychotropic drugs	30 days	30 days
Analytical patterns classified as narcotic or psychotropic	30 days	30 days
Medication classified as narcotic or psychotropic for the personal use of travelers entering or leaving the country	30 days	30 days

The country has an updated registry of persons or companies importing and exporting controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes.

Priority Action 4.2: Adopt measures, in accordance with national laws, to train competent authorities and health professionals on ensuring access to substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes

Chile participates in training activities of the Global Program for the Rapid Interdiction of Hazardous Substances (GRIDS) and INCB Learning, which are offered by the programs of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) for competent national authorities and health professionals on proper access to substances subject to international control solely for medical and scientific purposes.

Priority Action 4.3: Improve access to controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes by addressing existing barriers, including those related to laws, regulations, and measures to promote access and build capacity for health care systems.

Chile has the following regulatory framework governing the acquisition of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes:

- Narcotics Regulations
- Psychotropic Regulations
- Format Resolution for Prescription Checks and Withheld Medical Prescriptions
- A website describing the whole logistics chain for narcotics and psychotropic substances with instructions and official forms.

OBJECTIVE

5

ADOPT OR STRENGTHEN CONTROL MEASURES TO PREVENT DIVERSION OF CONTROLLED PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS CONTAINING NARCOTIC DRUGS AND/OR PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES, AND THOSE CONTAINING PRECURSOR SUBSTANCES USED IN THE PRODUCTION OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES

Priority Action 5.1: Strengthen or implement control measures on pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or controlled psychoactive substances, to prevent their diversion for non-medical purposes, abuse, and trafficking.

Chile has an updated register of individuals and corporations handling pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or psychotropic substances.

For precursor substances, the following data are registered: Name of the company, Legal Representatives and Partners, Stores/Warehouses, Activities Carried Out, and Inventories of Controlled Substances.

For narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, the following data are registered: Unique Tax Number (RUT), Company Name, Legal Representative, Address, Technical Expert in charge.

The country grants licenses to manufacturers and distributors of pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or psychotropic substances.

Chile conducts regular inspections and audits of the establishments of individuals and corporations authorized to handle pharmaceutical products containing precursors, narcotics, or psychotropic substances. The Institute of Public Health of the Ministry of Health and the Controlled Chemical Substances Unit of the Undersecretariat of the Interior are responsible for oversight of the above-mentioned pharmaceutical products.

Priority Action 5.2: Update existing and other regulations and control measures to prevent diversion of pharmaceutical products containing narcotic drugs and/or psychotropic substances.

Chile has the following penalties for infringements or violations by individuals or corporations that handle pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or psychotropic substances:

Type of penalty	Year of the most recent update
Criminal	2005
Civil	2021
Administrative	2021

Priority Action 5.3: Strengthen national capacity and regional cooperation to prevent trade in and diversion of materials and equipment for illicit production or manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including pill presses and encapsulating equipment.

Chile does not offer periodic training programs for personnel in charge of preventing the trade and diversion of materials and equipment for the illicit production or manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

The country shares information on the diversion of materials and equipment for the illicit production or manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances with the Incident Reporting System of the International Operations Project on New Psychoactive Substances (IONICS).

Priority Action 5.4: Promote the incorporation of competent national authorities in the International Import and Export Authorization System (I2ES) of the International Narcotics Control Board, a secure online platform, ready to issue, upload, and expeditiously exchange import and export authorizations of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical use, between countries.

Chile does not use the International Import and Export Authorization System (I2ES) of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB). However, it does have alternative mechanisms in place that are ready to expeditiously issue, upload, and exchange import and export authorizations for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical use between countries. In this sense, import and export licenses are issued through an electronic system using Advanced Electronic Signature (AES) that is not connected to the I2ES system, but can, at the request of the partner country, automatically remit information to an email address.

The country received training in the I2ES system of the INCB.

OBJECTIVE

6

STRENGTHEN OR DEVELOP SPECIFIC OPERATIONAL AND INTELLIGENCE GATHERING AND SHARING MECHANISMS TO DETECT METHODS USED BY CRIMINAL ORGANIZATIONS, INCLUDING THE EXPLOITATION OF LAND, RIVERINE, MARITIME, AND AERIAL ROUTES.

Priority Action 6.1: Train law enforcement agencies involved in counternarcotics investigations in special investigative techniques and in intelligence gathering, analysis, and operations, as well as in the use of existing information sharing and intelligence systems.

Chile implements periodic training programs for personnel in charge of drug investigations in specialized investigative techniques and intelligence gathering, analysis, and operations. In this sense, every year the Academy of the Office of the Attorney General develops training plans for public prosecutors, in accordance with the Regulation for Training and Improvement for Prosecutors and Officials in the Public Prosecutors' Office on special criminal investigation techniques and technical tools for gathering and analyzing information from open and semi-closed sources, or, where applicable, closed sources (with judicial permission). Under in-house rules, these training programs are also conducted by the police.

Priority Action 6.2: Enhance the capabilities of law enforcement agencies that investigate and counter drug trafficking and the crimes that facilitate and are associated with trafficking, such as corruption and money laundering, through ongoing training of the involved personnel.

Chile conducts periodical training programs and activities to strength and capabilities to investigate and counter crimes associated with illicit drug trafficking, such as corruption and money laundering. In this sense, every year the Academy of the Office of the Attorney General develops training plans for public prosecutors, in accordance with the Regulation for Training and Improvement for Prosecutors and Officials in the Public Prosecutors' Office, in special criminal investigation techniques and technical tools for gathering and analyzing information from open and semi-closed sources, or, where applicable, closed sources (with judicial permission). Under in-house rules, these training programs are also conducted by the police.

Priority Action 6.3: Strengthen cooperation and the exchange of information among the domestic, regional, and international law enforcement agencies to carry out operations and investigations to counter drug trafficking and related crimes.

Chile has the Police Automation System (AUPOL) of the Carabineros de Chile and the Anti-drugs Statistics System (SISDRO) of the O.S.7 Anti-drugs Department for the collection and exchange of intelligence information at the national, regional, and international levels to detect routes and methods used by criminal drug trafficking organizations.

The O.S.7 Anti-drugs Department deploys 19 O.S.7 sections as units specializing in investigations

to counter drug-trafficking in Chile. That makes it one of the main components for gathering information live from anti-drug investigators. That information is gathered, processed, and analyzed to produce legal instruments, such as a police report (the Carabineros de Chile AUPOL system) based on the findings of anti-drug investigations, to which other analytical procedures are then applied in SISDRO administered by the O.S.7 Anti-drugs Department and its Anti-drugs Intelligence Unit. This system makes it possible to generate reports that produces intelligence, which can be used to counter drug trafficking at the national, regional, and international levels. This information system contains all of the data used in operations to counter drug trafficking, so that, through a systematization and correct implementation of the intelligence analysis techniques, the detection of routes and methods primarily used by criminal organizations for drug trafficking may be derived. Thanks to it, investigative decision-making for operations to counter drug trafficking can be based on more accurate assessments.

In short, two key Carabineros de Chile computerized information systems are interconnected. The first is the AUPOL System, where police reports are channeled through all of the anti-drug procedures. The AUPOL System data is then further processed and fed into SISDRO used to produce Carabineros de Chile and O.S.7 Anti-drugs Department intelligence to counter drug-trafficking

Priority Action 6.4: Promote and strengthen the exchange of information and intelligence on matters of drug interdiction and effective border control measures to prevent drug trafficking by land, river, sea, and air.

Chile has the following tools that promote and strengthen cooperation and the exchange of information and intelligence among national law enforcement agencies responsible for drug interdiction and effective border control:

- Carabineros de Chile Policies for the strengthening and cooperation of information and intelligence sharing regarding drug-trafficking and border control.
- Drug Analysis and Operations and Criminal Investigation Centers (CAODI).
- Courses specializing in drugs and narcotics.

Priority Action 6.5: Improve the information systems on drug trafficking and related crimes, including alerts on changing behavior patterns and modus operandi of criminal drug trafficking organizations.

Chile has a national information system on drug trafficking and related crimes, including alerts on shifts in the behavior and modus operandi of criminal organizations. The institutions providing information for this system, administered by the Chilean Observatory on Drug-trafficking, as a dependency of the Public Prosecutors' Office, are Carabineros de Chile, the Investigative Police, the Chilean Navy (DIRECTEMAR), the National Customs Service, the Undersecretariat of the interior (Controlled Chemical Substances Unit), and Chile's Institute of Public Health. The

Observatory produces a quantitative and qualitative report on the state of drug-trafficking in Chile, new developments, and drug trafficking-related crimes.

OBJECTIVE
7

ESTABLISH, UPDATE, OR REINFORCE, AS APPROPRIATE, THE LEGISLATIVE AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS IN THE AREAS OF PREVENTION, DETECTION, INVESTIGATION, PROSECUTION, AND CONTROL OF MONEY LAUNDERING DERIVED FROM DRUG TRAFFICKING, SUCH AS THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FINANCIAL ACTION TASK FORCE (FATF).

Priority Action 7.1: Strengthen implementation of the legal, regulatory, and operational frameworks in the areas of prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution, and control of money laundering associated with drug trafficking.

Chile has a regulatory framework for countering money-laundering derived from illicit drug trafficking, in the form of Law 19.913, containing the latest amendments enacted in 2021.

Priority Action 7.2: Develop and implement specialized ongoing training in areas of prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution, and control of money laundering derived from drug trafficking, consistent with known and emerging risks.

Chile has periodic training programs run by the Financial Analysis Unit (UAF) for officials and those in vulnerable sectors on prevention, detection, investigation, and prosecution of money laundering derived from drug trafficking:

Priority Action 7.3: Enhance investigations by competent authorities into drug trafficking cases linked to money laundering and illicit use of assets.

Chile has in place protocols that enable the authorities to conduct financial and asset investigations parallel to drug trafficking investigations. Accordingly, Official Letter N° 77-2019 makes them mandatory for all public prosecutors.

Priority Action 7.4: Strengthen interagency coordination and cooperation in relation to the development of national anti-money laundering strategies, including through coordinating committees and task forces.

Chile has the Agreement between the UAF and the Public Prosecutors' Office of November 15, 2011, and other agreements with public and private entities facilitating interagency coordination and corporation for the prevention and control of money-laundering.

Priority Action 7.5: Strengthen the exchange of financial intelligence as related to money laundering, including through the standardization of information systems.

Chile has the UAF as its financial intelligence unit.

The country has the Criminal Analysis and Investigative Foci System (SACFI) in the Public Prosecutors' Office, which is geared to analyzing cases involving the investigation and prosecution of the crime of money laundering derived from illicit drug trafficking.

Priority Action 7.6: Identify and analyze money laundering threats to mitigate risks through public policies that strengthen the regime for preventing and countering money laundering, in accordance with applicable international instruments.

Chile has a National Risk Assessment for Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing, sectoral risk assessments, typology studies and warning signs, and a sectoral risk matrix for supervision with a risk-based approach, among other mechanisms, which allow for the analysis of money laundering risks, in accordance with Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendations.

Priority Action 7.7: Strengthen partnerships with the financial industries to identify and investigate illicit transactions and money laundering operations related to the proceeds of drug trafficking activities.

Through the UAF, Chile has established partnerships with financial industries to identify and investigate illicit transactions and money laundering operations derived from activities related to illicit drug trafficking.

OBJECTIVE**8**

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN AGENCIES FOR THE ADMINISTRATION AND DISPOSITION OF SEIZED AND/OR FORFEITED ASSETS IN CASES OF DRUG TRAFFICKING, MONEY LAUNDERING, AND OTHER RELATED CRIMES, IN LINE WITH APPLICABLE INTERNATIONAL LAW, AND IN LINE WITH RELEVANT STANDARDS, SUCH AS THE FATF RECOMMENDATIONS AND THE RECOMMENDATIONS ON PREVENTIVE FREEZING OF ASSETS.

Priority Action 8.1: Establish and/or strengthen, as appropriate, national entities responsible for the administration and disposition of assets seized and/or forfeited in cases of drug trafficking, money laundering, and other related crimes.

Priority Action 8.2: Establish specialized agencies and appropriate mechanisms for the transparent administration of seized and forfeited assets, in accordance with national laws and international standards.

Chile does not have a competent authority designated for the administration of seized and forfeited assets.

The country does not have regulations to enhance accountability and transparency in the administration of seized and forfeited assets.

Priority Action 8.3: Develop and implement specialized, ongoing training programs for law enforcement officials charged with the administration and disposition of seized and forfeited assets.

Chile does not participate in specialized, periodic training programs for the management and disposition of seized and forfeited assets.

Priority Action 8.4: In accordance with each country's constitutional principles, apply legislative and regulatory measures to facilitate the seizure, forfeiture and management of assets, instruments, or products of illicit drug-related activities.

Chile has legislation, procedures, and specific measures, in accordance with international conventions and treaties, to facilitate the seizure, forfeiture, and management of assets and instruments derived from drug trafficking and other related crimes.

OBJECTIVE

9

DESIGN, IMPLEMENT, AND STRENGTHEN COMPREHENSIVE AND BALANCED NATIONAL PROGRAMS TO REDUCE THE ILLICIT CULTIVATION, PRODUCTION, AND MANUFACTURE OF DRUGS THROUGH THE ADOPTION OF EFFECTIVE MEASURES, SUCH AS COMPREHENSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT, ENHANCED LAW ENFORCEMENT COOPERATION, AND OTHER APPROPRIATE POLICIES AND PROGRAMS, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE PARTICULAR NEEDS OF SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS OF EACH COUNTRY, RESPECTING HUMAN RIGHTS.

Priority Action 9.1: Design, implement, and update national policies and programs to prevent and decrease illicit cultivation, production, and manufacture of drugs.

Chile, through the Chilean Investigative Police, has formulated the Cannabis Plan and implemented Antinarcotics Ground Controls (CTA) to prevent and decrease the illicit cultivation, production and manufacture of drugs. Within the framework of the Cannabis Plan, anti-narcotics intelligence analysis and georeferencing are carried out to establish overflight and tracking zones, and areas of illicit Cannabis plantation and cultivation are identified, with the support of helicopter pilots specialized in crop detection. The CTAs are a territorial and focused police deployment, carried out on routes frequently used for the transport of drugs; and rely on current criminal analysis and investigations to identify the people involved and establish travel schedules, routes and means of public or private transportation.

Priority Action 9.2: Establish budgetary mechanisms to ensure sufficient and consistent allocation of resources to counternarcotics programs.

Chile allocates budget resources to finance anti-drug programs, through the Budget Law for the Public Sector, and the special budget lines of the Secure Border Plan.

Priority Action 9.3: Promote supply reduction measures that take into account licit traditional uses, whenever there is historical evidence of such uses, as well as environmental protection.

Chile does not take traditional licit uses into account in the design and implementation of policies and programs to reduce the illicit supply of drugs.

The country does not include environmental protection measures in policies and programs to reduce the illicit supply of drugs.

Priority Action 9.4: Strengthen interagency cooperation to provide a comprehensive response against the illicit production of drugs, including collaboration among the public and private sectors and the international community.

Chile has established the Strategic Coordinating Unit (UCE), an information fusion center where various public institutions share data and statistics, as well as interagency working and cooperation agreements between public and private institutions to comprehensively address illicit drug production.

Priority Action 9.5: Support supply reduction programs with crime prevention initiatives, in cooperation with civil society and other stakeholders, as appropriate, to address social and economic risk factors.

Chile supports the development of supply reduction programs with drug-related crime prevention initiatives that address social and economic risk factors, which include the participation from civil society and other social stakeholders, such as the Lazos System, which has four intervention components designed to provide comprehensive care to children and adolescents.

OBJECTIVE**10**

DESIGN, IMPLEMENT, OR STRENGTHEN LONG-TERM ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS, INCLUDING RURAL AND URBAN ALTERNATIVES, COMPREHENSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS, AND, AS APPROPRIATE, PREVENTIVE ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE POLICIES, LAWS, AND NEEDS OF EACH COUNTRY, AS APPROPRIATE, WHILE RESPECTING HUMAN RIGHTS.

Priority Action 10.1: Design and implement comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs, including preventive alternative development, as appropriate, while respecting human rights.

Chile has not designed or implemented comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs or preventive alternative programs as part of strategies to control and reduce illicit crops.

Priority Action 10.2: Exchange experiences and best practices in the design and implementation of comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs, including preventive alternative development, as appropriate.

Not applicable.

Priority Action 10.3: Promote and disseminate the results of comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs, and the benefits they provide to affected communities.

Not applicable.

Priority Action 10.4: Design and/or strengthen monitoring and evaluation systems for comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs aimed at reducing illicit crop cultivation and improving the well-being of communities, through the use of indicators that measure programs' effectiveness.

Not applicable.

Priority Action 10.5: Strengthen state presence in areas affected by or at risk of illicit drug cultivation, consistent with the circumstances of each member state.

Not applicable.

Priority Action 10.6: Promote, in accordance with national realities, the participation of local communities and relevant organizations in the development of comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs, taking into account their needs and capabilities.

Not applicable.

Priority Action 10.7: Promote partnerships and innovative cooperative initiatives with the private sector, civil society, and international financial institutions to spur investment and job creation in areas and communities affected by or at-risk of illicit drug cultivation and production, and share related practices, lessons learned, expertise, and skills.

Not applicable.

OBJECTIVE
11**DESIGN AND IMPLEMENT PLANS AND/OR PROGRAMS TO MITIGATE AND REDUCE THE IMPACT OF ILLICIT CROPS AND DRUG PRODUCTION ON THE ENVIRONMENT, IN COOPERATION WITH LOCAL COMMUNITIES AND NATIONAL POLICIES OF MEMBER STATES.**

Priority Action 11.1: Conduct research and studies on the environmental impact of illicit crop cultivation and illicit production of drugs.

Chile has not carried out, during the evaluation period (2019-2022), research or studies to determine the characteristics and extent of the environmental impact caused by the illicit cultivation of crops and illicit drug production.

Priority Action 11.2: Design and implement specific research-based plans to mitigate the environmental impact of illicit crop cultivation and drug production, with the participation of local communities.

Not applicable.

Priority Action 11.3: Promote and strengthen the use of environmental management tools, as appropriate.

Not applicable.

OBJECTIVE
12**ADDRESS THE EFFECTS OF SMALL-SCALE DRUG TRAFFICKING ON PUBLIC HEALTH, THE ECONOMY, SOCIAL COHESION, AND CITIZEN SECURITY.**

Priority Action 12.1: Develop and implement local approaches for controlling micro-trafficking and related crimes.

Priority Action 12.4: Encourage the development and implementation of comprehensive intervention strategies to counter local illicit distribution and sale of drugs.

Chile has developed and implemented approaches to control micro-trafficking and related crimes that take into account the effects on public health, the economy, social cohesion, and citizen security. In this sense, the country implements the Integrated Zoning Model for Counternarcotics and Money-laundering Operations (ZIAL).

Spurred by the operational need to identify criminal organizations associated with illicit drug trafficking and money laundering, so as to neutralize, control, and reduce that criminal activity, Carabineros de Chile and its Counternarcotics Department O.S.7 designed the ZIAL model.

The latter was developed within a framework of law enforcement by the police to dismantle the sale of drugs and the emergence of national and transnational criminal organizations and the money-laundering that came with them. This operational strategy was therefore devised to put an end to this national organized criminal activity, making money laundering the primary objective over other counternarcotics operational management indicators.

A broad as well as tailored perspective was adopted, targeting both illicit drug trafficking and money laundering, all using methods conducive to optimal prosecution of the crime, especially at the district level. That approach was necessarily combined with work to address the assets possessed by each criminal organization, given that effective dismantling of such organizations requires the seizure and subsequent forfeiture of the assets they use either to perform criminal activities or to invest and thereby obtain the capital they need to survive.

The main objective pursued by the ZIAL is to recover priority areas of the country used for the sale of drugs by criminal organizations exerting power over those areas by seizing and forfeiting the acid used to commit crimes so that they can then be used to benefit the community.

This model does not find itself limited to methodological, territorial, and socio-economic considerations. On the contrary, it reaches out, nationwide, to highly populated areas and districts, in which micro-trafficking of drugs has led to the emergence of money laundering. For that reason, the model is extensive and will impact a variety of spheres, such as public health (seizure of drugs), the economy (money-laundering and the seizure of assets illegally acquired as proceeds from the sale of drugs), social cohesion (recovery of public spaces and opportunities for promoting interaction and integration between communities and social organizations in areas hit by drug-trafficking), and citizen security (enhancing security for both primary social groups --

family and friends -- and secondary social groups -- educational establishments, sports clubs, and neighborhood councils).

Priority Action 12.2: Promote interagency exchange of information at the national level to better understand the scope and adverse effects of small-scale drug trafficking, including on health, society, the economy, and security.

Chile does not encourage the exchange of information on the effects of illicit drug trafficking in small quantities on the health, social, economic, or security sectors.

Priority Action 12.3: Promote programs and strategies to prevent the exploitation of at-risk populations by drug trafficking networks, at the national and international level.

Chile does not have programs to prevent the exploitation of vulnerable populations by illicit drug trafficking networks at the national and international levels.

EVALUATIVE SUMMARY

Objective 1

Develop and/or strengthen national- and regional-level interdiction capacity, as well as the capacity to reduce the illicit cultivation, production, trafficking, and distribution of plant-based and synthetic drugs through the use of comprehensive and balanced programs in accordance with the realities of each country's domestic legislation and respect for human rights.

CICAD notes with satisfaction that Chile participates in ongoing training programs to detect, investigate, and dismantle laboratories or facilities used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, for personnel involved in interdiction operations; it also observes that the country has protocols and operating procedures to detect, investigate, and dismantle clandestine laboratories or facilities for the illicit processing or manufacture of drugs, which provide adequate safety and health measures for personnel involved in the dismantling of the laboratories or facilities, and include actions that minimize damage to the environment and optimize the management of chemical and hazardous waste. Moreover, CICAD observes that the agencies in charge of drug control in Chile implement policies that promote gender mainstreaming. Additionally, CICAD notes that the country has programs and strategies aimed at land, riverine, maritime, and aerial interdiction, through monitoring, inspections, or checkpoints. Likewise, CICAD observes that Chile has a law providing for the use of specialized investigation tools and techniques to prevent and reduce drug trafficking. CICAD also notes that it has updated assessments and studies to identify new trends and threats on drug trafficking and related crimes. Moreover, CICAD observes with satisfaction that Chile implements actions to identify organized crime groups involved in drug trafficking and related crimes, carries out inter-institutional collaboration and cooperation mechanisms to coordinate activities aimed at dismantling organized crime groups involved in these crimes, and has participated in operations and investigations in cooperation with other countries aimed at dismantling these groups. Additionally, CICAD notes that the country has an agency that is responsible for, and capable of, analyzing chemical substances, precursors, pharmaceutical products, and synthetic drugs, including new psychoactive substances (NPS), and has ongoing training programs for personnel involved in the analysis of these substances. CICAD also observes that Chile has mechanisms to facilitate and share information at the national level across relevant governmental counterparts, as well as with global repositories on these substances. CICAD recognizes that the country has mechanisms to investigate and disrupt drug trafficking through the Internet. Likewise, CICAD observes that the country has partnerships and information exchange mechanisms with private sector entities to prevent access to materials and services exploited for illicit drug trafficking purposes and uses tools and resources of the INCB to strengthen cooperation with the private sector to prevent the diversion of chemicals. Moreover, CICAD notes that Chile has national authorities with the appropriate budget, human and material resources, as well as ongoing training for the forfeiture, seizure, and management of assets, tools, or products related to illicit drug markets; However, its competent personnel do not receive ongoing training for the forfeiture, seizure, or management of assets, tools, or products related to illicit drug markets.

Objective 2

Strengthen national measures to address the challenges posed by NPS and illicit synthetic drugs, and the threat of fentanyl-related substances, non-medical synthetic opioids, and illicit amphetamine derivatives.

CICAD observes with satisfaction that Chile has an early warning system (EWS) to identify and trace new psychoactive substances (NPS), illicit synthetic drugs, and the threat of fentanyl-related substances, non-medical synthetic opioids, illicit amphetamine derivatives, and other substances subject to international control. Moreover, CICAD notes that the country improves its capabilities to detect and analyze NPS through the use of updated equipment. Additionally, CICAD observes that Chile has a regulatory framework to identify and address the challenges posed by the onset of NPS and emerging synthetic drugs. Likewise, CICAD notes that the country participates the INCB's Project ION. Additionally, CICAD observes that Chile has analog innovative legislation for synthetic opioids for non-medical use and NPS.

Objective 3

Strengthen or develop legal and institutional frameworks for the effective monitoring and control of essential chemical substances and precursors to prevent diversion of these substances to the manufacturing of illicit drugs and counter its trafficking, including periodically updating national lists of controlled chemical substances.

CICAD notes with satisfaction that Chile has a competent national authority responsible for developing guides, codes of conduct, or other instruments to inform the industry and users in general of controlled chemical substances and has developed such instruments and mechanisms. CICAD also observes that the country has an updated register of all individuals and corporations handling controlled chemical substances and that competent authorities carry out regular inspections and audits of the establishments of individuals and corporations authorized to handle these substances. Moreover, CICAD notes that Chile carries out analyses that include the exchange of information through existing international mechanisms of substances, their analogs, and precursors, which pose a threat to public health. Additionally, CICAD observes that Chile has legislation incorporating the control measures in Article 12, Paragraphs 8 and 9 of the 1988 United Nations Convention to prevent diversion of controlled chemical substances towards illicit activities, which include two of the four control measures in paragraph 8, all of the control measures in paragraph 9, and requests for information set forth in Paragraph 10. Likewise, CICAD notes that the country uses the PEN Online system for pre-export notifications of controlled chemical substances, as well as the PICS system. Additionally, CICAD observes that Chile receives training for drug control personnel and for the identification and handling of controlled chemical substances. However, CICAD notes with concern that there are no budgetary mechanisms in the country to ensure allocation of resources to acquire necessary equipment or supplies for the preliminary identification of substances and the protective equipment required by personnel in charge of these tasks. CICAD also observes that Chile does not use the OAS/CICAD Model Regulations for the Control of Chemical Substances Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

Objective 4

Ensure adequate availability and accessibility of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes, while also preventing their diversion towards illicit activities, in accordance with international drug control conventions.

CICAD notes that Chile has special processes for issuing authorizations for the national production, import, and export of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes and as an updated register of individuals or companies importing and exporting these substances. Moreover, CICAD observes that the country participates in training and awareness activities for competent national authorities and health professionals on the proper access to substances subject to international control solely for medical and scientific purposes. [PA 4.3] CICAD also notes that the country has a regulatory framework to govern the acquisition of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes.

Objective 5

Adopt or strengthen control measures to prevent diversion of controlled pharmaceutical products containing narcotic drugs and/or psychotropic substances, and those containing precursor substances used in the production of controlled substances.

CICAD notes with satisfaction that Chile has an updated register of individuals and corporations handling pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or psychotropic substances, issues licenses to manufacturers and distributors authorizing the handling of these products, and carries out regular inspections and audits of the establishments of individuals and corporations authorized to handle them. CICAD observes that the country has the criminal, civil, and administrative penalties for infractions or violations by individuals or corporations that handle pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or psychotropic substances. On the other hand, CICAD notes that Chile does not offer periodic training programs for personnel responsible for preventing trade in and diversion of materials and equipment for illicit production or manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances; however, it shares information with other regional and global systems on the diversion of materials and equipment for illicit production or manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances on this matter. Additionally, CICAD observes that the country does not use the INCB's I2ES system; however, it has alternative mechanisms that are ready to issue, load, and exchange expeditiously import and export authorizations of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical use and has received training on the I2ES system.

Objective 6

Strengthen or develop specific operational and intelligence gathering and sharing mechanisms to detect methods used by criminal organizations, including the exploitation of land, riverine, maritime, and aerial routes.

CICAD notes with satisfaction that Chile implements periodic training programs for personnel

involved in drug investigations in specialized investigative techniques and intelligence collection, analysis, and operations. Moreover, CICAD observes that the country implements periodic training programs and other capacity-building activities to investigate and counter crimes associated with drug trafficking, such as corruption and money laundering. Additionally, CICAD notes that Chile has information gathering mechanisms to exchange intelligence information, at a domestic, regional, and international level, to detect routes and methods used by drug trafficking criminal organizations. CICAD also observes that the country has tools that promote and strengthen cooperation and the exchange of information and intelligence among domestic law enforcement agencies responsible for drug interdiction and effective border control. Moreover, CICAD notes that Chile has a national information system on drug trafficking and related crimes, including alerts on changing behaviors and modus operandi of criminal organizations.

Objective 7

Establish, update, or reinforce, as appropriate, the legislative and institutional frameworks in the areas of prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution, and control of money laundering derived from drug trafficking, such as the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF).

CICAD notes with satisfaction that Chile has a legislative framework to counter money laundering derived from drug trafficking. Additionally, CICAD observed that the country has periodic training programs for officials and those in vulnerable sectors on prevention, detection, investigation, and prosecution of money laundering derived from drug trafficking. Moreover, CICAD notes that Chile has protocols that enable the authorities to conduct financial and asset investigations parallel to drug trafficking investigations. Additionally, CICAD observes that the country has mechanisms allowing for inter-agency coordination and cooperation in the area of preventing and controlling money laundering. CICAD recognizes that Chile has a financial intelligence unit and has an information system aimed at the investigation and prosecution of money laundering in analyzing cases deriving from drug trafficking. CICAD observes that the country has mechanisms for analyzing money laundering risks, in accordance with FATF recommendations. Moreover, CICAD notes that Chile has established partnerships with the financial industries to identify and investigate illicit transactions and money laundering operations related to the proceeds of drug trafficking activities.

Objective 8

Establish and/or strengthen agencies for the administration and disposition of seized and/or forfeited assets in cases of drug trafficking, money laundering, and other related crimes, in line with applicable international law, and in line with relevant standards, such as the FATF recommendations and the recommendations on preventive freezing of assets.

CICAD notes with concern that Chile does not have a designated competent authority responsible for the administration and disposition of seized and forfeited assets or regulations to facilitate

the accountability or transparency of the management of seized and forfeited assets. Additionally, CICAD observes that the country does not participate in specialized, periodic training programs for the management and disposition of seized and forfeited assets. However, CICAD recognizes that Chile has legislation, procedures, and specific measures, in accordance with international conventions and treaties, to facilitate the seizure, forfeiture, and management of assets and instruments derived from drug trafficking and other related crimes.

Objective 9

Design, implement, and strengthen comprehensive and balanced national programs to reduce the illicit cultivation, production and manufacture of drugs through the adoption of effective measures, such as comprehensive and sustainable alternative development, enhanced law enforcement cooperation, and other appropriate policies and programs, taking into account the particular needs of sub-national regions of each country, respecting human rights.

CICAD notes that Chile has designed and implemented a plan and controls to prevent and decrease illicit cultivation, production, and manufacture of drugs. Moreover, CICAD observes that the country has direct budgetary allocations towards financing counternarcotics programs. On the other hand, CICAD notes that Chile does not take into account the licit traditional use in designing and implementing policies and programs to reduce the illicit supply of drugs and or include environmental protection measures in these policies and programs. CICAD observes that the country has established mechanisms for interinstitutional cooperation between public and private institutions to provide a comprehensive response to the illicit production of drugs. Additionally, CICAD notes with satisfaction that Chile supports the development of supply reduction programs with drug-related crime prevention initiatives that address social and economic risk factors, which include the participation from civil society and other social stakeholders.

Objective 10

Design, implement or strengthen long-term alternative development programs, including rural and urban alternatives, comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs, and, as appropriate, preventive alternative development, in accordance with the policies, laws and needs of each country, as appropriate, while respecting human rights.

CICAD notes that Chile has not designed or implemented comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs or preventive alternative development as part of the strategies to control and reduce illicit crops, therefore, the priority actions of this objective are not applicable.

Objective 11

Design and implement plans and/or programs to mitigate and reduce the impact of illicit crops and drug production on the environment, in cooperation with local communities and national policies of member states.

CICAD notes that Chile has not carried out, during the evaluation period (2019-2022), research or studies to determine the characteristics and extent of the environmental impact caused by the illicit cultivation of crops and illicit drug production, therefore, the priority actions of this objective are not applicable.

Objective 12

Address the effects of small-scale drug trafficking on public health, the economy, social cohesion, and citizen security.

CICAD notes that Chile has developed and implemented approaches for controlling micro-trafficking and related crimes, that take into account effects on public health, the economy, social cohesion, and citizen security. However, CICAD observes that the country does not promote the interagency exchange of information on the effects of small-scale drug trafficking in the health, social, economic, or security sectors. Additionally, CICAD notes that Chile does not have programs or strategies that prevent the exploitation of at-risk populations affected by drug trafficking networks, at the national and international level.



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