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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*

Colombia

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

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Evaluation Report on Drug Policies:

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EIGHTH EVALUATION ROUND

2022

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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.

Colombia implements continuous training programs to detect, investigate, and dismantle laboratories or facilities dedicated to the illicit manufacture of drugs for personnel involved in interdiction operations. In this sense, the Escuela Antidrogas "Mayor Wilson Quintero Martinez" offers, inter alia, diplomas in: Strategic Intelligence and Anti-Drug Outlook; Anti-Drug Control in Ports, Airports, and Border-crossing Points; Civil Aviation Control; Anti-Drug Strategy against illicit reinvestment of capital; Terrorist Financing and Asset Forfeiture (*Extinción de dominio*); Anti-Drug Prevention Strategies, Control, and Inspection (*Fiscalización*) of Chemical Substances; Authorized Anti-Drug Economic Operator Leader (OAS); Analysis of information and behavior for the Detection of Illicit Activities; Strategic Analysis for the Control of Small-scale Drug Trafficking and its associated manifestations; Fundamentals of Geographic Information Systems and Spatial data, and a virtual course offering diplomas in: Basic Anti-Drug Training; Control of illicit drug production; Strengthening of comprehensive drug prevention skills; Strategies against drug trafficking in maritime and air terminals; Strategic analysis for the control of drug dealing and its associated manifestations; and Interdiction procedures for the Control of Illicit Drug Systems (IDS), thereby helping to provide basic knowledge of the global drug problem.

The country has protocols and procedures for the detection, investigation, and dismantling of clandestine laboratories or facilities dedicated to the processing or illicit manufacture of drugs, which include adequate safety and health measures for personnel involved in the dismantling of laboratories or facilities, as well as actions to minimize damage to the environment and optimize the management of chemical and toxic waste.

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

The Ministry of National Defense is the agency in charge of drug control in Colombia promoting gender mainstreaming.

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

Colombia 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.

Colombia has the following laws envisaging the use of specialized investigation tools and techniques to prevent and reduce illicit drug trafficking:

- Code of Criminal Procedure (Law 906/2004)
- Single Manual of the Judicial Police
- Law 30 of 1986
- Code of Criminal Procedure Law 906 of 2004
- Manuals and Regulations for each of the Forces

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.

Colombia has updated diagnoses 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.

Colombia undertakes actions to identify organized criminal groups involved in illicit drug trafficking and related crimes. According to the Strategic Guidelines (*Direcciónamiento Estratégico*) 2020-2024, one of the central objectives of the Attorney General's Office is to combat organized crime. In effect, the institution's approach consists of implementing a new management model and institutional presence in the regions, which allows the Public Prosecutor's Office to intervene in "Regional Crime Corridors" (geographical interdiction [*persecución geográfica del delito*]) and concentrate on the most lucrative activities for criminal organizations, such as drug trafficking, with a view to contributing to their dismantling. These activities lead to the identification of organized criminal groups involved in illicit drug trafficking and related crimes.

The country implements inter-agency collaboration and cooperation mechanisms to carry out coordinated actions to dismantle organized crime groups involved in illicit drug trafficking and related crimes. In this sense, the Strategic Guidelines of the Attorney General's Office 2020-2024, establishes on the ground and in the regions, three main axes: roaming (*itinerancia*), focused activities, and coordination. Drug trafficking has been prioritized as one of the organized criminal activities calling for more intense prosecution.

Coordination is one of the principles that govern the activities of the Attorney General's Office at

both the institutional and inter-agency level, as it facilitates a constant flow of information among various national authorities for analytical purposes and leads to the development of innovative conceptual tools, investigative methodologies, successful strategies, and robust operations to combat drug trafficking, which is envisaged as a complex system of lucrative networks involving national and transnational criminal coordination.

Some of the tools consist of joint projects and initiatives, planning of research and operational activities, joint working groups, and the undertaking of commitments accompanied by follow-up mechanisms.

In addition, the Ministry of National Defense reports the following mechanisms:

- Cooperation Instruments of the Colombian Government
- Interagency Technical Committee of the Integrated System for Monitoring Illicit Crops (SIMCI)

Colombia has participated in joint operations and investigations with other countries aimed at dismantling organized criminal groups involved in illicit drug trafficking and related crimes. In this sense, the public prosecutors affiliated to the Specialized Directorate against Drug Trafficking of the Attorney General's Office, constantly engages in international cooperation activities, which, inter alia, results in joint operations and investigations.

These may include two-way judicial assistantships (requests from Colombia to other countries and vice versa), formation of Joint Investigation Teams, as well as the use of special investigative techniques that may involve several countries such as analysis and infiltration of criminal organizations (Article 241/CPP), undercover agents (Article 242/CPP), undercover operations in virtual media (Article 242B), and controlled delivery (Article 243/CPP).

In addition, the Security Forces have operational agreements with their peers in different countries, such as Orion, Zeus, and Esmeralda.

On the other hand, the Ministry of National Defense mentions the following mechanisms:

- Air Bridge Denial (ABD) Program, United States-Colombia
- Current Operating Procedures (COP), Dominican Republic - Colombia
- Current Operating Procedures (COP), Guatemala - Colombia
- Current Operating Procedures (COP), Panama - Colombia
- Current Operating Procedures (COP), Honduras - Colombia
- Current Operating Procedures (COP), Ecuador - Colombia
- Current Operating Procedures (COP), Peru - Colombia
- Bi-national Air Defense Standards (NBDA), Brazil - Colombia
- Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), Mexico - Colombia
- Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), Belize - Colombia

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.

Colombia has the following institutions in charge of, and with the capacity to analyze, chemical substances, precursors, and pharmaceutical products, and synthetic drugs, including new psychoactive substances (NPS):

- Attorney General's Office - Technical and Investigation Corps - Departmental Chemistry Groups and Criminalistics Sections (8 laboratories)
- National Institute of Legal Medicine and Forensic Sciences - Narcotics and Forensic Toxicology Laboratories (15 laboratories)
- National Police of Colombia - Directorate of Criminal Investigation and Interpol - Forensic Chemistry Laboratories (2 Laboratories). Resolution 05839 of December 31, 2015, Article 57. Paragraph No. 5
- Colombian National Police - Anti-Narcotics Directorate - International Center for Strategic Research against Drug Trafficking - Anti-Drug Investigation Laboratory (1 Laboratory)

The country has continuous training programs for personnel involved in the analysis of chemical substances, precursors, and pharmaceutical products, including NPS. In this sense, within the framework of the Comprehensive Policy to Confront the Drug Problem "*Ruta Futuro*", the National Government identifies the need to strengthen the capacities of the authorities responsible for the administrative, forensic, and judicial control and interdiction of conduct related to the production and trafficking of drugs and of the chemical substances used in their manufacture. In this sense, refresher training courses are being conducted to improve institutional capabilities concerning issues related to the correct handling of chemical substances, precursors, pharmaceutical products, and synthetic drugs. The information provided lists the training activities envisaged in the Inter-administrative Agreement between the Ministry of Justice and Law and the Universidad of la Salle:

- Technical protocol for the use of RAMAN technology as a way to identify chemical substances in import operations
- Substances that are manufactured clandestinely in Colombia, indicating artisanal production methods used, the chemical substances used as raw materials, and a rough estimate of production efficiencies
- Characteristics of the market and the actors involved in the artisanal production of chemicals produced in Colombia
- Workshops on Chemical Substances controlled because of their frequent use in the illicit production of drugs in Colombia. November 24, 25, 29, and 30, 2021
- Agenda for the workshop on synthetic drugs and launching of the guide entitled "For the prosecution of criminal behavior related to synthetic drugs and new psychoactive substances"

- NPS." November 19 and 22, 2021

Colombia has mechanisms to facilitate and share information on the subject at the national level among government counterparts, as well as global repositories on chemical substances, precursors, pharmaceutical products, and synthetic drugs, including NPS. In this sense, the National Drug Observatory has financial, human, and technological capabilities and resources. This institution was created by Resolution 0006 of 2005, adopting the Colombian Drug Observatory (ODC) as a source of official information on drugs. The ODC website is used to exchange information related to the drug phenomenon in all its manifestations, including information on illicit crops, chemical substances, precursors, pharmaceutical products, emerging drugs, and synthetic drugs, including NPS.

With regard to NPS, the ODC website contains a repository where specific information on this issue is exchanged, including national and international information on the current status of NPS. On this site it is possible to access information related to NPS alerts in the territory and worldwide by consulting bulletins, alerts, studies, and specific information on NPS.

In addition, the Early Warning System (EWS), established by Resolution 001 of 2016, was designed as an information exchange mechanism to mitigate and reduce the impact of emerging drugs based on timely detection, risk assessment, and generation of reliable information for the authorities involved and the community as a whole. The EWS shares information with governmental institutions through its website and with international organizations such as Early Warning System for the Americas (SATA-OAS), Global Smart, and United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), where trends related to New Psychoactive Substances and Emerging Drugs in Colombia are updated.

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

Colombia has mechanisms in place to investigate and dismantle illicit drug trafficking through the Internet. In this sense, the Code of Criminal Procedure (Law 906/2004) contemplates special investigation techniques focused on combating cybercrime, such as the recovery of information resulting from the transmission of data through communication networks (Article 236/ CPP) and undercover operations in virtual communication media (Article 242B). Currently, the Specialized Directorate against Drug Trafficking has two prosecutors assigned to combating cybercrime who are currently receiving training.

On the other hand, the country has the Capacity Center for Cybersecurity of Colombia (C4) of the Police Cyber Center, which focuses on preventing behavior that may impair peaceful coexistence and citizen security from cyberspace by using cyber patrols, which consist of keyword searches

in different, publicly classified sources of information on the Internet, published without any restriction or privacy settings.

Additionally, the country has an Emerald Strategy in which a variety of agencies participate, including INTERPOL, EUROPOL, US Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), US National Command Authority (NCA) and the US Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

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.

Colombia has partnerships and information exchange mechanisms with private sector entities to prevent access to materials and services that are exploited for illicit drug trafficking purposes. In this sense, the Ministry of Justice and Law enters into Voluntary and Non-Binding Cooperation Agreements with companies that use controlled substances and chemicals.

Voluntary cooperation agreements are signed between the Ministry of Justice and Law and a trade association or a company for the exchange of information on unusual or suspicious activities related to the handling of controlled substances and chemicals, with a view to reducing the risk of their diversion to illegal drug production centers, thereby guaranteeing transparency measures and end-use controls.

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. In this sense, the document "Guidelines for the Voluntary Code of Practice for the chemical industry", issued by the INCB, is used as a reference and guide for the process of raising awareness among cooperating companies, the preparation of documents related to the agreements, and their follow-up.

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

Colombia has national authorities with an adequate budget, human, and material resources for the forfeiture, seizure, and administration of goods, instruments, or products related to illicit drug markets, in accordance with:

- The Code of Criminal Procedure (Law 906/2004), Title II, Chapter II (Articles 82 and subsequent) and Chapter III (Articles 92 and subsequent)
- Book of "Involvement of Goods in Colombian Criminal Procedure"
- Comprehensive Policy to Confront the Drug Problem: *Ruta Futuro*, Pillar 2

- *Ruta Futuro* Policy Action Plan

Relevant personnel receive continuous training in the forfeiture, seizure, and administration of goods, instruments, or products related to illicit drug markets. In this sense, the Directorate of Advanced Studies of the Attorney General's Office delivers a course entitled "Involvement of Goods in the Criminal Procedure".

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.

Colombia 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 Early Warning System for the Americas (SATA) of CICAD/OAS's Inter-American Observatory on Drugs and the Early Warning System (EWS) of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

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

Colombia is improving its capacity to detect and analyze NPS through the use of special investigation techniques, updated equipment, and the acquisition of new technologies. In this sense, the country has specialized investigation techniques that allow -- after meeting the special requirements and observing all the procedural guarantees -- administrators of justice (judges and prosecutors) to carry out investigations with the support of the Judicial Police. These techniques are described in the Colombian Code of Criminal Procedure (Law 600 of 2000) and involve:

- Mail retention
- Interception of communications
- Retrieval of information resulting from the transmission of data through communication networks
- Records of electronic equipment or storage devices
- Surveillance and monitoring of persons
- Surveillance of objects
- Acting as an undercover agent
- Controlled delivery
- Selective search in databases

The country also seeks to support research into synthetic drugs, emerging drugs, precursors, and chemical substances by updating equipment and acquiring new technology. In this sense, in 2021, portable RAMAN and infrared (FTIR) spectroscopy equipment was acquired for authorities in charge of field analysis of chemical substances.

In relation to laboratory equipment, in 2021, a Chemical Laboratory was created by the Counter-narcotics Directorate of the National Police, based on institutional efforts and with the support of the Fund for Rehabilitation, Social Investment, and the Fight against Organized Crime -FRISCO, to support the investigation of phenomena associated with synthetic drugs, emerging drugs, and chemical precursors. The equipment purchased was:

A UHPLC liquid chromatograph with Q-TOF mass detector, a gas chromatograph coupled to a single quadrupole mass detector, a gas chromatograph with a flame ionization detector, a UV - VIS spectrophotometer and an infrared -FTIR spectrophotometer.

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

Colombia has Resolution 0001 of January 15, 2016, of the National Narcotics Council as a regulatory framework to identify and address the challenges posed by NPS and emerging illicit synthetic drugs. This resolution creates the Early Warning System for Emerging Drugs and New Psychoactive Substances and stipulates that all public entities and State agencies that generate or possess information that triggers activation of the Early Warning System must report it to the Colombian Drug Observatory as expeditiously as possible, together with the supporting data and evidence they possess, in accordance with the instructions and protocols issued to that end.

The Early Warning System will be responsible for the timely detection of emerging drug supply, characterizing detected emerging substances, assessing the risks involved in consumption, production, and trafficking, and finally, generating alerts for the public affected.

Priority Action 2.4: Promote participation in the Project ION Incident Communication System (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.

Colombia takes part in the International Narcotics Control Board's (INCB) International Operations on New Psychoactive Substances project (project ION). Both the Anti-Narcotics Directorate (DIRAN) of the National Police, through the International Center for Strategic Studies against Drug Trafficking (CIENA), and the Ministry of Justice and Law, through the Colombian Drug Observatory, serve as focal points.

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.

Colombia does not have the legislation or innovative regulatory approaches to control synthetic opioids for non-medical use or 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.

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

Colombia has the National Drugs Council 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.

- Voluntary and non-binding Cooperation Agreements
- Records of traffic using the platform
- Pre-import license
- Authorization prior to export

Colombia 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?
Ministry of Justice and Law - Subdirectorate of Control and Monitoring of Chemical Substances and Narcotics.	Yes, when considered necessary	Yes	Yes
Anti-Narcotics Directorate	Yes, at any time in order to verify the legitimate use of controlled chemicals and substances.	Yes	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.

Colombia 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, both the Information System for the Control of Chemical Substances and Products (SICOQ) and electronic means are used to share information with the competent authorities.

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.

Colombia has legislation that includes control measures referred to in Article 12.8 and 9 of the United Nations Convention of 1988 to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances to illicit activities. In this sense, the following instruments are available for the control carried out by the Sub-directorate for the Control and Monitoring of Chemical Substances and Narcotics of the Ministry of Justice and Law:

- Section 3 of Decree 1069 of 2015
- Decree 2530 of 2009
- Decree 3390 of 2010
- Resolution 0001 of 2015

At the same time, starting with the control carried out by the National Narcotics Fund of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection, control measures are carried out in accordance with the provisions of Resolution 1478 of 2006, amended by Resolution 315 of 2020, which specifies the steps to be taken, for which the Sub-directorate must check registration, quotas, import licenses, and certificates, inspections, reports, and other applicable processes.

Additionally, pre-notification is conducted through the PEN Online system for exports and there is an objection or non-objection to imports corresponding to precursors referred to in the 1988 Convention, which fall within the sphere of competence of the National Narcotics Fund (FNE).

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.

Colombia has adopted under domestic law the following control measures referred to in Article 12.8 of the United Nations Convention of 1988:

Control measures	Yes	No
Control of all persons and enterprises engaged in the manufacture and distribution of controlled chemical substances	X	
Control, under license, the establishment and premises in which manufacture or distribution of controlled chemical substances may take place	X	
Require that licensees obtain a permit for manufacturing or distributing controlled chemical substances	X	
Prevent the accumulation of controlled chemical substances in the possession of manufacturers and distributors, in excess of the quantities required for the normal conduct of business and the prevailing market conditions	X	

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

Control measures	Yes	No
A system to monitor international trade in controlled chemical substances to facilitate the identification of suspicious transactions	X	
The monitoring system shall be used by manufacturers, importers, exporters, wholesalers, and retailers to inform the competent authorities of suspicious orders and transactions	X	
Any controlled substance is seized if there is sufficient evidence that it will be used in the illicit manufacture of narcotics or psychotropic substances	X	
The competent authorities are notified, as soon as possible, if there is reason to believe that the import, export, or transit of a substance is destined for the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances, including, in particular, information about the means of payment and any other essential elements which led to that belief	X	
Requirements to ensure that imports and exports are properly labelled and documented. Commercial documents such as invoices, cargo manifests, customs, transport, and other shipping documents must include the names of the substances, the quantity, and the name and address of the exporter, the importer and, when available, the consignee. These documents are kept for a period of no less than two years and may be made available for inspection by competent authorities	X	

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

As an additional control measure for chemical precursors, the country issues pre-export authorizations through the Foreign Trade Single Window platform. During issuance, pre-notifications are made through the PEN Online System and, if there are no objections, the authorization is granted.

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.

For controlled chemical substances, Colombia uses the information system for pre-export notifications (PEN Online) of the International Narcotics Control Board - INCB.

The country uses the INCB Precursor Incident Communication System (PICS).

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.

Colombia 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 seminar for competent national authorities on the implementation of the three international drug control conventions	Narcotics Control Board
Course on Control and Monitoring of Chemical Substances. Diploma in Illicit Drug Production Control. Diploma in Interdiction Procedures for the Control of the Illicit Drugs System (SDI)	Anti-Drug School - National Police

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 Colombia there are 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. In this sense, the country collects fees in accordance with Resolution 0001 of 2015. It also receives resources from the Fund for Rehabilitation, Social Investment, and the Fight against Organized Crime (FRISCO), in accordance with Law 1708 of 2014 and Decree No. 1787 of 2017.

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.

Colombia uses the CICAD Model Regulations for the Control of Chemical Substances used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. In this sense, the Ministry of Justice and Law, through the Sub directorate of Control and Monitoring of Chemical Substances and Narcotics, controls imports and exports of pure and mixed precursor substances.

There is also a module within the SICOQ platform for verification of pre-export licenses and authorization when issuing quotas and permitting the entry or exit of 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.

Colombia has special processes for issuing authorizations for the national production, 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	10 days	10 days
Medications containing narcotic or psychotropic drugs	10 days	10 days
Analytical patterns classified as narcotic or psychotropic	10 days	10 days
Medication classified as narcotic or psychotropic for the personal use of travelers entering or leaving the country	10 days	10 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.

Colombia has training or 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. In this sense, technical assistance is provided to competent departmental entities for the control of substances and medicines that contain them, and there are documents and courses conducted in 2021 for health professionals on the Rational Use of Special Controlled State Monopoly Medicines.

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.

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

- Resolution 1478 of 2006 of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection
- Resolution 315 of 2020 of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection
- Decree 811 of 2021 of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection.

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.

Colombia has an updated register of individuals and corporations handling pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or psychotropic substances, which includes the following information: Registration resolution number, tax identification number, company name, legal representation, technical address, location, authorized substances or medicines, activity to be developed, and period of validity.

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

Colombia carries out regular inspections and audits of the establishments of individuals and corporations authorized to handle pharmaceutical products containing precursors, narcotics, or psychotropic substances.

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.

Colombia 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	2000
Civil	1873
Administrative	1979

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.

Colombia 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 does not share information with other regional or global systems on the diversion of materials and equipment for the illicit production or manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

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

Colombia does not use the International Narcotics Control Board's (INCB) International Import and Export Authorization System (I2ES). However, competent authorities communicate through official e-mails in accordance with international drug control treaties, as an alternative mechanism that is ready to issue, upload, or exchange import and export authorizations between countries for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical use.

The country has 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.

Colombia implements and participates in periodic training programs for personnel in charge of drug investigations on specialized investigative techniques and intelligence gathering, analysis, and operations. In this sense, the country participates in the programs stipulated by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and implements the programs indicated by each of the Security Forces and endorsed by the country. Likewise, within the framework of cooperation instruments, the security forces train personnel from other countries in actions aimed at combating illicit activities.

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.

Colombia conducts periodical training programs and capacity-building activities to investigate and counter crimes associated with illicit drug trafficking, such as corruption and money laundering. In this sense, the Office for Criminal Finances and the Advanced Studies Directorate have promoted a series of training courses targeting public prosecutors who are part of the Specialized Anti-Money Laundering Directorate, as well as assistants, experts, and field investigators assigned to the Technical Investigation Corps of the Attorney General's Office. There are five main training and education courses:

- Training in money laundering based on the capital market and financial products.
- Training in trade-based money laundering
- Training in tools for judicial investigation of money laundering.
- Training in investigation and judicial strategies to combat money laundering.
- Training in tools for prosecuting money laundering.

Furthermore, in compliance with Article 14C of Decree Law 016 of 2014 (Added by Article 36 of Decree Law 898 of 2017), the Office of the Attorney General of the Nation, through the Directorate of Higher Education, implements continuous training and education programs aimed at strengthening the competencies and capabilities of all officials involved in the Institutional Training and Education Plan (PIFC), approved by Resolution No. 1-001 of February 8, 2022.

The PIFC is updated every year and adjusted according to the training needs of both the central

and sectional levels, undergoing a careful review for subsequent approval by the Training and Education Committee.

Thus, the following activities related to the aforementioned topics were carried out in 2021:

- Tools for judicial investigation of money laundering - cohorts I and II
- Trade-based money laundering - cohorts I and II
- Tax, Customs, and Foreign Exchange Conferences
- Financing of Terrorism
- Money laundering based on capital markets and financial proceeds
- Method for Investigating the Finances of Criminal Organizations - cohorts I and II
- Capture and Co-opting of the State - cohorts I and II
- State Procurement and Associated Crimes - cohorts I and II
- Corruption in the health sector

By way of example, during 2021, the Attorney General's Office, through the Office for Criminal Finances and the Advanced Studies Directorate, provided training for 1,397 employees assigned to the Specialized Anti-Money Laundering Directorate, on topics related to its mission.

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.

Colombia has mechanisms 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. In this sense, both the Public Prosecutors assigned to this Specialized Directorate against Drug Trafficking and the Advisory Team (Strategic Analysis Group and Legal Team), constantly conduct international cooperation activities aimed at the gathering and exchange of information. However, it should be noted that in Colombia intelligence information is handled mainly by the National Police and the Armed Forces, who are authorized to exchange information spontaneously, while safeguarding National and Information Security.

In addition, in the case of security forces, there are also other mechanisms such as Operation Orion.

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.

Colombia has tools to promote and strengthen cooperation and the exchange of information and intelligence among national law enforcement agencies responsible for drug interdiction and

effective border control, such as the multi-institutional formation of the National Narcotics Council; the inter-administrative agreement for inter-institutional cooperation between the Special Administrative Unit for Information and Financial Analysis and the Office of the Attorney General of the Nation No. FGNNc-0244-2020; and the inter-administrative collaboration agreement between the Attorney General's Office and the Naval Intelligence Headquarters of the National Navy No. FGNNC-0031-2022.

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.

Colombia has a national information system on drug trafficking and related crimes, including alerts on shifts in the behavior and modus operandi of criminal organizations. In this sense, the Colombian Navy has the International Center for Research and Analysis against Maritime Drug Trafficking and the Colombian Drug Observatory (ODC), led by the Ministry of Justice and Law, consolidates information from the Security Forces, the Ministry of National Defense, the National Police, and the National Army.

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.

Colombia has updated regulatory frameworks to counter money laundering derived from illicit drug trafficking. In that regard, the country has the Comprehensive Policy to Confront the Drug Problem, "Ruta Futuro", Pillar 4 with the National Council for Economic and Social Policy (CONPES) 4042 of 2021; the National Criminal Policy Plan 2021; Law 1908 of 2018; and Resolution No. 01159 of 2020, adopting the Strategic Guidelines of the Office of the Attorney General of the Nation 2020-2024.

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.

Colombia has periodic training programs targeting the authorities and those in other vulnerable sectors, on the prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution, and control of money laundering derived from illicit drug trafficking. In that regard, the country delivers the Financial Information and Analysis Unit (UIAF) e-learning course and is preparing to launch the multidimensional training platform (PEM) and face-to-face training for regulated entities. The following training tools target reporting sectors and authorities:

- UIAF Virtual Forums
- Training courses
- Notes on anti-money laundering and financing of terrorism
- Detected and updated typologies
- Guide to anti-money laundering and financing of terrorism regulations
- Best Practices Guide for Suspicious Activity Reports (SAR)
- Sectoral diagnostic assessments

At the same time, in 2018 and pursuant to the final agreement, the Ministry of Justice and Law began to develop a territory-based strategy against organized crime. In 2021, the strategy was included in the set of actions that form part of the National Criminal Policy Plan. Within this institutional framework, the Ministry of Justice and Law first drew up a document containing the territory-based strategy, which introduces a technical assistance program with a territorial approach aimed at regional, judicial, and defense sector authorities for the prevention and

neutralization of criminal activities.

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

Colombia has in place protocols that enable the authorities to conduct financial and asset investigations parallel to drug trafficking investigations. Based on the Strategic Guideline 2020-2024 "Results on the ground and in the territories", within the Attorney General's Office, coordination focuses on joint work by the Office for Criminal Finances, the Office against Organized Crime, and the Office for Territorial Security.

Investigations related to drug trafficking are carried out by public prosecutors pertaining to the Specialized Directorate against Drug Trafficking affiliated to the Office against Criminal Organizations, who develop "mirror" investigative processes with prosecutors from the Specialized Directorates against Money Laundering and Encumbrance of Assets/ Civic Forfeiture (*Extinción del Derecho de Dominio*). The latter units form part of the Office for Criminal Finances and operate jointly and/or simultaneously, on the one hand, by carrying out arrests and issuing indictments for the crimes of money laundering, illicit enrichment of individuals, front men and others, and, on the other hand, by encumbering various types of assets either by suspending the power to dispose of them for confiscation purposes or by imposing precautionary measures in forfeiture proceedings, thereby diminishing the illicit income and economic power of criminal organizations dedicated mainly to drug trafficking.

In this dialogue/coordination process, the Office for Criminal Finances has drawn up a series of documents containing tools, methods, guidelines, and routes to use to counter the criminal chain in its entirety, in a coordinated and cooperative manner (listed in the final part of this section).

Likewise, the dynamics of coordination between the Office for Criminal Finances and the other units of the Attorney General's Office are manifested in practice in:

- The work done by Support Prosecutors assigned to the Anti-Money Laundering and Asset Forfeiture Directorate
- The support provided by Experts, Analysts, and Field Investigators of the Specialized Directorate of Financial Investigations
- The generation of economic and financial profiles
- The consolidation of offices with a regional approach
- The scheduling of permanent working groups of prosecutors from different areas
- The generation of joint research initiatives
- The operation of "mirror" cases or cases with a simultaneous impact

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.

Colombia has mechanisms that allow for inter-agency coordination and cooperation in the prevention and control of money laundering. In this sense, the Ministry of Justice and Law chairs the Inter-agency Coordination Commission for the Control of Money Laundering, CCICLA, whose functions are as follows:

- To formulate government policy against the phenomena associated with money laundering, enrichment, and the financing of criminal and terrorist organizations. To consolidate and appraise the policy proposals submitted by the Operating Committees and recommend their adoption to the pertinent body
- To coordinate, guide, and support state entities in the performance of functions related to the fight against conduct associated with money laundering, enrichment, and the financing of criminal and terrorist organizations
- To be aware of the proposals for amending regulations submitted by the Operating Committees and channel them to the competent authority and/or Operating Committee. To keep track of the process of studying and adopting them, through the Technical Secretariat
- To ascertain the new risk sectors or activities and possible typologies to guide the actions of the various entities involved. To promote the adoption of best practices
- To measure and evaluate the social and economic impact of conduct associated with money laundering, enrichment, and financing of criminal and terrorist organizations
- To ensure ongoing monitoring of compliance with international standards on money laundering, enrichment, and financing of criminal and terrorist organizations and make recommendations as appropriate
- To support the national office for coordinating with or contacting international organizations, bodies, or forums related to money laundering, enrichment, and financing of criminal and terrorist organizations
- To establish feedback mechanisms between the different entities involved in preventing, detecting, investigating, and penalizing conduct associated with money laundering, enrichment, and financing of criminal and terrorist organizations
- To help entities access new sources of information useful for prevention, detection, and judicial investigation activities
- To take steps to ensure the efficient operation of a Statistical Follow-up System for compiling and disseminating official figures relating to the overall anti-money laundering system
- To submit the necessary reports to the President of the Republic on the work done by the Commission, as well as on the actions undertaken by state entities to comply with the policies outlined
- To approve the inclusion of new entities in the Operating Committees and establish whether they will participate as standing or non-standing members
- To adopt its rules of procedure, as well as those of the Operating Committees

While the Attorney General's Office does not engage in prevention and control activities, it does investigate and indict alleged perpetrators before the competent judges. However, some agreements have been signed with institutions such as the Financial Information and Analysis Unit, the Superintendency of Corporations, the Superintendency of Industry and Commerce, the Superintendency of Finance, Banco de la República, and others, establishing interagency coordination channels with a view to enabling those institutions to access information needed to combat and prosecute conduct related to money laundering and the crimes that give rise to it.

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

Colombia's financial intelligence unit is known as the Financial Information and Analysis Unit (UIAF).

The country has information systems geared to analysis of cases involving the investigation and prosecution of the crime of money laundering derived from illicit drug trafficking. In this sense, the UIAF has its Statistical Monitoring System (SIES). In addition, within the Attorney General's Office and, specifically, in the Specialized Financial Investigations Directorate, software called "SPSS Modeler," "Arcgis," and "I2," is used to record information from various entities, with a view to establishing the context surrounding of the criminal conduct carried out, the time lines, the business model of the criminal organization, the traceability of the money, the geographical location of the criminal organization, and the typology used to launder the proceeds from 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.

Colombia has mechanisms for analyzing money laundering risks, according to the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF). In this sense, within the Interagency Coordination Commission for the Control of Money Laundering, CCICLA, each and every one of the risks is analyzed in accordance with the 40 FATF recommendations as well as the changes currently being made to the UIAF.

Likewise, document CONPES 4042 of August 2021, entitled "National Anti-Money Laundering Policy, Against the Financing of Terrorism and Against the Financing of the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction" establishes an entire strategy for combating money laundering and terrorism. The purpose of the Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism System is to prevent, detect, investigate, and prosecute the phenomena associated with money laundering, the financing of terrorism, and the financing of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. The system is made up of the State (public and external sectors),

companies (private sector), households, and local governments.

The CONPES document seeks to increase the effectiveness of the system and protect the national economy from money of illicit origin. It also seeks to address transnational organized crime and to comply with current international recommendations and standards, bearing in mind that Colombia is currently being closely monitored by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF).

In order to strengthen the System's prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution, and penalizing processes, the CONPES document formulated eight (8) courses of action that the entities that comprise it should pursue during the next five years. They include:

- Promotion of training plans that help close gaps in the understanding of the phenomena of money laundering, financing of terrorism, and financing of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction among the actors comprising the system
- The drawing up of technical documents based on the implementation of mechanisms and opportunities for interagency activities to strengthen knowledge and improve the identification of the risks of money laundering, financing of terrorism, and financing of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction
- Promotion of citizen participation through greater dissemination of information on money laundering, financing of terrorism, and financing of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction phenomena and their socioeconomic impact
- Promotion of legislative initiatives to rectify shortcomings in the regulatory framework and allow its alignment with international standards
- Studies or diagnostic assessments that make it possible to identify needs relating to legislation on money laundering, financing of terrorism, and financing of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction
- Raising the quality of information provided by the Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism System so as to meet existing needs
- Development of tools and mechanisms that allow for more accessible and timely information.
- Joint and coordinated work to optimize processes

The effectiveness of the Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism System is based on the coordination, cooperation, and trust forged among the various actors in each link in the chain. In addition, it is supported by the flow of timely, high-quality information generated and shared among them.

The general objective of the policy is based on five strategic axes that transversally impact each of the phases on which the National Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism System is based (prevention, detection, investigation, and prosecution):

- Course of action 1. Promote training plans that contribute to closing the gaps in the understanding of money laundering, financing of terrorism, and financing of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction phenomena

- Course of action 2. Draw up technical documents based on the implementation of mechanisms and opportunities for inter-agency activities to strengthen knowledge and improve the identification of money laundering, financing of terrorism, and financing of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction risks
- Course of action 3. Encourage citizen participation through greater dissemination of information on money laundering, financing of terrorism, and financing of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction phenomena and their socio-economic impact
- Course of action 4. Promote legislative initiatives to rectify shortcomings in the regulatory framework and allow its alignment with international standards
- Course of action 5. Conduct studies or diagnostic assessments that make it possible to identify needs relating to legislation on money laundering, financing of terrorism, and financing of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction
- Course of action 6. Improve the quality of information in the Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism System so as to meet existing needs
- Course of action 7. Develop tools and mechanisms that allow for more accessible, timely, and better-quality information
- Course of action 8. Engage in joint and coordinated work to optimize processes

One of its strategies refers to the strengthening of the National Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism System and states that the Ministry of Justice and Law, within the framework of the Interagency Coordination Commission for the Control of Money Laundering (CCICLA) and in compliance with international standards, shall develop public policy initiatives, in coordination with the Comprehensive Policy to Confront the Drug Problem: “Ruta Futuro”.

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.

Colombia has established partnerships with financial industries to identify and investigate illicit transactions and money laundering operations derived from activities related to illicit drug trafficking. In this sense, the UIAF has established "Supervisors' Covenants with the financial sector, the real economy sector, and the Designated Non-Financial Activities and Professions (DNFBPs) sector."

In addition, the Attorney General's Office has jointly developed a platform called "FUSIONDATA" with financial entities, postal operators, mobile telephone service providers, and others, to expedite access to the information required for the investigation and prosecution of members of criminal organizations. In addition, an agreement was signed with the Superintendency of Finance to establish coordination instruments that will enable financial institutions to access data.

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.

Colombia has competent authorities designated for the administration of seized and forfeited assets. In this sense, the Special Assets Company (SAE) was incorporated by public deed No. 204 of February 6, 2009, in the 6th Notary Office of Pereira (Risaralda), registered in the Chamber of Commerce of Pereira on August 4, 2009, under number 01317324 in Book IX.

However, Article 90 of the Code of Extinction of Ownership/Civic Forfeiture, Law 1708 of 2014, authorizes it to administer the Fund for Rehabilitation, Social Investment, and the Fight against Organized Crime (FRISCO). The SAE is regulated through Decrees 2136 of 2015 and 1760 of 2019, both of them within the framework of the forfeiture of ownership action.

In addition, for criminal proceedings, Law 1615 of 2013, as amended by Law 2195 of 2022, regulates the administration by the Special Fund for the Administration of Assets (FEAB) of the Attorney General's Office of assets seized in criminal proceedings.

The country has the following regulations to enhance accountability and transparency in the administration of seized and forfeited assets:

- Code of Integrity, Transparency, and Good Governance of SAE
- Anticorruption and Citizen Service Plan
- Corruption Risks Map
- Asset Management Methodology
- Law 1712 of 2014
- Circular 018 de 2021
- Law 1708 of 2014
- Law 2197 of 2022

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.

Colombia offers and participates in the following specialized periodic training programs on administration and disposal of seized and forfeited assets:

	Name and type of training offered	Name and type of training received
National Institutions	Universidad Nacional de Colombia	Training in risk and compliance, drafting of legal documents, Excel, financial education.
International organizations	Falcone -Borsellino	Training in public procurement and crypto assets [<i>criptoactivos</i>] management.

In addition, the SAE regularly offers training to its counterparts in the region on a variety of topics, such as company management, real estate or construction of business architecture. In 2022, the SAE is working with the International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs Section (INL) of the Embassy of the United States of America in Peru and the Department against Transnational Organized Crime (DDOT) of the OAS to provide technical assistance to Peru's National Seized Assets Program (PRONABI) to strengthen its seized asset management mechanism.

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.

Colombia has the following legislation in line with international conventions and treaties, to facilitate the seizure, forfeiture, and administration of assets, instruments, or proceeds derived from drug trafficking and other related crimes:

- Code of Criminal Procedure
- Criminal Code
- Law 1849 of 2017
- Law 1708 of 2014
- Law 1955 of 2019
- Law 2010 of 2019
- Sole Regulatory Decree of the Finance Sector 1068 of 2015
- Decree 2136 of 2015
- Decree 1068 of 2015
- Decree 1760 of 2019
- Methodology for the Administration of the Assets of the Fund for Rehabilitation, Social Investment, and the Fight against Organized Crime (FRISCO)

- Decree 1068 of 2015
- Law 1943 of 2018
- Law 2197 of 2022
- Law 333 of 1996
- Decree 1461 of 2000
- Law 793 of 2002
- Law 785 of 2002
- Decree 306 of 1998
- Decree 1461 of 2000
- Decree 2136 of 2015
- Law 1615 of 2013
- Law 899 of 2017.

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.

Colombia has formulated, implemented, and updated national policies or programs to prevent or reduce the cultivation, production, and illicit manufacture of drugs. In this sense, the following institutions, inter alia, participate in the implementation and monitoring of policies aimed at reducing illicit crops: the Ministry of Justice and Law, as the body overseeing drug policy; the Directorate for the Substitution of Illicit Crops, as the agency implementing the National Comprehensive Program for the Substitution of Illicit Crops (PNIS); National Nature Parks; the Antinarcotics Directorate of the National Police; the National Army; the Territory Renewal Agency (ART), as the body implementing and coordinating the Development Plans with a Territorial Focus (PDET); the National Security Council the Future Zones Coordinator; the National Land Agency (ANT) and the Rural Development Agency, both attached to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development to provide a more comprehensive view of the problem; the Attorney General's Office; and the National Navy.

The National Government's Comprehensive Policy to address the drug problem, *Ruta Futuro*, established 5 pillars, one of which (Pillar No. 2 "Reduction of drug availability") targets the reduction of illicit crops, the reduction of territorial vulnerabilities, and the control and monitoring of chemical substances and New Psychoactive Substances (NPS).

In accordance with the above, it is worth mentioning that in the framework of the provisions of Decree 896 of 2017, the Directorate for the Substitution of Illicit Crops of the Territory Renewal Agency implements the National Comprehensive Illicit Crop Substitution Program, which currently serves 99,097 families in 14 departments and 56 municipalities in the country, providing food security, immediate food assistance, comprehensive technical assistance, and productive projects. In addition, strategies such as "Made to Measure", have been developed for new families who decide to voluntarily substitute illicit crops, along with strategies for intervention in areas of special environmental interest such as Territories for Conservation. In coordination with the National Land Agency, the Directorate is also implementing the usage rights strategy envisaged in Law 2 of 1959.

As part of the Peace with Legality Stabilization Policy, and in line with point 4 of the Final Agreement, Solution to the Illicit Drugs Problem, the PNIS is the strategy through which the National Government intends to: "generate material and immaterial conditions of well-being and

for a good life for the populations affected by illicit crops, particularly for the poor peasant communities whose subsistence depends on these crops, and in this way also find a sustainable and definitive solution to the problem of illicitly used crops and all the problems associated with them in the national territory." In order to achieve that goal, the PNIS promotes voluntary substitution of illicit crops through the implementation of Immediate Care Plans (PAI) and Comprehensive Municipal and Community Plans for Substitution and Alternative Development (PISDA), agreed upon in a participatory manner with the targeted communities.

Through the alternative substitution strategy or "Made to Measure" model, the Directorate of Illicit Crop Substitution of the Territory Renewal Agency (DSCI-ART) assists with the structuring of illicit crop substitution projects led by regional entities, national entities, international cooperation agencies, or private companies, for non-PNIS families and communities.

For this purpose, the participation of the aforementioned third-party allies leading the initiative is enlisted along with the consent and willingness of communities or families to substitute crops as part of a specific project. These are specific substitution projects that are financially and technically structured to serve specific communities or families, after the necessary resources have been obtained under a co-financing arrangement.

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

Colombia allocates resources from the National General Budget to each of the armed forces for the financing of anti-narcotics programs, in accordance their mission.

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.

Colombia takes into account traditional licit uses in the design and implementation of policies and programs to reduce the illicit supply of drugs. In this sense, it recognizes, regulates, and guarantees the rights of indigenous peoples, which are considered essential for the preservation of their ancestral uses and customs with respect to the coca leaf and for their survival. In accordance with the Political Constitution, laws, decrees, and constitutional jurisprudence of Colombia, within the framework of the *Ruta Futuro* Drug Policy "2018 - 2022", the voluntary substitution model is spreading and an ethnic agreement to substitute illicit crops is being reached, in which the ethnic authorities are consulted on the ancestral consumption of their people and the provisions adopted by the indigenous community in their Life Plan are verified. As needed, more in-depth information on the subject should be culled from authorities in this field, such as the Colombian Institute of Anthropology and History.

The country includes environmental protection measures in policies and programs to reduce the

illicit supply of drugs. In this sense, Point 4.1. of the Agreement for the Termination of the Conflict contemplated the implementation of the PNIS in favor of families located in areas of environmental importance, and committed to providing special care in such areas, without establishing exceptions to environmental regulations.

The first and main measure adopted is that the implementation of productive projects should consult the appropriate use of the land, to ensure that the projects implemented are a tool for productive reconversion for families who, from the time of the deadline for illicit crop cultivation (July 10, 2016), were located in these zones. It should be noted that those determinations were accompanied by national regulations aimed at regularizing the occupation of these areas (Article 7 of the National Development Plan (PND) -Law 1955 of 2019-, Agreements 58 of 2018 and 118 of 2020 of the Board of Directors of the National Land Agency), establishing an Incentive Payment for Environmental Services (Decree 1007 of 2018), and, in general, regulating the PNIS (Decree 896 of 2017 and 362 of 2018).

Based on the above, the hiring of operators to attend to families located in Forest Reserve Zones or National Nature Parks followed the guidelines issued by the DSCI as a model for the care of PNIS families located in those areas, which may also be used as an alternative model for families not included in the PNIS once the resources and prioritization required to start the process are available.

The models are:

Territories for Conservation (TpC) - Payment for Environmental Services (PSA)

In line with the coordination process between the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS) and the National Nature Parks Unit, the PNIS is currently being executed in environmentally strategic areas with a view to also implementing the provisions of the National Council for Economic and Social Policy (CONPES) 3886 and Decree 1007 of June 2018: Payment for Environmental Services. This is aimed at reducing illicit crops and deforestation in areas of special environmental interest such as National Nature Parks (PNN) and Forest Reserve Zones established by Law 2, especially in category A of the aforementioned Law.

Intervention in environmentally protected areas - Territories for Conservation)

Taking into account that some PNIS families are located in environmentally strategic areas -such as the Colombian National Nature Parks System (SPNNC), or the forest reserves of Law 2 - the DSCI-ART led the drafting of guidelines to ensure special treatment for them through the Territories for Conservation model. To that end, the rules governing the use, conservation, and intangibility of these areas were taken into account, with a view of closing the agricultural frontier and strengthening existing enterprises in these regions.

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.

Colombia has established mechanisms for cooperation between public and private institutions to comprehensively address illicit drug production. In this sense, through the Voluntary and Non-Binding Cooperation Agreements, commitments are entered into to ensure that the Ministry of Justice and Law and companies share information on unusual or suspicious activities in the handling of controlled substances or chemical products, guaranteeing transparency measures and controls on the final use of the substances.

In addition, the substitution strategy Colombia Substitutes, Made to Measure (HaM) pursues the voluntary eradication of illicit crops and comprehensive intervention by the State in the components of the strategy that have to do with licit changes of crops (*transformación productiva lícita*), environmental sustainability, more robust social, business, and commercial practices, technical training, formalization of property, and implementation of PDET and PISDA.

Within the framework of this strategy, the DSCI-ART assists with the structuring of projects for the voluntary substitution of illicit crops led by regional entities, national entities, international cooperation agencies, or private enterprise, for non-PNIS families and communities. For this purpose, the participation of the aforementioned actors leading the initiative is enlisted along with the consent and willingness of communities or families to substitute crops as part of a specific, financially and technically structured project with a co-financing arrangement.

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.

Colombia supports the development of drug supply reduction programs that contain crime prevention initiatives to address social and economic risk factors and contemplate the participation of civil society and other social actors. Thus, the route implemented using the Practical Guidelines for designing comprehensive interventions in territories affected by the local illicit drugs trade includes the crime prevention strategies "Futuro Colombia" and "Delinquir no paga" (Crime does not pay).

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.

Colombia has designed and implemented comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs, as part of the strategies to control and reduce illicit crops, since 1996, when the National Plan for Alternative Development (PLANTE) was created. Through Decree 896 of 2017, the country created the Comprehensive National Program for the Substitution of Illicit Use Crops (PNIS). The Directorate for the Substitution of Illicit Crops of the Territory Renewal Agency coordinates the implementation of this program, and the National Planning Department evaluates it. This program takes into account the human rights perspective. In this sense, the Stabilization Policy guarantees attention to victims, compliance with those who are in the process of reinsertion, jobs for those in regions most affected by violence, and supports the agreements with families that have been linked to initiatives for the voluntary substitution of illicit crops. The Stabilization Office recognizes the relevance of the processes of voluntary substitution of illicit crops for rural development and ratifies what has been agreed to with the families that, in accordance with the law, commit to not replanting and to voluntary substitution through their participation in PNIS.

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.

Colombia shares experiences and best practices with other countries in the Hemisphere on the design and implementation of comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs. Those exchanges have included:

- XII Meeting of the Colombia-Peru Joint Commission on Drug Control, September 30, 2020. In Working Table No.4, the topic of comprehensive and sustainable alternative development (DAIS) was addressed
- VII Chile-Colombia Joint Commission: Held on October 29, 2020, the issue of mutual cooperation for the prevention of misuse and control of illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances between Colombia and Chile was discussed
- VII Meeting of the Colombia-Ecuador Joint Commission: Held on December 16, 2020, to exchange experiences on the fight against drugs, their demand, supply, programs and projects

to counteract this phenomenon and its impact on each country, including alternative development within these strategies

- Global Program on Drug Policy and Development (GPPD); Brandenburg Academy on Drug and Development Policies: Held on December 17, 2020. Topic discussed: MODULE 3.1. – Human Rights and Alternative Development. Module 3.2. – Women and Illicit Crops
- VI Mexico-Colombia Joint Commission: Held on February 9 and 10, 2021. Topic discussed: Illicit Trafficking of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances
- Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH (German Society for International Cooperation): Held on March 17 and 18, 2021. Expert group meeting on alternative development, recent developments in the fields of cannabis. This space was organized by the countries of Germany, Peru and Thailand. The meetings focused on the evolution of alternative development projects in each country and their experiences, taking into account the pandemic and how it has affected these issues. At the same time, alternative development in urban spaces was discussed as a solution to the drug problem
- First Colombia-Ecuador meeting within the Framework of the Commitments of the VII Joint Commission on the Fight against Drugs to comply with the virtual meeting for the exchange of information on technical assistance and the development of short and long-term productive projects
- Institutional Strengthening Unit of the Executive Secretariat of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) of the Organization of American States (OAS); CICAD's Group of Experts on Alternative, Integral and Sustainable Development (GEDAIS), May 25, 2021, in which successful experiences on alternative development were shared
- Second Colombia-Ecuador meeting in the Framework of the Commitments of the VII Joint Commission on the Fight against Drugs, June 2, 2021, in which a discussion was held on alternative development and actions in the department of Putumayo against illicit crops and another, on the consequences of cadmium from cocoa cultivation
- Webinar, June 25. CICAD's GEDAIS, chaired by Peru: This event took place on June 25, 2021 and included the "Presentation of Peru's successful experience with alternative development in the region of San Martin." Similarly, there was a presentation of successful experiences in Colombia, based on implementation of the PNIS
- X Brazil-Colombia Joint Commission on Drugs: This meeting was held on July 7, 2021 and included a discussion of demand reduction and a presentation of the Comprehensive National Program for the Substitution of Illicit Crops
- Third Colombia-Ecuador meeting, in connection with the Commitments of the VII Joint Commission on Combating Drugs: It was held on July 13, 2021 and dealt with alternative development, exchange of strategies, experiences, best practices, marketing systems, collection centers, coffee and cocoa value chains, certification of accreditation schemes, and ISO 17025 research and development in medicinal and scientific cannabis laboratories. Presence of coca crops in the Putumayo - Pacific border area
- Peru - Colombia South-South Cooperation Meeting: Forum held on August 8, 2021, to share experiences regarding tourism sites affected by illicit crops
- South-South cooperation with Costa Rica: Forum held on September 7, 2021, to discuss progress made with the project on conservation and implementation of projects in

environmentally strategic areas

- Webinar, CICAD's GEDAIS - Chaired by Peru: This webinar was held on September 10, 2021 to discuss strategies for strengthening production chains and commercial promotion of alternative development products
- South-South cooperation with Costa Rica: Meeting held on September 10, 2021 to discuss progress made with the project on conservation and implementation of projects in environmentally strategic areas
- South-South cooperation with Costa Rica: Meeting held on September 13, 2021 to discuss progress made with the project on conservation and implementation of projects in environmentally strategic areas
- Special 2021 session of the Interagency Technical Committee for the follow-up of the SIMCI II Project Action Plan: This meeting took place on September 20, 2021 to present the SIMCI II Project Action Plan
- Colombia - Peru project, under the international triangular cooperation agreement - GIZ: This meeting took place on September 24, 2021. In it, the working group of persons delegated by each institution, including APC and APCI, met to formulate version 1.1 of the Problem(s)/Objective(s); Expected Results/Outputs document
- Colombia - Peru project, under the international triangular cooperation agreement - GIZ: This meeting was held on September 27, 2021. In it, the general working group reviewed and approved version 1.1 of the document on Problem(s)/Objective(s); Expected Results/Outputs and suggested activities
- Joint Commission against Drugs: This Commission met on September 30, 2021 to hold the V Meeting of the Colombian-Paraguayan Binational Committee for Cooperation against Illicit Trafficking of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and discuss the exchange of successful experiences by the Directorate for the Substitution of Illicit Crops within the framework of the PNIS and as regards alternative development
- CICAD-OAS: This meeting was held on November 18, 2021, to discuss the "Strengthening of production chains and marketing as part of Comprehensive and Sustainable Alternative Development"
- Third Phase of the Bi-regional Cooperation Program between Latin America, the Caribbean, and the European Union on Drug Policies (COPOLAD III): This meeting took place on December 8, 2021 to promote cooperation and regional dialogue on drug policies, including the promotion and defense of human rights, gender equity, with a sustainable development focus
- Fifth Colombia-Ecuador meeting in connection with the Commitments of the VII Joint Commission on Combating Drugs, held on January 28, 2022 to share experiences in ethnic development, gender-related, and environmentally strategic areas within the alternative development framework

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

Colombia promotes and disseminates the results of these programs and the benefits for affected

communities via:

- PNIS implementation, coordination, and management bodies
- Strategic Management Board
- The Board of Directors (*Consejo Permanente de Dirección*)
- Territorial Advisory Council, Municipal Participatory Planning Commissions, and Municipal Evaluation and Monitoring Councils

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.

Colombia uses the following performance indicators to monitor or evaluate the effectiveness of comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs in the medium or long term:

Indicator	Type of performance indicator	
	Intermediate	Final
Communication strategy for the promotion of the Comprehensive National Substitution Program (PNIS), implemented	-	X
Comprehensive National Program for the Substitution of Illicitly Used Crops -PNIS, created and implemented	-	X
Percentage of prioritized territories with collective agreements signed for the voluntary substitution of crops for illicit use	X	-
PNIS follow-up and monitoring control panel, formulated and implemented	-	X
Percentage of prioritized municipalities with Comprehensive Substitution and Alternative Development Plans - PISDA drawn up with technical assistance in community assemblies and in a participatory manner	X	-
Percentage of families linked to the PNIS, that have complied with substitution and no-replanting agreements, which receive financial support for self-sustainability and food security projects	X	-
Census of harvesters and sharecroppers settled in PNIS territories, carried out	X	-
Percentage of settled and non-settled harvesters linked to temporary rural employment programs	X	-
Percentage of settled and non-settled harvesters linked to temporary rural employment programs	X	-
The PISDAs that coincide with ethnic territories incorporate an ethnic approach with a gender, women, family, and generation perspective, as a result of consultation and/or agreement with the respective indigenous peoples.	X	-
The PISDAs that coincide with ethnic territories incorporate an ethnic approach with a gender, women, family, and generation perspective, as a result of consultation and/or agreement with the respective black, Afro-Colombian, Raizal and Palenquero peoples and communities.	X	-

Percentage of families linked to the PNIS, that have complied with substitution and no-replanting agreements and do receive financial support for food assistance	-	X
Percentage of families linked to the PNIS, that have complied with substitution and no-replanting agreements and do receive financial support for short-cycle and quick income projects	-	X
Percentage of women responsible for receiving payments to families	-	X
Percentage of hectares voluntarily replaced that have been reported for substitution and have not replanted illicit crops	-	X
Publicly available monitoring reports on the progress of gender mainstreaming in the PNIS, drawn up	-	X
Percentage of families linked to the PNIS receiving financial support for viable long-cycle productive projects that have complied with substitution and no-replanting agreements	-	X
Percentage of long-term productive projects with the participation of women	-	X
Percentage of prioritized hectares affected by illicit crops undergoing restoration	X	
Percentage of families within or adjacent to areas of special environmental interest and with a voluntary substitution agreement benefiting from income generation options or incentives	-	X
By 2022, the PNIS territories will be 100% free of illicit crops	-	X
Protocol for incorporation of the gender perspective in the diagnosis, elaboration, implementation and follow-up of the PNIS, drawn up and implemented	X	-
Percentage of women's organizations participating in agreements with communities	X	-
Percentage of PNIS planning, follow-up, and coordination bodies in which women participate	X	-
A decree regulating the PNIS that has been consulted and agreed upon with the ethnic peoples and communities.	X	-
Number of women from ethnic peoples and communities who are members of the municipal participatory planning commission and the municipal monitoring and evaluation council, within the framework of the PNIS.	X	-
Substitution plans previously consulted and implemented with the ethnic peoples and communities in territories targeted for the substitution of illicit crops that overlap with the ancestral and traditional territories of the ethnic peoples and communities with PNN	X	-

These indicators are aimed at evaluating aspects of the economic and social development of individuals and communities and the reduction of illicit crops containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

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.

Comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs are supplemented by public policies to strengthen the presence of the State in areas affected by illicit crops, implemented by the following institutions:

Institutions that implement policies supplementing the alternative development programs in affected areas	Yes	No
Ministry of Agriculture		X
Agricultural Research Institute		X
Ministry of Education		X
Ministry of Health		X
Ministry of the Interior/National Police (law enforcement)	X	
Ministry of National Security/Defense		X
Ministry of Transport/ Public Works		X
Ministry of Women/Family		X
(Ministry of International Trade)		X
Public Prosecutors' Office		X
Ministry of Labor/Social Affairs		X
National Drug Authority		X
Ministry of Justice and the Law	X	
National Land Agency	X	

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.

Colombia's communities and target groups participate in the design, implementation, and monitoring of comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs through:

- PNIS implementation, coordination, and management bodies
- Strategic Management Board
- The Board of Directors
- Territorial Advisory Council, Municipal Participatory Planning Commissions, and Municipal Evaluation and Monitoring Councils

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.

Colombia promotes the following innovative partnerships or cooperation initiatives with the private sector, civil society, or international financial institutions to establish programs that lead to job creation in areas affected by illicit drug cultivation and trafficking:

Name of the Program	Name of the Agency
PNIS - HARVESTERS	DSCI - ART
INCLUSIVE BUSINESSES	DSCI Project and United Nations Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF)

These programs share best practices, lessons learned, experience, and acquired skills.

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.

During the evaluation period (2019-2022), Colombia conducted studies to determine the characteristics and magnitude of the environmental impact caused by activities related to illicit drug cultivation and 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.

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

Colombia formulated and implemented the following plans, based on the findings of research and/or studies, to mitigate or reduce the negative environmental impacts caused by illicit crop cultivation and drug production, with the participation of local communities:

Plans implemented	Participating local communities
National Substitution Program PNIS	Communities that are located in environmentally strategic or ecologically important areas
Reforestation plan of the National Police Carabinieri Directorate	Communities affected by illicit crops and illegal exploitation of mining deposits
Artemisa	Communities affected by illicit crops and illegal exploitation of mining deposits

The country promotes and strengthens the use of the following environmental management tools in the specific plans implemented:

- Guide to Differential Technical Assistance in Protected Areas
- Plans and Procedures of each Security Force
- Artemisa Plan.

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.

Colombia 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. Ever since the actions undertaken by the Ministry of Justice and Law within the framework of pillar three of *Ruta Futuro* in 2020, progress has been made in addressing micro-trafficking at the regional level as follows:

During the first half of 2020, the Directorate of Drug Policy and Related Activities achieved its goal of assisting with the implementation of the strategy to formulate comprehensive interventions with the Governor's Office in Caldas to disrupt the distribution and marketing of illicit drugs in the city of Barranquilla. The Governor's Office adopted the strategy, which it called Plan Iris II, and started implementing it as of Circular 119 of September 27, 2020. As a result of that assistance, two comprehensive intervention projects were drawn up in the prioritized territories and officially delivered to the local authorities:

- Comprehensive intervention model to address the problems associated with the supply and consumption of psychoactive substances in the Department of Caldas. (Source: Caldas Department archive)
- Comprehensive intervention project to address the problems associated with the supply of and demand for psychoactive substances in the Special District of Barranquilla (Source: Barranquilla D.E. archive)

Two related pilot projects are currently under way. This is still at the implementation stage, with outcomes expected in 2024.

In addition, the National Police is developing a strategy to combat the trafficking of narcotic substances in small quantities.

Priority Action 12.2: Promote the 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.

Colombia encourages the exchange of information in the security sector on the effects of illicit drug trafficking in small quantities. That exchange of information is described in the following

table:

Entities with which the information was shared	The medium used to share the information	Year
Ministry of National Defense	On paper (<i>Físico</i>). Report to the Colombian drug policy monitoring system	2018 - 2022
Colombian National Police	On paper (<i>Físico</i>). Report to the Colombian drug policy monitoring system	2018 - 2022
Office of the Attorney General of the Nation	On paper (<i>Físico</i>). Report to the Colombian drug policy monitoring system	2018 - 2022
Colombia's National Army	On paper (<i>Físico</i>). Report to the Colombian drug policy monitoring system	2018 – 2022
Members of the National Narcotics Council	Inter-agency technical committees	Annual

However, this exchange is not encouraged in the health, social, or economic 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.

Colombia has policies to prevent the exploitation of vulnerable populations by illicit drug trafficking networks at the national and international levels. The comprehensive policy to address the problem of illicit drugs - Ruta Futuro, coordinates the efforts of different entities that are responsible for dealing with children and adolescents with a view to preventing and addressing the use, utilization, and linking of this population to criminal organizations.

This is done through the Intersectoral Commission for the Prevention of Recruitment, Use, Utilization, and Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents by Organized Armed Groups and Organized Criminal Groups (CIPRUNNA). 22 entities are members of the Commission.

In November 2019, CIPRUNNA formally adopted the updated Public Policy Line for the Prevention of Recruitment, Use, Utilization and Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents by Organized Armed Groups (GAO) and Organized Criminal Groups (GDO). Regulatory Decree 2081/2019 updated the functions and composition of the CIPRUNNA.

The country also has information provided by the Presidential Advisory Office for Human Rights and International Affairs, the Comprehensive Intervention Model for Community Initiatives (MIC3), the Pact for Prevention and Corporate Security against Substance Trafficking and Consumption, and Unified Action Acceleration Plans.

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 Colombia implements ongoing training programs to detect, investigate, and dismantle laboratories or facilities used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, for personnel involved in interdiction operations; and that it also 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; additionally, that Colombia implements policies that promote gender mainstreaming and that it has programs and strategies aimed at land, riverine, maritime, and aerial interdiction, through monitoring, inspections, and checkpoints. CICAD also notes that Colombia has laws and regulations providing for the use of specialized investigation tools and techniques to prevent and reduce drug trafficking, that the country has updated assessments and studies to identify new trends and threats on drug trafficking and related crimes, and that Colombia 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. Moreover, CICAD notes that the country has agencies that are responsible for, and capable of, analyzing chemical substances, precursors, pharmaceutical products, and synthetic drugs, including new psychoactive substances (NPS), has ongoing training programs for personnel involved in the analysis of these substances, and mechanisms to facilitate and share information at the national level across relevant governmental counterparts, as well as with global repositories on these substances. Likewise, CICAD recognizes that the country has mechanisms to investigate and disrupt drug trafficking through the Internet; 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; and that Colombia has national authorities with the appropriate budget, human and material resources for the forfeiture, seizure, and management of assets, tools, or products related to illicit drug markets and its competent personnel receives ongoing training in this area.

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 notes with satisfaction that Colombia 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; also that the country improves its capabilities to detect and analyze NPS through the use of special investigative techniques, updated equipment, and the acquisition of technology. Additionally, CICAD notes that Colombia has a regulatory framework to identify and address the challenges posed by the onset of NPS and emerging synthetic drugs; and that it participates in the INCB's Project ION. However, CICAD observes that Colombia does not have innovative legislation or regulatory approach to synthetic opioids for non-medical use or 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 note with satisfaction that Colombia 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 such instruments and mechanisms; 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; and that Colombia 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. Likewise, CICAD notes that Colombia has incorporated the control measures in Article 12 of the 1988 United Nations Convention to prevent diversion of controlled chemical substances towards illicit activities, which incorporate all of the control measures in Paragraph 8, all of the control measures in Paragraph 9, and information requests in Paragraph 10. Additionally, CICAD notes that the country uses the PEN Online system for pre-export notifications of controlled chemical substances, as well as the PICS system; that it receives training for drug control personnel and for the identification and handling of controlled chemical substances; and has budgetary mechanisms to ensure allocation of 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. Likewise, CICAD notes that Colombia uses 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 with satisfaction that Colombia 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 that it has an updated register of individuals or companies importing and exporting substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes; it also has training or 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. CICAD also notes that Colombia 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 Colombia 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; and that it has criminal, civil, and administrative penalties for infractions or violations by individuals or corporations that handle pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or psychotropic substances. However, CICAD notes with concern that Colombia 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 or share information with other regional or global systems on this matter. Additionally, CICAD observes that the country does not use the INCB's I2ES system; however, competent authorities communicate through official e-mails in accordance with international drug control treaties, as an alternative mechanism that is ready to issue, upload, or exchange import and export authorizations between countries for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical use and has received training in 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 Colombia implements and participates in periodic training programs for personnel involved in drug investigations in specialized investigative techniques and intelligence collection, analysis, and operations, and that it implements periodic training programs and other capacity-building activities to investigate and counter crimes associated with drug trafficking, such as corruption and money laundering. Likewise, CICAD notes that Colombia 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, and that it 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. Additionally, CICAD notes that Colombia 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 Colombia has updated its legislative frameworks to counter money laundering derived from drug trafficking; that it has periodic training programs for officials and those in vulnerable sectors on prevention, detection, investigation, and prosecution of money laundering derived from drug trafficking, and that it has protocols that enable the authorities to conduct financial and asset investigations parallel to drug trafficking investigations and mechanisms allowing for inter-agency coordination and cooperation in the area of preventing and controlling money laundering. CICAD notes that Colombia has implemented a financial intelligence unit, has information systems aimed at the investigation and prosecution of money laundering in analyzing cases deriving from drug trafficking; and that it has mechanisms for analyzing money laundering risks, in accordance with the FATF recommendations. Likewise, CICAD notes that Colombia 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 satisfaction that Colombia has designated competent authorities responsible for the administration and disposition of seized and forfeited assets and with regulations to

facilitate the accountability and transparency of the management of seized and forfeited assets; and that the country offers and participates in specialized, periodic training programs for the management and disposition of seized and forfeited assets. Moreover, CICAD recognizes that Colombia has legislation 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 with satisfaction that Colombia has designed, implemented and updated national policies and programs to prevent and decrease illicit cultivation, production, and manufacture of drugs, that the country has direct budgetary allocations towards financing counternarcotics programs, and that Colombia takes into account the licit traditional use in designing and implementing policies and programs to reduce the illicit supply of drugs, which include environmental protection measures. CICAD recognizes 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 that Colombia supports the development of supply reduction programs with drug-related crime prevention initiatives that address social and economic risk factors, which includes 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 with satisfaction that Colombia has designed and implemented [comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs as part of the strategies to control and reduce illicit crops since 1996 and has a national entity that coordinates and evaluates the implementation of these programs, which take into account the human rights perspective. Moreover, CICAD recognizes that the country exchanges experiences and best practices with other countries in the Hemisphere on the design and implementation of comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs and that Colombia promotes and disseminates the results of these programs, and the benefits they provide to affected communities. Likewise, CICAD observes that the country uses the results indicators to monitor and evaluate the

effectiveness of comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs in the medium and long terms, and that these indicators aim to evaluate aspects of economic and social development of individuals and communities and of the reduction of illicit crops containing narcotic and psychotropic substances. CICAD notes that its comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs are supplemented by public policies that strengthen the government's presence in areas affected by illicit crops, which are implemented by the various agencies; and that communities and target groups participate in the design, implementation, and supervision processes of comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs. Additionally, CICAD notes that Colombia promotes partnerships and innovative cooperation initiatives with the private sector, civil society, and international financial institutions to establish programs that lead to job creation in areas affected by illicit drug cultivation and traffic and that these programs share best practices, lessons learned, expertise, and skills acquired.

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 with satisfaction that Colombia carried out, during the evaluation period (2019-2022), studies to determine the characteristics and extent of the environmental impact caused by the illicit cultivation of crops and illicit drug production. Additionally, CICAD recognizes that the country designed and implemented the following specific plans based on the results of research and/or studies carried out to mitigate and reduce the negative environmental impact of the illicit cultivation of crops and illicit drug production, with the participation of local communities.

Objective 12

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

CICAD notes with satisfaction that Colombia 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, and that the country promotes the interagency exchange of information on the effects of small-scale drug trafficking in the health, social, economic, and security sectors. Moreover, CICAD recognizes that Colombia has policies to prevent the exploitation of at-risk populations affected by drug trafficking networks, at the national and international level.



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