

PRELAC PROJECT

“Prevention of the Diversion of Drugs Precursors in the Latin American and Caribbean Region” PRELAC, issued by the European Union and implemented by UNODC.



BENEFICIARIES OF THE PROJECT

Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Ecuador, Guatemala, Jamaica, Peru, Panama, Paraguay, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela

PRELAC I

- 36 months ; March 2009-February 2012
- 12 countries SA and CL
- € 2,370,369.00 10% UNODC
- Administrative authorities, Immigration, Prosecutors, Police, Private Businesses, Commercial Operators
- Interpol, Europol, International Authorities, International Police



LESSONS LEARNED

- 1) The existing administrative control systems in the region are not sufficiently efficient to control diversion.
- 2) There is an existing unbalance between prevention and interdiction.
- 3) Administrative control require more industrial/technical/chemical knowledge to efficiently execute the control.
- 4) Terrestrial, harbor, and land-crossing controls have limited resources, equipment, knowledge, and support.
- 5) The collaboration between the private sector is incipient and in the best of cases as a result of trusting relationships in between some people.
- 6) The inter-institutional cooperation is not only limited but in some cases there is honest animosity and ill will.



PRELAC II

DURATION: 36 months; from 03/2012 to 02/2015

COUNTRIES: South America, Central America and the Caribbean

BUDGET: EUR 3,061,300 (98 %=EUR 3,000,000 EU; 2% UNODC)

PARTNERS: Europol, Interpol, JIFE, BKA and other international institutions linked with the subject, including the private sector, chemical operators, and pharmaceutical products.

PRELAC II will compliment and collaborate with other initiatives founded by the EU such as PRADICAN, COPOLAD, EU/CARICOM ,*CORMS*; in this way some UNODC initiatives such as SMART, the Scientific Section and UNODC Laboratories.

PRELAC II FOCUS

- n It will be based on the learned lessons of PRELAC I
- n It will search to assure sustainability.
- n Take advantage of the experience and good practices identified in EU countries.
- n Promote and support the collaboration between the inter-institutional and regional.

EXPECTED RESULTS

- An informational and exchange system between countries.
- The concept of inter-institutional cooperation is fully integrated as a key strategic principle in level with the regional countries.
- South America and the Caribbean are reinforced in preventing the diversion of drug precursors.
- The private sector is much more committed in the strategy and implementation in preventing the diversion of drug precursors in countries and the region.



ESPECIFIC OBJECTIVE

Strengthened the relationship between the private sector and control authorities.



JIFE

General Assembly in their twentieth extraordinary period (resolution S-20/4), celebrated in 1998, urged to the States to start or intensify the cooperation with the chemical products industry.

In some cases, the best results of chemical substance control is obtained thanks to the achievement and cooperation of voluntary titles.

Complimenting the mandatory control introducing a voluntary practical code for the chemical industry to offer the government an appropriate, flexible, and fast measure to confront a problem in constant evolution.

It will constitute with a solid base so that the government and their respective industrial chemical product sector can make concrete, voluntary agreements that are efficient and can be adapted with outlooks to attend their concerns and special necessities.



VOLUNTARY COOPERATION

It is an alliance between the government and the industry, based in shared goals and responsibilities.

They will vary from one jurisdiction to another according to each government, taking form of knowledge memorandum in agreements with the contract and practical code adopted or approved for one or various industrial associations.

The participation of all the organisms and there must be an established agreement for a well structured process of periodical evaluation and revision.

It is funded in mutual trust and respect.

It offers considerable advantages for both parties.



VOLUNTARY COOPERATION

Offer an efficient measure of vigilance of precursors without holding up access to the illicit users.

Compliment the valid legislation.

Allow faster and flexible answers offered by the legislation.



Organs of Control

The organs of control will have to assure that they possess the required capacity to respond to the received information in the opportune moment so that that they do not hinder the illicit business operations.

The Organs of Control could advise the industry about requirements that they are asked for and reasons that propose such measures.

A fundamental principle that must reflect in the code is a guarantee that the proportional information to the Organs of Control for any business will be confidential.

PRIVATE SECTOR

It has as an objective to promote a proactive attitude in part of the industry so that, more than the mandatory legal responsibilities, pays assistance to the government's narcotics in illicit drugs.

They become alliances in the control of chemical products of the designated place.

They serve with help of authorities in discovering suspicious orders.

It serves of experience of the private sector and of the organs of control.



PRIVATE SECTOR RESPONSIBILITY

The user's final declaration concept is a fundamental pillar of a efficient voluntary practical code.

Businesses must make safe installations available.

It will motivate the private sector to carry out internal audits about the drive of chemical substances.

Sales in cash o sale orders made by phone or another medium of communication.

Prepare the business staff about the possible suspicious activity of clients.

RESPONSIBLE OFFICIALS

- For the efficiency and effectiveness of the code there must be assigned responsible officials (organs of control and private sector) in charge of implementing, guarding, and coordination the application of the voluntary cooperation code.
- Internally spread legal aspects of control and use of controlled substances.



FIRST: KNOW YOUR CLIENT

Precursor and equipment sales only to clients that act in good faith.

Verify the accuracy of the given information from the clients.

Clients that have a lack of vision in their business

The requests will take place in irregular intervals and by unusual amounts.

CODE OF CONDUCT

The sale will only be carried out to the authorized personnel in agreement with the Law.

The delivery will be carried out only if it is at the right, authorized address.

Incidents during transport of substances

Notify suspicious transactions



TECHNICAL COMMITTEES

Private businesses and organs of control will create technical committees permanently.

Regular meetings with the responsible representatives.

Specific analysis and case studies.

TRAININGS

Private businesses will train the organs of control about the production process.

The organs of control will train about new tendencies of diversion, control processes, legal normative, security measures, etc.



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