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**INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE
CONTROL COMMISSION**

CICAD

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Secretariat for Multidimensional Security

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FINAL REPORT

I. BACKGROUND

The Statute of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) provides in Article 21 that the Commission shall hold two regular sessions per year; one to deal with general matters, the other to address specific technical topics determined by the Commission or such other matters as may require its special attention. The Statute also provides that special sessions shall be held whenever the Commission so decides, or at the request of a majority of its member states.

At its fifty-first regular session, the Commission decided, in accordance with Articles 20 and 21 of the Statute, that the fifty-second regular session would be held on November 28-30, 2012, in San José, Costa Rica.

This report provides a summary of the presentations made during the sessions including the numbers of the detailed documents, and includes a summary of the most relevant points made during the interventions of Delegations during the discussions.

II. PROCEEDINGS

1. Opening Session

a. Ambassador Adam Blackwell, Secretary for Multidimensional Security, Organization of American States (OAS)

Ambassador Adam Blackwell, Secretary for Multidimensional Security of the OAS, made the opening remarks at the fifty-second regular session of CICAD and welcomed delegates, permanent observers and representatives of international organizations, civil society and other invited participants (CICAD/doc.1993/12). Ambassador Blackwell thanked the government of Costa Rica for its hospitality and for the effort undertaken in hosting the event. The ambassador placed special emphasis on the discussions that will be generated at this meeting with regard to topics that are currently relevant: first, the drafting of the Report on the Drug Problem in the Americas requested by the Summit of the Americas; second, the problem posed by transnational organized crime which severely impacts Central America; third, increasing demand reduction actions in order to contain drug trafficking and, last, new national approaches to drug regulation and control which is a very healthy discussion to have within the Commission.

b. Dr. Rafael Bielsa, Secretary of State of the Secretariat for Programming Drug Abuse Prevention and the Fight against Drug Trafficking (SEDRONAR), Presidency of the Republic of Argentina and Chair of CICAD

As the outgoing Chair of CICAD, Dr. Rafael Bielsa addressed the Commission for the last time highlighting the challenges faced and accomplishments achieved during his chairmanship (CICAD/doc.1995/12) and he warmly greeted the Delegations and Costa Rican authorities. Dr. Bielsa highlighted the progress made in public policies on social integration and drugs and the need for scientific evidence as a step towards the adoption of public policies, as well as new methodological designs for confronting new problems. He emphasized the following achievements during his chairmanship: the continuing and significant success of the Seized Assets in Latin America Project (BIDAL Project); the modification of the model regulations for the control of chemical substances and the drafting of the preliminary guide for tracking controlled chemical substances, both documents that complement the mechanisms in place to control these substances; the recommendations on prevention of prescription drugs abuse and the guide for the prevention of driving under the influence of drugs which included the contributions of civil society experts and CICAD specialists, and the new MEM evaluation instrument which encompasses 27 recommendations based on the Hemispheric Strategy and its Plan of Action.

c. Her Excellency Laura Chinchilla Miranda, President of the Republic of Costa Rica

Her Excellency, Mrs. Laura Chinchilla Miranda, welcomed the Delegations of OAS Member States and other invited participants and thanked the Commission for giving the Government of the Republic of Costa Rica the opportunity to host the meeting and to assume the chairmanship of CICAD. President Chinchilla congratulated the Commission on its accomplishments under the chairmanship of Argentina and reflected on the following issues: the magnitude of the drug problem which is even more relevant for countries with limited resources; the drug trafficking problem in the Central American region since, due to its geographical location, it serves as a bridge between producers and consumers; Central America is no longer a transit region, becoming a consuming region, and with an increasing problem of organized crime which in turn forces the region to dedicate more resources to this phenomenon; therefore, it is necessary to review anti-drug policies taking into account the high cost of this effort throughout the years; although there have been some successes, as in the case of Colombia, the problem has migrated to other regions such as Mexico and Central America with drug trafficking organizations becoming more

diversified; the challenge posed by drug trafficking in jails and the increasing use of women in drug trafficking which could have serious consequences if not timely addressed .

She stressed that there are principles that must be reaffirmed, and highlighted that studies and discussions must make progress in order to provide an effective response to the drug problem. In addition, institutional strengthening and the emphasis on prevention are topics that need to continue to be addressed, with shared responsibility being essential in order to effectively address the drug problem.

In addition, the President emphasized the need to contain both the north-south and south-north flow of illegal activity as well as trafficking in arms. President Chinchilla added that interdiction operations must be strengthened at the regional level in order to achieve better coordination and a more effective joint effort in combating this phenomenon.

The President reaffirmed Costa Rica's determination to continue efforts to address this problem, stating that the country will take steps to strengthen institutions such as legal reforms to allow for wiretapping techniques, the extradition of nationals, and the promotion of a regional agreement to implement surveillance patrols along the Pacific Ocean. Additionally, President Chinchilla indicated that Costa Rica will request that the United Nations Security Council declare drug trafficking as a threat to international peace and security.

2. Approval of the Agenda and Schedule of Activities

The Commission approved the draft agenda (CICAD/doc.1968/12) and the draft schedule of activities (CICAD/doc.1969/12) without modifications.

3. Election of the Chair and Vice Chair of CICAD

Pursuant to Articles 22 and 23 of the Commission's Statute, the Republic of Costa Rica, represented by Mr. Mauricio Boraschi, Vice Minister in the Office of the President, was unanimously elected Chair of CICAD for the current period. Likewise, the Commission elected Colombia as Vice Chair of CICAD.

a. Remarks by the New Chair

Vice-Minister Mauricio Boraschi thanked the outgoing Chair of CICAD for his leadership during the past year. He also expressed his gratitude to the Delegations for their vote of confidence in Costa Rica, as well as to the institution's staff, to the outgoing Chair, and to the Executive Secretariat for its important support.

Mr. Boraschi reiterated the sentiments expressed by President Chinchilla, welcoming the Delegations and wishing them much success in the work ahead, adding that he hoped to fulfill all expectations.

He emphasized that CICAD had been charged with two missions: one, under the leadership of the Secretary General, to produce the hemispheric report on the drug problem; and, second, to develop a new hemispheric evaluation instrument to provide new evaluation parameters to implement and review efforts and progress made in drug control with greater scientific value. Vice-Minister Boraschi thanked the specialists of the MEM Section for their support during the process to develop this new instrument.

The incoming Chair highlighted that the Hemispheric Strategy and its Plan of Action posed significant challenges and placed special emphasis on the strengthening of institutional capacities in order to respond effectively to present day organized crime. Mr. Boraschi pointed out that the issue of public health implies the requirement, even within the States, that the health ministries adopt comprehensive policies that include treatment and social reinsertion as well as the implementation of effective prevention policies focusing primarily on education.

He concluded with the need to strengthen capacity building in individuals in order to provide professional treatment to persons with drug abuse problems. Furthermore, Vice-Minister Boraschi pointed out the importance of implementing a system of drug treatment courts in countries in order to search for opportunities for social reinsertion.

4. Report of Ambassador Paul Simons, Executive Secretary of CICAD

Ambassador Paul Simons, Executive Secretary of CICAD, presented a report of the activities carried out (CICAD/doc.1991/12), thanking the team of the government of Costa Rica with whom CICAD worked for the past six months in preparation for the session. In his report, Ambassador Simons emphasized that people, policies and programs are the most important elements in this hemispheric effort and commissioners and their technical working groups are very important in completing the efforts to be

undertaken by the Commission. Likewise, the Executive Secretariat staff and participants in the Fellowship Program are key in carrying out projects and programs as well as complying with mandates entrusted to the Commission. Ambassador Simons also highlighted the valuable collaboration of international organizations, NGOs, donor countries and observers. Ambassador Simons described the work carried out by the Executive Secretariat over the last period, stating that the Groups of Experts continue to be incubators of new trends, providing valuable products for member countries. He also highlighted the work undertaken in terms of public policy, generating products and documents such as guides, recommendations and best practices, particularly the new MEM evaluation instrument, and the implementation of drug treatment courts, among other efforts.

The Delegation of Mexico made reference to the recent decision of the United Nations General Assembly with regard to the global drug problem, an initiative led by Mexico, which resulted in the convening of a special assembly to be held in 2016.

5. Presentation of the Report of the Inter-Governmental Working Group (IWG) of the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM)

a. Vice-Minister Mauricio Boraschi, General Coordinator, IWG

Mr. Mauricio Boraschi, IWG General Coordinator introduced the topic of the MEM IWG report to the Commission, and indicated that these efforts were carried out over an extended period of time. He noted that one year ago, in Argentina, the mandate was issued for the IWG to develop the proposed evaluation instrument, to be presented for the consideration of the Commission. The General Coordinator indicated that the proposal is a comprehensive package, and its development was not easy, requiring three long and intense in-person working meetings, as well as significant efforts from the countries in presenting their proposals. The General Coordinator recognized the efforts made by the MEM Section, who worked extensively on these instruments, in order to be able to present them to the Commission. Mr. Boraschi offered the floor to Mr. Juan Gabriel Morales, IWG Deputy General Coordinator, to present the IWG report, recognizing his important coordination support, and thanking all Delegations for their active participation which enabled them to complete this complex task.

b. Mr. Juan Gabriel Morales, Deputy General Coordinator, IWG

Mr. Juan Gabriel Morales presented the Inter-governmental Working Group Report (CICAD/doc.2009/12), regarding the proposed evaluation instrument for the Multilateral Evaluation

Mechanism Sixth Evaluation Round (CICAD/doc.1977/12). In his report, Mr. Morales provided the background, structure of the instrument, primary characteristics, summary of activities undertaken during the negotiation process, and acknowledgements related to the development of the aforementioned proposal. In particular, he detailed the components that comprise the evaluation instrument, as follows:

- 27 Recommendations derived from the Hemispheric Drug Strategy Plan of Action 2011-2015, which will form the basis of the evaluations to be carried out;
- Evaluation survey, which will be the method for compiling the information necessary to assess the situation of member states;
- Handbook on evaluation criteria, which also includes an evaluation scale, designed to guide the Governmental Experts Group (GEG) in the development of the reports;
- Procedural manual, which describes the operations of the MEM, actors involved in the evaluation process and their functions, and general considerations for the GEG in the preparation of the reports;
- Evaluation cycle, illustrating the schedule of activities for the Sixth Evaluation Round.

Following Mr. Morales' presentation, Vice-Minister Boraschi indicated that this process of multilateral negotiation reflected one of the fundamental values of the MEM. He also highlighted the value of the many skills brought to each IWG working group. Mr. Boraschi presented the proposal package for consideration, and opened the floor to the delegates.

The Delegations of the United States, Mexico, Canada, El Salvador, Trinidad and Tobago, Colombia, Haiti, Venezuela, Costa Rica, Peru and Panama indicated their satisfaction that the new tool for the Sixth Round of the MEM is updated in accordance with the Plan of Action of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy, and thanked the IWG General Coordinators Mauricio Boraschi and Mr. Juan Gabriel Morales, the members of the IWG, and the MEM Section of the CICAD Executive Secretariat for their leadership, dedication, contributions, and efforts during the process of strengthening this mechanism.

The U.S. Delegation stated that the process of the sixth round and documents reflect the spirit of the MEM as a positive, constructive influence for the hemisphere and that the Round Sixth procedures promise to yield better country reports that highlight hemispheric advances, and concretely identify areas where countries can work more effectively to reduce the threat of illicit drugs and related criminal activity. Additionally, the Delegation indicated satisfaction with the 27 recommendations from the Hemispheric Strategy and Action Plan, which will improve the ability of the Governmental Expert Group to evaluate impartially. The Delegate highlighted that the MEM has been recognized in many multilateral

fora as a model regional peer review system. The Delegation thanked the group for reaching consensus on creating a high-value product.

The Delegation of Mexico stressed that this process, implemented through CICAD, is part of the need to renew and reinvent policies on drugs and reiterated its willingness to actively contribute. The Delegation also stressed that this renewed multilateral evaluation mechanism, while not perfect, will prove to be more flexible and practical for the reality faced by Member States and allow them to find an effective way to address this reality.

The Delegation of Canada believes that the revised mechanism reflects appropriate guidelines and actions from the CICAD Hemispheric Drug Strategy and its Plan of Action, and that the revised indicators are consistent with the Plan of Action's objectives. The delegation was pleased with the finalization of the various components of the revised mechanism, and noted that how the evaluation scale is applied and used to evaluate is important. The Delegation was aware that this point will be discussed by the GEG, and considers it a priority. The delegate indicated Canada's approval, and noted that Mr. Morales is leaving the group on a successful note with the launch of the Sixth Round.

The Delegation of Trinidad and Tobago indicated that the country would continue to support the mechanism, adding that the changes made for the Sixth Round represent an important guideline between the work to be carried out and the hemispheric drug strategy, and highlighting that much work had been undertaken in preparing the documents. Trinidad and Tobago and their colleagues in Canada, the Dominican Republic, Colombia and Peru, were Co-coordinators of the Institutional Strengthening and Supply Reduction groups, respectively. The delegate indicated that the country participated actively in all instances of the IWG work.

The Delegation of Colombia commended CICAD's decision to revise the MEM process, and reflected on the way that reviewing such processes ensures that international organizations, with such an important mission as the OAS, keep up with the developments and complexities of the problem at hand. In addition, the delegate recognized the process through which the MEM instruments were revised, which combined technology with an extraordinary synergy between all the various points of view, to achieve a common objective and, thanks to the leadership of the general coordinators, complete the project and mandate assigned during CICAD's 50th regular session in a relatively short period of time.

The Delegation of Venezuela emphasized that these documents were the result of a 2-year process characterized by hard work, intense negotiations and commitment, to review the format of the MEM

evaluations, preserving their intergovernmental nature, transparency, full and timely participation of member states, and exclusion of sanctions of any kind. In addition, the delegate emphasized Venezuela's commitment to the review process from the start, when in 2010 the Commission approved the creation of a contact group for the review of the MEM, and later the creation of an online contact group for the same purpose. The delegate indicated that there were moments of concern, when some Delegations believed that the changes may be excessive, or expressed a preference to maintain the previous evaluation format. The Venezuelan Delegation was pleased that the IWG understood the Commission's mandate, which was to present a revised format for the evaluation, on the basis of the findings and recommendations contained in the report of the online group for the review of the MEM. In addition, the delegate highlighted that under the new format circulated prior to the meeting, all member states receive the same number of recommendations, and that the evaluation scale has significantly and substantially increased the GEG's objectivity in the evaluation process. He affirmed that the Venezuelan Delegation has no doubt that the instrument presented is the best possible that could be achieved within the multilateral framework, and that the Delegation is confident that the new format will improve the collection of information required for the evaluation of national drug policies.

The Delegation of Haiti indicated that the MEM is a mechanism that is now more objective, supportive and effective, that will permit an evaluation of the efforts carried out and identify obstacles that impede the achievement of the objectives sought by those who work to implement the Hemispheric Drug Strategy and its Plan of Action.

The Delegation of Costa Rica emphasized the difficulty in coordinating the efforts and sovereignty of states in the development of international activities. Evaluation is a sensitive issue which shares an organization's information with similar institutions in order to be assessed. The IWG's efforts were extraordinary, and the country was proud to host one of its meetings. The delegate highlighted that the drug problem continues to be an issue that brings together the efforts of all states, and although there are differences, consensus was reached. The delegate indicated that important developments would result from the MEM documents and that CICAD now has an excellent instrument to assess development, as well as the possibility of addressing mistakes.

The Delegation of Peru indicated that it collaborated in the development of the document presented, and emphasized that it reflects the new focus that was mandated, bringing together the best elements of the consensus necessary to address a phenomenon as dangerous and destructive as the drug problem and its most violent element, narcotrafficking associated with organized crime.

The Delegation of Panama expressed its favorable view of the work presented, the result of team work, and the development of a valuable document that can help states move forward effectively in tackling the drug problem.

Following the interventions of the Delegations, the proposal was presented for consideration, and approved together with its corresponding Resolution.

6. New Trends in National Drug Policies

Dr. Francisco Cumsille, Coordinator of the Inter-American Observatory on Drugs (OID) of the Executive Secretariat of CICAD, moderated a panel on New Trends in National Drug Policies in Argentina and Uruguay. He was joined by Dr. Rafael Bielsa, Secretary of State of the Secretariat for Programming Drug Abuse and the Fight against Drug Trafficking (SEDRONAR) in the Office of the President of Argentina (CICAD/doc.2003/12) and Dr. Julio Calzada, Secretary General of the National Drug Secretariat of Uruguay (CICAD/doc.2011/12).

In his presentation, Dr. Bielsa stated that the criminalization of possession for personal use failed to achieve the objective of reducing street level sales or attack major traffickers, and demonstrated a notable inefficiency in climbing up the sales chain, fostering corruption in the administrative bureaucracy. With regards to problematic consumption, he indicated that Argentina supports an approach centered on territoriality and vulnerability.

Dr. Calzada described the current situation in Uruguay where, through a bill which is currently under study by the Uruguayan Congress, the Executive Branch proposed a new regulatory framework for marijuana. In his presentation, Dr. Calzada provided details about this bill which has the expectation that to the extent that the government is able to regulate the cannabis market, it will have the opportunity to control the availability of that substance and thus, based on the coordination of public policies, increase awareness of the risk of cannabis use and contribute to the reduction of prevalence rates of the use of this substance. Likewise, to the extent that a legal market exists that is competitive with the black market, the latter will have fewer profits and lower operational capacity to engage in the marketing of other drugs which, even though they provide higher profit margins than cannabis, their prevalence rates are such that the volume of transactions involving those drugs is less profitable.

The objective of the Uruguayan proposal is to contribute, protect, promote and improve the health of the population. In that regard, Uruguay has been working systematically, even before the presentation of the initiative to regulate the cannabis market, in strengthening the National Drug Treatment Network (RENADRO), which implies a wide ranging development of drug treatment initiatives from community based efforts - municipal, departmental and national primary health care networks –to developing and strengthening day centers and halfway houses, to promoting the implementation of mechanisms to provide acute care to drug users in hospitals, and to implement mechanisms for providing secondary and tertiary care. With regard to the impact these policies may have on the international stage, first it should be pointed out that the intention of the Executive Branch when it introduced this initiative was to first guarantee the citizens of Uruguay and of the countries in the region that any marijuana legally produced in Uruguay will not be diverted to the black market or to third countries. In this context, the understanding is that this initiative is making a significant contribution to a more profound debate of the topic based on verifiable and reliable information, supported by evidence where neither prejudice nor taboos played a significant role. Should this initiative be approved, its development will be under a continued and systematic process of evaluation and monitoring in order to make the adjustments and modifications necessary for its implementation.

After these presentations, 12 countries requested the opportunity to take the floor to comment on these proposals: Costa Rica, Chile, Bahamas, Paraguay, United States, Peru, Guatemala, Ecuador, Colombia, El Salvador, Bolivia and Nicaragua.

The Delegation of Costa Rica expressed its strong disagreement with some of the ideas presented by Uruguay, clarifying that marijuana was not harmless, and that the country already had many deaths due to alcohol and tobacco use and, therefore, did not consider it beneficial to add another drug to that list.

The Delegation of Chile seconded the comments made by the Delegation of Costa Rica and pointed out its disagreements with the proposal made by Uruguay. However, the Delegation said it respected the decision made by Uruguay and that it valued the discussion that had been sparked with regard to this topic. The Delegation of Chile highlighted the difficulty in controlling the sale of alcohol to minors, which is well known to be the drug causing the greatest number of deaths due to accidents involving minors, and asked: what would be the actual ability to control and regulate marijuana? If government does not have adequate responses to confront the problem of legal drugs, it should be very careful before opening the door to a new drug.

The Delegation of Paraguay stated that their country was one of the main producers of marijuana in the region and asked what would happen if their country were to adopt a policy such as the one proposed by Uruguay. Paraguay also agreed with the comments made by the Delegations of Chile and Costa Rica and questioned the statement that the war on drugs had been lost.

The Delegation of the United States recognized the value of dialogue on this topic, stating that policy failures and successes should be analyzed honestly and that adjustments should be made if necessary. The Delegation indicated that it did not believe that transnational crime networks would disappear if drugs were legalized, adding that it did not support efforts to legalize drugs and that the isolated efforts of some states to legalize marijuana had not changed national drug control policy and would not dissuade any efforts to enforce compliance with that policy. The Delegation informed that the United States Department of Justice was in the process of reviewing the electoral initiatives approved in the states of Colorado and Washington.

The Delegation of Peru stated that in their country the use of drugs was not criminalized and that the government regulated the maximum amount of drugs available to an individual user. The Delegation expressed its agreement with previous interventions, coinciding with the difficulties in finding answers to confront the problem of alcohol and tobacco use. The Delegation also disagreed with the assertion that the current policies have failed.

The Delegation of Guatemala recalled that the objective to free humanity from drugs when the current drug prohibition policy was initiated had not been attained, and, therefore, either the objective or the strategy needed to be reviewed. Guatemala agreed with previous Delegations on the issue that drugs such as alcohol had created serious social problems and, therefore, it was not clear whether regulating illegal drugs would reduce or increase the magnitude of the problem. The Delegation joined in the effort to promote the search for new alternatives that could lead to more effective results.

The Delegation of Ecuador expressed its interest in opening the debate in order to consider the new proposals.

The Delegation of Colombia stated that the seriousness with which Uruguay was introducing its proposal to gain control of the problem and not simply view marijuana use as banal, merited respect and recognition. The Delegation recalled the words of President Chinchilla when she pointed out that victory in some battles in some countries did nothing more than push the problem elsewhere, demonstrating the power of transnational organized crime. The Delegation of Colombia stated that it valued the report being

prepared by the OAS reviewing what was being done, what did and did not work, so as to subsequently resume the dialogue and the debate.

The Delegation of El Salvador respected the decisions made by other countries to regulate drugs, although expressing its disagreement with those decisions. It also recognized the problems related to tobacco and alcohol use and therefore felt that to add another drug was to add another problem. The Delegation pointed out that in many cases, member States did not have the resources to help young people who wanted to stop using drugs. Therefore, by adding another drug - marijuana - the problems would remain unsolved. El Salvador joined with other Delegations in expressing the need to continue to analyze and consider experiences in other continents.

The Delegation of Bolivia expressed its appreciation for the debate. The Delegation stated that their country had no culture of marijuana use, as is the case with the use of coca leaf, and that based on the debate, certain strategies needed to be changed.

The Delegation of Nicaragua recalled that in 2007, their country's President decided on a frontal attack on drug trafficking and obtained good results. The seizures carried out in the country prevented large quantities of drugs from reaching young people, and, on the other hand, preventive measures have been increased.

7. Public Health Approach – Integral Service System for Drug Users

Dr. Deisy Corrales, Minister of Health of Costa Rica, introduced the topic of approaches and strategies for providing care in Costa Rica through the Integral Drug Addiction Treatment System where the country places significant emphasis on promoting and providing integral mental health treatment. Dr. Corrales underscored the importance of inter-sectoral and inter-ministerial efforts especially between the Ministries of Health and of Education, which, in Costa Rica, work in close coordination to address the drug problem. Dr. Corrales emphasized the various challenges faced by national health systems to develop the appropriate response capacity and pointed out the challenges faced by Costa Rica in that regard.

Mr. David K. Mineta, Deputy Director of Demand Reduction in the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP), Executive Office of the White House, moderated the panel on “Public Health Approach, Comprehensive Drug Treatment System.”

a. Dr. Patricia Orozco, Director of the Institute on Alcoholism and Pharmacodependence (IAFA) of Costa Rica introduced the model proposal to coordinate the treatment of problems brought about by the use of psychoactive substances in Costa Rica (CICAD/doc.1990/12). Dr Orozco described the background of the Institute on Alcoholism and Pharmacodependence (IAFA), its services and its role in the development of regulatory policy. Dr. Orozco described the integrated approach model of IAFA and outlined the bases for readapting treatment services in Costa Rica.

b. Dr. Francisca Florenzano, Executive Secretary of the National Service for the Prevention and Rehabilitation from Drug and Alcohol Use (SENDA) of Chile made a presentation on the Organization of Treatment Services (CICAD/doc.1987/12) which included some thoughts on the drug addiction problem. Dr. Florenzano said that not enough effort had been made yet to be in a position to assert that the battle had been lost. Dr. Florenzano stated that there was still a long way to go and that Chile would continue to make every effort to confront the challenge and to provide more appropriate treatment services to those persons who need them. Later, she described how treatment services in Chile were organized according to their objective, guiding principles, regulatory framework and approach strategy.

c. Mr. Aldemar Parra, Coordinator of Demand Reduction in the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Colombia, made a presentation on building an Integrated and Comprehensive Health Care System to provide care to persons with problems associated with the use of psychoactive substances, “INTEGRA SPA” in Colombia (CICAD/doc.1992/12). Mr. Parra pointed out that the Ministry of Health and Social Protection had been developing a strategy to integrate services, programs and institutional and community resources to respond and provide comprehensive care to persons with problems associated with the use of psychoactive substances that can be adapted to various scenarios, and for that strategy to be integrated into the Health Care System within the framework of Primary Health Care.

The Delegation of Argentina underscored the significance of the topic of smokable cocaine in more vulnerable populations and the urgency to target intervention efforts to this type of population. The Delegation reiterated that it was necessary to adapt demand reduction policies in order to provide care to these “hidden” populations.

The Chair of CICAD concluded the panel’s session remarking that, in fact, the hemisphere was in the process of developing health care networks and systems in the context of Public Health. The Chair pointed out that training was absolutely necessary for professionals who lack specialization and for personnel at treatment centers who lack academic credentials.

8. Comprehensiveness in the Approach to the Drug Phenomenon: A Key to Success in the Fight Against Drug Trafficking

General Oscar Naranjo, Director of the Latin American Citizenship Institute, Monterrey Institute of Technology, said that the topic of comprehensiveness in addressing the drug problem must be placed front and center within CICAD. General Naranjo maintained that in order to talk about comprehensiveness, the first concept that needed to be present across the breadth of the debate should be the need to humanize drug control policy. General Naranjo proposed to eliminate the idea that drug control policy was a war against drugs. Drug control policy, he said, must be an endeavor based on the human being, on the rights of human beings, and the world of drugs should be looked at through the eyes of the invisible society: the victims.

According to General Naranjo, public policy on drug control must be legitimized based on the care provided to the victims and not on the accumulation of results against crime. The general added that for the past thirty years efforts had been focused on criminals and, secondly, and not in a very comprehensive manner, on the care provided to the victims of organized crime and that the response had to be comprehensive, collective and transnational.

The Delegation of Brazil expressed its upmost appreciation to General Naranjo for placing human beings at the center of the drug problem. The Delegation also strongly supported innovative approaches to confront the problem. These points were reiterated by the Delegations of Costa Rica, Ecuador, The United States, and the Dominican Republic.

The Delegation of Costa Rica thanked General Naranjo for his presentation and emphasized the importance of recognizing the asymmetry that exists between cartels and governments.

The Delegation of Ecuador pointed out that the debate of the drug problem had been enriched by the General's proposal regarding the need for a multi-sectoral approach and understanding the various dimensions of the problem.

The Delegation of the United States said that it was clear why Colombia had achieved such positive results in this area. The Delegation stressed the importance of the link between citizen security and public policy as well as for CICAD to implement the approved Plan of Action in order to see the results of that effort.

The Delegation of the Dominican Republic emphasized the importance of questioning the corrosive aspects mentioned by General Naranjo such as passiveness, permeability and behavior.

The Delegation of Chile stated that the human element must also be reflected in control measures and understand that it is impossible to maintain a course of action, when working with victims, without realizing the need to measure results in a reliable way. The Delegation questioned which results ought to be presented and how to make two perspectives compatible: supply control and demand reduction.

The Delegation of Uruguay expressed its appreciation for General Naranjo's presentation and remarked that it made a significant contribution to the discussion underway within CICAD, especially the proposed concept of comprehensiveness based on the complexity of the problem and to place the citizen at the center of the debate and move the focus away from substances. The emphasis must be placed on life which implies removing the idea of war. That means setting aside a paradigm that has been in force for over 40 years. The Delegation stated that there is no security without coexistence, and that security does not mean the absence of conflict but the way conflicts are managed: either through controversy or through politics. The weakness of information is a problem that needs to be addressed.

The Delegation of Guatemala pointed out that there were no longer differentiations between producing, in transit and consuming countries. This realization should not make us lose sight of which stage of the commercialization chain each country represents or the role the countries wish to play. The Delegation emphasized the complexity of the phenomenon and the fact that the countries are in a period of high responsibility, needing to freely explore new paths while being able to support each step taken.

The Delegation of Mexico made reference to the naming of General Naranjo as an external advisor to the country's President elect and the expectations that exist in Mexico in this regard.

9. The fight against Corruption: Essential factor in Combating Drug Trafficking

Mrs. Claudia Villafuerte, Coordinating Prosecutor, Assistant Prosecutor's Office of Integrity, Transparency and Anti-corruption, Public Ministry of Costa Rica made a presentation on the Fight against Corruption: Essential Factor in Combating Drug Trafficking (CICAD/doc. 2002/12). The speaker provided an overview of the various aspects of corruption, including consideration of the factors and elements that contribute to or enable corruption and its spread into society, and noting that corruption exists in all areas of society. Government organizations are equally vulnerable to corruption with officials possessing certain powers that make them particularly appealing targets. Mrs. Villafuerte indicated that in

2004 Costa Rica enacted the Law Against Corruption and Illicit Enrichment (Law N° 8422) and in 2007 the country ratified the United Nations Convention Against Corruption. In 2010 this was followed by a decree issued by the Attorney General creating the position of the Deputy Attorney General of Integrity, Transparency and Anticorruption with the mission to promote transparency, honesty and good practices among officials of the Ministry of the Public Prosecutor, apply the consequences for disciplinary problems and pursue corruption crimes.

10. Security and Narco-trafficking: Principal Criminal Groups that Operate in Mexico and Central America

Mr. Mauricio Boraschi, Vice-Minister of the Presidency of Costa Rica introduced the topic on Security and Narcotrafficking: Major Criminal Organizations Operating in Mexico and Central America.

a. Mr. Johnny Ezequiel Sempe Alvarado, Head of Processing Department, General Directorate of Civilian Intelligence (DIGICI), Guatemala provided an overview of the current situation with respect to the activities of organized criminal groups in Central America (CICAD/doc. 1998/12). Mr. Sempe added that each situation is different, and that there has been a move from being transit to producer countries, with a rapid evolution in narcotrafficking in the region towards producing and consuming countries. In 1990, transit countries experienced a high incidence of money laundering which then expanded to other criminal drug related activities including the production of synthetic drugs. These countries have been increasingly exposed to the violence associated with drug trafficking, taking place by land, air and sea using both coasts. Drugs arriving into the country are then transshipped by land to Mexico and elsewhere. Money follows the same routes to producing countries in South America. Mr. Sempe informed that many gangs including the Zetas that are active in Guatemala which represent a major threat to the country. Transit routes and drug consumption levels have increased in Guatemala as well as seizures of chemicals, clandestine laboratories and assets which have risen considerably. Seizures have enabled the identification of routes and source countries, and the products of seized assets have been used in drug control activities.

b. Mr. Sandro Garcia Rojas Castillo, Head, Coordinator of International Affairs, Office of the Attorney General, Mexico emphasizing observations presented by General Naranjo and offered a brief overview of the activities carried out in Mexico (CICAD/doc. 2005/12). Mr. Rojas informed that crimes related to the criminal groups in Mexico include a broad range of illegal activities, and that given the complex nature of these groups, it is difficult to have a successful impact on their operations. He added

that they are organized in specialized units and have significant technological capacities, relying on the skills of accountants, lawyers and other specialists, with violence being used in their operations. Organized criminal groups have divided the country into territories that they each run, and those operating on the borders with neighboring countries pushed their operations into these countries. Illicit clandestine laboratories discovered in these countries are proof of this trend. Exports of chemicals to Mexico have decreased, but the volume of these substances passing through Central America has increased significantly.

The Delegation of Haiti congratulated the speakers and requested an explanation of the method for transporting money under the threshold of US\$10,000 using various individuals who each carry \$9,900 in order to pass customs controls.

The Delegation of Uruguay pointed out certain structural aspects associated with this issue, indicating that organized criminal groups are referred to as though they were an external issue. However, many of the individuals are from within the countries themselves. He added that corruption is a key element, but that corruption comes from within countries, and in many cases the source of the money is unknown.

11. Guide to the Seizure, Forfeiture, and Management of Organized Crime Assets

Mr. Dennis Cheng, Director of the BIDAL Project, made a presentation on the substantial progress of the project on Seized and Forfeited Assets in Latin America (BIDAL) which has been in the process of implementation since 2008 (CICAD/doc.1974/12). Mr. Cheng also emphasized that the Hemispheric Drug Strategy of 2010 encourages States to create or strengthen competent national authorities for the administration and disposal of assets seized and/or forfeited in cases of illicit drug trafficking, money laundering and other related crimes (Principle 45). Thus, the BIDAL project has supported other projects and initiatives, among them, the establishment of the Asset Recovery Network of the Financial Action Task Force of South America (GAFISUD), the drafting of the United Nations Model Law on Forfeiture, the implementation of the Workshops on Asset Management in America Program, and providing technical support in the drafting of documents of significant importance to the Group of Experts on the Control of Money Laundering such as “Manual of Best Practices for the Management of Seized and Forfeited Assets” and the “Legal Guide for the creation and development of entities specialized in the management of seized and forfeited assets.” The guide was a mandate that the Commission entrusted to the Expert Group on Money laundering (GELAVEX) in 2011.

Mr. Cheng explained that this was a document that contained guidelines for the creation and/or strengthening of these entities charged with the management of these assets, in order for them to have highly qualified professional and technical staff who are responsible for the reception, identification, inventory, administration, maintenance, preservation and custody of assets both in the seizure phase and in the forfeiture and disposal of the same. Mr. Cheng added that it was a guide that could be very useful to countries, especially in the legislative arena.

The Delegation of El Salvador expressed its appreciation for support in the implementation of legislative reforms regarding the administration of seized and forfeited assets and encouraged the other Member States to adopt similar measures.

The Delegation of Haiti shared their country's experience with the establishment of an office of seized assets which has been in operation for the past 3 years, and which has helped to provide support at the institutional level, including to those institutions affected by the recent earthquake. The Delegation also requested to be included in the BIDAL Project and in the regional group of seized and forfeited asset management offices.

The Delegation of Bolivia pointed out that it was very important for topics relating to forfeiture to be discussed in this forum. The Delegation informed that a proposal was made in Bolivia to extend asset forfeiture not only to drug trafficking but also to other criminal activities and, thus, support social programs and efforts against drug trafficking.

The Delegation of Canada urged the Group of Experts for the Control of Money Laundering to integrate its efforts with that of regional organizations such as GAFIC AND GAFISUD.

The Delegation of Paraguay remarked that these were nascent but priority topics in its country and, therefore, formally requested the support of the Executive Secretariat and of UNODC to assist in the development of these legal tools and instruments.

The United States Delegation considered this project as well as the documents and activities of GELAVEX to be very timely in order to improve and develop the systems to execute the forfeiture of seized assets. Furthermore, the Delegation stated that it would continue to support these efforts.

The Delegation of Peru informed of the recently established seized asset administration office, the National Commission on Seized Assets (CONABI). The Office is aimed at providing an efficient and

transparent administration of seized and forfeited assets that are the proceeds of criminal activities such as drug trafficking, money laundering, illegal mining and other forms of organized crime. The Delegation added that a new Forfeiture Law had also been enacted in order to provide better tools to combat organized crime and deprive groups of their illicit assets.

The Delegation of Argentina thanked the Executive Secretariat for their support and also requested that Argentina be provided further technical assistance in order to better develop their seized asset administration system.

The Delegation of Nicaragua explained that the country was making significant progress in this area but that criminal organizations were always searching for new ways to protect their assets from being seized by authorities. The Delegation went on to explain that, at the present time, seized assets were being used for drug prevention programs and to combat drug trafficking, particularly as Nicaragua is perceived as an obligatory route for drug traffickers.

12. Forfeiture and Management of Organized Crime Assets

Mr. Andrés Ormaza, Expert, Legal Assistance Program for Latin America and the Caribbean, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, offered a presentation on “Forfeiture, a regional perspective,” emphasizing that assets are the economic support of organized crime, that forfeiture discouraged the creation of criminal networks and that traditional mechanisms had been insufficient to attack criminal organizations (CICAD/doc1978/12). In addition, Mr. Ormaza explained that at present, countries were adopting new forms of forfeiture: Criminal, Non-Criminal and Mixed (asset forfeiture).

13. Synergies between CICAD and the European Union COPOLAD Program in the field of Identification and Recovery of Assets from Drug Trafficking.

Mr. Andrés Pérez, Coordinator of Component 4, “Capacity building for Supply Reduction” of the European Union’s COPOLAD Program, made a presentation on the objectives and activities carried out as part of the Component 4 of the program (CICAD/doc.1994/12), which aim to promote and facilitate the bilateral dialogue (Latin America - European Union) that is necessary to foster and enable effective cooperation in the area of drug policy, especially with regard to capacity building for drug supply reduction. Mr. Perez provided a brief summary reviewing the progress made in this component of the program and future activities, particularly in the area of money laundering and the recovery of assets. Mr. Perez also pointed out the synergies with CICAD programs in the area of asset location, recovery and

management, particularly with regard to the BIDAD Project and the Asset Recovery Network of GAFISUD, among others.

14. Amphetamine-type Stimulants and other Synthetic Drugs

Dr. Francisco Cumsille, Coordinator of Inter-American Observatory on Drugs (OID) from the Executive Secretariat of CICAD moderated a panel on Amphetamine Type Stimulants (ATS), other synthetic drugs, and emerging new substances, focused on countries of European Union, the United States of America, and Latin America.

a. Dr. Roumen Sedefov, Head of Unit from the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) explained that synthetic drugs are not necessarily new drugs, with substances such as MDMA having existed for over a century (CICAD/doc.1988/12). Mr. Sedefov presented a specific view of the stimulant drug problem in the European Union countries, based on the research and reports periodically produced by the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction. Dr. Roumen emphasized that the problem of stimulants in Europe does not differentiate between natural and synthetic drugs, but rather the continent has Sub-regions or groups of countries where production and consumption is emphasized in a particular drug, either cocaine, amphetamines or ecstasy. Cannabinoid substances are consumed by all countries, whether in natural or synthetic form. Regarding new drugs, there is a continued emergence of new psychoactive substances in Europe with synthetic cannabinoids and cathinones being the most common.

b. Mr. John R. Scherbenske, Chief of Synthetic Drug and Chemicals from Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) made a presentation on new synthetic drugs in the United States, noting that these drugs are seen as the "legal" alternatives for marijuana, cocaine, methamphetamine, MDMA and LSD (CICAD/doc.1980/12). It was also mentioned that these drugs are sold disguised as incense, bath salts, glass cleaner, shoe deodorant or vegetables. These drugs resulted in 11,000-12,000 emergency hospital admissions in 2011, including several homicides and suicides in the USA. Among the reported substances there are synthetic cannabinoids, synthetic phenethylamines and cathinones.

c. Mr. Juan Carlos Araneda, SMART Programme Coordinator for Latin America from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and CICAD, presented an overview of the seizures and consumption of Amphetamine Type Stimulants (ATS) emphasizing that ATS represent the second most widely consumed drug worldwide (CICAD/doc.1979/12). North America remains an important market for ATS, particularly methamphetamine and ecstasy. In the past five years, Mexico has become an

important place for manufacture, primarily of methamphetamines. The illicit manufacture of ATS has recently emerged in the countries of Central and South America. In addition, substance abuse has been reported in many Latin American countries, especially among young people. As an answer to the problem of ATS and other synthetic drugs a program has been developed for monitoring, analysis and reporting. The Global SMART Programme has been implementing activities in Latin America since 2011 as a collaborative effort between UNODC and CICAD.

The delegate from Canada highlighted the comment made by the presenter from the EMCDDA about the significant lag time between the initiation of a drug problem in a country and the development of policies and responses. With respect to Canada, illegal synthetics and diverted precursors are threats to community safety and there is a commitment by authorities to deal with these issues. The delegate explained Canada's synthetic drug initiative, launched in 2009, which includes domestic activities by the RCMP as well as the provision of training to hemispheric partners. Canada is considering the possibility of extending this training to Guatemala in 2013. In September 2012, 'Bath Salts' was added to 'Schedule 1' of Canada's banned substances list and mandatory prison sentences were introduced and the national council against marijuana growing and clandestine labs was launched.

The Delegation of Brazil stated that a comprehensive and coordinated action among countries is needed to address the drug problem, as the flow of drugs runs in all directions. On behalf of the Federal Police, the Delegation sought the reinforcement of cooperation from authorities in Europe, requested information about people passing drugs from north-south and sought to strengthen cooperation between police forces.

The Delegation from the United States of America indicated that the production and consumption of synthetic drugs are significant in the USA but not presently observed in other parts of the region. Trends indicate that these substances migrated from Western Europe to the USA and this migration may continue to other countries. These substances are being sold in a way to circumvent laws and reduce their detection. The US made legislative efforts to control these substances but criminal elements stay one step ahead by altering the chemical compounds. In July 2012, a national law enforcement action by the DEA resulted in arrests, search warrants, and seizures of substances and money. Seizures indicate that precursor substances are being shipped from China and this is the subject of talks between the USA and Chinese authorities. The delegate urged countries to report seizures from China to the Chinese authorities and to the UNODC's SMART program.

15. Exploring the Relationship between Drugs and Crime in the Prison Populations of Four Caribbean Countries

Dr. Ken-Garfield Douglas, Consultant to the Inter-American Observatory on Drugs (OID) presented to the Commission the comparative study on drugs and crime among prisoners in four Caribbean countries (CICAD/doc.1981/12).

The Delegation of Brazil congratulated the presenter on the study and sought some clarification on the age of first use and on the logistics of interviewing prisoners in a prison setting. The Delegate also informed the plenary that Brazil is currently in the process of developing a prison study of its own.

The Delegation of The Bahamas thanked and congratulated the presenter and indicated that the results have scientifically corroborated a general belief in The Bahamas that there is a correlation between drugs and crime. The Delegate congratulated CICAD and encouraged the undertaking of more studies of this type in the Caribbean.

16. Presentation by Colombia on the Report of the Review Process of the Functioning of CICAD.

Mr. Juan José Álvarez, member of the Working Group for the Fight against Drugs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Colombia, presented a progress report (CICAD/doc. 1989/12) on the activities of the Working Group for the Review of the future functioning of CICAD and its Groups of Experts. This topic had been addressed during the past two regular sessions of CICAD, held in Argentina in December 2011, and in Washington, DC, in May 2012. After expressing his appreciation for having the opportunity to share information on the areas in which progress had been made, Mr. Alvarez emphasized that the document distributed did not present a closed proposal but, rather, it offered a proposal that was completely open to debate which aimed to strengthen CICAD as a hemispheric forum to confront the world drug problem, and the Executive Secretariat as the entity responsible for coordinating the various activities carried out in its member countries. In that regard, Mr. Alvarez extended an invitation to all member countries to actively take part in this exercise through the virtual platform set up for this purpose. He also pointed out that there was no intention to reevaluate any mechanism established in the Statute of the Secretariat but only some aspects of its Regulations for the purpose of strengthening CICAD as a political forum in the hemisphere in the area of confronting the global drug problem; and strengthening the Executive Secretariat particularly in its role as the body responsible for coordinating the activities of the Commission and executing the mandates that had been entrusted to it.

With regard to financial resources, the Delegation of Colombia understands that the proposal should not generate additional costs to the Commission but instead make the Commission's work more efficient. Mr. Alvarez asked the Secretariat to conduct a study that clearly showed how much it cost to hold the regular sessions at present and what would be the cost of operating the Commission as reflected in the proposal.

The Delegation of Venezuela complimented Colombia on the initiative as it responded to changes occurring with regard to how the world drug problem is addressed, both on a global and hemispheric scale.

The Delegation of Peru joined the proposed exercise, stating that even though it did not fully agree with Colombia's proposals, it was more important to help the Commission respond to the new challenges and offer solutions to the problems discussed.

The Delegation of Ecuador stated that, in general terms, it supported the Colombian initiative if it was understood to be a point of departure that could be systematically improved and enriched.

The Delegation of Mexico also applauded the initiative which it considered to be helpful to the Secretariat and to all the member States.

The Delegation of Bolivia offered partial support for the initiative and stated its willingness to continue working on the document that had been presented.

The Delegation of Panama suggested that, before adopting a position with regard to this topic, a report should be prepared evaluating the present functioning of CICAD to provide a more detailed and specific view regarding the areas that should be strengthened in order to attain a more efficient functioning of the Commission. After recognizing the work that CICAD has been undertaking, the Delegation proposed creating a sub-commission made up of delegates of Member States who would be responsible for carrying out the evaluation. The Delegation of Panama concluded its remarks with the recommendation that the Executive Secretariat present its view regarding this proposal.

The Delegation of Canada also supported the initiative, specifically praising the virtual discussions and stated its commitment to submit some ideas for discussion on the online platform. The Delegation also pointed out the mandate that emanated from the VI Summit of the Americas regarding transnational organized crime and proposed, on the one hand, that one of the annual meetings of CICAD address this problem and, on the other hand, that the session held during the second semester be dedicated to addressing drug problems usually addressed during plenary sessions.

The Delegation of Chile expressed its appreciation and gratitude to CICAD for its efforts and also its support for the Colombian initiative and the virtual platform created for discussion.

The Delegation of Argentina also recognized the work carried out by the Commission and, although it felt it was necessary to know more specifics about the Colombian initiative before offering its opinion, it lent its support to the initiative and expressed its commitment to take part in the discussions.

The United States Delegation thanked Colombia for its efforts and considered that all member countries and CICAD itself must join in the effort to ensure that the Commission remains a key entity in addressing the drug problem in the Americas. The Delegation also pointed out that the main value of CICAD resided in its technical nature and regional focus, and added that it must retain those characteristics and not transform itself into a primarily political organ that allocates its resources and efforts to negotiating political resolutions. Furthermore, the delegation pointed out that the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs is the entity responsible for coordinating international anti-drug policies and programs, therefore CICAD should not duplicate that effort. The delegation also stated that it supported Canada's proposal that increased efforts should be focused on transnational organized crime within the framework of the Executive Secretariat.

Finally, Mr. Mauricio Boraschi, Chair of CICAD, summarized the observations made and asserted that the majority had clearly spoken in favor of accepting the proposal of the Colombian Delegation for review and made the following concluding comments:

- 1) The virtual platform will remain open and will be coordinated by Colombia;
- 2) Member States should submit their points of contact to the Executive Secretariat in order to proceed with the submission of their inputs to the Colombian Delegations;
- 3) During the next regular session of CICAD, the Delegation of Colombia will present a report containing a clear and detailed description of their proposal as well as the contributions of the countries that have taken part in the discussions, with a view to facilitating a robust discussion on the topic and to consider adopting a resolution on the matter.

In closing, Ambassador Paul Simons said that CICAD was the result of the will of Member States and that it was constantly striving to respond to their requests in an open and transparent environment which would continue to exist with regard to the proposal presented. Ambassador Simons reiterated that any restructuring initiative that proposes to strengthen the Commission would be welcomed and that the staff of the Executive Secretariat would continue to respond to the wishes of the delegations.

17. Alternatives to Incarceration: Adaptation of Drug Treatment Courts

Dr. Alberto Amiot, Visiting Judge in the Fellowship Program of the Executive Secretariat of CICAD, and Supervisory Judge in Chile, moderated a panel that included Mrs. Marta Iris Muñoz, Chief Public Defender in Costa Rica, Mr. Ivor Archie, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Justice of Trinidad and Tobago (CICAD/doc. 1986/12), and Mr. Randall Worrell, Justice of the Supreme Court of Justice of Barbados and Supervisory Judge of the Drug Treatment Court Project. The panel addressed the current situation regarding the implementation of the Drug Treatment Tribunals Program in Trinidad and Tobago, Costa Rica and Barbados.

The Delegation of Costa Rica announced during CICAD 52 that it would launch the first Drug Treatment Court Pilot Project in February 2013, in the city of San Jose. According to Marta Iris Muñoz, Chief of the Office of the Public Defender, "this is a necessary solution when faced with a population that commits crimes, that has problems with drugs for which the current system is unable to provide an effective solution. Incarceration is not the solution." The new DTC project in Costa Rica enjoys full institutional support (IAFA, Supreme Court – Office of the Public Defender, Prosecutors and Judges, and the Costa Rica Institute on Drugs (ICD)).

For his part, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Justice of Trinidad and Tobago, Ivor Archie, informed the Member States that the San Fernando pilot project was already a reality. According to Dr. Archie, "we need a joint effort from the various government branches and institutions, from the areas of health and justice, but also from other areas in order to provide an effective answer to this problem." The project in Trinidad and Tobago has been able to enlist all the necessary actors as the process was initiated and led by the Judicial Branch.

For his part, Judge Worrell of Barbados reported that the DTC project was approved by the Government's Cabinet on November 29, and that the launching of the first pilot project was expected to take place during the first quarter of 2013.

Judge Alberto Amiot indicated that Jamaica, the Dominican Republic, Bahamas, El Salvador, Panama and Argentina are currently working with the Executive Secretariat of CICAD on this initiative. The judge added the United States, Canada, Mexico, Jamaica and Chile to those countries that had already implemented this model and collaborated with the Executive Secretariat of CICAD. Belize, Grenada and more recently Peru, had also joined the initiative.

The Delegation of Panama indicated that the country was currently in the process of making the preparations to launch the project and asked the Executive Secretariat of CICAD to provide technical assistance to complete the process. The Delegation added that Panama had already included the project in its Plan of Action.

The Delegation of the Bahamas stated that it was also working on this project and extended an invitation to Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago to establish horizontal cooperation.

The Delegation of the Dominican Republic expressed interest in the project and indicated that it was working on promoting the model.

For his part Vice-Minister Mauricio Boraschi, Chair of CICAD, expressed his appreciation to the Executive Secretariat of CICAD for its work and for proposing to break paradigms, concluding that the project represents an important step forward, turning intentions into results for the benefit of the victims of drug abuse.

18. Public Policies on Social Integration and Drugs

The Chief of the Institutional Strengthening and Integral Programs Section of CICAD, Mr. Javier Sagredo, made an initial presentation on “Social Integration and Drugs in Latin America,” aimed at making the individual and the social development of communities the focus of drug policy. This was followed by a presentation by Mr. Vladimir de Andrade Stempliuk, of the Brazilian Delegation, describing the efforts being made by the Government of Brazil in order to incorporate the social integration component within the framework of their drug policies (CICAD/doc.2001/12). The third presentation was made by the current Chair of the Inter-American Commission on Women (CIM), Mrs. Maureen Clarke, who addressed the problem of incarcerated women in the region and, more specifically, in Costa Rica, for micro-trafficking offenses (CICAD/doc.2007/12).

In addition, three actors gave performances during the Session that sought to inform the plenary on the subject with a view toward introducing the topic of social problems associated with drug use.

The Delegations of Argentina and Colombia expressed their satisfaction with the presentations made in this panel and for demonstrating the need to address the problems associated with drugs that affect the more vulnerable communities from a human rights’ perspective. The Delegations also called for future drug policies to incorporate the social integration component.

19. CICAD Experts Groups: Reports and Election of Chairs

a. Report of the Demand Reduction Expert Group

Mr. David K. Mineta, Chair of the Group of Experts on Demand Reduction of CICAD, reported to the Commission on the work undertaken by the Group with regard to the four documents proposed in the Work Plan. Mr. Mineta indicated that two of the documents “Insights for a Drugged Driving Policy” (CICAD/doc.1996/12) and “Guide to Preventing Prescription Drug Abuse” (CICAD/doc.1976/12) had been completed and presented to the CICAD Plenary, and that the other two documents “An Information Framework for the Design of National Demand Reduction Policies and Programs” and “CICAD Hemispheric Guidelines on the Construction of a Holistic Community-based Model of Demand Reduction” were under review.

CICAD approved the report (CICAD/doc. 1975/12) and the two documents without modifications and confirmed Brazil as Chair of the Group of Experts for the period 2012-2013 (See Chapter III – Decisions).

The Delegation of Brazil thanked CICAD for the confirmation and made the commitment to work closely with all the countries in the hemisphere. The Delegation reaffirmed Brazil’s commitment to the Group of Experts and congratulated the Delegation of the United States for the excellent accomplishments under its leadership.

b. Maritime Narcotrafficking Expert Group

Mr. Mariano Donzelli of Argentina presented the report of the Group of Experts on Maritime Narcotrafficking further to its meeting in Buenos Aires (CICAD/doc.1971/12). Mr Donzelli presented the documents finalized by the Group as well as the plan of action proposed for 2013. Also presented to the Commission for its consideration was Peru's candidacy to host and chair the meeting of the Group proposed for 2013.

The Delegation of Suriname reported that the country is in the final stages of implementing new maritime control initiatives including the establishment of a coast guard, and has signed agreements with neighboring countries regarding maritime controls, with the government of France being instrumental in these various initiatives. Additionally, Suriname has also implemented the United Nations container scanning program, proposing to expand it to other ports. The Delegation stated that, with this program

and establishment of the coast guard, Suriname will play a pivotal role in maritime control in the area. The Delegation thanked the government and people of Costa Rica for hosting and chairing the meeting.

The Delegation of Canada expressed its support for the Group as well as its approval of the report, recommendations and plan of action. Canada was also pleased to accept Peru's offer to chair and host the next meeting of the Group to take place in 2013.

Likewise, the Delegation of Argentina indicated its support for the Group's Report, as well as Peru's candidacy as chair and host of the Group's 2013 meeting.

The Chair of CICAD joined others in thanking Mr. Donzelli for the report, and recognized Peru for offering to chair and host the next meeting. The Chair noted the unanimous agreement of the Commission to accept and approve the report, recommendations, documents and plan of action as well as Peru's election as chair of the Group and host of the next meeting.

The Commission approved the report without modification and ratified Peru as the next Chair of the Group and host for the proposed 2013 meeting. (See Chapter III – Decisions)

c. Report of the Expert Group on Chemical Substances and Pharmaceutical Products

Mr. Fidas Federico Aristy Payton, President of the National Drug Council of the Dominican Republic delivered the report of the Group of Experts on the control of Chemical Substances and Pharmaceutical Products (CICAD/doc.1972/12). In doing so he provided an overview of the work that had been completed, as well as the proposed plan of action presented for the consideration of the Commission. Mr Aristy also noted the offer of Peru to host and chair the meeting of the Group for 2013.

The Commission approved the report without modification and confirmed Peru as the next Chair of the Group and host for the proposed 2013 meeting. (See Chapter III – Decisions)

d. Report of the Expert Group on Money Laundering

Mr. José A. Sbattella, Chair of the Group of Experts for the Control of Money Laundering, reported to the Commission on the deliberations and recommendations of the Group. The Commission approved the Report of the Group of Experts for the Control of Money Laundering and its Work Plan (CICAD/doc.1973/12). The report includes the following documents: “Study of Comparative Law of the Countries in the Hemisphere and Legal Guide for the Creation and Development of Entities Specialized

in the Administration of Seized and Forfeited Assets;” “Recommended Best Practices for the Coordination and Integration of Financial Intelligence Units and Criminal Investigation Agencies on the Use and Protection of the Information of the Financial Analysis Units” (CICAD/doc.1982/12), and the document “Mechanisms to Share Forfeited Assets Among Countries” (CICAD/doc.1984/12). The Commission elected Brazil and Uruguay, respectively, as Chair and Vice Chair of the Group of Experts for the Control of Money Laundering for the period 2012-2013. (See Chapter III – Decisions).

20. Remarks by Permanent Observers to the OAS and International and Regional Organizations, and Civil Society Organizations accredited to the OAS

Representatives of the Russian Federation, the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Washington Office on Latin America (WOLA), and Intercambios Civil Association of Argentina made remarks.

The Delegation of the Russian Federation stated its country’s commitment to an integral approach in confronting drug trafficking and its willingness to increase the dialogue with OAS Member States. Furthermore, the Delegation insisted on how important the fight against the production and trafficking of opiates and against the connection between drug trafficking and terrorism was for Russia. The Delegation also reported on Russian cooperation with Central America through SICA, in terms of training courses for law enforcement officers. Finally, the Delegation highlighted the need to search for new methods, respecting the framework of the UN conventions on drugs.

Dr. Luis Alfonzo, PAHO representative, stated the commitment PAHO and CICAD had made to foster and strengthen the public health perspective with regard to the use of psychoactive substances. In addition, Dr. Alfonzo highlighted the joint actions that, within the framework of the Memorandum of Understanding signed by the two organizations, had been carried out during 2012. Finally, Dr. Alfonzo reported on the activities that PAHO had carried out with Member States in the area of drugs.

Mr. John Walsh, the WOLA representative, pointed out that his office kept a close watch on the topic of harm reduction associated with drugs, taking into account that the elimination of the drug phenomenon was impossible, and that the effort must be aimed at reducing the harm caused by drugs as well as by the policies put in place to combat them. At the same time, Mr. Walsh said he was pleased to see that governments were examining other options within the framework of drug policy that aim to improve health, security and to reduce the problems caused by drugs. He also underscored the problem created by

placing the emphasis of drug policy in achieving objectives based on indicators of forfeitures or arrests whether they contribute to improving health or security.

The representative of the NGO Intercambios Civil Association of Argentina emphasized the need to place human beings at the center of drug policy and put aside the priority given to substances. She pointed out that the current regular session would be remembered as the time when all expectations regarding the report requested by the Presidents at the Cartagena Summit came into play. The representative also emphasized the need to act with urgency to modify and improve those prevention, treatment and criminal justice systems based on the paradigm of zero tolerance. In conclusion, the representative insisted on some possible pending reforms that should not be delayed: the non-criminalization of users, improving the proportionality of penalties for drug offenses, and a comprehensive response to address social and health care needs.

The UNODC representative, Mr. José Vila del Castillo, thanked CICAD for the invitation and recognized the long relationship between the two organizations. Mr. del Castillo congratulated CICAD on the current sessions' agenda which has addressed all aspects relating to drugs in an innovative fashion. The representative also praised the fact that for the first time the focus had been placed on the person and on human development. He also stated that within the framework of the Memorandum of Understanding signed by both institutions, UNODC looked forward to possible collaboration with CICAD on the following areas: control of containers, prosecutors' network, jail reform, control of precursors, Panama's Anti-Corruption Academy and HIV-AIDS.

21. Proposed Date, Place, and Topics for the Fifty-Third Regular Session of CICAD

The Commission decided that the next regular session of CICAD would be held at the end of April 2013 in Washington, DC, and that the Executive Secretariat of CICAD and the Chair of the Commission would select the exact date. Among the suggested topics to be addressed at the next session are:

a. The interaction between government authorities responsible for combating the drug problem and the communications media (Request of the Delegation of Costa Rica)

Identification of elements for each country in order to develop a dynamic relationship with the communications media, and make both sides aware of the need to interact. The important points in the discussion should bear in mind that no two countries in the hemisphere are the same.

b. Precursor Chemicals (Request of the Delegation of Canada)

The challenge faced by CICAD Member States when addressing the subject of precursor chemicals entering their national borders and the challenges in dealing with source countries and actions to be taken. During CICAD-53, there could be a presentation by expert working groups on chemical substances and pharmaceutical products as well as maritime narcotrafficking, complemented by a presentation by the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) for example, on the Guidelines for a Voluntary Code of Practice for the Chemical and Pharmaceutical Industry, and by the UNODC and/or the World Customs Organization (WCO) on the Container Control Program.

c. Social integration and new methodologies, prevention and assistance programs for vulnerable sectors of the population putting the emphasis on integration (Request of the Delegation of Argentina)

States could share their experiences or the measures they are implementing in this area, and frame them within the discussion on the crisis of the current paradigms and discuss possible new strategies. This is a central point that places the focus on human beings and on vulnerable groups.

d. Approaches to address high socioeconomic vulnerability (Request of the Delegation of Colombia)

Along the same lines as Argentina and based on an on-going dialogue between the National Government and the District Government of the capital of Colombia on finding different alternative approaches to address high vulnerability. What evidence is available to intervene in communities with very high socioeconomic vulnerability and clear evidence of regular drug use?

22. Closing

Mr. Mauricio Boraschi, Vice-Minister in the Office of the President of Costa Rica and Chair of CICAD closed the fifty-second regular session of CICAD.

III. DECISIONS

The Commission agreed to the following decisions:

1. Approved the draft agenda and the draft schedule of activities (CICAD.doc 1968/12 and 1969/12 rev.1).
2. Elected Costa Rica and Colombia as Chair and vice Chair respectively of the Commission. The Chairmanship will be held by Mr. Mauricio Boraschi, Vice-Minister in the Office of the President, Costa Rica.
3. Expert Group in Demand Reduction.
 - a. Approved the Report (CICAD/doc.1975/12)
 - b. Approved the “Guide to Preventing Prescription Drug Use” (CICAD/doc.1976/12)
 - c. Approved the document “Insights for a Drugged Driving Policy” (CICAD/doc.1996/12);
 - d. Elected Brazil to chair the Group of Experts for the period 2012 – 2013.
4. Expert Group on Maritime Narcotrafficking
 - a. Approved the report and the Work-plan (CICAD/doc.1971/12)
 - b. Accepted the following resource documents:
 - Guidelines for the control of small boats: leisure, recreational, fishing.
 - Guidelines for the control of drug trafficking in lakes and river systems.
 - Guidelines for the Control of speedboats.
 - c. Instructed the Group of Experts to continue with the work related on the issues considered for finalization in the next meeting.
 - d. Instructed the Executive Secretariat to update the questionnaire for the regional study on maritime narcotrafficking conducted in 2003 in order to repeat this study in 2013.
 - e. Instructed the Group to continue with the work on the Guide on Judicial Support
 - f. Instructed the Group to continue with the work on the Guide on special techniques for the investigation of maritime narcotrafficking.
 - g. Accepted the plan of action proposed for the Expert Group.
 - h. Approved that the group of experts will meet during 2013 and implement the proposed plan and allow for the consideration of new or emerging issues.
 - i. Elected Peru to the Chairmanship of the Group for the period 2012 – 2013 and accepted their offer to host the next meeting of the Group.
5. Expert Group on Chemical Substances and Pharmaceutical Products:
 - a. Approved the report and the Work-plan (CICAD/doc.1972/12)
 - b. Accepted the following guides and resource documents:
 - Guide for the tracking of chemical substances
 - Guide and model curriculum for the training of judges and prosecutors.
 - c. Approved the recommendation to set aside the original proposal of a formal extension for the principal exporters of chemical substances and continue with bilateral discussions between state and country exporters on a case by case basis.
 - d. Instructed the Group of Experts to continue with the work related to the questions considered for finalization in the next meeting.
 - e. Accepted the plan of action proposed for the Expert Group.

- f. Approved that the group of experts will meet during 2013 and implement the proposed plan and allow for the consideration of new or emerging issues.
 - g. Elected Peru to the Chairmanship of the Group for the period 2012 – 2013 and accepted their offer to host the next meeting of the Group.
6. Group of Experts on Money Laundering
- a. Approved the report and the Work-plan (CICAD/doc.1973/12). The report included the following documents:
 - Comparative Study on Legislation in Countries of the Hemisphere and Standard Guide for the Creation and Development of Specialized methods in the Administration of seized and forfeited assets (CICAD/doc.1983/12);
 - Recommended Best Practices for the Coordination and Integration of the Financial Intelligence Units and Criminal Investigation Agencies (CICAD/doc.1982/12);
 - Mechanisms to Share Forfeited Assets Among Countries (CICAD/doc.1984/12)
 - b. Elected Brazil and Uruguay to the Chairmanship and Vice Chairmanship of the Group for the period 2013 – 2014.
7. Approved the proposal for the new evaluation instrument for the Sixth Round of the MEM.

IV. LUNCHEES AND WORKING DINNER

Taking advantage of the fifty-second regular session of CICAD in San José de Costa Rica, the CICAD Chair and the Executive Secretariat of CICAD brought together heads of delegation and special guests in two lunches and a working dinner. During these events, characterized by open and frank group discussions, it was possible to go beyond the conventional dialogue and identify trends or concerns that could be addressed in the context of the “Report on the Drug Problem in the Americas” under preparation, in the future work of CICAD and also in addressing the topic of security and Central America. These discussions were guided by the Chatham House Rule. Two of these activities included the participation of Dr. José Miguel Insulza, Secretary General of the Organization of American States (OAS).

VI. PARTICIPANTS

1. CICAD Member States

Representatives of Argentina, The Bahamas, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, United States, Uruguay and Venezuela participated the fifty-second regular session of CICAD.

2. Permanent Observers

Also attending the fifty-second regular session in their capacities as Permanent Observers to the Organization of American States were representatives of France, Italy, and the Russian Federation.

3. Specialized Inter-American Organizations and International Agencies

Also attending the meeting were representatives of the Andean Parliament, the Cooperation Programme between Latin America and the European Union on Anti-Drugs Policies (COPOLAD), the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), and the European Monitoring Center on Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA).

4. Civil Society

Also attending were representatives of the Canadian Center for Substance Abuse (CCSA - Canada), DIANOVA (Nicaragua), *Intercambios Asociación Civil* (Argentina), and the Washington Office on Latin America (WOLA, USA).