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**INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE  
CONTROL COMMISSION**

**CICAD**

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Secretariat for Multidimensional Security

**FIFTY-EIGHTH REGULAR SESSION**  
**November 11-13, 2015**  
**Trujillo, Peru**

**OEA/Ser.L/XIV.2.58**  
**CICAD/doc.2240/15**  
**1 February 2016**  
**Original: Spanish**

**FINAL REPORT**

## I. BACKGROUND

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

Pursuant to Articles 20 and 21 of the Statute it was decided that the fifty-eighth regular session would be held in the city of Trujillo, Peru on November 11-13, 2015.

The present report gives a summary of the presentations made during the sessions, including the document reference numbers, a list of decisions taken, and a summary of the most important points made by the delegations during the deliberations.

## II. MINUTES

### 1. Opening remarks

#### Speakers:

- a. **Luis Alberto Otárola, Executive President of the National Commission for Development and Life without Drugs of Peru (DEVIDA)**

Dr. Otárola began his remarks by welcoming the delegations, and invited the Commission to engage in an open debate during all of the sessions to be held in the days ahead.

- b. **Dr. Carlos Raúl Morales Moscoso, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Guatemala, Chair of CICAD**

Speaking as outgoing Chair of CICAD, Dr. Morales Moscoso welcomed the delegations present, and spoke of the importance of the drug problem and the need to highlight the relationship between drugs and development, noting that a punitive approach to the drug problem would continue to undermine governability in the countries. He thought it important to take a comprehensive approach to this issue going forward, and noted that this Hemisphere's leadership has fostered open, evidence-based and frank discussions in an effort to find more effective and more humane policies with which to address this problem.

- c. **Paulina Duarte, Acting Secretary, Secretariat for Multidimensional Security, Organization of American States**

Speaking on behalf of the Secretary General of the OAS, Luis Almagro, Dr. Paulina Duarte welcomed the delegations, and thanked the Peruvian Government for its leadership in organizing the meeting. She said that this regular session comes at a pivotal moment for the OAS, with the arrival of a new Secretary General, who has recognized the countries' efforts to expand the debate on comprehensive drug policies that move beyond the paradigms that were prevalent for decades. She believed it essential that innovative policies be examined and that their impact be evaluated.

Dr. Duarte also said that it was important to examine alternatives to incarceration for drug users and the principle of proportionality in sentencing, so that users may receive opportune rehabilitation and social reentry services, while at the same time, easing congestion in the prison system.

**d. José Luis Pérez Guadalupe, Minister of the Interior of Peru, Vice Chair of CICAD**

Minister Pérez Guadalupe greeted the delegates on behalf of the President of Peru, Ollanta Moisés Humala Tasso, and said that drug trafficking represents a threat and a concern that should be addressed by all states on the basis of shared responsibility under a comprehensive, balanced and sustainable approach, and with a clear vision including social inclusion. He went on to say that this anti-drug summit would seek to address the different facets of the problems of drug use and drug trafficking, as well as the criminal and health consequences. He added that despite the great strides that Peru has made, it would still be facing major challenges in the coming years, such as an increased organized crime, citizen security, money laundering and prison overcrowding.

**2. Adoption of the draft agenda and the draft schedule of activities**

The Commission adopted the draft agenda (CICAD/doc.2197/15 rev.1) and the draft schedule of activities (CICAD/2198/15 rev.2) without amendment.

**3. Election of the Chair and Vice Chair of CICAD**

Pursuant to Articles 22 and 23 of the Statute, the Commission elected the Republic of Peru by acclamation to hold the chair of CICAD for the 2015-2016 term of office, and the Commonwealth of The Bahamas to serve as Vice Chair during the same period.

**4. Remarks by the Chair of CICAD**

**Speaker:** Luis Alberto Otárola, Executive President of the National Commission for Development and Life without Drugs (DEVIDA)

Dr. Otárola reiterated Peru's commitment to work together with member states and to discuss in depth the issues before this forum. He urged the countries to continue to support the efforts of the Andean countries to create alternative development models and to form an expert group on integral and sustainable alternative development within CICAD. He stressed that it was important to find points of agreement in order to respond to the phenomenon of drug trafficking, but that a diversity of approaches and responses to the problem was also necessary. In closing, Dr. Otárola underlined that the drug problem represents a threat to the security of the hemisphere, social integration and political stability.

## 5. Special session of the United Nations General Assembly on the world drug problem, UNGASS 2016

**Presenter:** Ambassador Juan Jiménez Mayor, Permanent Representative of Peru to the OAS, Chair of the OAS Committee on Hemispheric Security

Ambassador Jiménez spoke of the importance of international cooperation in jointly addressing the drug problem. He believed that the issue of interdiction should figure more prominently on the drug agenda, given that drug trafficking and particularly transnational criminal activity are a threat to the countries and to the region as a whole—but without detracting from other important aspects such as health, human rights and development. The actions should encompass aspects such as generating comprehensive improvement opportunities of living conditions of susceptible populations encapsulated by drug trafficking, taking into account a social inclusion approach for the vulnerable populations. In closing, he said that it was important to work within the framework of the international conventions, and considered that this hemisphere can make important contributions to UNGASS.

### Comments by delegations

**United States:** said that it looks forward to the OAS Secretary General's appointing an Executive Secretary for CICAD, since it believes that the work of the Executive Secretariat is extremely important and must move forward under clear and dependable management. He stressed the importance of remaining focused on the UNGASS priorities, despite the complexities of the drug problem, and explained that the resolution of the special session of the OAS General Assembly in 2014 shows how efforts to deal with the drug problem can be focused in a comprehensive way. He therefore thought it important that the following key objectives of that resolution should form part of the declaration on the UNGASS outcomes document: science-based drug treatment; alternatives to incarceration, in appropriate cases, in the criminal justice system; international judicial and law enforcement cooperation; illicit drug crop elimination and support for sustainable alternative development; access to drugs for legitimate medicinal purposes and prevention of their diversion for illicit purposes; and cooperation to identify and protect against new psychotropic substances.

**Mexico:** said that informed discussion and scientific evidence would help identify the appropriate measures for enriching the worldwide strategy and national policies on drugs. The delegate said that despite the efforts that had already been made, the negative consequences of the drug problem continue to be very serious, and he thus felt that the upcoming session of UNGASS needs to achieve a global consensus that will provide a response to the new challenges and at the same time offer each country the possibility of carrying out its own policy on drugs and drug addiction. He felt that part of the solution lies in preventing not only drug use but also all the other social harms caused by drug trafficking. In closing, he presented the position that Mexico will continue to promote in international fora, and underscored the important role played by civil society.

**Colombia:** made reference to the appeal that the Presidents of Colombia, Guatemala and Mexico had made in 2012 for an in-depth look at the drug issue in order to develop a new paradigm, as well as to the special session of the General Assembly held on the matter. The delegate explained that Colombia would like to see an honest appraisal of the functioning of the international conventions that will highlight both the achievements and the goals that have not been met, as well as the

obstacles to achieving those goals and the new challenges that are being faced. He believes that, in spite of the progress that had been made, there is still much to be done and therefore, current drug policies cannot continue unchanged. In closing, he detailed Colombia's achievements in the fight against drugs and the lessons learned, and indicated the points that he believes should form part of the new approach to drug policies.

**Uruguay:** considered that there are more areas of agreement on drug policy in the CICAD forum than there are differences, and noted with satisfaction the variety of points of view that have informed the debates. He mentioned the various areas in which the countries' policies coincide, and noted that the topic of human rights dominates the rest. He explained the difficulties encountered when evaluating drug policies at the level of the United Nations, and said that it was important to have integrated approaches to drug policy. He underlined the importance of policies on law enforcement and fighting organized crime, while noting that different approaches are being used to this topic. He said that it was important to have proportionate sentencing for drug crimes. In closing, he explained the main points of the document that Uruguay has presented to UNGASS, and proposed the creation of an Expert Group to examine the reliability and coherence of the international drug conventions.

**Nicaragua:** discussed various aspects of the drug problem that he feels should be presented to UNGASS as crosscutting issues, and stressed the importance of the fight against poverty and the promotion of social inclusion. He noted that each country's priorities for addressing the drug problem are different and depend on where the country lies in the drug trafficking chain, saying that in Nicaragua, the emphasis of drug policies is not on health, but rather on security. He said that international cooperation has been insufficient to help countries like Nicaragua with their efforts to counter drugs, and that this is a subject that should be dealt with at UNGASS. Thus, he believed that the analysis of public policies to be conducted at UNGASS should examine the structural causes of the problem and not merely its consequences.

**Brazil:** stressed the importance and significance of the recommendations made by the Expert Group on Demand Reduction as inputs to UNGASS.

**Argentina:** believed that despite the efforts that have been made, drug policies have not achieved the hoped-for results, and that the goals and actions to be proposed at UNGASS 2016 should be more realistic and should discuss the causes of the world drug problem. He said that UNGASS presents a unique opportunity to examine the advances and setbacks in drug policy by holding a wide-ranging, unfettered debate. In closing he discussed the eight thematic pillars on which he believes the discussions at UNGASS should be focused.

**El Salvador:** said that the debates at UNGASS should focus on matters of common interest and on areas where national drug policies converge, and said he would like to see an open, transparent dialogue that examines in depth the results and outcomes of existing drug policies and proposes new policies that are comprehensive and balanced. He felt that international cooperation should be consistent and coordinated in order to ensure that the countries can work together in a more effective way. He argued that drug legalization is not a viable option and cannot be adopted, but that the use of alternatives to incarceration could in fact be a valuable option that the member states should examine in more detail. He also stressed the importance of scientific evidence in the development of policies and in informed decision-making, as well as the seizure of assets derived from drug trafficking. In

conclusion, he explained what El Salvador has been doing to combat the gang problem and the gangs' relationship to drugs and organized crime.

**Chile:** stressed the importance of producing scientific evidence for the development of drug policies, and highlighted the need for placing individuals at the center of policies, using a multidisciplinary approach. He also said that strengthening public health systems and democratic institutions was critical, and noted that corruption and organized crime are challenges faced when addressing the world drug problem.

**Honduras:** said that both Honduras and other countries in the region are located in a transit zone in which socioeconomic issues are of great importance, and he therefore believed that alternative measures need to be developed that are focused on the realities of this region.

**Haiti:** voiced its concern over the socioeconomic impact of the drug problem on transit countries such as Haiti, and stressed the importance of international cooperation, and protecting youth against the drug problem. He also thought it important to revise public policies so as to achieve a consensus that would allow countries to address the problem more consistently.

**Ecuador:** said that the global debate has to be directed towards a radical change in the way the socioeconomic drug phenomenon is addressed, by giving priority to the human being and its rights within drug policies and by reaffirming the presence of the State as a guarantor for these rights, as well as for public health and well-being. He also considered that, in the framework of the United Nations, an integral vision has to be presented, in order to create a new institutional infrastructure for international relations in this matter, taking into account that it is a cross-cutting issue, and that international cooperation should be strengthened in order to address the socioeconomic drug phenomenon, based on the countries' common and shared responsibility.

**Guatemala:** believed that addressing this topic globally at UNGASS must take into account the different realities in each country, and that "one size fits all" policies are not effective. He said that the three international drug conventions are the framework on which member states should make efforts to improve their national and multinational responses to the drug problem, giving priority to people's health and wellbeing. He recognized the importance of adjusting drug policies, within the framework of UNGASS, in order to address the various facets of the new challenges and new realities. He also believed that it was important to discuss the question of the flexibility of the conventions and the new regulatory models from a harm reduction approach. In conclusion, he said that it was important to have broad participation in the UNGASS debate, to include academic institutions and civil society organizations, as well as United Nations agencies that have competence in the matter but that in the past have not participated much in the discussions.

## **6. Comprehensive approach to the problem related to juvenile and young adolescent offenders: judicial, health, and social reintegration responses (CICAD/doc.2208/15)**

**Presenter:** Rogelio Guzmán Holguín, Magistrate, Special Court for Justice for Adolescents, High Court of Justice, State of Chihuahua, Mexico

In his presentation, Magistrate Guzmán said that a policy to address the problem of adolescents in conflict with the law should include prevention activities to strengthen protective factors and avoid risk factors. He also explained the characteristics of the justice system that should be established to do so, and closed by sharing the experiences of the State of Chihuahua with drug treatment courts.

### **Comments by delegations**

**Canada:** said how important this subject was to Canada.

**Costa Rica:** explained the efforts that Costa Rica is making in this area through programs and projects that benefit the most vulnerable.

**Paraguay:** explained the efforts that Paraguay is making on this issue, and highlighted the important role of the projects “Paraguay Suma” and “Granja Escuela”.

**Peru:** underscored the importance of the issue of criminal recidivism by young people, and thus felt that post-treatment measures should strengthen the communitarian work and include social and job services and should use a comprehensive approach. He also said that differentiated attention models of care focusing on their real needs and wellbeing should be used for adolescents.

## **7. Reduction of illicit crops: experiences and challenges (CICAD/doc.2212/15)**

**Presenter:** Humberto Chirinos, Consultant, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

Mr. Chirinos gave an overview of trends in illicit coca crops and cocaine production in the Andean region, and explained the UNODC program to monitor and estimate the figures presented. He also gave figures on poppy crops, the potential heroin production, and worldwide marijuana seizures, and explained the routes being used to traffic these drugs. He described the areas in Bolivia, Colombia and Peru where coca is cultivated and where cocaine is produced, and discussed the relative price of coca leaf and the amounts of coca leaf needed to produce cocaine. In conclusion, he highlighted the progress that Peru had made in reducing illicit coca crops, and noted the important role played by alternative development programs.

### **Comments by delegations**

**Peru:** said that the production methods currently in use to produce cocaine are much more efficient, which means that traffickers need a smaller volume of raw materials. He also pointed to Peru’s increased operational cooperation with Brazil and Bolivia.

**Canada:** asked about the methodology used to develop the estimates presented.

**Paraguay:** asked about the methodology used to develop the estimates presented. In response to the delegations of Canada and Paraguay, the speaker explained UNODC's methodology, which, he believed, needed to be updated to take into account the new methods of production that had been observed.

**Bolivia:** said that the methods for producing cocaine used by traffickers are much more efficient, and that they now need only half the quantity of coca leaf that was previously used for this process. He also drew attention to the progress that Bolivia had made in its efforts to eradicate coca crops thanks to its alternative development programs, with the goal of reducing illicit coca production to 15,000 hectares in five years.

#### **8. Effective tools to prevent or mitigate the effects of money laundering: Implementing a risk-based approach (CICAD/doc.2204/15)**

**Presenter:** Sergio Espinosa Chiroque, Deputy Superintendent of the Financial Intelligence Unit of the Superintendency of Banking, Insurance and Private Pensions of Peru

Dr. Espinosa made a presentation on effective tools for preventing or mitigating the effects of money laundering using a risk-based approach, as set out in the 40 Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF). He also said that it was important for member states to identify, evaluate and understand the risks posed by money laundering, and to take steps to coordinate actions, evaluate the risks and use resources to ensure that it is mitigated effectively.

#### **Comments by delegations**

**The Bahamas:** presented a summary of the progress that the country has made in the area of money laundering control, particularly with respect to prevention, using a risk-based approach and strengthening regulations in the country's financial sector.

**Uruguay:** said it was important that the subject of money laundering be placed high on this Commission's agenda, since an effective assault on the finances of organized crime is one of the best tools the member states have for strengthening their law enforcement policies.

**United States:** believed that asset laundering is one of the areas that needs further strengthening, particularly as regards training, prosecution, the forfeiture of the assets of organized crime, and the recovery of stolen assets.

## **9. Report of the Working Group for the Preparation of the Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs (CICAD/doc.2209/15)**

**Presenter:** Christian Espinoza, Chair, Working Group for the Preparation of the Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs 2016-2020

In his report, Mr. Espinoza presented the progress that the Working Group for the Preparation of the Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs 2016-2020 had made, and said it would be important to hold additional face-to-face meetings, with the goal of approving the Plan during the fifty-ninth regular session of CICAD. He invited the participants to propose alternative methodologies that would allow the Group to continue its work in an efficient manner.

### **Comments by delegations**

**Colombia:** said that the last meeting of the Working Group had made some progress, but he felt that no consensus had been reached. He believed that there should be authorization for the possibility of holding two additional face-to-face meetings in order to complete the work that was still pending. He concluded by saying that the use of electronic means for these discussions and negotiations is not effective.

**Costa Rica:** proposed that a temporary working group be formed to develop impact indicators for the Plan of Action, and provided some examples of possible indicators that might be developed.

**Mexico:** said that the Plan of Action should be approved subsequent to the fifty-ninth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (March 14-16, 2016), so that the outcomes of that session could be taken into account and those aspects of it that are felt to be pertinent could be incorporated into the Plan. Mexico supported the proposal by Colombia for a schedule that would allow for two meetings to ensure that the Plan would be approved.

**Paraguay:** supported the proposal by Colombia, and believed that, in light of the outcome of the last meeting of the Working Group, a single meeting would not be sufficient to achieve the objective.

**Peru:** recognized the complexities of the process of negotiating the Plan, and believed that use of a new methodology for the work, including information technology, should be examined. He said that it was important that the Plan of Action be approved during the fifty-ninth regular session of CICAD.

**Argentina:** said that at its most recent meeting, the Working Group had agreed that it would be advisable to hold two additional meetings in order to achieve the objective that had been set, and regretted that the next face-to-face meeting of the Group could not be held before the end of the year.

**Brazil:** supported the proposal to create a temporary group to develop indicators of impact.

**Nicaragua:** lent its support to the proposal by Colombia and said it was important that the Plan be broad and comprehensive. He said he was doubtful about the formation of a temporary group to develop impact indicators, since he felt that there was no consensus on the matter and that such a group might duplicate the work being done by the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM).

**Canada:** supported the ideas put forward by Peru, and recognized that there is still much work ahead to be done if the Group is to achieve its objective. He recalled the costs involved in holding face-to-face meetings, and noted that when the current Action Plan was negotiated, CICAD's on-line platform was used to good effect, and he therefore felt that this tool could yield positive results this time also. He therefore proposed that a face-to-face meeting be held at the beginning of next year, followed by discussions on the on-line platform to firm up those points that were still pending. However, he said that if it became necessary to hold a second face-to-face meeting, it could take place immediately prior to the next regular session of CICAD. Finally, he said that the development of impact indicators should be subsequent to approval of the Plan of Action.

**Trinidad and Tobago:** stressed the importance of the Plan of Action for implementation of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy, and said that the Plan will be the document that will guide the evaluation of member states in the framework of the MEM. The delegate also suggested using a methodology that would combine face-to-face meetings with on-line tools, as proposed by Canada. Trinidad and Tobago was also concerned over the fact that no Executive Secretary of CICAD had been appointed for almost six months.

**Chile:** stressed the importance of having a current Plan of Action, and believed that the methodology of work should be changed, and asked the Chair of the Working Group and the Executive Secretariat to present a proposal to that effect.

**United States:** said her delegation was in agreement with the ideas put forward by Peru and Canada for continuing the work of the Working Group, and asked the General Secretariat to provide information on funds available for that purpose. She also highlighted the importance of having indicators of impact.

**Antigua and Barbuda:** said that his delegation supported the positions of Canada, Peru and Trinidad and Tobago with regard to the methodology for the Working Group.

**Ecuador:** highlighted the importance of having impact indicators and creating a committee to determine their construction, measurement periodicity and usage methodology, based on a work plan. He also expressed its support for the proposal put forth by Brazil regarding impact indicators.

**Chair of CICAD:** based on the various countries' positions, presented a proposal for the work of the Group from November 2015 through May 2016, and said that the work would begin on the on-line platform following the present regular session. He also proposed convening the Working Group to hold its third face-to-face meeting on February 29-March 4 in Washington, D.C., with the goal of developing a final draft that would be submitted for approval by CICAD at its fifty-ninth regular session.

**Guatemala:** Suggested that provision should be made for two face-to-face meetings of the Group, in case the next meeting did not reach the necessary consensus, given the complexities that had arisen during the negotiations and the amount of work that was still to be done. He added that the Chair's proposal puts the objective given to the Working Group at risk of not being achieved, and asked that the dates for the next meeting of the Group be moved forward.

**Trinidad and Tobago:** said it was largely in agreement with the work plan proposed by the Chair of CICAD, but asked that consideration also be given to holding a face-to-face meeting immediately prior to the next regular session of CICAD, in the event that were necessary. He said it was important to have a work methodology for the face-to-face meeting that would enable the Group to obtain a draft that was by and large a consensus document. He also felt that, if approved in time, the Plan of Action could serve as input for UNGASS.

**Paraguay:** stated its concern over the proposal for the work, given the time constraints to be dealt with, and felt that one face-to-face meeting might be sufficient; however, he believed that the dates proposed for the meeting should be brought forward and that it should be held in December.

**Nicaragua:** considered that the number of meetings should not be limited, and supported the idea of bringing the first meeting of 2016 forward to January. He said he had reservations about working on line, because he felt that it was not possible to take decisions that way.

**Colombia:** said it did not agree with the Chair's proposal, and thought that the Group's next meeting should be held at the end of January or the beginning of February, and that the possibility should be anticipated of having two face-to-face meetings, in light of the difficulties in achieving consensus via the on-line platform.

**Venezuela:** said his delegation was in agreement with the Chair's proposal, and urged that on-line means be sought to help find a consensus.

**Acting Secretary of Multidimensional Security:** explained the budgetary limitations on financing more than one face-to-face meeting, and reiterated her commitment to support the Chair of the Working Group and the Chair of CICAD to bring specific points of consensus to the next face-to-face meeting of the Group.

**Mexico:** proposed that a four-day meeting be held in January, and a second one-day meeting, if necessary, prior to the fifty-ninth regular session of CICAD. He added that it was important that the next regular session of CICAD be held prior to UNGASS 2016.

**Nicaragua:** stressed the importance of the Group's work, and said that it should not be conditional upon budgetary considerations. He noted the importance of the member states' political will to achieve the objectives that had been set.

**Argentina:** thought that the date of the face-to-face meeting of the Working Group should be brought forward, and proposed that the Chair of CICAD be charged with organizing a second meeting in the event the expected objectives were not achieved.

**Jamaica:** supported the proposal by Argentina.

**Chair of CICAD:** said that he would hold the necessary consultations to respond to the countries' requests to bring the meeting of the Working Group forward and to examine the possibility of holding another in-person meeting immediately prior to the next regular session, taking into account that many delegations stressed the importance of having at least two in-person meetings.

## **10. Panel: Integral and sustainable alternative development: experiences and perspectives**

**Moderator:** Federico Tong, Adviser, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

### **Panelists:**

- a. Carlos Figueroa, Advisor to the Executive President of DEVIDA, Peru (CICAD/doc.2217/15)**

Mr. Figueroa presented the Peruvian model of alternative, integral and sustainable development for the eradication of illicit crops, and noted that it is part of State policy within the national drug control strategy 2012-2016, and has the support of the President of the Republic. He explained that the Peruvian model is designed to improve economic, political, social and environmental conditions in drug trafficking areas, in order to keep the inhabitants away from coca cultivation and to encourage development of a licit productive economy that will provide opportunities for rural families and improve their living conditions.

- b. Nancy del Valle, Technical Secretary, National Anti-drug Secretariat (SENAD), Paraguay (CICAD/doc.2231/15)**

Dr. del Valle discussed Paraguay's experience with alternative development, making reference to the areas where crops are concentrated, the program to eradicate marijuana cultivation, and the rapid deforestation of green areas, among other things. She presented statistics on marijuana seizures, and explained the design and formulation of an integrated rural development program for the marijuana production areas that had been developed by SENAD, which is considered to be a high government priority and which has the support of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).

- c. Javier Andrés Flórez Henao, Director, Bureau of Anti-Drug Policy and Related Activities, Ministry of Justice and Law, Colombia (CICAD/doc.2219/15)**

Dr. Flórez Henao made a presentation on Colombia's experience with alternative development, and explained that it is facing significant challenges in some areas of the country, particularly because of issues related to the development of capacities in the territories and the conditions for ensuring security and the rule of law. He went on to say that Colombia has implemented different strategies to reduce illicit crops, such as aerial spraying, forced manual eradication, voluntary manual eradication and alternative development. He explained that this model of alternative development includes a policy of territorial consolidation, the key components of which are eradication, food security, production initiatives, the chain of production, and integral rural development.

- d. Trevor Percival, President of the National Drug Council, Trinidad and Tobago (CICAD/doc.2230/15)**

In his presentation, Mr. Percival discussed Trinidad and Tobago's position in the drug trafficking chain, which makes it a transit country that also has a certain amount of illicit crops. He also talked about how the country addresses alternative development in its drug policies, where it is felt that the concept of alternative development should be expanded to include not only illicit crop substitution,

but also the delivery of services and opportunities for those involved in other links in the drug trafficking chain.

#### **Comments by delegations**

**Chile:** noted the progress made by each of the countries that had presented their experiences in this panel, and stressed the importance of focusing on political, economic, cultural and social vulnerabilities, in order to provide a more comprehensive and in-depth response. He also thought it would be important to include the concept of the culture of lawfulness.

**Ecuador:** said it was in agreement with Chile, and explained that Ecuador has promoted and strengthened its focus on preventive alternative development as a State policy and as a set of measures to enhance the incorporation of vulnerable and rural communities into preventive alternative development programs. In this regard he proposed the inclusion of the concept of preventive alternative development, which is a term used by the United Nations.

#### **11. Proposal to form an Expert Group on Alternative, Integral and Sustainable Development (CICAD/doc.2200/15 rev.1)**

**Presenter: Luis Alberto Otárola Peñaranda, Executive President of DEVIDA, Peru (CICAD/doc.2232/15)**

Dr. Otárola explained that the last ten years have seen different strategies and efforts in the area of integral and sustainable alternative development, which means it is more and more necessary to create high-level technical fora for sharing information on the various experiences, principles, new trends, threats and problems related to the issue. He gave examples of topics that might be discussed by this Group of Experts, and explained the budgetary aspects of the first year of operations of this Group, namely, that Peru would cover the costs of logistics and operating expenses for the first meeting, on the understanding that each member states would defray the costs of airfare and per diem for its representatives. He proposed that the Institutional Strengthening and Policy Coordination Section of the Executive Secretariat of CICAD be named as the direct counterpart of this Group in order to coordinate its work.

#### **Comments by delegations**

**Guatemala:** discussed the increase in poppy crops in Guatemala, and expressed his support for the initiative that had been presented and Peru presiding over such group.

**Paraguay:** voiced its support for the initiative presented and to Peru the Chairmanship.

**Chile:** believed that the Group should have a regional approach, and have a high degree of technical expertise.

**United States:** underscored its close cooperation with Peru on alternative development programs, said that it supported the initiative presented, and suggested that Commissioners establish a pilot

Working Group for one year, which would then be evaluated for its usefulness and future funding at the end of Peru's term as CICAD chair.

**Costa Rica:** stated its support for the initiative presented and Peru presiding over such group.

**Mexico:** stressed that urban areas should be included in the Group's remit, and supported the initiative presented.

**Trinidad and Tobago:** questioned the viability of creating another Expert Group within CICAD, given financial considerations, and noted that there was a lack of expertise in the Caribbean on this issue.

**Colombia:** stated its support for the initiative presented, and agreed with Mexico on including urban areas in the Group's remit. He also said that he was in agreement with Ecuador on using the term "preventive alternative development." Likewise, proposed that Peru preside over said Group.

**The Bahamas:** lent its support to the initiative presented and to Peru the Chairmanship.

**Bolivia:** stressed the need for the proposed Group to examine the issue of market access, and stated his support for the initiative presented.

**Venezuela:** suggested that the document proposing the creation of the Group should say that it is a reactivation, since the Group had existed previously in CICAD.

**Nicaragua:** said it was in agreement with the statements of Venezuela and Trinidad and Tobago. He also felt it important that the Group's focus should not duplicate the work being done by the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM).

**Ecuador:** Congratulated Peru's initiative to establish a group on alternative development and thanked the Member States for including preventative approach to it.

**Canada:** said it supported the initiative presented, and felt it important to examine why the Expert Group that existed in the past had been deactivated.

**Honduras:** stated it support for the initiative presented.

**Jamaica:** said that it supported the initiative presented.

**Argentina:** said it agreed with Ecuador on adding the word "preventive" to the document introducing the proposal, and also agreed with Venezuela on mentioning that it is a reactivation of the Group.

**Brazil:** stated its support for the initiative presented and that Peru preside over the aforementioned group.

**Peru:** said it was in agreement with Canada regarding the importance of looking into what happened with the previous Expert Group, the challenges it had given that the realities have changed and this new Group has a broader approach in relation to the actions that should be carried out.

## Decisions

The Commission approved the proposal to reactivate the Expert Group on Alternative, Integral and Sustainable Development (CICAD/doc.2200/15), and also approved Peru's candidacy for Chair of the Group during its first year.

## 12. The drug problem in the Caribbean

### Presenters:

- a. **Ken Garfield Douglas, Regional Director, Western Regional Health Authority, Jamaica (CICAD/doc.2228/15)**

Dr. Douglas presented a comparative analysis of the findings of studies conducted in thirteen Caribbean countries on drug use and related issues among secondary school students. His presentation also included a comparison between the findings of a similar report conducted in 2010 and the current data.

- b. **Lieutenant Colonel Edward Croft, Director of the National Office of Drug and Money Laundering Control Policy, Antigua and Barbuda (CICAD/doc.2224/15)**

Lt. Col. Croft presented up-to-date information on drugs and organized crime in the Caribbean, including information on security agencies in the region, new trends in the drug issue, security threats and the challenges that are presenting themselves.

### Comments by delegations

**Chile:** said that it was concerned about the information that had been presented, inasmuch as it demonstrated the threat levels in the areas of public health and crime prevention in the region, and he believed that the high levels of drug use should encourage countries to conduct studies on the number of life years lost among individuals who use alcohol and drugs. He also said that more studies should be conducted on marijuana use, in order to determine its origins and the percentage of THC it contains.

**Trinidad and Tobago:** thought that the information from the secondary school survey showed that greater efforts need to be made to improve interventions with young people, and said that Trinidad and Tobago has the systems needed to address drug trafficking and money laundering. He added that the country would be the headquarters for a regional anti-drug intelligence school, which will begin to operate in the near future.

**Peru:** stated concern over the prevalence levels of marijuana use in the Caribbean, and suggested that greater efforts be made in the area of prevention. The delegate also said that more staff are needed in the field of drug treatment.

**Mexico:** said that drug trafficking in the Caribbean region is a significant problem, as it is in Mexico. He recognized the multidimensional, multicausal nature of the drug problem, and its relationship to arms trafficking.

**Jamaica:** reported that it has begun to conduct strategic interventions with young people based on the findings of a secondary school survey that had been conducted recently.

### **13. Evidence-based public health policies: Exchange of experiences and institutionalities. Fundamental pillars for demand reduction**

#### **Presenters:**

- a. **Francisco Cumsille, Chief, Inter-American Observatory on Drugs, ES/CICAD (CICAD/doc.2211/15)**

In his presentation, Dr. Cumsille stressed the importance of scientific evidence in the development of public policies, as stated in the Hemispheric Strategy on Drugs and in the resolution *Reflections and guidelines to formulate and follow up on comprehensive policies to address the world drug problem in the Americas*, and explained the difference between evidence and scientific evidence, the latter being considered as the better basis on which to develop drug policies, since it lessens the risk of taking bad decisions. In closing, Dr. Cumsille discussed the steps needed to build public policies on drugs that are evidence-based.

- b. **Mariano Montenegro, National Director, National Service for Prevention and Rehabilitation of Drug and Alcohol Use (SENDA), Chile (CICAD/doc.2229/15)**

Dr. Montenegro discussed the benefits of using scientific evidence as the basis for the development of public policies, particularly in the area of demand reduction, and stressed the importance of strengthening institutions in this field. He presented Chile's demand reduction strategy, which had been developed by SENDA, and explained how its Advisory Council had been formed to help develop and implement public policies. In conclusion, he recommended forming specialized Working Groups within CICAD in order to be able to develop products on different priority topics, and offered his assistance in cooperating on initiatives and exchanges of experiences with other OAS member states.

#### **Comments by delegations**

**Peru:** said it was important to provide an adequate response to needs in the area of demand reduction, using scientific evidence as the basis, and stressed the importance of raising standards of quality in care, and the need to provide specialized training for human resources.

**Chile:** asked how the production of scientific evidence could be encouraged through CICAD. In response, Dr. Cumsille gave some examples such as the creation of REDLA and the project on smokable cocaine.

**Mexico:** asked whether SENDA addresses the problem of tobacco and how it measures the impact of its programs. He also asked about the Breathalyzer program. Dr. Montenegro replied by discussing different methods of program measurement, and spoke about the results of the Breathalyzer program in Chile.

#### 14. Proportionality in sentencing: legislative and judicial approaches

##### Presenters:

a. **Richard Baum, Chief, International Policy Branch, White House Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP), United States (CICAD/doc.2218/15)**

Mr. Baum explained that in the United States, there is an ongoing effort to correct sentences for drug-related crimes that are perceived to be disproportionate in present-day context, through legislation and executive branch action. He said it was important to move forward in a balanced way, with evidence-based strategies and approaches that can be sustained over time. He described how the “Smart on Crime” initiative proposed a number of changes to Federal policies on the sentencing of low-level, non-violent offenders. He also discussed the approach to the issue of proportionality in the international drug conventions, and how this issue has been dealt with in the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND).

b. **Zhuyem Molina Murillo, Public Defender, Judicial Branch, Costa Rica (CICAD/doc.2227/15)**

In her presentation, Ms. Molina stressed the importance of analyzing the impact that imprisonment for offenses related to problem drug use has on young people and women in the region, and described how the question of proportionality of sentencing has evolved in Costa Rica, including the achievements and the challenges still ahead.

##### Comments by delegations

**Chile:** said that it was important to distinguish between the concepts of proportionality in sentencing and appropriateness, in that the first concept belongs to the area of criminal justice, while the second has to do with therapeutic justice. He also said that it was important not to let drug dealers and pushers go unpunished, and that efforts should not be only to reduce poverty, but also to dismantle criminal organizations. In reply, Ms. Molina explained that the policies being implemented in Costa Rica are directed to proportionality and not to impunity.

**15. Panel: New Psychoactive Substances: early warning systems, experiences, prevention and treatment**

**Moderator:** Antonio Guzmán, Acting Associate Section Chief, Synthetic Drugs and Chemicals Section, Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), United States (CICAD/doc.2232/15)

Mr. Guzmán presented basic information on New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) and described how the drug cartels have expanded their markets and profits by selling these substances.

**Panelists:**

**a. Juan Carlos Araneda, SMART Program, Latin America, UNODC/CICAD (CICAD/doc.2201/15)**

Mr. Araneda made a presentation on the spread of New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) worldwide and in some specific CICAD member states. He said that information on NPS is very limited in many member states, which makes measuring the extent of the problem with any certainty more difficult, and complicates the formulation of policies and programs to address the issue. Mr. Araneda explained that the SMART program had been created so that member states can gather the necessary information.

**b. Carol Lemus, Demand Reduction Consultant, CICAD/OAS (CICAD/doc.2215/15)**

Ms. Lemus gave an overview of the different classes of NPS and of the type of treatment that is needed for each kind of substance. She said that it was important to use different levels of psychosocial intervention, and described the current challenges that the countries face in this area.

**c. Mark Edwards, Senior Analyst, Health Canada's Controlled Substances and Tobacco Directorate (CICAD/doc.2207/15)**

Mr. Edwards presented Canada's experiences with NPS, and described the context of the Canadian situation, the trends that had been observed by law enforcement and the efforts made by the Government to monitor and control these substances. He also described some of the challenges, which were related to the lack of information and awareness of the matter.

**Comments by delegations**

**Chile:** said that he was in agreement with the speakers' concerns over this problem and said that Chile had formed a working group on the issue of NPS that includes nine institutions and 30 individuals. He thought that the report that this group will produce, which will be available in December, would serve to revise policies on the matter and review the schedules of controlled substances.

## 16. International cooperation to address the world drug problem in the hemisphere: experiences, challenges and outlook

### Presenters:

- a. **Ambassador Manuel Rodríguez Cuadros, Representative of Peru to UNESCO, France, former Foreign Minister of Peru (CICAD/doc.2114/15)**

Ambassador Rodriguez Cuadros said that historically, international cooperation was formulated in the context of policies to promote development in the countries receiving assistance, and noted that there is a tendency to concentrate this type of assistance on lesser developed countries, excluding non-reimbursable cooperation to middle-income developing countries. The Ambassador felt that the nature, structure, principles and forms of anti-drug cooperation should be the subject of comprehensive regulatory systems since it is of different nature to cooperation for development, and said that he believed that specific quantitative goals should be established to increase the credibility and efficacy of international cooperation, whose priorities should be established according to the aspects with which problem arises in the reality of each country.

- b. **Carlos Medina, Vice Minister of Justice and Restorative Policy, Colombia (CICAD/doc.2213/15)**

Dr. Medina discussed international cooperation on drugs in Colombia, and explained how it had developed historically. He listed the agreements and treaties that Colombia had signed, both in supply reduction and demand reduction, and explained the new approaches that Colombian drug policy was taking, and its main objectives. In closing, Dr. Medina described the challenges and opportunities that Colombia has identified in the area of international cooperation.

### Comments by delegations

**Jamaica:** urged the Commission to take a joint position vis-à-vis UNGASS 2016 and said that Jamaica supports a reform of world drug policies, and to that end, will present an official document with proposals to be submitted to UNGASS. She also supported the adoption of a public health approach focused on demand reduction, treatment and rehabilitation, while not ignoring the fight against criminal organizations.

**United States:** stressed the importance of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and the United Nations Convention against Corruption as tools that are invaluable in the area of international cooperation. The United States representative said that countries should change their ways of cooperating and providing assistance in light of the constant changes in the drug problem. She noted that the approval of the CICAD Plan of Action is an important step in assuring that the hemisphere is synchronized with broader international cooperation and should be resolved as soon as possible.

**17. Comprehensive national drug policies: Complementing the sustainable development approach with the prevention of social consequences and costs**

**Presenter:** Arturo Escobar y Vega, Undersecretary for Prevention and Citizen Participation, Ministry of the Interior, Mexico (CICAD/doc.2236/15)

In his presentation, Undersecretary Escobar y Vega described the changes that Mexico had made in addressing the world drug problem through its National Program for Social Prevention of Violence and Crime, which uses targeted actions to rebuild the social fabric. He also informed that an open, plural, transparent, constructive and evidence-based debate would begin shortly in Mexico in order to know the health benefits and harms of marijuana.

**Comments by delegations**

**Guatemala:** said he agreed with the idea of encouraging collaboration among social actors in an effort to prevent crime and the effects of drugs on vulnerable populations, and recalled that Guatemala's Vice Ministry for Violence Prevention is making efforts in this same direction.

**Chile:** underscored the importance for Chile of the subject of citizen security, which allows safeguarding the population of natural or human disasters.

**Uruguay:** emphasized that drug policies should be debated without constraints and with the participation of different points of view, and said that he hopes that a true debate will take place in UNGASS.

**Mexico:** said that the results of this strategy and approach had been good, in an effort to improve security and public health.

**18. Report of the Expert Group on Demand Reduction and election of authorities (CICAD/doc.2216/15)**

**Presenter:** Luiz Guilherme Mendes de Paiva, National Secretary, National Secretariat for Drug Policy (SENAD), Brazil, Chair of the Expert Group

In his presentation, Mr. Mendes de Paiva said that the central theme of the meeting of the Expert Group on Demand Reduction, which was attended by delegates of seventeen member states as well as specialists from other organizations, had been the development of a consensus position on the public health approach in addressing the drug problem. He explained that this Expert Group had made technical recommendations with a view to strengthening this approach, which moves away from punitive aspects to concentrate on the individual, his wellbeing and his health. He outlined the Group's discussions and the presentations that had been made, and presented the Group's conclusions in the area of demand reduction policies, and urged the Commissioners to use these conclusions as input for the meeting of UNGASS 2016.

### Comments by delegations

**Mexico:** stated its appreciation of the report presented by the Group, and urged other member states to use the Expert Group's inputs when they prepare their contributions to the UNGASS process.

**Haiti:** reiterated Haiti's commitment to participate in the work of the Expert Group in order to gain a greater understanding of the drug problem.

**Colombia:** said that the conclusions and recommendations of the Expert Group are in line with Colombia's drug policy, and underscored the importance of the public health, science-based approach. He then said that his country wished to extend Brazil's term of office for another year.

**Chile:** highlighted the importance of having scientific evidence when developing public policies on drugs, and believed that the report of the Expert Group is an important contribution that opens up new avenues in the area of demand reduction.

**Nicaragua:** stressed the need to find a balance between public health and public security.

### Decisions

The Commission approved the report of the Expert Group on Demand Reduction 2015, including its conclusions and recommendations. It also confirmed the appointment of Brazil to continue to serve as Chair of the Expert Group on Demand Reduction until 2017.

### 19. Report of the Expert Group on Chemical Substances and Pharmaceutical Products, and election of authorities (CICAD/doc.2203/15 rev.1)

**Presenter:** María de los Ángeles Maldonado, National Director of International Affairs, CONSEP, Ecuador, Chair of the Expert Group (CICAD/doc.2226/15)

Ms. Maldonado presented a report on the discussions and activities that had taken place at the meeting of the Expert Group on Chemical Substances and Pharmaceutical Products, and explained that the meeting had focused on the growing problem of New Psychoactive Substances (NPS). She also presented the Group's action plan for consideration and approval by the Commission.

### Comments by delegations

**Mexico:** expressed his country's satisfaction with the report presented, and explained how Mexico has been addressing the topic of chemicals that are not on the control schedules. He described the agreements it has reached with the country's chemical industry, and also explained the new regulations that had been adopted to allow the use of electronic means to provide opiates for medical purposes.

## Decisions

The Commission adopted the report of the Expert Group on Chemical Substances and Pharmaceutical Products, its recommendations and its plan of action. It invited member states that are interested in chairing this Group to so advise the Executive Secretariat of CICAD.

### **20. Report of the Expert Group on Maritime Narcotrafficking, and election of authorities (CICAD/doc.2206/15)**

**Presenter: Captain Orlando Enrique Grisales Franceschi, Director, Counter-Drug Office, National Navy of Colombia, Chair of the Expert Group (CICAD/doc.2225/15)**

Captain Grisales presented the report of the Expert Group on Maritime Narcotrafficking, which had held its most recent meeting in Cartagena, Colombia. He gave an overview of the topics discussed and the threats identified by the experts and the subgroups, and presented the Group's plan of action for the consideration and approval of the Commission. Among the recommendations presented, was the approval of a detailed framework for countries to develop a guide for justice system agencies involved in the prosecution of maritime narcotrafficking cases.

## Decisions

The Commission adopted the report of the Expert Group on Maritime Narcotrafficking, its recommendations, documents and plan of action, and convened the Group to meet in 2016. It also invited those member states that are interested in chairing this Group to so advise the Executive Secretariat of CICAD.

### **21. Report of the Expert Group for the Control of Money Laundering and election of authorities (CICAD/doc.2210/15)**

**Presenter: Sergio Espinosa Chiroque, Deputy Superintendent of the Financial Intelligence Unit of the Superintendency of Banking, Insurance and Private Pensions of Peru, Chair of the Expert Group (CICAD/doc.2205/15)**

Dr. Espinosa presented a summary of the activities carried out by the Expert Group for the Control of Money Laundering (GELAVEX) and its working subgroups in 2014-2015. These groups held meetings in Washington and Lima in May and October 2015 respectively. He submitted the documents developed by GELAVEX over the 2014-2015 period, as well as the workplan for 2015-2016 to the Commissioners for its consideration and approval.

## Comments by delegations

**Trinidad and Tobago:** stated its satisfaction with the report presented, and said the country would not stand for Vice Chair of the Group due to a conflict with other previous commitments.

**Dominican Republic:** said it was pleased with the report presented.

## Decisions

The Commission approved the report of the Expert Group on Money Laundering Control for 2014-2015, including its recommendations, documents and the work plan for 2015-2016. It also approved the candidacy of the Dominican Republic to chair the Group, and invited member states that are interested in serving as vice chair for the 2016–2017 term of office to so advise the Executive Secretariat of CICAD.

### 22. Remarks by Permanent Observers to the OAS and International and Regional Organizations and Civil Society Organizations accredited to the OAS

**Russian Federation:** stressed that it was important that a plan of action be designed in UNGASS 2016 with measures that would enable the international community to deal with the world drug problem, and considered that international cooperation should be in line with the international conventions. He also believed that UNGASS 2016 would serve as a reference point for drug control, expressed his appreciation for the cooperation of his partners in the Western Hemisphere, and urged countries to respond in a coordinated way to their common threats.

**United Kingdom:** said that his country has experts who have provided support to various countries in the hemisphere in the area of asset recovery. He further stated that this session had shown that progress has been made in the area of alternative development, and in improving proportionate sentencing for drug-related crimes. He added that the multidimensional problem of drugs requires a coordinated response, underscored the challenges presented by new psychoactive substances, and stated his interest in cooperating on topics related to asset recovery.

**Intercambios Civil Association:** stated its interest in having CICAD increase its cooperation with civil society on drug policies, and expressed its satisfaction with the inclusion of civil society's inputs in the negotiation of the Plan of Action of the CICAD Hemispheric Drug Strategy and with the parallel sessions with civil society that had been held since the fifty-fourth regular session. The representative concluded by saying that the new strategies for development of a health and human rights approach should not increase punitive measures.

**Organización Nacional para el Desarrollo de los Pueblos (ONALDEP):** believed that effective strategies can be carried out only if they are coordinated with civil society. Furthermore, he highlighted that it is important that member states carry out crop substitution policies in order to improve conditions for communities that are at risk due to a lack of public support, and to provide opportunities to improve wages and afford dignity to Latinamerican farmers.

### 23. Suggested topics, dates and location for the fifty-ninth regular session of CICAD

The Chair proposed that the next regular session of CICAD be held in early May 2016 in Washington, D.C. The Chair of the Commission and the Executive Secretariat of CICAD will advise the Commissioners of the exact dates for this session.

## **Comments by delegations**

**Mexico:** said that it was not in a position to approve holding the next CICAD regular session in May, and thought it would be more advisable to hold it in April.

## **24. Closing session**

The Chair of CICAD thanked the member states, and on behalf of the President of the Republic, reaffirmed Peru's commitment to CICAD, and then closed the fifty-eighth regular session of CICAD.

### III. DECISIONS

The Commission took the following decisions:

1. Adopted the draft agenda (CICAD/doc.2197/15 rev.1) and draft schedule of activities (CICAD/doc.2198/15 rev.2).
2. Elected Peru and The Bahamas as chair and vice chair of CICAD for the 2015-2016 term of office.
3. Approved the report of the Working Group for the Preparation of the Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs (CICAD/doc.2209/15) and the proposal to approve the Plan of Action 2016-2020 during the fifty-ninth regular session of CICAD.
4. Approved the reactivation of the Expert Group on Alternative, Integral and Sustainable Development (CICAD/doc.2232/15), and also approved Peru's candidacy to chair the Group for the first year.
5. Approved the report of the Expert Group on Demand Reduction 2015, including its conclusions and recommendations (CICAD/doc.2216/15), and confirmed the appointment of Brazil to continue chairing the Expert Group on Demand Reduction until 2017.
6. Approved the report of the Expert Group on Chemical Substances and Pharmaceutical Products, including its recommendations and plan of action (CICAD/doc. 2203/15 rev.1).
7. Approved the report of the Expert Group on Maritime Narcotrafficking, including its recommendations, documents and plan of action, and convened the Group to meet in 2016 (CICAD/doc.2206/15).
8. Approved the report of the Expert Group on Money Laundering Control for the period 2015-2016, including its recommendations, documents and plan of work 2016-2017 (CICAD/doc.2205/15), and further approved the candidacy of the Dominican Republic to chair the Expert Group for the period 2016 – 2017.

### IV. PARTICIPANTS

#### **1. CICAD member states**

Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, The Bahamas, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago, United States, Uruguay and Venezuela.

#### **2. Permanent Observers**

European Union, France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom.

### **3. International and specialized regional organizations**

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

### **4. Civil Society**

Alianza de Mesas Redondas Panamericanas (AMRP), Centro de Información y Educación para la Prevención del Abuso de Drogas (CEDRO), Asociación Civil Intercambios (Argentina), Organización Nacional para el Desarrollo de los Pueblos (ONALDEP).