



I. INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING / NATIONAL ANTI-DRUG STRATEGY

Brazil has a National Anti-Drug Policy, implemented in December 2001, which prioritizes drug abuse prevention and treatment and rehabilitation of drug dependents, without prejudice to supply reduction efforts.

Its strategy is based on decentralization of actions by sector and government level and shared responsibility between government, civil society and the private sector. Funding of drug supply and demand reduction comes from various sources, including federal, state and local public funds, grants from private institutions and civil society and international resources.

The National Anti-Drug (SENAD) Secretariat manages the country's National Anti-Drug Fund (FUNAD) consisting of resources obtained through the supervision and control of the production of chemical precursors and the seizure of funds and confiscation of assets related to illicit drug trafficking and related crimes, as well as federal budget contributions. FUNAD's resources fund the activities of the central coordinating agencies of the National Anti-Drug System (SISNAD) such as those directed by SENAD in the area of drug demand reduction and by the Federal Police Department to support monitoring of companies that produce and sell chemical precursors.

Brazil points out that it is hard to quantify total budget resources allocated annually by federal, state and local governments for drug supply and demand reduction. This is because of the large number of states and municipalities that enjoy political and administrative autonomy and are therefore free to establish and manage their own budgets. Furthermore, many anti-drug actions are included in sector-based government programs in the areas of health, education, culture, sports, labor, security and others, which do not specify the amount of resources devoted to activities classified as anti-drug.

Supply reduction is under the purview of the Federal Police Department, a responsibility that it shares with the state police. It is therefore equally difficult to ascertain the budget allocated for these activities.

Brazil has an approved budget for 2002 to fund activities included in the National Anti-Drug Plan by areas. The following table shows the details:

Area	Proposed Budget ⁽¹⁾ US\$	Approved Budget ⁽¹⁾ US\$	*(A)	*(B)	*(C)
1. Demand Reduction	4,310,870	3,357,367	86%	14%	0.00119%
2. Supply Reduction	n/av	8,851,472	32%	68%	0.00044%
3. Alternative Development	n/av	0	n/av		
4. Control Measures	n/av	0	n/av		
5. Total Budget	n/av	12,208,839	n/av		

*(A) Percentage of approved budget from national resources

*(B) Percentage of approved budget from international resources

*(C) Percentage of budget which relates to total government budget

Note: Data in the columns headed "Proposed Budget" and "Approved Budget" refer only to National Anti-Drug Fund resources, which are allocated exclusively for drug supply and demand reduction activities. The percentage corresponding to international resources is partial, based on projections in the 2002 Memorandum of Understanding of the "Brazil-United States Mutual Cooperation Agreement;" the figure does not reflect the entirety of foreign funds received by Brazil for anti-drug actions.



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The National Anti-Drug System (SISNAD), approved in 1998 and now regulated by Decree No. 3696 of December 21, 2000, is an arm of the National Anti-Drug Council (CONAD), a collegiate body comprising Federal Public Administration Institutions with deliberative and normative functions. The system has two executive bodies: The National Anti-Drug Secretariat (SENAD), for demand reduction and the Federal Police Department (DPF), for supply reduction. The national coordinating authority, composed of CONAD, the DPF and SENAD, has a budget, which has not changed significantly in the period under evaluation 2001 - 2002.

The Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters has not been ratified, as the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) had recommended in the First Evaluation Round 1999 – 2000. The United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime and its three additional protocols have been signed but not ratified.

The political structure of the country as a federation with three levels of government—federal, state and municipal—creates difficulties in the collection of information at the national level. Some processes are in train to meet the demand for information: on the one hand, the National Justice and Public Security Information System (INFOSEG), in charge of the National Secretariat for Public Security of the Ministry of Justice; and, on the other, the Integrated Anti-Narcotics Data System (SINDRE), under the authority of the Federal Police. Brazil, uses the Inter-American Drug Use Data System (SIDUC) and the Uniform Statistical System on Control of Supply Data (CICDAT).

As recommended by CICAD during the First Evaluation Round 1999-2000, Brazil established the Brazilian Drug Information Observatory (OBID) as an integrated system that centralizes all drug-related information in the country. It officially began its activities on June 19, 2002. It offers a wealth of data related to research findings and studies on prevalence of drug use in the country.

The government distributes information on drugs to the public through different media. There is a telephone line with national scope to provide permanent assistance, information and guidance to the general public. An innovative approach is being used to provide information to particular target groups, given the geographic dimensions of the country and its population size, by adopting a strategy of distance education courses in prevention and treatment. In addition, there are competitions such as: letter-writing, posters, videos and SENAD's mascots to involve public and private school students all over the country. In addition, SENAD publishes newsletters on drug use prevention called "Dialogue" and "Inform to Prevent".

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 1. REITERATE THE RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND 1999 – 2000 TO RATIFY THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION ON MUTUAL ASSISTANCE IN CRIMINAL MATTERS.**
- 2. RATIFY THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME AND ITS THREE ADDITIONAL PROTOCOLS.**

II. DEMAND REDUCTION

The demand reduction strategy, which incorporates the Guiding Principles of Demand Reduction and its Plan of Action, adopted by the United Nations, is envisaged in the National Anti-Drug Policy. It centers on participation by the states and municipalities, through the Anti-Drug Councils. The strategy is financed with federal, state and municipal funds. According to information received and even though it refers only to the budget at the federal level, the amounts assigned for this purpose have not changed significantly during the period under evaluation 2001 - 2002.



Significantly, the Federal Government inaugurated, in June 2000, the Plan for Integration and Monitoring of Social Violence Prevention Programs (PIAPS), which integrated anti-drug actions and strengthened government action. PIAPS launched drug use prevention activities in state and municipal schools in the metropolitan regions of Recife, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo and Espiritu Santo, comprising 78 municipalities and a population of 33,461,770. The activities carried out in these regions included prevention training for 3000 prevention facilitators and training of 750 health professionals in the treatment of drug dependents. In 2002, PIAPS was expanded to the metropolitan regions of the Federal District, Cuiabá, Curitiba and Fortaleza.

Two projects should be highlighted in the area of training prevention agents: a) The National Program of Integrated Community Care for Alcoholics and other Drug Users, established by the Federal Government in coordination with state and municipal health secretariats, to create a coordinated service network and to strengthen the institutions involved in education and training of health professionals; and, b) In 2002, SENAD implemented two training courses in prevention and treatment: Training for Facilitators of Drug Prevention Information, which trained 3,000 direct prevention agents and 90,000 indirect agents; and the Basic Course on Treatment of Chemical Dependencies, which is training 750 direct agents and 22,500 indirect agents. Apart from this, the Ministry of Health will train professionals to operate in the 109 psychosocial care centers being established in the country. In addition, a special training course began in 2002 to standardize knowledge for state and municipal counselors working on drug and narcotics issues, reaching 15,000 direct agents and 4,500 indirect agents.

Brazil conducted a study to evaluate the outcomes of the project for the prevention of drug use in the workplace and in the family. In a four-year period, 50 companies in 25 municipalities in the south of the country were beneficiaries of this project. Outcomes of 22 companies analyzed in September 1999, established that the number of smoking workers declined in 13% of the workers that consumed alcoholic beverages with moderate and high risk levels and 39% recorded improvements. Furthermore, there was a 14% decrease in absences and 29% of the number of delays. Also the number of occupational accidents decreased by 35%.

Brazil has launched a significant effort to develop a national study to measure the extent of drug use, as recommended by CICAD during the First Evaluation Round of 1999-2000. The country now has the results of the first national household survey on the use of Psychotropic Drugs conducted in 2001-2002. It is based on a sample of 8,587 respondents between the ages of 12 – 65. The survey was done in 107 cities around the country with a population of 47,045,907 inhabitants (41.3% of the total population of Brazil). The main comparative results of lifetime use of different drugs in 5 Brazilian regions and in the whole country are described in the following table:



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DRUGS / EVER USED	REGIONS					TOTAL BRAZIL %
	NORTH %	NORTH - EAST %	CENTER - WEST %	SOUTH- EAST %	SOUTH %	
Alcohol	53.0	68.4	60.5	71.5	69.4	68.7
Tobacco	33.8	37.4	34.0	43.6	44.1	41.1
Marijuana	5.0	5.5	5.0	7.6	8.4	6.9
Solvents	3.0	9.7	4.6	5.2	4.0	5.8
Orexigenics	5.5	11.2	4.8	2.3	1.0	4.3
Benzodiazepines	0.5	5.3	2.7	2.8	4.2	3.3
Cocaine	0.8	1.4	1.4	2.6	3.6	2.3
Syrups (codeine)	1.3	3.2	2.5	1.5	2.4	2.0
Stimulants	0.9	1.7	1.7	1.4	2.0	1.5
Opiates	1.2	2.2	4.2	0.7	1.2	1.4
Anticholinergics	0.8	1.3	0.2	1.2	0.5	1.1
Hallucinogens	0.3	0.2	—	0.9	0.6	0.6
Barbiturates	1.0	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.5
Crack	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Steroids (1)	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.3
Merla (Cocaine byproduct)	1.0	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.2
Heroin	0.2	0.2	—	—	0.1	0.1

(1) Even though the anabolic steroids are not considered psychotropic drugs, they are included in the above table due to the increasing number of reports on the abuse of these substances.

According to this study, 19.4% of those surveyed had used drugs in their lifetime, not including tobacco and alcohol. Alcoholics and tobacco dependency is estimated at 11.2% and 9% respectively of the universe of the population studied. The use of marijuana at some time in life takes first place among illicit drugs at 6.9% of those interviewed. The second drug most frequently used at some time in life were solvents at 5.8%, followed by use of orexigenics at 4.3%. Heroin use in Brazil is 0.1%. Among the medications taken without a prescription at some point in life are anxiolytics at a rate 3.3% and anorexic stimulants at 1.5%. The highest rate of cocaine use was observed in the southern region (Porto Alegre) and mainly in the southeast (Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo). Cocaine use rose relative to previous surveys in most of the capital cities studied.

New drug use has been detected in Brazil; mainly ketamine, metamphetamines, synthetic anabolic drugs and ecstasy tablets. Seizures of the latter have increased significantly, particularly in the state of Paraná. According to the country's information, it is imported illegally from Europe.

The Ministry of Health, through the National Health Oversight Agency (ANVISA), monitors compliance with health care standards for the treatment of drug abuse. The standards in question were established on March 30, 2001. A moratorium of two years from that date was granted to all treatment institutions to adapt to the minimum health care standards. Brazil still has no evaluation programs to measure the effectiveness of treatment and rehabilitation programs. Currently, SENAD is developing a project to create a methodology to evaluate this type of program. The first global evaluation of the treatment processes for drug dependents offered in cities of over 200,000 inhabitants is in its final stages.



RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. **IMPLEMENT AN EVALUATION SYSTEM ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION, TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION PROGRAMS FOR DRUG DEPENDENTS.**
2. **CONDUCT UPDATED EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDIES TARGETING STREET CHILDREN.**

III. SUPPLY REDUCTION

A. Drug Production and Alternative Development

Brazil reports an area of marijuana cultivation of 123 hectares in the year 2000, 127 hectares in 2001 and 46 hectares in 2002. The area of new crops of marijuana plants has been estimated at 31 hectares in 2000 and 42 hectares in 2001. There is no record or indication of the existence of coca or poppy cultivation. The Federal Police destroyed 3 cocaine laboratories in 2000, 3 in 2001 and 2 in 2002. The government conducted an operation called 'Mandacarú' to eradicate marijuana cultivation, after which, for partial control, it introduced a traditional alternative development project in the Northeast (known as the 'marijuana polygon'), with financing from the Northeast Bank.

B. Supply Reduction and Control of Pharmaceutical Products and Chemical Substances

ANVISA (the National Health Oversight Agency) is in charge of control of pharmaceutical products. Brazilian law provides for criminal, civil and administrative sanctions for the diversion of pharmaceuticals, but no sanctions have been imposed. ANVISA lacks human and technological resources, hence the need to develop an integrated system for information sharing, recording and evaluation. The country has not reported seizures of pharmaceuticals.

ANVISA, in conjunction with the Federal Police Department of the Ministry of Justice, is responsible for the monitoring of controlled chemical substances. It likewise presents deficiencies in the area of human and technological resources and training and needs to develop a system for information exchange. To address this deficiency, ANVISA has initiated a process to expand and train its technical corps that includes legal and operational aspects of domestic and international trade in narcotics, psychotropic substances, precursors and other controlled substances. Legislation on the control and monitoring of chemical substances is in the final stages of enactment. ANVISA also is developing a National Controlled Product Management System (SNGPC). This includes a national control mechanism for the commercial movement of medications, narcotics and psychotropic substances as recommended by CICAD during the First Evaluation Round 1999-2000. That system is currently on a trial. It is expected to be implemented April 18th, 2003. A national program to inspect businesses authorized to work with these substances currently is in the implementation phase.

Brazil has incorporated into its legislation as controlled substances, the list of controlled chemical substances in accordance with United Nations international conventions, but not all the substances listed in the CICAD Model Regulations to Control Chemical Substances Used in the Illicit Production of Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances. In accordance with the Third MERCOSUR Specialized Meeting of Officers for Drug Enforcement, Prevention of Drug Abuse and Rehabilitation of Drug Dependents, substances not subject to control will be incorporated into regulations currently being processed in the Ministry of Justice.

Brazilian law provides for criminal, civil and administrative sanctions in cases of diversion of controlled chemical substances. In 2000, 65 administrative sanctions were imposed, 109 in 2001 and 7 in 2002. In addition, 7 criminal sanctions were handed down in 2001.



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ANVISA adopted the system of pre-export notification in January 2001. It received 188 pre-export notifications that year and 25 in 2002, of which it responded to 80% the first year and 100% the second year. The main problems related to the responses have been insufficient information and illegible documents sent by fax. It sent 6 pre-export notifications in 2001 and the same number in 2002, but did not provide information on the responses received.

The country reported the amounts of controlled chemical substances seized. The most important of these were: in 2000, 11,000 liters of sulfuric acid; in 2001, 42,000 liters of acetone, 3,000 liters of hydrochloric acid and 7,000 liters of sulfuric acid.

RECOMMENDATION:

1. **IMPLEMENT THE NATIONAL CONTROLLED PRODUCT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM.**

IV. CONTROL MEASURES**A. Illicit Drug Trafficking**

The country furnishes partial data on seizures by the Federal Police of cannabis leaf and plants and cocaine salt and base. There is no information on the outcome of Judicial Police operations in the states, making it impossible to conduct a national study on illicit drug production and trafficking. The country has SINDRE but it does not include data from the state civilian police, which are also involved in suppressing illicit drug trafficking. Therefore, initiatives are underway to incorporate the data banks of state public security secretariats into SINDRE, so as to have a single database. However, data from these sectional secretariats are sent to INFOSEG through monthly fax transmissions.

QUANTITIES OF DRUGS SEIZED IN BRAZIL

TYPE OF DRUG	UNIT	QUANTITY		
		2000	2001	2002
1. Heroin	grams.	0	27,500	12,730
2. Leaf coca	grams.	17.63	211	n/av
3. Base paste	grams.	3,199.17	3,239.37	n/av
4. Base cocaine	grams.	697,050.56	676,378.44	243,746
5. Cocaine salts	grams.	4,780,197	8,360,788.50	6,072,827
6. Crack	grams.	39,338.72	112,608.86	128,595
7. Cannabis plants	Units	3,699.661	3,823.846	1,376.213
8. Leaf cannabis (grass)	grams.	159,386,240	146,672,400	106,384,319
9. Cannabis resins (hashish)	grams.	41,589.87	43,519.96	n/av
10. Cannabis seeds	grams.	99,047.50	76,568.00	23,789
11. MDMA (ecstasy)	Tablets	16,796	1,909	10,000
12. Other amphetamine-like stimulants	Tablets	4,862	5,786	201
13. Others (specify)				
1. aerosol	1. Vial	1. 14,780	1. 8,026	1. 9,729
2. LSD	2. Units	2. 2,368	2. 0	2. n/av



Brazil provided information on persons charged and convicted for illicit possession of drugs for personal use and for illicit drug trafficking as a result of actions by the Federal Police Department (DPF) at the national level. It is supplemented by data from the civil police in 22 Brazilian states, which was consolidated by the National Secretariat for Public Security. The information is presented in the table below:

ILLICIT POSSESSION OF DRUGS FOR PERSONAL USE					
2000		2001		2002	
Persons Charged	Persons Convicted	Persons Charged	Persons Convicted	Persons Charged	Persons Convicted
3,682	460	3,998	312	95(1)	n/av

(1) Data as of August 2002 correspond only to the DPF.

ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING					
2000		2001		2002	
Persons Charged	Persons Convicted	Persons Charged	Persons Convicted	Persons Charged	Persons Convicted
4,807	1,203	5,965	413	2,567(1)	n/av

(1) Data as of August 2002 correspond only to the DPF.

Brazil reports that it still lacks a computer system centralizing information on federal and civil police activities to suppress illicit drug production and trafficking and therefore there is no specific database.

With regard to judicial cooperation and extradition, the Legal Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs registers, for 2001, 27 extradition requests made, 4 of which relate to illicit drug trafficking; 57 extradition requests received, 10 of which are for illicit drug trafficking. As of June 2002, 11 requests had been made, 3 of which were for illicit drug trafficking; and 18 requests were received, 4 of which were for drug trafficking.

The country's judicial framework contains laws that criminalize corruption offenses, as defined in the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption. But the National Criminal Information System of the Federal Police Department (SINIC/ DPF) does not identify public officials convicted of crimes of corruption related to illicit drug trafficking. However, it identifies 39 public officials in the year 2000 and 38 in 2001 directly involved with illicit drug trafficking who have been convicted. The country also reports that according to the General Accounting Office of the Union, 299 public officials were removed from their posts for corruption in 2002 and nearly 3,089 cases involving allegations of corruption are pending.

B. Firearms and Ammunition

In Brazil, a number of entities control the movement of firearms and ammunition and engage in inter-institutional information sharing. The Federal Police keeps a record of the firearms permitted for use. The Army promotes control of restricted-use weapons and movements of war equipment. In addition, the Internal Revenue Service of the Ministry of Finance is responsible for management, monitoring and customs control over merchandise flows in and out of the country, including firearms and ammunition. This is to prevent the clandestine entry of such merchandise into the national territory, which requires prior army authorization.



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The country has a body of laws that criminalize the trafficking of firearms, but does not keep a register of those charged with and convicted of this type of crime. It records the quantity of weapons seized, but not the quantity of seizures related to illicit drug trafficking. In Brazil there are no sanctions for illicit trafficking in ammunition. Therefore, a Bill currently is before the National Congress to define this type of offense. The Army is responsible for control of ammunition. The National Firearms System was created in 1997 to compile computerized data on the register of all firearms whose use is permitted. A National Justice and Public Security Information System (INFOSEG) has also been established. Despite this, the country has not submitted sufficient information to form an adequate opinion on the country's progress in this area.

C. Money Laundering

On March 3, 1998, Law 9.613 was passed criminalizing money laundering or concealment of goods, assets and property. Under the law, proceeds from the following serious crimes give rise to money laundering: illicit trafficking in narcotics or related drugs; terrorism, contraband or trafficking in firearms, ammunition or materials for their manufacture; extortion by kidnapping, offenses against public administration, including demands for privileges for one's self or others, as a condition for carrying out or refraining from carrying out administrative acts; offenses against the national financial system; offenses carried out by a criminal organization; and offenses against a foreign public administration.

Administrative controls for banks, currency exchanges, stock exchange, insurance, real estate, cross border movement of currency have been instituted to prevent money laundering. No national level data are provided on the number of people charged and convicted for this offense. SINPRO, which should provide such information as recommended by CICAD during the First Evaluation Round 1999-2000, only submitted data compiled by the Federal Police Department for the period of 1998-2002, indicating that 144 people were charged and 503 investigations were opened.

Administrative controls are performed by the Financial Activities Control Board (COAF) of the Ministry of Finance, Brazil's Financial Intelligence Unit. It receives and analyzes the information on suspicious transactions remitted by subjects who are required to report them and, if there is a presumption of criminal activity, it refers them to the police or the courts for investigation. There is no follow-up system, thus it is impossible to identify the legal status of the case files and quantify goods seized as a result of this crime. The number of suspicious transaction investigations in 2001 was 21 and as of August 2002 was also 21.

Administrative sanctions are progressive, ranging from warnings to cancellation of authorization to operate in cases of specific recidivism. Six sanctions were imposed for failure to report suspicious transactions and 60 sanctions for failure to comply with regulations on control of money laundering other than failure to report suspicious transactions.

The Central Bank of Brazil provides technical support to COAF. Moreover, the enactment of Law 105, on January 10, 2001, guarantees COAF has access to information protected by bank secrecy.

Brazil has been a member of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) since June 2000 and has chaired its Ad hoc Group for the Americas since 2001. The country has been a member of the Financial Action Task Force for South America (GAFISUD) since December 2000. COAF has been part of the Egmont Group since May 1999 and also has signed memoranda of understanding for the exchange of information with a number of countries. However, Brazilian law does not require prior execution of a memorandum of understanding for the exchange of information to combat money laundering. All that is required is a promise of reciprocity by the other country.



There are no registries of the number of requests for extradition received or made by Brazil for the crime of money laundering. Similarly, there are no registries of requests for freezing of assets received by Brazil. Given the two jurisdictional levels in this area (federal and state), there are no unified national statistics that would provide these data.

Brazil provided training in the control and suppression of money laundering to 420 judges in 2000, 410 in 2001 and 505 from January to August 2002; 170 prosecutors in 2000, 84 in 2001 and 903 from January to August 2002; 59 administrative officials in 2000, 665 in 2001 and 479 from January to August 2002.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 1. APPROVE THE LAW CRIMINALIZING AND SANCTIONING THE ILLEGAL POSSESSION, USE, TRAFFICKING AND TRADING IN AMMUNITION.**
- 2. INCORPORATE INTO THE NATIONAL JUSTICE AND PUBLIC SECURITY INFORMATION SYSTEM (INFOSEG) OF THE NATIONAL SECRETARIAT FOR PUBLIC SECURITY, NATIONAL DATA ON ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING AND FIREARMS, MONEY LAUNDERING AND THE NUMBER OF PERSONS CHARGED WITH AND CONVICTED OF THESE CRIMES.**
- 3. CREATE A REGISTRY OF RESPONSES TO EXTRADITION REQUESTS MADE AND RECEIVED IN RELATION TO ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING AND MONEY LAUNDERING.**

V. CONCLUSIONS

The National Anti-Drug Policy that the country has been implementing since December 2001 stands out as an innovative strategy. In this sense, the involvement of states and municipalities has made it possible to develop important programs in the area of demand reduction, which enjoy broad civil society participation. The results are beginning to be disseminated. However, it is important to have updated studies in place on the magnitude of drug consumption in specific populations, like street children and implement evaluation systems in this area.

The prevention and treatment training that Brazil has been conducting demonstrates the country's concern for increasing and expanding the training of persons who work in the area of demand reduction.

Efforts are in place to extend and train the technical body in charge of the control of pharmaceuticals and controlled chemical substances. For this reason, the National Controlled Product Management System is going to be created. The regulatory framework is being updated to improve management by the control authorities.

The geographic expanse of the country and the lack of financial resources have continued to hinder implementation of a data collection system that would make it possible to integrate and analyze national data on demand reduction and supply reduction. This complicates the collection of national data on persons charged with or convicted of offenses such as illicit drug trafficking, firearms, money laundering, assets seizures and other important information that would contribute to the evaluation process. Implementation of the Brazilian Drug Observatory and collaboration from other national information systems will help to overcome this hurdle.

CICAD recognizes Brazil's efforts to develop a national drug strategy and its collaboration in the Second Evaluation Round 2001 - 2002.



SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

1. REITERATE THE RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND 1999 – 2000 TO RATIFY THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION ON MUTUAL ASSISTANCE IN CRIMINAL MATTERS.
2. RATIFY THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME AND ITS THREE ADDITIONAL PROTOCOLS.
3. IMPLEMENT AN EVALUATION SYSTEM ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION PROGRAMS FOR DRUG DEPENDENTS.
4. CONDUCT UPDATED EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDIES TARGETING STREET CHILDREN.
5. IMPLEMENT THE NATIONAL CONTROLLED PRODUCT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM.
6. APPROVE THE LAW CRIMINALIZING AND SANCTIONING THE ILLEGAL POSSESSION, USE, TRAFFICKING AND TRADING IN AMMUNITION.
7. INCORPORATE INTO THE NATIONAL JUSTICE AND PUBLIC SECURITY INFORMATION SYSTEM (INFOSEG) OF THE NATIONAL SECRETARIAT FOR PUBLIC SECURITY, NATIONAL DATA ON ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING AND FIREARMS, MONEY LAUNDERING AND THE NUMBER OF PERSONS CHARGED WITH AND CONVICTED OF THESE CRIMES.
8. CREATE A REGISTRY OF RESPONSES TO EXTRADITION REQUESTS MADE AND RECEIVED IN RELATION TO ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING AND MONEY LAUNDERING.



