

# M E M M

## Mecanismo de Evaluación Multilateral

Comisión Interamericana para el  
Control del Abuso de Drogas  
(CICAD)

Secretaría de Seguridad  
Multidimensional  
(SSM)

**Bolivia**

**EVALUACIÓN DEL  
PROGRESO DE  
CONTROL DE  
DROGAS**

**2007-2009**



Organización de los  
Estados Americanos

**2010**





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**Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD)**

**Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM)**  
**Governmental Expert Group (GEG)**

**BOLIVIA**

**EVALUATION OF PROGRESS IN DRUG CONTROL**  
**2007-2009**

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- Bolivian Police
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## PREFACE

The Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) is a diagnostic tool designed by all member states of the Organization of American States (OAS) to periodically carry out comprehensive, multilateral evaluations of the progress of actions taken by member states and by the hemisphere as a whole, in dealing with the drug problem. The Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD), of the Secretariat of Multidimensional Security, an OAS specialized agency, implemented this Mechanism in 1998, pursuant to a mandate from the Second Summit of the Americas held in Santiago, Chile in 1998.

The MEM is not only an evaluation instrument, but has also become a vehicle for disseminating information on the progress achieved by individual and collective efforts of OAS member state governments, catalyzing hemispheric cooperation, promoting dialogue among member state government authorities and precisely channeling assistance to areas requiring greater attention by optimizing resources. The MEM process itself is assessed by the Intergovernmental Working Group (IWG), comprised of delegations from all member states, which meets before the onset of each MEM evaluation round to review and strengthen all operational aspects of the mechanism, including the indicators of the evaluation questionnaire.

National evaluation reports are drafted by experts from each member state, with experts not working on their own country's report, guaranteeing the transparent multilateral nature of the MEM. Each chapter is based on countries' responses to a questionnaire of indicators covering the main thematic areas of institution building, demand reduction, supply reduction and control measures as well as subsequent comments and updated information provided by the government-appointed coordinating entities.

This report covers the full country evaluation for the MEM Fifth Round evaluation period 2007-2009. The follow-up report on the implementation progress of recommendations assigned to the country will be published in June 2012. All MEM reports can be accessed through the following webpage: [www.cicad.oas.org](http://www.cicad.oas.org)





## INTRODUCTION

The multinational state of Bolivia has a total area of 1,098,581 km<sup>2</sup> and 6,918 km of borders. To the northeast it shares a border with Brazil (3,423 km), to the southeast with Paraguay (741 km), to the south with Argentina (773 km), to the west with Peru (1,131 km), and to the southeast with Chile (850 km). Bolivia has a total population of 10,227,229 (2009). Bolivia is a multicultural and multilingual country, with 36 indigenous peoples. The literacy rate in the country is 91.2%. Bolivia is a unitary social state divided into nine departments and 337 municipalities. The country has a GDP per capita of US\$1,683 and an inflation rate of 0.26% (2009). Annual exports total US\$5,453 million. Its principal exports are soy, wood and other non-traditional products, natural gas, zinc, and silver, among other minerals.

## I. INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

### A. National Anti-Drug Strategy

Bolivia has the Strategy on the Fight against Drug Trafficking and the Revalorization of the Coca Leaf, which is in effect for 2007 to 2010. This strategy focuses on two areas: the fight against drug trafficking, and the revalorization of the coca leaf. The strategy covers the areas of control and interdiction measures, demand reduction, social control of coca leaf production, and productive transformation.

The national entities involved in implementing the Strategy are the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Government, Defense, Rural Development and Land, Health and Sports, and Education, and other institutions, such as the Financial Investigations Unit (FIU).

Bolivia indicates that local authorities have jurisdiction over counterdrug policies. In that sense, six of the 20 municipalities selected in 2004 have concluded the implementation of municipal projects for the prevention of drug use.

Since 2009, Bolivia has a fund for the integral fight against drug trafficking, dedicated to funding interdiction activities and the reduction of coca leaf crops, as specified in the strategy.

The country does not have a system to monitor or evaluate the Strategy, however, its implementation was evaluated during the first semester of 2010.

Bolivia reports that its national anti-drug authority is the National Council for the Fight against Illicit Drug Trafficking (CONALTID), which was created in 1988 as a Council of Ministers<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Within the framework of the 48th regular session of CICAD, December 6-8, 2010, Bolivia informed that, with the publication of Supreme Decree 0649 of September 29, 2010, CONALTID is comprised of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Presidency, Government, Defense, and Health and Sports.



The governing level of CONALTID is comprised of the President of the Multinational State of Bolivia, as President of CONALTID, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, as the Alternate President<sup>2</sup>. CONALTID coordinates the areas of demand reduction, supply reduction, alternative, integral and sustainable development, control measures, drug observatory, international cooperation, and program evaluation. This institution has a legal basis.

CONALTID does not have an annual budget. This institution finances its activities through money raised by auctioning property confiscated from drug traffickers, through the financial resources of the member institutions, and through international cooperation. The Office of the Vice Minister of Social Defense and Controlled Substances (VDS-SC) serves as the central technical office to carry out CONALTID's mandates<sup>3</sup>. The VDS-SC falls under the Ministry of Government and has its own budget for execution of its mandates.

## B. International Conventions

Bolivia has ratified the following international conventions:

- Inter-American Convention against Corruption, 1996;
- Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials (CIFTA), 1997;
- Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, 1992;
- United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol;
- United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971;
- United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988;
- United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000, and its Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children; and
- United Nations Convention against Corruption, 2003.

Bolivia signed the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea, and Air, but ratification is still pending. Bolivia has not signed or ratified the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components, and Ammunition of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

The United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988 was ratified with a reservation.

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<sup>2</sup> Within the framework of the 48th regular session of CICAD, December 6-8, 2010, Bolivia informed that Supreme Decree 0649 establishes, in article 2, paragraph II, that in the absence of the President of the Multi-national State of Bolivia, CONALTID is to be presided over and directed by the Minister of Government.

<sup>3</sup> Within the framework of the 48th regular session of CICAD, December 6-8, 2010, Bolivia informed that Supreme Decree 0649 establishes, in article 2, paragraph IV, that the Technical and Coordination Secretariats are part of the Ministry of Government, and that their mandates and functions will be controlled by the Ministries that comprise CONALTID.



During years 2006–2009, Bolivia issued the following laws and decrees in accordance with the aforementioned international conventions: Supreme Decree 28695, Supreme Decree 28686, Supreme Decree 0214, Law 3325, Law 3713 of July 13, 2007, Supreme Decree 29534, Law 4072, Law 3739, Supreme Decree 29305, and Supreme Decree 29788.

### C. National Information System

Bolivia informs that it does not have a centralized office to organize, conduct studies, compile or coordinate statistics and other drug-related information. The country reports that the Bolivian Observatory on Drugs is not operational.

Bolivia reports that information on drug interdiction is compiled and organized by the Special Anti-Narcotics Force (FELCN), and that information on the demand for drugs in the country is not centralized.

In 2007, the country conducted a general population survey on the prevalence of drug use in ten cities and, in the area of drug supply reduction, Bolivia has the following information:

Information	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
<b>Priority information</b>								
Drug availability indicators	X		X		X		X	
Quantities of drugs seized	X		X		X		X	
Number of persons charged with and convicted of drug use, possession, and trafficking	X		X		X		X	
Number of drug labs dismantled	X		X		X		X	
<b>Recommended information</b>								
Number of persons formally charged with and convicted of money laundering	X		X		X		X	
Quantities of chemical substances seized	X		X		X		X	
Sale price of drugs (for consumers)	X		X		X		X	

## II. DEMAND REDUCTION

### A. Prevention

Bolivia is implementing school-based prevention programs at the primary school level and among other populations, with coverage varying from 37 to 100%.



Population group	Estimated coverage		Name of program	Type of program
	Target population	% coverage		
Primary school students (ages 10 to 13)	51,129	37%	Agreement 07-CO1-046 <i>“Comprehensive Protection and Help against Drug Addiction among Street Children and Adolescents in Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru”</i>	Universal
	30,000	81%	Program for Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.)	Universal
Street youths (ages 18 to 24)	2,000	20%	Family School (Project to prevent improper drug use and crime in the city of El Alto, BOL/J39)	Selective
Family	3,500	100%	Family School (Project to prevent improper drug use and crime in the city of El Alto, BOL/J39)	Selective
Community	15,460	18%	Agreement 07-CO1-046 <i>“Comprehensive Protection and Help against Drug Addiction among Street Children and Adolescents in Bolivia, Ecuador, and Peru”</i>	Universal

During the evaluation period, the country has not conducted drug use prevention programs for secondary school students, university students, workers in the workplace or incarcerated individuals.

Bolivia indicates that its school-based prevention programs are compatible with the principles of “CICAD’s Hemispheric Guidelines on School-Based Prevention.”

During the 2006–2009 period, Bolivia offered the following training courses for teachers, civil servants and civil society institutions and organizations, counselors, police officers, and rehabilitation center staff:



Name of training course	Number of courses		Offered to:	Number of participants			
	Prevention and/or treatment	Research		2006	2007	2008	2009
Harm reduction programs; methodologies to strengthen the Drug Observatory; investigation methods for drug research; community programs for demand reduction; prevention for street populations; among others	10	7	Officers from ministries, institutions, agencies, associations and projects related to demand reduction; DROSICAN project	0	0	37	115
Drug training workshops on research and treatment, according to the type of drug	3	1	Officers and personnel from treatment, rehabilitation and aftercare centers and therapeutic communities	120	0	75	125
Training workshops; update of the D.A.R.E. program	3	0	Police officers, municipal guards and university task forces	200	652	1,045	1,200
Drug abuse prevention; health promotion in schools	4	0	Formal education teachers; school management personnel; primary and secondary school teachers	1,803	9,000	1,017	2,002
Municipal strengthening drug prevention workshop; drug use risks workshop	2	0	Officers of child and adolescent advocacy offices; municipal officers; civil society organizations; others	0	0	0	45

The country also offered technical, non-university training course for the certification of qualified technicians in treatment and rehabilitation in 2009, with 120 participants.

The country indicates that national specialists have participated in international training programs. In the case of the DARE Program, the Mentors in the Bolivian Police trained new program instructors during 2009. Furthermore, Bolivian specialists participated in the “Andean Community Project for Support in the Area of Synthetic Drugs” (DROSICAN), in which they were trained through courses and workshops that have been very successfully replicated for government staff, independent professionals, and various groups working on the drug problem. In addition, officials of the Ministry of Health and Sports were trained within the “Framework Convention on Tobacco Control” program (FCTC) during 2008.



Bolivia has not carried out any evaluations of its drug use prevention programs during 2006-2009.

## B. Treatment

The Ministry of Health and Sports is the entity responsible for designing and carrying out public policy regarding treatment of problems associated with drug abuse. It has the following additional responsibilities: regulation of the availability of treatment, financing, program oversight, and training of human resources.

Bolivia reports that during the evaluation period, it did not have a budget assigned to finance treatment programs.

Bolivia has the Manual on Minimum Standards of Care for Treatment and Rehabilitation Centers, to regulate the operation of specialized establishments that provide treatment for persons with problems associated with drug abuse. This document also outlines the procedure whereby such specialized treatment centers receive official authorization to operate.

Bolivia has officially-licensed specialized centers for the treatment of problems associated with drug abuse in eight of the country's nine departments. The country officially registers specialized establishments that provide treatment services through the National Registry of Treatment and Rehabilitation Centers - Year 2005, and it has a monitoring system for these centers, although the information has not been updated since then. The country does not have data on the number of PHC facilities that provide specific care for problems associated with drug abuse.

Bolivia does not have data on the number of cases that were treated in officially-licensed or unlicensed specialized treatment centers for problems associated with drug abuse, nor does it have information on cases that were referred to such establishments through the general health care network.

As for follow-up on patients once the aforementioned treatment is completed, Bolivia reports that generally there is a follow-up report when treatment ends. This is generally under the responsibility of a social worker at one of the 35 centers affiliated with the Bolivian Association of Therapeutic Communities (ABCT). It is estimated that 20% of the Therapeutic Communities do not conduct case follow-up.

Bolivia does not provide data on the number of officially-licensed specialized treatment facilities for problems associated with drug abuse which are supervised by professional staff with specific training in this area, nor on the number of patients in officially licensed specialized treatment facilities for drug abuse problems who completed the prescribed treatment plan and reported on their satisfaction with the program.



## C. Statistics on Consumption

Bolivia has estimates on indicators of drug use<sup>4</sup> among the general population, and among school children between the ages of 13 and 18 years, which is gathered regularly every four years. The last survey was conducted in 2008.

The country provides the following figures on the prevalence of drug use in the general population:

**Prevalence of Drug Use in the General Population, 2007\***

Year of survey: 2007	Age group surveyed: Ages 12 to 65								
	Lifetime (percentage)			Last 12 months (percentage)			Last 30 days (percentage)		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Alcohol	78.0	75.1	76.4	64.6	54.8	59.1	47.0	30.6	37.7
Tobacco	66.8	42.2	53.0	46.9	21.2	32.4	35.5	12.8	22.7
Solvents & Inhalants	3.1	1.2	2.0	1.4	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.5
Hashish	1.0	0.2	0.6	***	***	***	***	***	***
Marijuana	18.6	4.0	10.4	8.9	1.1	4.5	1.0	0.0	0.5
Heroin	0.2	0.2	0.2	***	***	***	***	***	***
Morphine**			0.3	***	***	***	***	***	***
Opium	0.3	0.3	0.3	***	***	***	***	***	***
Cocaine HCl	5.0	1.8	3.2	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.4
Crack	0.5	0.2	0.4	***	***	***	***	***	***
Cocaine paste	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Benzodiazepines**	6.8	7.9	7.5	2.0	3.1	2.6	1.4	0.9	1.2
Ketamine**	0.2	0.2	0.2	***	***	***	***	***	***
(MDMA) Ecstasy	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

\* Rate of prevalence of drug use is defined as the number of people who used a drug during a specified period of time divided by the total number of people in the population at that time; and is generally multiplied by 100.

\*\* Non-prescribed/non-therapeutic use only.

\*\*\* No data.

The country does not provide information regarding the incidence of drug use in the general population.

Bolivia reports that it conducted the Second Study of Drug Use Prevalence among Secondary School Students, ages 13 to 18, in 2008, but that its results were not published during the evaluation period.

<sup>4</sup> The data presented in the tables are the substances included in the country's survey, and are a subset of the substances suggested by the MEM.



Bolivia provides the following figures on the age of first use of drugs in the general population:

<b>Year of study: 2007</b>	<b>Population: 9 capital cities and El Alto, with an effective sample of 9,533 people and an age range of 12 to 65 years</b>	
<b>Type of drug</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>Median</b>
Alcohol	18.7	18
Tobacco	19	18
Solvents or inhalants	17	17
Marijuana	21.9	19
Cocaine HCl	20.6	20
Cocaine Paste	24.2	20
Ecstasy	24.2	20.5
Tranquilizers	27.6	24

The country presents the following data, from the general population study of 2007, on the percentage of youth, ages 12 to 25, who perceive drug use as harmful to their health and well-being.

<b>Concept</b>	<b>% of those surveyed who believe that persons who engage in the following activities are at great risk (or who think that it is very harmful):</b>
Occasionally smoke cigarettes	12%
Often smoke cigarettes	34.5%
Often drink alcoholic beverages	36.3%
Get drunk	33.6%
Occasionally take tranquilizers for non-medicinal purposes	19.2%
Often take tranquilizers for non-medicinal purposes	32.8%
Occasionally inhale solvents	28.9%
Often inhale solvents	38.1%
Occasionally smoke marijuana	26.1%
Often smoke marijuana	37.7%
Occasionally take cocaine HCl or crack	28.7%
Often take cocaine HCl or crack	38.0%
Occasionally use cocaine paste	24.1%
Often use cocaine paste	31.0%
Occasionally use ecstasy	23.7%
Often use ecstasy	29.7%

Bolivia keeps records on alcohol-related traffic accidents, and reports a rate of 21% for 2006, 16% for 2007, 17% for 2008 and 17.14% for 2009.



Bolivia has guidelines, norms and regulations on prevention activities relating to alcohol and drug-related accidents.

### III. SUPPLY REDUCTION

#### A. Drug Production

Bolivia reports that it has significant cultivated areas of coca leaf, and that it has the following systems to detect and quantify the area under cultivation:

Name of System	Type of System	Description
Monitoring of coca leaf crops	Monitoring	Monitoring is conducted through the Land Use Management and Monitoring System of the Yungas of La Paz and the Tropics of Cochabamba Project of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).
Register and cadastre data base	Register and cadastre	Technicians calculate the area under cultivation using such instruments as measuring tape, stakes, GPS, among others. Also, they utilize mapping, which allows them to prepare the measurements, register, and cadastre of coca crops.

The country reports that the total cultivated area of coca was 27,500 hectares in 2006, 28,900 in 2007, 30,500 in 2008 and 30,900 in 2009. The country does not have a system to follow-up on replanted crops.

Bolivia uses a system to measure the potential production of coca leaf and cocaine, implemented by the BOL/F57 Project of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), and provides the following figures:

**Potential Coca Leaf and Cocaine Production, 2006 - 2009\***

Raw Material or Drug	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Quantity	Unit of Measure	Quantity	Unit of Measure	Quantity	Unit of Measure	Quantity	Unit of Measure
Coca leaf (dry)	48,000	mt	51,000	mt	54,000	mt	54,628	mt
Cocaine	94	mt	104	mt	113	mt	Not available**	

Source: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) – Project BOL/F57, Monitoring Reports on Coca Crops in Bolivia, based on a study of the yield of coca leaf in the Yungas of La Paz, done in 2005.

\* The monitoring report for 2008 states that, given the lack of information on legal use of coca leaf in Bolivia, estimates of maximum potential cocaine paste production have not considered the potential production of coca leaf in the Cochabamba Tropic - one of the country's coca leaf producing areas - that is used for traditional purposes (chewing, teas, and medicinal preparations). As part of the Integral Study on Coca Leaf, Bolivia is carrying out a Study on Average Productivity that will consider the seasonal nature of coca leaf production.

\*\* UNODC is revising the factors for conversion of coca leaf to cocaine HCl.



Bolivia has a formal coca crop reduction program. To reduce coca crops, the country uses forced manual eradication in non-authorized areas (national parks and Yapacani) and voluntary manual crop rationing in traditional areas.

The country provides the following figures regarding the area of coca crops eradicated from 2006 to 2009:

Year	Forced manual eradication	Voluntary manual eradication	Total
2006	877 ha	4,193 ha	5,070 ha
2007	487 ha	5,782 ha	6,269 ha
2008	1,093 ha	4,401 ha	5,484 ha
2009	842 ha	5,499 ha	6,341 ha

The country uses forced manual eradication for cannabis crops and informs that it eradicated 86,418.03 kg of cannabis in 2006, 156,395.60 kg in 2007, 1,111,312.74 kg in 2008, and 1,910,856.74 in 2009. Bolivia does not have information on the areas of cannabis crops that were eradicated.

Bolivia reports that it found and dismantled three cocaine HCl laboratories in 2006, seven in 2007, seven in 2008 and 16 in 2009. Additionally, 4,070 cocaine paste laboratories were found and dismantled in 2006, 4,076 in 2007, 4,988 in 2008, and 4,864 in 2009. The country has not found laboratories for drugs of synthetic origin in its territory.

## B. Alternative, Integral, and Sustainable Development

Bolivia states that it has the conditions to implement alternative, integral, and sustainable development programs, and is currently implementing the following programs in this area:

Name of program	Timeline
National Plan for Integral Development with Coca	2006 – 2010
Program for Sector-based Budget Support (PAPS)	2008 – 2011
Yungas Alternative Development Program (FONADAL)	2006 – 2010
Comprehensive Alternative Development Program	2005 - 2012

The components included in each of these programs are as follows:

Name of program	IS	SO	SP	EM	SI	EI	SC	MA
National Plan for Integral Development with Coca		X		X	X	X		
Program for Sector-based Budget Support (PAPS)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Yungas Alternative Development Program (FONADAL)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Comprehensive Alternative Development Program	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X



Components key			
<b>IS</b>	Involvement of stakeholders	<b>SO</b>	Strengthening of organizations
<b>SP</b>	Support for production activities	<b>EM</b>	Environmental management
<b>SI</b>	Social infrastructure	<b>EI</b>	Economic infrastructure
<b>SC</b>	Strengthening of social capital	<b>MA</b>	Market access

Bolivia does not have a mechanism or internal system to evaluate the progress or impact of alternative, integral, and sustainable development programs. However, the country reports that roads have been improved and that schools, bridges, social centers, health posts, sports complexes, markets, productive infrastructure, and basic sanitation and electrification systems have been built.

### C. Control of Pharmaceutical Products

Bolivia has the following laws and regulations to control pharmaceutical products, in accordance with international conventions:

Title	Date of entry into force
Law 1737 (on Medications)	December 17, 1996
Supreme Decree 25235 (Regulations of Law 1737)	November 30, 1998
Law 1008 (governing coca and controlled substances)	July 19, 1988
Ministerial Resolution 250 (National System for Surveillance and Control of Medications)	May 14, 2003
Manual for the Management of Psychotropic Substances and Narcotics (Approved under Law 1737)	February, 2004

The country controls all pharmaceutical products listed in the international conventions, and reports that, since 2007, it has incorporated controls over the import and wholesale distribution of finished pharmaceutical products that contain ephedrine and pseudoephedrine, since importers must present pre-import licenses and report quarterly on the movement of these products.

The Medicine and Health Technology Unit (UNIMED), of the Ministry of Health and Sports is the agency in charge of monitoring pharmaceutical products nationally. The Departmental Health Services (SEDES) coordinate the control activities at the department level.

To control pharmaceutical products and prevent their diversion, in the health sector the country conducts the following activities: monitoring of health registries, follow-up on distribution, monitoring and follow-up on prescriptions, inspections, and the imposition of administrative sanctions. The country has a system to refer cases detected by the administrative authorities to the Chemical Substances Investigation Group (GISUQ) of the Special Anti-Narcotics Force (FELCN) and the Public Prosecutor's Office.



Also, within the private sector, the country carries out import and export control, health register control, manufacturing control, distribution monitoring, and inspections, and also imposes administrative sanctions, registers licensees, and records the quantities of products sold and manufactured. The country does not conduct monitoring in free-trade zones.

Bolivia has an integrated follow-up procedure to prevent the diversion of pharmaceutical products. To this end, the country conducts inspections in coordination with the staff of the Special Anti-Narcotics Force (FELCN). The country is currently coordinating the inspection of pharmaceutical products at its borders with the Bolivian National Customs Service (ANB) and the Departmental Health Services (SEDES).

The country has a regulatory system for the control of pharmaceutical products that includes inspectors. The Medicine and Health Technology Unit (UNIMED) has two national inspectors, and the Departmental Health Services (SEDES), which serve as the operational arm of UNIMED, have one inspector for each Department.

Bolivia has mechanisms through which members of the health sector can communicate and share information with law enforcement authorities and the Public Prosecutor's Office to control the diversion of pharmaceutical products or for judicial authorities to apply sanctions, pursuant to Bi-Ministerial Resolution 0015, Medicine Law 1737 and related regulations.

The country has a system for compiling information on administrative and regulatory activities related to controlled pharmaceutical products, and on sanctions imposed in relation to these activities. The following information was gathered in this regard:

	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Regulated activities</b>				
Number of licenses issued to importers*	753	824	753	670
Number of permits issued for importation**	269	313	431	433
<b>Regulated entities</b>				
Number of inspections conducted of:				
Pharmacies	***	40	25	30
Importers	***	205	6	6
Manufacturers	22	23	23	23

\* Data corresponds to sales authorizations.

\*\* Data refers to pre-import licenses for companies that are required to obtain them and which have made their forecasts.

\*\*\* Not available.

Regarding training courses for personnel in the public and private sector involved in the handling of pharmaceutical products, Bolivia reports that in 2008 the Medicine and Health Technology Unit (UNIMED) conducted workshops and training courses on pharmaceutical regulations for health professionals in the public and private sectors who work with controlled medications. Emphasis was placed on the following: ethical standards for the promotion of medications, general standards for medications sold without a prescription, manual for the management of psychotropic substances and narcotics in both the public and private sectors, pharmacy manual



(pharmacy best practices), national system for the surveillance and control of medications, regulation of donated medications, Law 1008, and coordination with the Special Anti-Narcotics Force (FELCN).

Also, during 2009, three courses were taught on this subject for private pharmacies in the city of La Paz, and to pharmacists from Social Security in the Department of La Paz and at the national level.

With regard to an automated system to facilitate control of pharmaceutical products, the country indicates that the Medicine and Health Technology Unit (UNIMED) uses a database for the following information: forecasts, advance licenses, sales authorizations, quarterly reports of cargo receipts, and imported products.

Bolivia has provisions that allow it to impose penal and administrative sanctions in cases of illicit production, diversion, and illicit trafficking of pharmaceutical products. The country reports that administrative sanctions are imposed for failure to meet formal obligations, such as the submission of reports on the movement of goods, and not for the commission of criminal acts.

Penal sanctions applicable to the illicit production, diversion, and illicit trafficking of pharmaceutical products provide for fines of 200 to 20,000 daily salary equivalents and prison terms of three to 12 years.

Bolivia indicates that it does not have information on the number of penal sanctions imposed from 2006 to 2009.

Bolivia reports that in 2006 and 2007, no pharmaceutical products were seized, and provides the following data on the quantities seized during 2008-2009:

Pharmaceutical products	Quantities seized			
	2008		2009	
	Tablets/capsules	Powder (gr)	Tablets/capsules	Injectables (lt)
Diazepam	0	320	26,500	17.70
Alprazolam	45	0	0	0
Clonazepam	44	0	15,830	0
Pseudoephedrine	0	999	0	0
Lorazepam	0	13	0	0
Ergotamine tartrate	0	56	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>1,388</b>	<b>42,330</b>	<b>17.70</b>

The country also provides the following figures regarding quantities of pharmaceutical products disposed of in the period 2006-2009:



Pharmaceutical products	Quantities seized					
	2006		2007	2008		2009
	Tablets/ capsules	Injectables (lt)	Tablets/ capsules	Tablets/ capsules	Injectables (lt)	Tablets/ capsules
Diazepam	1,294	0	0	4,460	50.80	82,000
Alprazolam	0	0	33,000	49	0	33,000
Clonazepam	0	0	442	249	0	2,700
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,294</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>33,442</b>	<b>4,758</b>	<b>50.80</b>	<b>117,700</b>

Bolivia reports that seized pharmaceutical products are turned over to a company to be destroyed, pursuant to Bolivian Regulation NB 69007, “Solid waste generated by health services—Management of Class B (sub-class B-2) waste”.

## D. Control of Chemical Substances

Bolivia has the following laws and regulations of national scope in place for the control of chemical substances, in accordance with international conventions:

Title	Date of entry into force
Law 1768 (Penal Code)	March 10, 1997
Supreme Decree 29752 (Regulations on procedures and responsibilities for effective preventive intervention in regulated companies)	March 10, 1997
Law 1008 (Governing coca and controlled substances)	July 19, 1988
Law 1970 (Code of criminal procedure)	March 25, 1999
Supreme Decree 25846 (Regulations for operations with controlled substances and precursors for industrial use)	July 14, 2000
Supreme Decree 29753 (Expansion of control and sanctions mechanisms for illicit distribution, transport, and marketing of liquefied petroleum gas - LPG)	October 22, 2008
Supreme Decree 29788 (Incorporates into the Regulations for the Management of Seized, Forfeited, and Confiscated Property, adopted with Supreme Decree No. 26143 of April 6, 2001, complementary procedures to be applied regarding gasoline, kerosene, diesel oil, and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), as controlled substances)	November 12, 2008

The country controls all chemical substances listed in the international conventions.

The country reports that it has a computerized system that facilitates communications and information sharing among the agencies responsible for controlling the diversion of chemical substances.

The national authorities in charge of enforcing the laws and regulations for the control of chemical substances in Bolivia are the Office of the Vice Minister of Social Defense, through the General Directorate of Controlled Substances (DGSC), the Special Anti-Narcotics Force (FELCN), the



preliminary criminal proceedings courts, the sentencing tribunals, the superior district criminal courts, and the criminal matters chamber of the Supreme Court.

The country carries out, through the DGSC, the following activities to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances: national registry of licensees, control of licenses (for manufacture, distribution), control of imports and exports, inspections, monitoring of transactions (in coordination with the FELCN), distribution control, control of final commercialization, transport control, pre-export notifications, imposition of administrative sanctions, and imposition of penal sanctions by the judiciary.

These activities are conducted as part of an integrated procedure, which includes individuals and entities that are authorized to handle these substances. The DGSC is the entity in charge of administrative monitoring and oversight of the companies and individuals handling chemical substances, while the FELCN conducts interdiction operations.

Bolivia has a regulatory system to control chemical substances that includes DGSC inspectors in regional and district offices throughout the country, as well as FELCN investigators.

Regarding training courses in this area, the country reports that, according to the DGSC, in 2009 courses, seminars, and training sessions were held jointly with the Vice Ministry of Social Defense and Controlled Substances, the Bolivian Police, the FELCN, and the Office of the Prosecutor for Controlled Substances on the national and international level. Eleven DGSC employees participated in these courses, which addressed controlled chemical substances and synthetic drugs.

Bolivia has provisions that allow the application of penal, civil, and administrative sanctions for the illicit production, diversion, and illicit trafficking of controlled chemical substances. The country reports that the penal sanctions applicable for such behavior are found in the penal code on trafficking in controlled substances, punishable with 10-25 years' imprisonment.

Bolivia reports that during the evaluation period, it imposed 189 administrative sanctions in 2006, 295 in 2007, and 213 in 2009. The country does not have information on administrative sanctions imposed in 2008, or on penal or civil sanctions imposed during 2006–2009.

Bolivia imports controlled chemical substances, but does not handle them in transit, or export them. The country received 375 imports in 2006, 391 in 2007, 357 in 2008 and 373 in 2009. The country received the following pre-export notifications for these substances:

	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of pre-export notifications received	9	57	50	87
Number of responses sent by Bolivia	8	0	42-	61
Number of timely replies sent by Bolivia (maximum 15 days)	8	0	2	61



Bolivia reports that the total number of controlled chemical substance imports is different from the total number of pre-export notifications received because the notifications sent through the "Pre-Export Notification System" (PENS) often fail to reach the proper addressee, or notifications are not sent.

The country reports that it did not reject any pre-export notifications during the years 2006–2008, and that it rejected five notifications in 2009. The country does not provide information on the number of investigations initiated as a result of rejected notifications. The country uses the PENS system to process pre-export notifications.

Bolivia provides the following figures regarding the quantities of controlled chemical substances that were seized:

Controlled chemical substances (solids)	Unit of measure	Quantities seized			
		2006	2007	2008	2009
Acetic acid	kg	0	0	481.00	31,320.00
Hydrochloric acid	kg	42,497.06	371.50	189.75	5,291.96
Nitric acid*	kg	0	9.04	5,320.45	29.53
Sulfuric acid	kg	0	215,329.06	42,631.56	99,558.19
Ammonia	kg	0	0	29.00	20.40
Ammonium bicarbonate	kg	0	0	0	24.00
Sodium bicarbonate	kg	13,127.81	14,227.23	5,458.61	29,712.96
Lime	kg	163,362.04	199,240.78	82,428.78	115,872.27
Hydrated lime	kg	64,365.23	75,824.83	56,903.65	55,931.74
Calcite	kg	0	0	3,034.02	54,500.00
Activated charcoal*	kg	0	550.00	82.00	6,276.00
Coal*	kg	0	0	0	20,475.00
Calcium carbonate	kg	2,200.00	65.00	36,409.60	154,187.14
Magnesium carbonate*	kg	0	0	0	166.18
Sodium carbonate	kg	18,268.65	16,105.74	24,986.63	87,492.37
Cement*	kg	15,382.00	64,895.28	148,587.21	136,114.95
Heavy soda ash	kg	0	0	316.00	50.00
Clefa	kg	142.55	35,227.26	1,033.04	362.03
Calcium chlorate*	kg	0	950.00	0	0
Calcium chloride*	kg	50.00	1.00	0	225.00
Magnesium chloride*	kg	0	0	1.00	0
Potassium chloride*	kg	0	0	4.00	0
Fertilizer	kg	0	2,507.02	963.00	164.94
Ammonium hydroxide	kg	0	488.44	0	0
Calcium hydroxide	kg	0	1,541.00	5,923.00	34,861.14



Controlled chemical substances (solids)	Unit of measure	Quantities seized			
		2006	2007	2008	2009
Potassium hydroxide	kg	164.00	100.00	0	1,560.68
Sodium hydroxide	kg	2,030.65	1,124.46	75.00	2,411.45
Calcium hypochlorite*	kg	0	0	800.00	0
Mannitol*	kg	96.05	0	0	3,651.92
Methanol	kg				820.10
Methyl ethyl ketone	kg	0	1,111.19	0	63.00
Metabisulphite*	kg	0	0	807.00	2,800.00
Perchloroethylene	kg	0	0	0	1,400.00
Peritol	kg	21.50	0	0	0
Potassium permanganate	kg	103.87	156.33	1,228.09	2,096.61
Sodium permanganate*	kg	0	40.00	0	1,300.00
Sealant	kg	0	72.90	0	0
Caustic soda	kg	1,464.53	2,690.97	5,329.41	18,436.74
Adhesive solvent	kg	0	690.00	0	0
Toluene	kg	0	11,910.00	0	133.00
Urea*	kg	0	8,161.07	20,750.43	4,358.02
Xylene	kg	0	0	0	40.00

\* Although this substance is not controlled, it was seized because it was found in locations where drugs were being made, along with controlled substances.

Controlled chemical substances (liquids)	Unit of measure	Quantities seized			
		2006	2007	2008	2009
Ethyl acetate	lt	0	0	0	7,080.60
Acetone	lt	5,403.00	13,524.78	5,472.00	52,954.00
Acetic acid	lt	0	68.50	2.00	0.50
Hydrochloric acid	lt	2,183.01	984.61	1,374.80	6,599.50
Hydrochloric acid	lt	0	0	0	0.50
Sulfuric acid	lt	0	0	502.50	8,216.00
Muriatic acid	lt	0	48.00	33.00	24.00
Nitric acid*	lt	0	1,262.00	927.52	1,514.00
Acidulated water	lt	8,621.30	5,138.30	4,091.11	1,950.99
Oil of Turpentine	lt	636.80	3.00	0	0
Alcohol	lt	36.00	1,361.50	620.00	1,645.00
Ethyl alcohol	lt	0	0	0	693.78
Isopropyl alcohol*	lt	0	0	0	4,500.00
Ammonia	lt	1,340.00	474.00	1,253.75	1,450.00



Controlled chemical substances (liquids)	Unit of measure	Quantities seized			
		2006	2007	2008	2009
Diesel	lt	0	0	0	6.00
Electrolyte	lt	527,578.35	447,629.00	294,524.00	252,116.00
Ethanol	lt	0	1,430.20	13,942.50	6,764.88
Ether	lt	0	1.00	2.50	0
Petroleum ether	lt	3,266.55	4,407.40	3,537.27	60,857.00
Sulfuric ether	lt	0	3,871.40	0	7.00
Clefa	lt	26.11	60.00	620.00	2,870.00
Gasoline	lt	69,601.80	641,570.90	1,042,783.50	1,142,941.77
Hexane	lt	0	0	0	120.00
Ammonium hydroxide	lt	0	1.00	120.00	1,280.00
Potassium hydroxide	lt	0	1.30	0.33	2.00
Sodium hydroxide	lt	0	92.00	0	4,200.00
Sodium hypochlorite	lt	0	0	0	1,656.00
Jet fuel	lt	160.00	6,900.00	1,660.00	2,190.00
Kerosene	lt	50,017.16	39,828.00	5,757.00	4,648.00
Kerosene corrosion inhibitor	lt	0	7,800.00	0	0
Bleach	lt	12,790.75	7,064.40	9,729.00	7,463.76
Methanol	lt	0	45,812.00	0	15.20
Methyl ethyl ketone	lt	0	167.50	684.00	127.50
White gasoline (nafta)	lt	0	170,000.00	0	0
Manganese octoate	lt	0	0	0	180.00
Zinc octoate	lt	0	0	0	50.00
Zirconium octoate	lt	0	0	0	280.00
Sealant	lt	0	0	0	1,930.00
Thinner	lt	1,997.65	30,214.21	2,037.45	2,071.01
Toluene	lt	13.36	4,951.00	1,105.20	195.50
Toluene dilution	lt	0	252.00	0	0
Xylene	lt	214.10	486.00	28.00	80.90
Xylene insulation	lt	0	15.00	0	0
Petroleum crude oil	lt	564,417.00	0	0	0
Condensate	lt	85,783.00	0	0	0
Fuel oil	lt	18,066.00	0	0	0

\* Although this substance is not controlled, it was seized because it was found in locations where drugs were being made, along with controlled substances.

The competent authorities share information on the volume of seizures and confiscations in cases of diversion of controlled chemical substances on a permanent basis.



Bolivia reports the quantity of controlled chemicals substances, solid and liquid, that was disposed of during the evaluation period:

Unit of Measure	Quantities disposed of			
	2006	2007	2008	2009
kg	121,089.90	160,740.80	274,454.29	302,287.02
lt	901,560.23	589,740.60	1,106,724.00	1,240,549.80

## IV. CONTROL MEASURES

### A. Illicit Drug Trafficking

Bolivia provides the following figures regarding the quantity of illicit drugs and raw materials forfeited during the 2006-2009 period:

Type of illicit drugs and raw materials	Quantities of drugs or raw materials forfeited				
	Unit of measure	2006	2007	2008	2009
Coca leaf	kg	1,344,817	1,705,637	2,064,825	1,574,041.91
Cocaine HCl	kg	1,309	2,923	7,246	4,922.38
Cocaine base	kg	12,779	14,912	21,641	21,969.95
Leaf cannabis (grass)	kg	125,356	423,777	1,112,588	1,937,412.10
MDMA (ecstasy) and derivatives	units	23	0	0	0

The country does not have specialized studies or analyses for the characterization or profiling of seized substances.

Bolivia reports that 1,660 persons were formally charged with illicit drug trafficking and possession in 2006, 1,128 in 2007, 1,134 in 2008 and 1,160 in 2009. Additionally, 493 persons were convicted of these offenses in 2006, 304 in 2007, 388 in 2008 and 206 in 2009.

The country also reports that four public officials were formally charged with offenses related to illicit drug trafficking in 2006, two in 2007 and one in 2008. Additionally, the country reports that one public official was convicted of these offenses in 2006 and one in 2008. No public officials were formally charged with or convicted of these offenses in 2009.

Bolivia has laws which permit the possession of drugs for personal use. The maximum quantity one may possess for personal use is equivalent to what is used in 48 hours. This is determined by a decision of two experts in drug dependency. These provisions are set forth in Law 1008, Article 49 and in Supreme Decree 22099, Article 26 (the regulations for the aforementioned law).



The country does not have alternative sentencing measures for the crime of illicit drug possession.

The authorities responsible for the control of illicit drug trafficking include the Ministry of Government, through its Vice Ministry of Social Defense and Controlled Substances, which includes the Special Anti-Narcotics Force (FELCN) and the General Directorate of Controlled Substances (DGSC); and the Armed Forces, including the Bolivian Navy and Air Force, which provide technical and logistical support for the work of the Ministry of Government and its specialized units.

In order to facilitate the timely exchange of information and cooperation among the national authorities in charge of suppressing illicit drug trafficking, the country reports that all information and documentation related to drug interdiction is furnished in a timely manner to the specialized agencies of the Ministry of Government.

The country has recently reactivated bilateral agreements in this area, has signed new bilateral instruments and established short-term plans and bi-national operations with neighboring countries.

Bolivia offered specialized training courses in the fight against drug trafficking for police security forces, customs security forces, prosecutors, and employees of the judicial branch. The country offers the following details on the courses:

Year	Name of course	Location	Participating countries	Participating agencies
2006	Course on Financial Investigation Techniques	Cochabamba-Bolivia	Bolivia	Public Ministry, FELCN
2007	Money Laundering	La Paz-Bolivia	Bolivia	Office of the Prosecutor of La Paz District
2007	Investigation Techniques for the Opening of Containers	La Paz-Bolivia	Bolivia	Office of the Prosecutor of Controlled Substances, La Paz
2007	Interrogation and Cross Examination Techniques	Sucre - Bolivia	Bolivia	Public Ministry
2008	Legal Arguments at Hearings during the Preliminary Stage	Sucre – Bolivia	Bolivia	Public Ministry
2008	Control and customs inspection of synthetic drugs	La Paz- Bolivia	Bolivia	FELCN, ANB, UNIMED, Ministry of Government
2009	Seminar to Share Experiences with Mutual Legal Assistance in cases of Illicit Drug Trafficking and Money Laundering	Arica - Chile	Bolivia, Chile	Public Ministry
2009	Advanced Interview Techniques	Trinidad-Bolivia	Bolivia	Public Ministry and FELCN



Year	Name of course	Location	Participating countries	Participating agencies
2009	Workshop on Money Laundering for Prosecutors and Judges	Santa Cruz-Bolivia	Bolivia	Public Ministry, Judicial Branch
2009	Customs Monitoring and Control of Controlled Chemical Substances	La Paz - Outlet Channel La Paz - Airport Santa Cruz–Port Suárez	Bolivia	National Customs Service of Bolivia (ANB)
2009	Basic Police Investigation Techniques	Trinidad – Bolivia	Bolivia	Public Ministry and FELCN
2009	International symposium: “Controlled deliveries, covert investigations, and informants. Synthetic drugs.”	Lima - Peru	Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, and Colombia	FELCN, CONALTID, Public Ministry, judges in the field
2009	Repeat of the Course on Control and customs inspection of synthetic drugs	La Paz- Bolivia	Bolivia	FELCN, ANB, UNIMED, Public Ministry
2009	Workshop on analysis of synthetic drugs, forensic and criminalistic aspects	Bucaramanga-Colombia	Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, and Colombia	FELCN and Forensic Investigation Institute (IDIF)
2009	Practical workshop on appropriate techniques for dismantling facilities for production of natural and synthetic drugs	Santa Marta- Colombia	Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, and Colombia	FELCN and IDIF
2009	Course on international legislation and Andean regulations on the fight against drug trafficking	Quito – Ecuador	Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, and Colombia	Office of the Vice Minister of Social Defense and Controlled Substances, FELCN

Bolivia has implemented the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code (ISPS) of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) by creating a decentralized Recognized Security Organization (RSO) to conduct evaluations and studies of port and ship security.

The country has another security program, which consists of ensuring compliance with the responsibilities under the port and navigation system, thus ensuring the safety of persons and property involved in navigation and guaranteeing the normal operation of maritime trade.

The Port Services Administration of Bolivia (ASPB), the Bolivian National Customs Service (ANB), and the Special Anti-Narcotics Force (FELCN) are the entities involved in execution of anti-drug port security programs. The port security program receives financing from the government.

The entities involved in drug interdiction and surveillance at ports are the Port Services Administration of Bolivia (ASPB), the Bolivian National Customs Service (ANB), the Special Anti-Narcotics Force (FELCN), and the Port Authority, under the Bolivian Navy, as a cooperating agency.

The country does not use common interagency databases or provide mutual access to data bases in order to compile, analyze, exchange and share information and intelligence among the national and public entities involved in drug control activities in ports. For these activities, the country uses



inter-institutional working groups, exchanges of information among public and private sector partners, shipping documents, and the participation of foreign law enforcement agencies.

The criteria used by the country to determine which vessels, cargo or containers should undergo a more complete physical inspection or examination is based on document review, institutional exchanges of information, and reports from institutions in other countries. Bolivia does not use risk indicators as one of those criteria.

Bolivia reports that the prosecutor’s office, the ANB, and the Bolivian Navy participate in maritime surveillance activities. These entities cooperate when a competent authority detects something irregular after carrying out interdiction or monitoring activities.

Bolivia reports that, as a result of maritime interdiction operations, two vessels were seized during the evaluation period: one in 2006 and another in 2007. Additionally, the country indicates that, during the evaluation period, it participated in two anti-drug maritime operations in partnership with other countries, as established in Article 17 of the 1988 Vienna Convention.

Bolivia conducts aerial drug interdiction. The “Diablos Rojos” Task Force is an operational unit of the Bolivian Air Force that provides aerial support and conducts interdiction missions in the fight against drug trafficking. To achieve its objectives, it uses a select group of aviators and highly-skilled technicians. The “Diablos Rojos” provide aerial support to the Rural Patrol Mobile Unit (UMOPAR) under the Special Anti-Narcotics Force (FELCN), which is part of the Bolivian Police.

The country provides the following information regarding the entities that coordinate and participate in aerial surveillance and interdiction activities:

	Monitoring				Interdiction			
	Coordinator		Participant		Coordinator		Participant	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Public Prosecutor’s Office		X	X			X	X	
Customs		X		X		X		X
National Police	X		X		X		X	
Air Force	X		X		X		X	

The country provides the following information on the number of aerial drug interdiction operations conducted during 2006-2009:

Year	Number of collaborations	Number of operations carried out	Countries involved
2006	52	52	Bolivia
2007	40	40	Bolivia
2008	72	72	Bolivia
2009	54	54	Bolivia, Brazil, Argentina



Bolivia also provides figures regarding the number of operations conducted related to aerial interdiction during 2006-2009:

Year	Number of operations	Number of aircraft seized
2006	52	2
2007	40	3
2008	72	1
2009	54	3

Bolivia has provisions in its general laws and regulations that can be applied to control the sale of drugs via the Internet. The country reports that its legislation does not define the functions and responsibilities of authorities regarding the control of Internet drug sales, since this activity has not been criminalized per se. However, proceedings may be pursued for illicit trafficking in controlled substances. Additionally, the responsible institutions do not have procedures, investigation techniques, training, or equipment to detect illicit drug sales over the Internet.

The country does not provide information on activities or awareness-raising programs carried out on illicit drug sales over the Internet for administrative, judicial, customs, law enforcement, postal service, or other authorities. Bolivia has not established mechanisms for citizens to report suspected illicit drug sales via the Internet.

## B. Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and other Related Materials

Bolivia has official government entities that regulate and authorize licit activities (manufacture, importation, exportation, transit, purchase, sale, shipment, movement or transfer, registration, marking, transport, possession, carrying, storage, and marketing) for firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. The national institutions in charge of regulating these activities are the General Office of Logistics of the Ministry of Defense, whose responsibilities are defined in the regulations for the import, export, transport, storage, marketing, and use of explosives, arms, and ammunition; and the Ministry of Government, through the Bolivian Police, whose responsibilities are defined by internal procedures.

Bolivia does not have national laws or regulations that criminalize the illicit trafficking and manufacturing of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials.

The country has laws that establish administrative controls for transactions between persons or legal entities, from the initial transfer through to the end user, including, when applicable, all of the various carriers of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. The country provides the titles and articles of the current laws and/or regulations in this regard, including the applicable sanctions in the following table:



Material	Titles and articles of current laws and/or regulations	Sanctions
Firearms, ammunition and explosives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Supreme Decree 29534</li> <li>- Supreme Decree 29747</li> <li>- Regulation for the import, export, transport, storage, marketing, and use of explosives, firearms, and ammunition</li> </ul>	<p>Supreme Decree 29534. Seizure and confiscation by National Police or the Armed Forces for holding, possession, and illegal use.</p> <p>Import regulation. Written reprimand, temporary suspension of the registration certificate with temporary closure of facilities, forfeiture and permanent cancellation of the certificate of registration with a permanent closure of activities.</p>
Other related materials	Regulation for the import, export, transport, storage, marketing, and use of explosives, firearms, and ammunition	Written reprimand, temporary suspension of the registration certificate with temporary closure of facilities, forfeiture and permanent cancellation of the certificate of registration with a permanent closure of activities.

Bolivia reports that, in accordance with the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials, national laws require that firearms be marked at the time of manufacture or import, and marked for official use after they are forfeited or confiscated.

The country has mechanisms for information exchange and cooperation between both national and international institutions regarding all forms of control of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials.

Bolivia reports that in 2008, it denied the entrance of five shipments of firearms, and five shipments of ammunition due to the absence of the necessary licenses or permits. No shipments were refused in 2009, and information was not provided for years 2006 – 2007.

The country reports that, during the evaluation period, no exports of shipments of firearms, ammunition, explosives or other related materials were denied because the transit country did not first issue the necessary licenses or permits.

The country has a national registry for the import, export, and transit of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials. The registry contains documentation on the companies that import and market these materials. These registries are not computerized, but they are kept from the start of the business activity and are readily available for five years, and then sent for storage to the Ministry of Defense.

Bolivia states that it is currently implementing a project to computerize all information on companies that import, export, and market firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials, through an office of the Ministry of Defense.



The Bolivian Police and Armed Forces are the entities responsible for seizing illicitly trafficked firearms and ammunition, and for exchanging information within the country with the relevant national authorities. The country has not designated an entity responsible for sharing information with the respective national authorities of other countries.

The country does not have a database or national registry of confiscations of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials, nor does the country have a registry of transfers of firearms among private individuals that monitors from the initial sale through subsequent transfers.

Bolivia does not provide information on the quantities of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other materials seized in connection with drug trafficking for years 2006-2009.

The country provides information on the quantities of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other materials forfeited in drug trafficking cases from 2006 to 2009 in the following table:

Year	Firearms	Ammunition	Explosives (dynamite)	Other related materials (fulminates)
2006	217	10,432	1,907	1,195
2007	256	14,803	770	539
2008	356	5,348	1,825	934
2009	236	13,471	76	200

Bolivia does not provide information on the number of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials seized and forfeited in relation to arrests linked to drug trafficking during years 2006-2009.

Bolivia has not received trace requests from other countries to determine the source of the seized firearms (or other related materials).

### C. Money Laundering

Bolivia informs that the Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz Law of March 31, 2010 amends Article 185 bis of Law 1768, establishing money laundering as an autonomous crime, punishable by 5-10 years' incarceration, a ban from holding public and/or elected office, and a fine of 200 to 500 daily salary equivalents.

The country reports that according to the amendment of Article 185 bis of Law 1768, of the Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz Law, nine new groups of predicate offenses for money laundering have been incorporated: manufacture of and illicit traffic in controlled substances, contraband, corruption, criminal organizations, conspiracy, trafficking in persons, trafficking in human organs, trafficking in firearms, and terrorism.



In Bolivia, a person does not need to be convicted of a predicate offense in order to be convicted of laundering the proceeds of that offense, and Law 1768 states that a person convicted of a predicate offense may be considered to be a perpetrator of money laundering.

Bolivian legislation allows the use of undercover agents and controlled deliveries. Techniques such as electronic surveillance, the use of informants, and sentence reduction for cooperating witnesses are not permitted.

Bolivia is a member of the Financial Action Task Force of South America (GAFISUD), which last evaluated the country in 2006.

Bolivia reports the real estate brokers, notaries, accountants, the banking, currency exchange, stock exchange and insurance sectors, as well as the activities of transfer of funds, cash or valuables and customs are obligated to submit reports on suspicious transactions to prevent money laundering. The country does not have legislation that requires attorneys to report suspicious transactions, nor does it require offshore banks or casinos to submit such reports.

Bolivia has a Financial Investigations Unit (FIU), which was created on March 10, 1997. The FIU is a decentralized agency with functional, administrative, and operational autonomy. It is part of the organizational structure of the Supervisory Authority of the Financial System (ASFI, formerly the Office of the Superintendent of Banks and Financial Entities). The FIU is a member of the Egmont Group, but is currently suspended.

The country indicates that in accordance with the signed Memoranda of Understanding, the information requests received and responses sent through the Egmont Group's secure network are the following:

Year	Information Requests Received	Responses to Information Requests Sent
2006	8	1
2007	0	0
2008	0	0
2009	2	2

In Bolivia, there are no limitations on obtaining financial documents and records in money laundering cases due to secrecy, confidentiality, or reserve agreements.

The Directorate for the Registration, Control and Administration of Seized Assets (DIRCABI) is the entity in charge of management and disposition of assets seized and forfeited in illicit drug trafficking and money laundering cases. DIRCABI has the Regulations for administration of seized, forfeited, and confiscated assets, approved by Supreme Decree 26143 of April 6, 2001, and Supreme Decree 29305 of October 10, 2007, for the management of seized and confiscated property.



Bolivian Constitutional law does not include mechanisms regarding the legal disposal of assets related to illicit drug trafficking activities. However, the country reports that Law 1970 permits the presale or disposition of perishable goods.

Bolivia reports that 8 investigations were initiated through a Financial Intelligence Report sent by the Financial Intelligence Unit in 2006, 1 in 2007, 41 in 2008 and 32 in 2009. Additionally, the country reports that 8 criminal trials were initiated for the crime of money laundering in 2006, 1 in 2007, 41 in 2008 and 32 in 2009.

Bolivia reports that 14 persons were formally charged in investigations initiated in 2006, and six in 2009. No persons were formally charged during years 2007-2008 and no persons were convicted during 2006-2009.

## D. Judicial Cooperation

Bolivia reports that, under its laws, extradition for the crimes of illicit drug trafficking and money laundering is possible. Furthermore, extradition of Bolivian nationals is permitted in such cases.

The country has fulfilled the obligation to designate, in accordance with the international legal framework, a competent authority to receive, respond to and transmit extradition requests.

Bolivia reports that its national laws provide for persons whose extradition has been denied in a drug trafficking or money laundering case to be tried for the offense in the country.

The country reports that its national laws permit the provision of reciprocal judicial assistance, pursuant to the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988.

Bolivia uses secure technological resources to facilitate communication among authorities directing criminal investigations.

Bank secrecy or other confidentiality laws do not pose an obstacle or impediment to providing reciprocal judicial assistance.

The basic principles of Bolivian law allow the country to grant a controlled delivery request, and there are provisions in its procedural law that allow the use of controlled deliveries.

The country does not have a mechanism to recover assets forfeited abroad.

The country reports that it made two active extradition requests regarding illicit drug trafficking cases in 2007, and one in 2009. The country does not have information for 2006 and did not make requests in 2008. Additionally, Bolivia has not made extradition requests regarding money laundering cases during years 2006-2009.



The country reports that during 2006-2009, no passive extradition requests were answered regarding illicit drug trafficking or money laundering cases.

The country reports that it made eight requests for reciprocal judicial assistance regarding illicit drug trafficking cases in 2008 and nine in 2009. The country did not make requests for reciprocal judicial assistance regarding money laundering cases in 2008, and made three in 2009. The country does not have information on reciprocal judicial assistance requests made in 2006 or 2007.

The country reports that it answered four requests for reciprocal judicial assistance regarding illicit drug trafficking cases in 2008 and four in 2009. The country did not answer requests for reciprocal judicial assistance regarding money laundering cases in 2008, and responded to three in 2009. The country does not have information on reciprocal judicial assistance requests answered in 2006 or 2007.



## EVALUATIVE SUMMARY

In the area of institutional strengthening, CICAD recognizes that Bolivia has a National Anti-drug Strategy, which is in effect for the period 2007-2010, and notes that it has budgetary resources for its implementation.

CICAD recognizes that, during the evaluation period, Bolivia issued specific legislation to implement the international conventions recommended by the MEM. However, CICAD notes with concern that Bolivia has not ratified the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, and has not acceded to the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

CICAD notes with concern that, during the evaluation period, the Bolivian Observatory on Drugs has not been operational, with the result that the country did not have a centralized office to organize, conduct studies, or gather and coordinate statistics or other drug-related information.

CICAD recognizes that Bolivia has drug use prevalence studies and priority information in the supply reduction area.

In the area of demand reduction, CICAD observes that Bolivia carries out prevention programs targeting primary school students and that it provides training for teachers and other officials. However, CICAD notes with concern the absence of drug use prevention programs targeting secondary school students.

CICAD recognizes that Bolivia has minimum standards of care and officially licensed centers specializing in the treatment of persons with problems associated with drug abuse. However, the country does not have information on the cases treated at those facilities or on the completion of and user satisfaction with treatment plans.

CICAD recognizes that Bolivia carries out regular studies on drug use in the general population and among secondary school students, and that it has guidelines and standards for preventing accidents caused by alcohol and drug use. CICAD notes that the country conducted the Second Study of Drug Use Prevalence among Secondary School Students in 2008, and that its results are pending publication.

In the area of supply reduction, CICAD notes that Bolivia has a system to monitor coca crops and has dismantled illicit laboratories for drugs of natural origin.

CICAD recognizes that Bolivia carries out alternative, integral and sustainable development programs. However, it observes that the country has not implemented a mechanism to evaluate the impact of these programs.



CICAD recognizes that Bolivia has mechanisms for the control of pharmaceutical products, including inspections, registers, sanctions, and training. CICAD also acknowledges that the country has taken steps to control pharmaceutical products containing ephedrine and pseudoephedrine.

Additionally, CICAD notes that appropriate coordination exists between the health sector and the Bolivian police for the effective control of psychotropic substances and narcotics. However, CICAD observes that the country does not apply controls to prevent the diversion of pharmaceutical products in free trade zones.

CICAD recognizes Bolivia's efforts to enforce controls to prevent the diversion of chemical substances. CICAD notes, however, that the country needs to improve its response capacity in order to fully implement the pre-export notification mechanism. Additionally, CICAD notes that the country does not have a system for recording penal sanctions imposed for violations of the existing norms.

In the area of control measures, CICAD recognizes that Bolivia has mechanisms to control illicit drug trafficking. However, it notes the lack of mechanisms to control the supply of drugs over the Internet.

CICAD recognizes that Bolivia has legal provisions in force for the administrative control of the manufacture, export, import, and transshipment of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials. However, CICAD notes with concern that the illicit manufacture and trafficking of these materials are not criminalized under the country's laws.

In the area of money laundering, CICAD recognizes that the country has a legal and institutional framework that enables it to prevent and control this offense, and observes that there are no limitations to obtaining documents and registers in money laundering cases. Moreover, CICAD recognizes that Bolivia has expanded the list of predicate offenses for money laundering, in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. However, CICAD notes with concern the lack of legislation to allow the use of all special investigation techniques, and to require attorneys, casinos and offshore banks to report suspicious transactions.

CICAD observes that the country has a legislative framework that enables international cooperation, including extradition and mutual legal assistance in illicit drug trafficking and money laundering cases.

CICAD recognizes Bolivia's efforts in the context of the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) and encourages the country to continue to participate actively in the process.



## RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are assigned to Bolivia in order to assist the country in strengthening its policy to combat the problem of drugs and related activities and increase multilateral cooperation in the Hemisphere:

### INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

1. RATIFY THE PROTOCOL AGAINST THE SMUGGLING OF MIGRANTS BY LAND, SEA, AND AIR OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001-2002.
2. ACCEDE TO THE PROTOCOL AGAINST THE ILLICIT MANUFACTURE OF AND TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS, THEIR PARTS AND COMPONENTS, AND AMMUNITION OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001-2002.
3. IMPLEMENT A CENTRALIZED OFFICE TO CONDUCT STUDIES AND TO ORGANIZE, GATHER AND COORDINATE STATISTICS AND OTHER DRUG-RELATED INFORMATION.

### DEMAND REDUCTION

4. IMPLEMENT DRUG USE PREVENTION PROGRAMS TARGETING SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE THIRD EVALUATION ROUND, 2003-2004.
5. CARRY OUT RESULTS EVALUATIONS OF DRUG USE PREVENTION PROGRAMS.

### SUPPLY REDUCTION

6. ESTABLISH A MECHANISM TO EVALUATE THE IMPACT OF ALTERNATIVE, INTEGRAL AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FOURTH EVALUATION ROUND, 2005-2006.
7. ESTABLISH A SYSTEM TO GATHER INFORMATION ON THE NUMBER OF PENAL SANCTIONS IMPOSED FOR VIOLATING LAWS ON THE CONTROL OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES.

### CONTROL MEASURES

8. CARRY OUT RESEARCH AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES RELATED TO THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF ILLICIT TRAFFIC OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS AND OTHER DRUGS VIA THE INTERNET, WHICH WILL ENABLE THE COUNTRY TO IDENTIFY ITS REGULATORY AND OPERATIVE NEEDS, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FOURTH EVALUATION ROUND, 2005-2006.
9. ENACT LAWS TO CRIMINALIZE THE ILLICIT MANUFACTURING OF AND TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS,



AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001–2002.

10. UPDATE THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK OF BOLIVIA TO INCLUDE THE USE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATION TECHNIQUES SUCH AS ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE IN INVESTIGATIONS INTO MONEY LAUNDERING, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FOURTH EVALUATION ROUND, 2005-2006.
11. EXTEND THE OBLIGATION TO REPORT SUSPICIOUS TRANSACTIONS TO LAWYERS, CASINOS AND OFF-SHORE BANKS, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FOURTH EVALUATION ROUND, 2005-2006.

