



**ORGANIZATION OF
AMERICAN STATES (OAS)**



MEM

**MULTILATERAL EVALUATION
MECHANISM (MEM)**

**INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE
CONTROL COMMISSION (CICAD)**

**SECRETARIAT FOR MULTIDIMENSIONAL
SECURITY (SMS)**

Chile

Evaluation Report on Drug Control

2014



Organization of
American States

OEA/Ser.L/XIV.2.56
CICAD/doc.2148/14 Add.9

**Organization of American States (OAS)
Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SMS)
Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD)**

Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM)

Chile

**EVALUATION REPORT ON DRUG CONTROL
2014**



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 on the implementation level of the Plan of Action of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy of member states of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD). As part of the Secretariat of Multidimensional Security (SMS), CICAD is the OAS specialized agency responsible for the implementation of this Mechanism, 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 valuable source of information on the progress achieved by the individual and collective efforts of the governments of OAS member states, thus strengthening hemispheric cooperation, promoting dialogue among governmental authorities of member states and precisely channeling assistance to areas requiring greater attention by optimizing resources. The MEM process in itself is assessed by the Intergovernmental Working Group (IWG) comprised of delegations from all member states, which meets before the onset of each evaluation round to review and strengthen all operational aspects of the mechanism.

The national evaluation reports for the Sixth Round collect the results of the level of implementation of the 27 recommendations, emanating from the Plan of Action 2011-2015 of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy 2010, and were drafted by experts in the different areas, assigned by each member state. Experts do not work on their own country's report, guaranteeing the transparent, objective and multilateral nature of the MEM. Each chapter is based on countries' responses to a survey covering the main thematic areas of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy: institutional strengthening, demand reduction, supply reduction¹, control measures and international cooperation, as well as additional and updated information, provided by the government-appointed coordinating entities.

This report covers the country evaluation for the MEM Sixth Evaluation Round, which covers the 2013 to mid-2014 period. All MEM reports are available through the following webpage: <http://www.cicad.oas.org>.

¹ In accordance with the CICAD Commissioner's agreement at their fiftieth regular session (November 2011), the supply reduction chapter refers exclusively to the topic of illicit crops. For this reason, the CICAD Commissioners decided, at their fifty-fourth regular session (December 2013), that the recommendations in this chapter (11 to 15) would only be applied to those countries that have significant illicit crops.



INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

RECOMMENDATION 1

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN NATIONAL DRUG AUTHORITIES, PLACING THEM AT A HIGH POLITICAL LEVEL, WITH THE MISSION TO COORDINATE THE EFFECTIVE PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL DRUG POLICIES.

Evaluation: Complete

Chile's national drug authority is the National Service for Drug and Alcohol Prevention and Rehabilitation (SENDA), under the Ministry of the Interior and Public Security. SENDA has a legal basis and a budget. The national authority coordinates the areas of demand reduction, drugs observatory, international cooperation and program evaluation. The country has a coordination mechanism to carry out the effective planning and implementation of national drug policies. The Ministry of the Interior and Public Security coordinates the areas of supply reduction and control measures.



INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

RECOMMENDATION 2

DESIGN, IMPLEMENT, STRENGTHEN AND UPDATE NATIONAL EVIDENCE-BASED STRATEGIES AND POLICIES ON DRUGS.

Evaluation: Mostly complete

Chile has the National Drug Strategy 2011-2014 that includes the areas of demand reduction and international cooperation. The relevant actors participate in the design and drafting of the National Strategy. Said Strategy has a monitoring and evaluation framework. The country has carried out activities to update policies, plans and programs in accordance with the evaluation of the National Strategy.

The National Drug Strategy 2011-2014 does not cover the areas of supply reduction and control measures.



INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

RECOMMENDATION 3

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN NATIONAL OBSERVATORIES ON DRUGS OR SIMILAR TECHNICAL OFFICES TO DEVELOP NATIONAL DRUG INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND FOSTER SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ON THIS SUBJECT.

Evaluation: Complete

Chile has the Chilean Observatory on Drugs. The country has carried out all of the priority studies in the demand reduction area, and has all of the priority information for the supply reduction area. The country carried out a study on the economic and social costs of drugs. The information on demand reduction and drug supply is disseminated to all relevant parties.



DEMAND REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 4

DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT COMPREHENSIVE DEMAND REDUCTION POLICIES, PLANS AND/OR PROGRAMS.

Evaluation: Mostly complete

Chile has comprehensive programs in demand reduction that include the areas of prevention, early intervention, treatment and rehabilitation, social reinsertion and recovery support services. Chile carries out monitoring and evaluations of the majority of its programs and updates them in accordance with the outcomes of these studies. The country adopted a multisectoral approach to its demand reduction programs with the participation from different sectors, and takes into account the gender perspective.

Chile does not monitor nor evaluate selective prevention programs.



DEMAND REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 5

DESIGN AND IMPLEMENT A COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM OF EVIDENCE-BASED UNIVERSAL, SELECTIVE, AND INDICATED PREVENTION PROGRAMS, WITH MEASURABLE OBJECTIVES, AIMED AT DISTINCT TARGET POPULATIONS, INCLUDING AT-RISK GROUPS.

Evaluation: Mostly complete

Chile has universal drug use prevention programs targeting the entire population. Selective prevention programs vary according to risk factors. Universal prevention is offered in schools and the workplace, and selective prevention targets at-risk students and their parents.

Chile does not have indicated prevention programs or a comprehensive prevention system.



DEMAND REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 6

PROMOTE THE INTEGRATION OF TREATMENT AND RECOVERY PLANS AND PROGRAMS INTO THE PUBLIC HEALTH SYSTEM AND ADDRESS DRUG DEPENDENCE AS A CHRONIC, RELAPSING DISEASE.

Evaluation: Complete

Chile has a network of public health system facilities that are responsible for health care within its territory. These specialized facilities carry out detection for drug use and have screening instruments in place for early detection of drug use, offer guidance and brief intervention, and they systematically refer individuals for treatment. Treatment is provided by public and private institutions on an outpatient and residential basis. Chile has follow-up and rehabilitation programs, and an accreditation process for treatment centers. Coordination among all the facilities that provide treatment services is effected by agreements between the public and private sectors. In addition, the public health system facilities that provide treatment and rehabilitation services have a monitoring system that supplies information on the outcomes of patient treatment, and they have professional staff trained in implementing and using it.



DEMAND REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 7

FACILITATE ACCESS FOR DRUG-DEPENDENT PERSONS TO A SYSTEM OF DRUG TREATMENT, REHABILITATION, SOCIAL REINSERTION, AND RECOVERY SERVICES THAT ARE EVIDENCE-BASED AND FOLLOW INTERNATIONALLY-ACCEPTED QUALITY STANDARDS.

Evaluation: Complete

Chile undertakes actions to facilitate access to treatment, rehabilitation, and social reinsertion services for different population groups affected by drug use. Treatment and rehabilitation and social reinsertion interventions are tailored to the population profiles being served.



DEMAND REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 8

EXPLORE THE MEANS OF OFFERING TREATMENT, REHABILITATION, SOCIAL REINSERTION AND RECOVERY SUPPORT SERVICES TO DRUG-DEPENDENT CRIMINAL OFFENDERS AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION OR IMPRISONMENT.

Evaluation: Complete

Chile has national administrative guidelines that establish and provide for alternatives to incarceration for drug-dependent criminal offenders. Conditional suspension of criminal proceedings is permitted as an alternative to incarceration, if the problem drug user agrees to undertake comprehensive rehabilitation treatment under strict judicial supervision. The country has operating procedures for the selection of candidates, and monitors their progress. The country evaluates alternatives to incarceration for drug-dependent criminal offenders.



DEMAND REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 9

STRENGTHEN GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONSHIPS WITH ACADEMIC AND RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS AND SPECIALIZED NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (NGOs), IN ORDER TO GENERATE EVIDENCE ON THE DEMAND FOR DRUGS.

Evaluation: Complete

Chile has a national drug authority that maintains cooperative relations with academic and research institutions, and pertinent civil society organizations that address topics related to reducing the demand for drugs. The information produced by the academic and research institutions as well as civil society organizations is used to develop national demand reduction policies and programs. The country supports the capacities of these institutions and organizations to collect data on a regular basis and produce reports on trends in drug use.



DEMAND REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 10

PROMOTE AND STRENGTHEN TRAINING AND CONTINUING EDUCATION OF PROFESSIONALS, TECHNICIANS AND OTHERS INVOLVED IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF DEMAND REDUCTION ACTIVITIES.

Evaluation: Complete

Chile has introductory training and continuing education programs for personnel involved in implementing activities to reduce the demand for drugs. These programs are offered by universities and institutes of higher education. The country offers advanced training courses at the certificate and masters' levels, focusing on the evidence-based approaches and best practices, in order to build knowledge and increase skills in their areas of technical and professional specialization. Technical and professional experts participate in training programs on the subject at the international level. In addition, the country monitors the training activities it offers and has initiated a pilot project to evaluate their impact. The gender perspective is included in the specialized training programs. Chile carries out evaluations of the training programs that it offers.



SUPPLY REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATIONS 11–15

Evaluation: Not applied

In consideration of Chile's situation, CICAD agreed not to apply any category from the evaluation scale to the following recommendations, given that the country does not have significant illicit crop areas:

RECOMMENDATION 11: ADOPT AND/OR IMPROVE COMPREHENSIVE AND BALANCED MEASURES AIMED AT REDUCING THE ILLICIT SUPPLY OF DRUGS.

RECOMMENDATION 12: ADOPT AND/OR IMPROVE DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS MECHANISMS WITH A VIEW TO CARRYING OUT ASSESSMENTS THAT WILL FACILITATE THE DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC POLICIES AIMED AT THE REDUCTION OF THE ILLICIT SUPPLY OF DRUGS.

RECOMMENDATION 13: PROMOTE STUDIES AND RESEARCH THAT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EARLY IDENTIFICATION AND MONITORING OF NEW AND EMERGING TRENDS THAT COULD PROVIDE UPDATED INFORMATION ON THE ILLICIT SUPPLY OF DRUGS.

RECOMMENDATION 14: ACCORDING TO THE NEEDS OF EACH COUNTRY, ADOPT COMPREHENSIVE MEASURES, SUCH AS INTEGRAL AND SUSTAINABLE ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT AND LAW ENFORCEMENT INITIATIVES.

RECOMMENDATION 15: PROMOTE ACTIONS TO REDUCE THE NEGATIVE IMPACT ON THE ENVIRONMENT CAUSED BY THE WORLD DRUG PROBLEM, IN ACCORDANCE WITH NATIONAL POLICIES.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 16

IMPLEMENT PROGRAMS TO PREVENT AND REDUCE THE ILLICIT PRODUCTION OF PLANT-BASED AND SYNTHETIC DRUGS.

Evaluation: Complete

Chile has mechanisms to detect, identify and compile information related to laboratories for the illicit manufacturing of plant-based and synthetic drugs. The country implements protocols for the dismantling of laboratories for the illicit manufacturing of plant-based and synthetic drugs; implements training programs whose curricula include both theoretical as well as practical sections on security measures, dismantling and work equipment; and control provisions.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 17

ADOPT OR STRENGTHEN CONTROL MEASURES IN ORDER TO PREVENT THE DIVERSION OF CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES TOWARDS ILLICIT ACTIVITIES.

Evaluation: Mostly complete

Chile has legislation in accordance with the terms of Articles 3 and 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988. The country has regulations for the control of chemical substances in the international trade sector and for cooperation with other States. Chile has an updated register of all individuals and corporations operating in trade. In addition, the country conducts regular inspections and audits of establishments authorized to handle controlled chemical substances and issues administrative and civil penalties to establishments that handle controlled chemical substances for infractions or violations. There is a competent authority with the necessary powers to coordinate actions to control and prevent the diversion of chemical precursors.

Chile does not control these controlled chemical substances through the issuance of licenses to manufacturers and distributors of these substances in local markets.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 18

ADOPT OR STRENGTHEN CONTROL MEASURES TO PREVENT THE DIVERSION OF NARCOTICS, PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES, PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS WITH PSYCHOACTIVE PROPERTIES AND THOSE USED IN THE PRODUCTION OF SYNTHETIC DRUGS.

Evaluation: Complete

Chile has legislation for the control of narcotics, psychotropic substances and preparations containing them, implementing the mechanisms established in the United Nations Single Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol, and the United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971. The country has national authorities that coordinate implementation of control mechanisms to ensure the availability of narcotics, psychotropic substances and preparations containing them for medical and scientific purposes, and to prevent their diversion to illicit activities. Chile implements mechanisms to estimate requirement for narcotics, and provides for the application of administrative and civil penalties for infractions or violations of the regulations governing the work of medical professionals, professional managers, administrators, and legal representatives of establishments that handle narcotics, psychotropic substances, and psychoactive pharmaceutical products.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 19

ENSURE THE ADEQUATE AVAILABILITY OF NARCOTICS NEEDED FOR MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC USE.

Evaluation: Complete

Chile conducts periodic evaluations of the availability of narcotics and psychotropic substances that include trends in the use of licit substances under international control for medical and scientific purposes, bearing in mind, *inter alia*, the recommendations of the World Health Organization. Said evaluations include an analysis of impediments to adequate availability.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 20

STRENGTHEN NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING AND RELATED CRIMES.

Evaluation: Complete

Chile conducts periodic evaluations of the strengths and weaknesses of the entities responsible for the control of drug trafficking and related crimes, which are carried out by the Investigative Police. The country carries out and participates in ongoing training programs in this area, which are offered quarterly or annually, depending on the agency offering the training. Chile has formal mechanisms for the exchange of information among entities responsible for the control of drug trafficking and related crimes. In addition, there are laws or regulations regarding interdiction and border controls, which provide a suitable framework for the prevention of drug trafficking by air, land and sea, including provisions for the safe and final disposal of seized drugs. The country has developed regular plans to address prevention of drug trafficking through the permanent implementation of the Northern Border Plan and the Cannabis Plan.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 21

IDENTIFY NEW TRENDS AND PATTERNS REGARDING ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING AND RELATED CRIMES.

Evaluation: Partially complete

Chile conducts updated assessments of recent trends in drug trafficking and related crimes. These studies assess the local, national, regional, and international situations and are carried out every three, six and twelve months. These studies are confidential, for government use only.

Chile has not updated its legislation based on the identification of new trends in drug trafficking and related crimes.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 22

PROMOTE IMPROVEMENTS IN INFORMATION SYSTEMS ON ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING AND RELATED CRIMES.

Evaluation: Mostly complete

Chile has statistical information on drug trafficking and related crimes, and conducts technical studies and research in this area, as well as impurity profiling, for seizures of cocaine over 3 kg, in the northern and central parts of the state, based on the priorities determined by the specific characteristics of the drug trafficking problem.

Chile does not have a national early warning system on new behaviors on criminal organizations involved in drug trafficking. Studies on drug characterization and impurity profiles are limited to one type of drug and to specific regions.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 23

ADOPT MEASURES FOR EFFECTIVE COOPERATION IN CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS, INVESTIGATION PROCEDURES, COLLECTION OF EVIDENCE, AND THE EXCHANGE OF INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION AMONG COUNTRIES, ASSURING DUE RESPECT FOR THE VARIOUS NATIONAL LEGAL SYSTEMS.

Evaluation: Partially complete

Chile has formal mechanisms for coordination and the exchange of information and best practices for the prevention, investigation and control of activities relating to drug trafficking via the Internet. The country provides training workshops on the exchange of information in such cases and implements training activities on the use of special investigative techniques and on managing the chain of custody for evidence in cases of drug trafficking and related crimes. Furthermore, the country has legal frameworks and operational guidelines for the investigation of all assets within the scope of drug trafficking cases.

Chile does not have formal mechanisms for the secure and effective exchange of intelligence information in the investigation of such cases.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 24

ADOPT OR STRENGTHEN, AS APPLICABLE, CONTROL MEASURES FOR THE ILLICIT TRAFFICKING OF FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS ASSOCIATED WITH ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING.

Evaluation: Mostly complete

Chile criminalizes the illicit manufacture of and trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. In order to prevent losses or diversion, the country takes the necessary measures to ensure the security of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials that are imported, exported, or in transit. Chile requires appropriate marking of firearms permitting identification of the name of the manufacturer, the place of manufacture, and the serial number. The country maintains a system of export, import, and international transit licenses for firearms, ammunition, explosives or other related materials. Chile has a national authority responsible for coordinating controls on the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials, which includes the measures provided for in Article 8 of the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials of 1997. Also, the country maintains a register of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials seized in activities related to drug trafficking.

Chile does not require marking of seized or forfeited firearms.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 25

ESTABLISH, UPDATE, OR STRENGTHEN LEGISLATIVE AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS IN MATTERS OF PREVENTION, DETECTION, INVESTIGATION, AND PROSECUTION OF MONEY LAUNDERING.

Evaluation: Complete

Chile criminalizes money laundering in accordance with the terms of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000. The country has regulations to prevent money laundering and against the financing of terrorism that conform to the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF). The country has a Financial Analysis Unit (FAU), in accordance with the procedural guidelines of the EGMONT Group and the recommendations of the FATF with regard to Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs). In addition, the country has regulations for the forfeiture of assets related to money laundering, which include measures for the freezing, embargo, and forfeiture of assets from illicit activities.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 26

CREATE OR STRENGTHEN, IN ACCORDANCE WITH NATIONAL LEGISLATION, THE COMPETENT NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF SEIZED AND/OR FORFEITED ASSETS, AND THE DISPOSITION OF FORFEITED ASSETS.

Evaluation: Started

Chile participates in training programs on the management of seized and forfeited assets, through the Management of Seized and Forfeited Assets in Latin America Project (BIDAL).

Chile does not have an agency responsible for the management and disposition of seized and forfeited assets, and the country does not have regulations on the administration and disposal of seized and forfeited assets that include guidelines for the appropriate management of such assets.



INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

RECOMMENDATION 27

REAFFIRM THE PRINCIPLE OF COOPERATION CONTAINED IN INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS TO ADDRESS THE WORLD DRUG PROBLEM, THROUGH ACTIONS TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE AND EFFECTIVENESS.

Evaluation: Complete

Chile has ratified the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000, the Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters of 1992 and has designated central authorities, as required by these conventions. The country has legal provisions that permit extradition for offenses of drug trafficking and money laundering, as well as provisions for the trial of individuals whose extradition for these crimes has been denied on the basis of nationality or territory. The country's legislation permits the provision of reciprocal judicial assistance to third-party States in investigations, trials and legal proceedings for drug trafficking and money laundering. The country has adopted measures to authorize the confiscation of proceeds derived from drug trafficking or of property of equivalent value, as well the materials, equipment and other instrumentalities used or destined for use in any form in the crime of drug trafficking. The country has mechanisms for administrative cooperation with agencies and services in other states to investigate the identity, whereabouts, and activities of persons allegedly linked to drug trafficking; the movement of the proceeds of drug trafficking; and the movement of narcotics and psychotropic substances. Chile has laws and legal provisions that permit the use of controlled delivery for narcotics and psychotropic substances in order to identify persons implicated in the crime of drug trafficking. Communication mechanisms among relevant agencies and services are available in the country, in order to facilitate the rapid and secure exchange of information on all aspects of the acts criminalized in accordance with Article 3.1 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988.



CONCLUSIONS

The MEM Sixth Evaluation Round report reflects the country's internal reality regarding the implementation of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy (2010) and its Plan of Action (2011-2015) from 2013 to mid-2014. CICAD recognizes that among the 27 common recommendations, Chile has completed 13, six mostly completed, two partially completed, one started and five do not apply.

In the area of Institutional Strengthening, Chile has a national drug authority which is under the Ministry of the Interior and Public Security. Also, the country has a national anti-drug strategy and a national observatory on drugs. Chile has carried out all of the priority demand reduction studies (3 of 3) and has all of the priority supply reduction information (10 of 10).

In the area of Demand Reduction, Chile has comprehensive demand reduction programs, and monitors, evaluates and updates most of them. The country has universal and selective prevention programs, but does not monitor or evaluate selective prevention programs. It does not have indicated prevention programs, nor a comprehensive prevention system. Public health system facilities for early detection of screening of drug use, provide guidance and brief intervention, and systematically refer people to treatment. The public health system uses a multisectoral approach to the delivery of outpatient and residential treatment, aftercare and recovery support services. Treatment centers have an accreditation system. Chile has alternatives to incarceration for drug-dependent criminal offenders. Policies, plans and programs are developed with the support of academic and research institutions and civil society organizations. Training and continuing education for demand reduction personnel, ranging from the certificate to graduate levels, covers the scientific approach and best practices.

In the area of Supply Reduction, CICAD agreed not to apply any category from the evaluation scale, given that Chile does not have significant illicit crop areas.

In the area of Control Measures, Chile has mechanisms to detect and identify laboratories for the illicit manufacture of plant-based and synthetic drugs, as well as protocols for their dismantling.

Regarding the control of pharmaceutical products and controlled chemical substances, Chile has adopted most of the measures provided for in international conventions



to ensure their adequate availability for legitimate purposes and to prevent their diversion to illicit channels. These measures include a legal framework, administrative controls on international trade, cooperation with authorities in other countries, and the designation of national authorities responsible for the fulfillment of these obligations. Regarding narcotics and psychotropic substances for medical use, the country controls both domestic and international trade and has taken measures to ensure access and availability for patients that require them. In the case of controlled chemical substances, manufacturers and distributors at the local level are not controlled via a licensing system.

Chile has formal mechanisms for the exchange of information among the institutions responsible for the control of drug trafficking and related crimes and offers and participates in ongoing training programs in this control area. In addition, the country has statistical information regarding drug trafficking and related crimes, and its laws include provisions for the safe and final disposal of seized drugs. However, Chile does not have formal mechanisms for the secure and effective exchange of intelligence information in the investigation of cases related to this area, has not updated its legislation based on the identification of new trends in drug trafficking and related crimes, and does not have a national early warning system on new behaviors of criminal organizations in this area.

Chile has enacted legislation that criminalizes the illicit manufacture of and trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials, which includes measures to prevent loss or diversion in the course licit trade, and has designated a national authority responsible for carrying out those measures. In addition, Chile has a register of such items seized in operations and activities related to drug trafficking. However, the country does not require the appropriate marking of seized or forfeited firearms.

Chile has legislation that criminalizes money laundering, regulations for its prevention and control, a Financial Analysis Unit that meets international requirements in this area, and regulations for the seizure of assets related to money laundering. However, the country does not have regulations regarding the management and disposal of those assets, and therefore there is no agency to carry out such activities.

In the area of International Cooperation, Chile has ratified the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000, the Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters of 1992 and has designated central authorities in said conventions. The country has legal provisions to



permit the extradition for the crime of drug trafficking and money laundering. Also, the country has legal provisions for providing reciprocal judicial assistance to third party States in investigations, trials, and legal proceedings for drug trafficking and money laundering. The country has legal provisions that permit the use of controlled delivery of narcotics and psychotropic substances in order to identify persons involved in the crime of drug trafficking.

CICAD recognizes Chile for its continued participation and commitment during the Sixth Evaluation Round of the MEM. In accordance with its national situation, the country is encouraged to fully implement the Plan of Action (2011-2015) of CICAD's Hemispheric Drug Strategy (2010).



SUMMARY OF THE STATUS OF COMPLIANCE WITH RECOMMENDATIONS

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING		
NO.	RECOMMENDATION	EVALUATION
1	Establish and/or strengthen national drug authorities, placing them at a high political level, with the mission to coordinate the effective planning and implementation of national drug policies.	COMPLETE
2	Design, implement, strengthen and update national evidence-based strategies and policies on drugs.	MOSTLY COMPLETE
3	Establish and/or strengthen National Observatories on Drugs or similar technical offices to develop national drug information systems and foster scientific research on this subject.	COMPLETE
DEMAND REDUCTION		
4	Develop and implement comprehensive demand reduction policies, plans and/or programs.	MOSTLY COMPLETE
5	Design and implement a comprehensive system of evidence-based universal, selective, and indicated prevention programs, with measurable objectives, aimed at distinct target populations, including at-risk groups.	MOSTLY COMPLETE
6	Promote the integration of treatment and recovery plans and programs into the public health system and address drug dependence as a chronic, relapsing disease.	COMPLETE
7	Facilitate access for drug-dependent persons to a system of drug treatment, rehabilitation, social reintegration, and recovery services that are evidence-based and follow internationally-accepted quality standards.	COMPLETE
8	Explore the means of offering treatment, rehabilitation, social reinsertion and recovery support services to drug-dependent criminal offenders as an alternative to criminal prosecution or imprisonment.	COMPLETE
9	Strengthen governmental relationships with academic and research institutions and specialized non-governmental organizations (NGOs), in order to generate evidence on the demand for drugs.	COMPLETE
10	Promote and strengthen training and continuing education of professionals, technicians and others involved in the implementation of demand reduction activities.	COMPLETE



SUPPLY REDUCTION		
11	Adopt and/or improve comprehensive and balanced measures aimed at reducing the illicit supply of drugs.	NOT APPLIED
12	Adopt and/or improve data collection and analysis mechanisms with a view to carrying out assessments that will facilitate the development of public policies aimed at illicit supply of drugs reduction.	NOT APPLIED
13	Promote studies and research that contribute to the early identification and monitoring of new and emerging trends that could provide updated information on the illicit supply of drugs.	NOT APPLIED
14	According to the needs of each country, adopt comprehensive measures, such as integral and sustainable alternative development and law enforcement initiatives.	NOT APPLIED
15	Promote actions to reduce the negative impact on the environment caused by the world drug problem, in accordance with national policies.	NOT APPLIED
CONTROL MEASURES		
16	Implement programs to prevent and reduce the illicit production of synthetic and plant-based drugs.	COMPLETE
17	Adopt or strengthen control measures in order to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances towards illicit activities.	MOSTLY COMPLETE
18	Adopt or strengthen control measures to prevent the diversion of narcotics, psychotropic substances, pharmaceutical products with psychoactive properties and those used in the production of synthetic drugs.	COMPLETE
19	Ensure the adequate availability of narcotics needed for medical and scientific use.	COMPLETE
20	Strengthen national organizations for the control of illicit drug trafficking and related crimes.	COMPLETE
21	Identify new trends and patterns regarding illicit drug trafficking and related crimes.	PARTIALLY COMPLETE
22	Promote improvements in information systems on illicit drug trafficking and related crimes.	MOSTLY COMPLETE
23	Adopt measures for effective cooperation in criminal investigations, investigation procedures, collection of evidence, and the exchange of intelligence information among countries, assuring due respect for the various national legal systems.	PARTIALLY COMPLETE
24	Adopt or strengthen, as applicable, control measures for the illicit trafficking of firearms, munitions, explosives, and other related materials associated with illicit drug trafficking.	MOSTLY COMPLETE



25	Establish, update, or strengthen legislative and institutional frameworks in matters of prevention, detection, investigation, and prosecution of money laundering.	COMPLETE
26	Create or strengthen, in accordance with national legislation, the competent national organizations for the management of seized and/or forfeited assets, and the disposition of forfeited assets.	STARTED
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION		
27	Reaffirm the principle of cooperation contained in international instruments to address the world drug problem, through actions to ensure compliance and effectiveness.	COMPLETE



GLOSSARY

I. INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

Relevant actors: includes civil society, scientific community, university based researchers, government at the national, regional and local levels.

II. DEMAND REDUCTION

Alternatives to incarceration: vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, but most involve suspension of the judicial process provided the offender volunteers to participate in a monitored drug treatment program.

Available evidence: use of information, from different sources, to support an effect with an adequate degree of confidence, so that it can be used as a basis for a particular recommendation. The quality of the information sources will indicate the level of confidence for the estimate of the effect.

Comprehensive (prevention) system: organizations and programs that provide addiction prevention services, and are interconnected with each other and with several organizations, programs and channels that provide support services.

Indicated prevention programs: a set of actions targeting persons who use drugs.

Public health system: Includes all organizations, institutions and resources whose principal objective is to carry out activities designed to improve health. The majority of national health systems include the public, private, traditional and informal sectors. The four primary functions of a health system include: provision of services, generation of resources, financing and management.

Selective prevention programs: a set of actions targeting a specific segment of the population, which, because of personal, social, family, or socio-cultural and related characteristics, is vulnerable to the diverse risk factors leading to drug use.



Social reinsertion: any social intervention with the aim of integrating former or current problem drug users into the community. The three 'pillars' of social reinsertion are (1) housing, (2) education and (3) employment (including vocational training). May also be referred to as "social re-integration."

Universal prevention programs: a set of preventive actions targeting the entire population independent of risk.

III. SUPPLY REDUCTION

Regulatory framework: the set of established laws and regulations that governs the activities of the institutions responsible for the formulation, development and application of drug supply reduction policies and/or programs.

Risk factors: risk factors are those conditions that contribute to the emergence or strengthening of illicit activities and/or to the neutralization of law enforcement activities.

Social inclusion: a situation which ensures that all citizens, without exception, are able to exercise their rights, use their skills, and take advantage of opportunities available to them.

Vulnerable populations: those sectors or population groups that, due to poverty, ethnic origin, health, age, gender or disability, are unable to develop and improve their circumstances. This vulnerability places such persons at a disadvantage with regard to exercising their full rights and freedoms.

IV. CONTROL MEASURES

Drug characterization and impurity profiling: use of scientific laboratory information in support of law enforcement operation work, aimed at establishing links between drug samples. It consists of the systematic collection and sharing, in a standardized form, of physical and chemical information on a drug seizure, including the analysis and use of trace impurities to link different drug samples.



ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES (OAS)

INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE
CONTROL COMMISSION (CICAD)

1889 F STREET, NW
WASHINGTON, DC 20006
202.370.5000
WWW.CICAD.OAS.ORG