Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism

Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD)

Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SMS)

EVALUATION OF PROGRESS IN DRUG CONTROL IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS FIFTH EVALUATION ROUND 2012
Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM)

CHILE

Evaluation of Progress in Drug Control

Implementation of Recommendations from the Fifth Evaluation Round

2012
PREFACE

The Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) is an instrument designed to measure progress in actions taken by the member states of the Organization of American States (OAS) to address the global drug problem and other related offenses.

The Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD), 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 April 1988.

The MEM is not only a diagnostic tool but has also become a vehicle for disseminating information on the progress achieved through the 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 evaluation reports are drafted by the Governmental Expert Group (GEG), a multidisciplinary group composed of experts designated from all OAS/CICAD member states. Each expert functions independently from his or her own government, and experts do not participate in the evaluation of their own countries. Additionally, each country has the opportunity to review and comment on the contents of the evaluations, ensuring an open and participatory process.

The Fifth Evaluation Round, covering the period 2007-2009, consisted of two phases. The full evaluation phase assessed progress made by all member states in combating the drug problem in the subject areas of institutional strengthening, demand reduction, supply reduction and control measures. This culminated with the publication of national reports containing 350 recommendations for individual member states. The follow-up phase evaluated progress made in the implementation of the recommendations assigned in the Fifth Round.
RECOMMENDATION 1


Chile reports that it 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 on June 17, 2010.

CICAD expresses its satisfaction with the fulfillment of this recommendation.

RECOMMENDATION 2

IMPLEMENT PREVENTION PROGRAMS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENTS.

Chile reports that, since 2010, it has been offering the “e-Learning Course Drug Prevention and Life Planning,” for young university students, within the framework of the Protocol of Cooperation with the Consortium of State Universities of Chile (CUECH). The country indicates that the overall objective of the course is to understand drug use problems, through the development of a healthy life project. In 2010 the course was taught in eight universities.

CICAD takes note of the information provided by the country and considers the recommendation fully implemented.

RECOMMENDATION 3


Chile reports that it has introduced two bills that will help improve the administrative control of the distribution, sale and transportation of controlled chemical substances. These bills are in the first stage of the constitutional process in the Senate.

CICAD urges the country to comply with this reiterated recommendation, given that it was first assigned in the Fourth Evaluation Round, 2005-2006.
RECOMMENDATION 4

EXPAND TRAINING FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE OFFICIALS IN CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES CONTROL.

Chile reports that in 2009 and 2010, two international seminars on Controlled Chemical Substances and Synthetic Drugs organized by the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) and the National Council on Narcotics Control (CONACE) were held, with the participation of foreign experts, providing training for judges, prosecutors, police officers, professional associations, and public servants.

In 2009, 130 persons took part in the seminar and it addressed topics including the “legal and international framework in the area of controlled chemical substances,” “conceptualization and standardization of terminology used in interdictions to control chemical substances,” and “the production of drugs of natural origin.” In 2010, the topics addressed were “legal and international framework: the convention, model regulations, reports and recommendations,” “imagery, general characteristics, history and background of synthetic drugs,” “the crime of diversion of or illicit trafficking in substances,” “investigation and evidence in the crime of illicit trafficking in or diversion of controlled chemical substances,” and “characteristics and appropriate handling of synthetic drugs precursors.”

Also, the country reports that through a signed Agreement of Understanding with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), it participates in the regional project “Prevention of the Diversion of Precursor Drugs in Latin American and Caribbean Countries” (PRELAC).

Additionally, Chile reports that it participated in a bi-national workshop with Argentina. The topics addressed included risk analysis, intelligence (information and analysis), cargo inspections, and regulatory frameworks, among others.

CICAD expresses its satisfaction with the fulfillment of this recommendation.

RECOMMENDATION 5


Chile reports that this recommendation has not been implemented.

CICAD urges the country to comply with this reiterated recommendation, given that it was assigned in the Third Evaluation Round, 2003-2004.
RECOMMENDATION 7

IMPLEMENT A SYSTEM TO OBTAIN REGULAR INFORMATION ON ACTIVE AND PASSIVE EXTRADITION REQUESTS MADE AND ANSWERED FOR MONEY LAUNDERING ACTIVITIES, AS WELL AS A DATA REGISTRY SYSTEM ON THE NUMBER OF RECIPROCAL JUDICIAL ASSISTANCE REQUESTS MADE AND ANSWERED FOR ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING AND MONEY LAUNDERING CASES.

Chile reports that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Public Ministry, through the International Cooperation and Extradition Unit (UCIEX), has an updated registry system on the number of judicial assistance requests and on active and passive extradition requests for illicit drug trafficking and money laundering cases.

CICAD takes note of the information provided by the country and considers the recommendation fully implemented.
CONCLUSIONS

During the Fifth Evaluation Round, 2007-2009, Chile was assigned a total of seven recommendations. The country has complied with four, made progress on one, and has not started the implementation of one. One recommendation was withdrawn.¹

In the area of Institutional Strengthening, Chile acceded to the Protocol against the Manufacture of and Illicit Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

In the area of Demand Reduction, Chile implemented the "e-Learning Course Drug Prevention and Life Planning," for young university students, within the framework of the Protocol of Cooperation with the Consortium of State Universities of Chile (CUECH).

In the area of Supply Reduction, Chile held two international seminars on controlled chemical substances and synthetic drugs, in coordination with the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD). The country initiated actions for the implementation of controls on the licensing, distribution, final sale and transportation of controlled chemical substances.

In the area of Control Measures, Chile implemented an updated registry system on the number of judicial assistance requests and on active and passive extradition requests for illicit drug trafficking and money laundering cases. However, CICAD notes with concern the lack of progress in expanding the obligation to report suspicious transactions to attorneys and accountants, a recommendation reiterated from the Third Evaluation Round, 2003-2004.

CICAD recognizes the participation of Chile in the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) process and urges the country to comply with the pending recommendations.

¹ Recommendation 6 was withdrawn.