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RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. REITERATE THE RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND 1999-2000 TO RATIFY THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION ON MUTUAL ASSISTANCE IN CRIMINAL MATTERS.

2. RATIFY THE UN CONVENTION ON TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME AND ITS PROTOCOLS TO PREVENT, SUPPRESS AND PUNISH TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS, ESPECIALLY WOMEN AND CHILDREN, AGAINST THE SMUGGLING OF MIGRANTS BY LAND, SEA AND AIR AND RATIFY THE PROTOCOL AGAINST THE ILLICIT MANUFACTURING OF AND TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS, THEIR PARTS AND COMPONENTS AND AMMUNITION.
II. DEMAND REDUCTION

The chapter of the National Drug Plan on demand reduction covers prevention, treatment, social reintegration and aftercare.

Regarding scope and coverage of the national prevention system, the country covers primary and secondary education, community programs for youth and adults and specific programs for street children. However, the country states that programs for women are sporadic.

The country indicates that the national prevention system targeting key sectors of the population, in the case of students covers 38.2% of 13,500 students in primary education nationwide. It also indicates that 5.47% of 36,536 Montevideo students are covered at the secondary level.

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Uruguay reports that, in 2001, it evaluated implementation of "The Adventure of Life" program, which worked with 119 teachers in 17 schools and involved 3,539 students. It was determined that 75% of teachers found this program of assistance in drug prevention.

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In August 2001, the first Inter-American Drug Use Data System (SIDUC) survey was conducted of high school students in grades 2, 4 and 6. Its data revealed a widespread view among secondary students that tobacco is harmful to health. This view was held most firmly by nonsmokers. Thus far, the country has not evaluated the impact/effectiveness of treatment and rehabilitation programs of drug abuse.

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III. SUPPLY REDUCTION
A. Drug Production and Alternative Development
Uruguay reports that the climatic and geographic conditions for mass cultivation are not present in the country. However, it has identified 49 sq.m. of marijuana, which were eradicated manually. No new crops have been detected.

B. Supply Reduction and Control of Pharmaceutical Products and Chemical Substances
The Ministry of Public Health has joint responsibility for coordinating activities involving the control and prevention of diversion of pharmaceuticals, together with the Ministry of Interior, the National Naval Prefecture of the Ministry of Defense and the National Department of Customs of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance. The country reports that it does not have the human and material resources to conduct the necessary controls to ensure effectiveness and collaboration in information exchange.

The country reports that the regulations and sanctions indicated in Chapter 11 of Law No. 17.016, amending and expanding the scope of Law No. 14.294, were approved on November 1, 2002. This will enable an effective control of controlled chemical substances used in illicit drug manufacturing.

Although there is a mechanism to regulate prescriptions, licenses, pharmacy distribution and inspection, there are no centralized networks/systems to be used by the different institutions to cross-reference information.

CICAD recognizes the effort made by the country in the commitment to the Multilateral Mechanism Evaluation (MEM).

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V. CONCLUSIONS
CICAD considers it of the highest importance to clarify budgetary allocation by area, which would make it possible to evaluate the human, technical and material requirements for successful fulfillment of the national strategy. We acknowledge the efforts made by the country in the demand reduction area, its progress in providing professional training at the undergraduate and postgraduate specialization levels. Also to be noted is the fact that country is including evaluation in some prevention programs, an indicator of the importance it is according to research and follow-up.

We encourage Uruguay to approve the document on Standards and Regulations for Professional Centers treating drug users, so that it becomes official and mandatory, thereby enabling care of drug user patients to be monitored systemically.

In the supply reduction area, CICAD notes with concern that the weakness of controls in the area of controlled chemical substances and pharmaceuticals, reflected in the lack of systems, information networks, an information exchange program and the lack of adoption of regulations and sanctions to promote mechanisms to control and regulate chemical substances and pharmaceuticals could be used by international criminal organizations. Uruguay is also urged to expand controls of regulated sectors to include, in particular, casinos, with a view to enhancing administrative controls to prevent money laundering.

CICAD is appreciative of the fact that the Center for Training in the Prevention of Money Laundering has been established and hopes that it results in greater impact and efficiency in money laundering prevention.

CICAD considers that it is important to clarify the allocation assigned to the National Plan covering all areas of action, along with related provisions and laws, in practice, their application does not necessarily imply efficient control.

CICAD recognizes the effort made by the country in the commitment to the Multilateral Mechanism Evaluation (MEM).
In another vein, legal and/or regulatory provisions are in place in the country for the imposition of criminal, civil and administrative sanctions to prevent the diversion of pharmaceuticals and controlled chemical substances. To be noted is the fact that the country does not maintain statistical records enabling it to provide data on the number of sanctions imposed.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. **STRENGTHEN THE INTERAGENCY COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR THE CONTROL OF PHARMACEUTICALS AND CONTROLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES, SO AS TO ALLOCATE HUMAN AND MATERIAL RESOURCES TO THAT END.**

2. **DESIGN AND IMPLEMENT INFORMATION PROGRAM ON PHARMACEUTICALS AND CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES, SO AS TO EXERCISE EFFECTIVE CONTROL OF THESE SUBSTANCES.**

### IV. CONTROL MEASURES

**A. Illicit Drug Trafficking**

The country reports that in 2000, 807,697.14 grs. of cannabis leaf were seized, which rose to 1,156,438.90 grs. in 2001. In the case of cocaine HCL, 25,853.18 grs. were seized in 2000, rising to 26,485.61 grs. in 2001.

In connection with illicit drug trafficking and illicit possession in 2000, 662 arrests were made and 1,922 arrests were made in 2001. In 2000, 162 individuals were prosecuted and in 2001, 348 prosecutions are reported. It is reported that 278 persons were convicted in 2000 and 348 persons in 2001.

In Uruguay, information in connection with drug trafficking control measures is exchanged via an interagency committee and joint forces/operations (Ministry of Interior and Defense). In cases of requests made by Uruguay for international judicial cooperation in connection with drug trafficking, the Central Authority supplies information for International Legal Cooperation. In 2000, the country made two requests to Argentina and one to Paraguay and received no replies. In 2001 and 2002, it did not make requests. The country received eight requests and responded to four in 2000. In 2001, it received six requests and responded to five.

Uruguay did not make any requests for extradition in 2000-2001. The country did not receive any request for extradition in 2000 and received three in 2001. In September 2002 Uruguay granted only one such request, which was made by the United States.

Regarding the displacement phenomenon, Uruguay has witnessed an increase in illicit drugs in the country and utilization of new routes, in the form of the use of human couriers to transport heroin to the United States, with connections in Argentina, Chile, Ecuador and Colombia.

The country has provisions in its Penal Code defining corruption-related offenses, which are incorporated in Law No. 17.060. These are in keeping with the Inter-American Convention against Corruption.

Regarding the incidence of corruption in connection with illicit drug trafficking, the data indicate that no government officials have been convicted thereof. The country also indicates that 9 government officials have been convicted of illicit drug trafficking-related offenses.

**B. Firearms and Ammunition**

Control and prevention measures in connection with the diversion of firearms and ammunition are the responsibility of the Ministry of Interior, the Montevideo Police and the Ministry of Defense. Prevention of the diversion of firearms is controlled via the issuing of licenses, information exchange, maintenance of records and confiscation of firearms, among others. Legal and procedural provisions are in place defining offenses involving trafficking in firearms and ammunition.

The country reports that it has legal provisions that require the in-transit or import country to expedite the necessary permits or licenses before authorizing the shipment of firearms and ammunition. Also, there are legal standards that require the issuing of licenses or necessary permits for imports before authorizing the entrance of the firearms and ammunition shipment.

In the last three years, the country has no records of arrests, prosecutions or convictions in connection with illicit trafficking in firearms and ammunition. The country does not report whether shipments of firearms or munitions have been refused for failure to comply with legally established requirements. Information is provided for the last two years, showing a downward trend therein. For example, 28 firearms were seized in 2000 and only 7 in 2001.

**C. Money Laundering**

Uruguay has legal provisions defining the offenses related to money laundering of the proceeds of illicit drug trafficking, illicit trafficking of firearms, trafficking of human beings, human organs, prostitution, kidnapping, extortion, offenses against administration, terrorism, illicit trafficking of ammunition or material for its production, illicit trafficking of medicines, procuring, illicit trafficking of nuclear substances, illicit trafficking of art, animals or toxic materials. Uruguay is part of the South American Financial Action Task Force (GAFISUD).

It also identifies the financial activities coming under obligatory provisions to prevent money laundering. Such provisions do not cover casinos, real estate brokerages and the liberal professions (attorneys, notaries and accountants), or cross-border movements of cash and negotiable bearer instruments.

The country reports that the Financial Information Unit (FIU’s) was created in late 2000. It is noted that, in the last two years, 5 administrative sanctions were imposed for failure to comply with money laundering control provisions.

The country reports that there were no prosecutions or convictions in connection with money laundering in the last three years. It also indicates that in that period it has only received 3 reports of suspicious transactions and that no prosecutions have been brought in connection with those reports.

Uruguay reports that in 2001, the United States made three requests for freezing of assets in connection with money laundering, all of which were granted. The information provided also indicates that documents and financial records in connection with money laundering were exchanged with Chile, United States, Peru, Brazil, Australia and Argentina.

Regarding training on handling money-laundering cases, Uruguay, in 2001, trained 15 judges and 22 prosecutors. In 2000, 12 administrative officials received training and in 2001, 15.

Uruguay has a Center for Training in the Prevention of Money Laundering, created in March 2001 by Legislative decree. Since its creation, it has conducted a range of courses and seminars for financial system personnel, monthly typology workshops for law enforcement officials, courses and
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The country indicates that all criteria have been met in evaluating the mechanism for control and regulation of the use and distribution of pharmaceuticals. However, it does not provide data in each case, only mentioning the percentage of health professionals in regulatory compliance (99%) and the number of professional licenses issued in 2000 were 119 and in 2001, 344. The country reports that no computerized records yet exist enabling the requested information to be supplied. In the first semester of 2003, it will implement a system to enhance the processing of such data. It would be necessary for the country to make efforts to implement this system, thereby enhancing regulation of the use and distribution of pharmaceuticals.
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