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MULTILATERAL EVALUATION MECHANISM (MEM)

INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE CONTROL COMMISSION (CICAD)

SECRETARIAT FOR MULTIDIMENSIONAL SECURITY (SMS)

Bolivia

Evaluation Report on Drug Policies

2019



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PREFACE

The Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM), under the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) of the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SMS), measures the progress achieved and challenges to member nations of the Organization of American States (OAS) in implementing the CICAD Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs 2016-2020. Mandated by the 1998 Summit of the Americas held in Santiago, Chile, the MEM is the only multilateral tool of its kind in the world.

MEM evaluations are based on information provided by OAS member states, which is then analyzed by the MEM's Governmental Expert Group (GEG), composed of experts from OAS countries. For this round, the GEG performed its work from mid-2018 to mid-2019. The evaluation process was transparent and inclusive in nature, with no experts involved in the evaluation of their own country.

The GEG analyzed the following areas: institutional strengthening, demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures, and international cooperation, and its evaluation is based on the 29 objectives and corresponding priority actions of the CICAD Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs 2016-2020. (A few priority actions were not considered, given they are not measurable.) In addition, the seventh round reports include a discussion of member states' progress over time during the seven MEM rounds.

Prior to the GEG's work, the MEM Inter-Governmental Working Group, also composed of representatives from OAS member states, designed the seventh evaluation round instrument during 2017, and the resulting questionnaire was then completed by member states.

The MEM reports focus on key themes important not only to CICAD but to the OAS as a whole, such as human rights, gender, age, culture and social inclusion. The reports also take into account the recommendations of the outcome document of the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on the World Drug Problem (UNGASS 2016) and the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals.

We hope the MEM reports serve as a useful diagnostic tool to improve drug policies and strategies, both at a national and regional level.

This report and all other MEM seventh round evaluation reports are available at <http://www.cicad.oas.org>

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

OBJECTIVE 1

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN NATIONAL DRUG AUTHORITIES, PLACING THEM AT A HIGH POLITICAL LEVEL AND PROVIDING THEM WITH THE NECESSARY CAPABILITIES AND COMPETENCIES TO COORDINATE NATIONAL DRUG POLICIES IN THE STAGES OF FORMULATION, IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING, AND EVALUATION.

The National Anti-Drug Trafficking Council (CONALTID) is Bolivia's national drug authority. It was created in 1988 under Law 1008 of the Regime applicable to Coca and Controlled Substances. As prescribed by Law 913 of 2017, it is chaired by the President of the Plurinational State of Bolivia.

CONALTID coordinates the areas of demand reduction, supply reduction, alternative integral and sustainable development programs, control measures, drug observatory, international cooperation and program evaluation. CONALTID has an annual budget that is part of the Executing Unit for Comprehensive Anti-Drug Trafficking (UELINC), a decentralized unit of the Ministry of the Interior.

The annual budget amounts for 2014-2018 are given below:

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Annual budget amount (US dollars)	\$38.352.516	\$45.543.504	\$48.379.065	\$49.603.357	\$49.454.765

Bolivia has a coordination mechanism among the government agencies that implement the 2016-2020 Strategy against Drug Trafficking and the Control of Excess Coca Crops. To that end, CONALTID has the Technical Secretariat and the Secretariat for Coordination, both of which are dependencies of the Ministry of Interior regulated, as far as their functions and powers are concerned, by the ministries represented in CONALTID.

OBJECTIVE 2

FORMULATE, IMPLEMENT, EVALUATE AND UPDATE NATIONAL DRUG POLICIES AND/OR STRATEGIES THAT WILL BE COMPREHENSIVE AND BALANCED, BASED ON EVIDENCE THAT INCLUDE A CROSS-CUTTING HUMAN RIGHTS PERSPECTIVE, CONSISTENT WITH OBLIGATIONS OF PARTIES UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW¹ WITH A FOCUS ON GENDER AND EMPHASIZING DEVELOPMENT WITH SOCIAL INCLUSION.

Bolivia's Strategy against Drug Trafficking and the Control of Excess Coca Crops 2016-2020 was approved by the Council of Ministers of CONALTID by means of a multi-agency decision. This Strategy covers the areas of institutional strengthening, demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures and international cooperation. The government agencies that take part in the implementation, evaluation and updating of the Strategy against Drug Trafficking and the Control of Excess Coca Crops are the Ministry of Health; Ministry of the Interior; Ministry of Education; Ministry of the Economy and Public Finance; (through the Financial Intelligence Unit, FIU); Ministry of Rural and Land Development (through the Vice Ministry for Coca and Comprehensive Development (VCDI); Ministry of Defense; Ministry of the Presidency and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The strategy incorporates some of the goals of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) of the 2030 Agenda, the human rights perspective, social inclusion and the gender approach. This last approach is also built into the guidelines established for the 2025 Patriotic Agenda and the Economic and Social Development Plan (PDES) adopted through Law 786 of 2016.

As provided in Law 913 of 2017, Law to combat Trafficking in Controlled Substances, municipalities have transferred responsibilities on drugs issues. Bolivia also has a mechanism for funding drug initiatives carried out by the municipalities, by means of a Sectoral Budget Support (APS) arrangement implemented by the Secretariat for Coordination of CONALTID. The Holistic Prevention Unit of the Vice Minister for Social Defense and Controlled Substances (VDS-SC) provides technical assistance to the country's autonomous municipal governments to develop their municipal plans for drug demand reduction and prevention strategies in different areas.

OBJECTIVE 3

COORDINATE NATIONAL DRUG POLICIES AND/OR STRATEGIES WITH OTHER PUBLIC POLICIES AND/OR STRATEGIES THAT ADDRESS FUNDAMENTAL CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF THE DRUG PROBLEM.

Bolivia coordinates national drug policies and strategies with other social policies to address socio-economic causes and consequences of the drug problem. To that end, the Strategy against Drug Trafficking and the Control of Excess Coca Crops 2016-2020 is aligned with the guidelines established by the Patriotic Agenda 2025 and the 2016-2020 Economic and Social Development Plan, adopted by Law

¹ Full respect for international law and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, observing the principles of sovereignty and the territorial integrity of States, nonintervention in the internal affairs of States, fundamental liberties, inherent human dignity, and equal rights and mutual respect among States.

786 of 2016. This Plan has 12 pillars, some of which include the socio-economic issues related to the drug problem, such as the eradication of poverty, sovereignty and transparency in public administration.

OBJECTIVE 4

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN NATIONAL OBSERVATORIES ON DRUGS (OR SIMILAR TECHNICAL OFFICES) FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL DRUG INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND FOSTERING SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IN THIS AREA.

Bolivia has the Bolivian Observatory on Drugs (OBD), established by Multi-Ministerial Resolution 22 of 2004, and which operationally answers to the Secretariat for Coordination of CONALTID. The country also has the Bolivian Observatory on Citizen Security and the Fight against Drugs, established by Law 913 of 2017 as a decentralized entity reporting to the Ministry of the Interior. Its functions are to compile, generate, process, analyze, interpret and disseminate information regarding citizen security, transnational crime and all manifestations of crime nationwide.

The following are the studies in the area of demand reduction:

Demand reduction			
Studies	Studies carried out and published		Year of most recent study
	Yes	No	
National surveys of secondary school students	X		2017
National household surveys (12-64 years)	X		2014
Register of patients in treatment centers		X	
Cross-section survey of patients in treatment centers		X	
Survey of patients in emergency rooms		X	
Survey of higher education students	X		2017
Survey of populations in conflict with the law		X	
Studies on drug-related mortality		X	
Studies on drug-related morbidity		X	
Studies on gender conditions related to drug problems		X	
Others			
Study on prevalence of drug use in medium-sized and border towns	X		2017
Study on drug use problems in prisons	X		2016

The following is the information in the areas of supply reduction, trafficking and related crimes:

Supply reduction, trafficking and related offenses			
Information	Available information		Year of most recent information
	Yes	No	
Quantification of illicit crop cultivation, including crops grown indoors	X		2017
Number of seizures of illicit drugs and raw materials for their production	X		2017
Quantities of illicit drugs and raw materials for their production seized	X		2017
Number of seizures of controlled chemical substances (precursors)	X		2017
Quantities of seized controlled chemical substances (precursors)	X		2017
Number of seizures of pharmaceutical substances	X		2016
Quantity of seized pharmaceutical products	X		2016
Number of persons formally charged with drug use, possession and trafficking	X		2017
Number of persons convicted of drug use, possession and trafficking	X		2017
Number of laboratories producing illicit plant- based drugs detected and dismantled	X		2017
Number of laboratories producing illicit drugs of synthetic origin detected and dismantled		X	
Chemical composition of seized drugs	X		2017
Sale price of drugs (for consumers)	X		2016
Number of persons formally charged with money laundering	X		2016
Number of persons convicted of money laundering	X		2016
Number of persons formally charged with trafficking in firearms, explosives, ammunition and related materials	X		2017
Number of persons convicted of trafficking in firearms, explosives, ammunition and related materials	X		2017
Number of persons formally charged with diversion of chemical substances	X		2017
Number of persons convicted of diversion of chemical substances	X		2017

The studies covering demand reduction include data disaggregated by gender, age, socio-economic and education level and ethnicity, while the information on supply reduction, trafficking and related offenses includes data disaggregated by gender and nationality.

The information on supply reduction and trafficking resulting from interdiction operations and kept by the General Directorate of the Special Force to Combat Drug Trafficking (DG-FELCN) includes data disaggregated by gender and age and, at later stages in criminal proceedings, by socio-economic and educational levels and ethnic group.

The country has not evaluated programs in terms of demand reduction, supply reduction or control measures.

OBJECTIVE 5

ENCOURAGE THE DESIGN, ADOPTION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION FOR LOW-LEVEL DRUG-RELATED OFFENSES, WHILE TAKING INTO ACCOUNT NATIONAL, CONSTITUTIONAL, LEGAL, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEMS AND ABIDING BY RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS.

Bolivian legislation provides for alternative measures to incarceration for low-level drug-related offenses, namely, the Code of Criminal Procedure (Law 1970 of 1999), in reference to precautionary measures, and Law 1008 of 1988, which refers to the offenses of supplying and use (referred to rehabilitation centers). These measures take into account gender differences. Law 518 of 2014 also establishes a criminal system for adolescents aged 15 to 17, in which the penalties consist of mandatory social and educational measures applied either under an open system, or in a restricted freedom context, or when the adolescent is deprived of liberty, whereby this last option is the exception and applied under conditions and in places conducive to rehabilitation and reintegration into society.

The country has not developed mechanisms to monitor and evaluate the impact of the implementing of such measures.

OBJECTIVE 6

PROMOTE AND IMPLEMENT, AS APPROPRIATE, COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMS THAT PROMOTE SOCIAL INCLUSION IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE POLICIES, LAWS AND NEEDS OF EACH COUNTRY, ESPECIALLY FOR THOSE VULNERABLE POPULATIONS, WITH DIFFERENT LEVELS AND FORMS OF INVOLVEMENT.

Bolivia has inter-institutional and multisectoral programs that promote social integration. Thus, the National Drug Demand Reduction Plan (2013-2017) calls for reducing vulnerabilities to the use of alcohol and other drugs among the Bolivian population, focusing on those at greater risk by implementing comprehensive strategies of universal, selective and indicated prevention, and ensuring treatment, rehabilitation and social, family and workplace integration of persons affected.

OBJECTIVE 7

FOSTER PROPORTIONATE SENTENCING, WHERE APPROPRIATE, THAT ADDRESSES THE SERIOUSNESS OF DRUG OFFENSES AND SAFEGUARDING LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Bolivia has Law 913 of 2017, to Combat Trafficking of Controlled Substances, which provides for proportionate sentencing, in particular for low-level drug-related offenses. However, the country does not have special courts or tribunals for these offenders, due to the fact that a uniform procedure, established in the Code of Criminal Procedure, is applied to all categories of crime.

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD views with satisfaction the stability of the Bolivian system, by maintaining a national drug authority during all seven rounds (1999-2018). This national drug authority has coordinated the areas of demand reduction, supply reduction, alternative integral and sustainable development programs, control measures, drug observatory, international cooperation and program evaluation. CICAD notes with satisfaction that from the sixth to the seventh rounds (2013-2018), the national drug authority has been assigned a stable budget to enable it to carry on its operations and projects and those envisaged in the Strategy against Drug Trafficking and the Control of Excess Coca Crops 2016-2020.

CICAD observes that from the first to the sixth rounds (1999-2014), Bolivia implemented national anti-drug trafficking and crop reduction strategies. As regards the seventh round (2014-2018), CICAD is pleased to ascertain and acknowledge country's efforts to maintain and revitalize its policies to combat the drug problem through the Strategy against Drug Trafficking and the Control of Excess Coca Crops 2016-2020. This strategy takes into account the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) of the 2030 Agenda and incorporates the human rights perspective and the gender approach. CICAD also notes with satisfaction that municipalities have transferred responsibilities on drugs issues and that country has a mechanism for funding drug-related initiatives executed by the autonomous municipal governments.

CICAD notes with satisfaction that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Bolivia coordinates its national drug policies and strategies and ties them in with other national social policies. To that end, the Strategy against Drug Trafficking and the Control of Excess Coca Crops 2016-2020 is aligned with guidelines established by the Patriotic Agenda 2025 and the 2016-2020 Economic and Social Development Plan.

CICAD observes that in the first round (1999-2000), Bolivia had an integrated system for gathering and keeping drug-related statistics. In the second and third rounds (2001-2004), the country progressed further and established the National Anti-Drug Trafficking Information System (SINALTID). During the fourth round (2005-2006), Bolivia already had its Observatory on Drugs, conducted a survey of secondary school students and had registers of patients in Bolivian treatment centers. During the fifth round (2007-2009), the Bolivian Observatory on Drugs did not operate, the interdiction data were collected and systematized by the FELCN and there was no central source of information on the demand for drugs in the country. CICAD observes with satisfaction that in the sixth and seventh rounds (2013-2018), the Bolivian Observatory on Drugs resumed operations and now has priority studies on demand reduction and information on supply reduction, trafficking and related offenses. However, CICAD notes that the country does not have information on laboratories producing illicit drugs of synthetic origin detected and dismantled and has not conducted evaluations of demand reduction, supply reduction programs or control measures.

CICAD notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Bolivia has legislation that provides for alternatives to incarceration for low-level drug-related offenses. These alternatives take into account gender differences. Nevertheless, CICAD views with concern that the country has not developed mechanisms to monitor and evaluate the impact of implementing of such measures.

CICAD observes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Bolivia has inter-institutional and multisectoral programs that promote social integration through the National Drug Demand Reduction Plan in Bolivia.

CICAD views with satisfaction that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Bolivia has legislation on proportionate sentencing, particularly for low-level drug-related offenses. Nevertheless, CICAD notes that the country does not have special courts or tribunals for low-level drug-related offenses.

DEMAND REDUCTION

OBJECTIVE 1

ESTABLISH DEMAND REDUCTION POLICIES WITH A PUBLIC HEALTH FOCUS THAT ARE EVIDENCE-BASED, COMPREHENSIVE, MULTIDISCIPLINARY, MULTISECTORAL, AND RESPECTFUL OF HUMAN RIGHTS, CONSIDERING THE GUIDELINES AND/OR RECOMMENDATIONS OF SPECIALIZED INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Bolivia has demand reduction policies that include programs in the areas of prevention, treatment and social integration that incorporate human rights, intercultural, age differences and gender approaches, while taking into consideration the guidelines and recommendations of international agencies specializing in prevention and treatment programs.

Bolivia has not conducted outcome or impact evaluations of drug abuse prevention programs or any other related study.

The coordination mechanisms to develop and implement demand reduction programs allowing for the participation of and coordination with civil society and other social stakeholders are being used through intersectoral technical committees, comprised of representatives of the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Health. Community programs implemented have been closely coordinated with subnational government authorities and social organizations operating in each municipality.

The measures aimed at minimizing the adverse public health and social consequences of drug abuse are implemented using the technical guide jointly published by the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) as a reference. These measures form part of the universal prevention program called “Familias Fuertes, Amor y Límites” and in the prevention program for the educational sector.

OBJECTIVE 2

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN AN INTEGRATED SYSTEM OF UNIVERSAL, SELECTED AND INDICATED PREVENTION PROGRAMS ON DRUG USE, GIVING PRIORITY TO VULNERABLE AND AT-RISK POPULATIONS, EVIDENCE-BASED AND INCORPORATING A HUMAN RIGHTS, GENDER, AGE AND MULTICULTURAL APPROACH.

Bolivia implements prevention programs in the following populations:

Population group	Name of program	Type of program
School children and university students		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elementary/primary 	“Familias Fuertes: Amor y Límites”	Universal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Junior high & high school (secondary school) 	Holistic prevention	Universal
Street population		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boys/girls 	Ambulatory family reintegration and independence strengthening program	Indicated
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Street youths 	Ambulatory family reintegration and independence strengthening program	Indicated
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adults 	Ambulatory family reintegration and independence strengthening program	Indicated
Family	“Familias Fuertes: Amor y Límites”	Universal
Gender		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women 	Various	Indicated
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Men 	Various	Indicated
Incarcerated individuals	No data	No data

However, Bolivia does not implement prevention programs in the following populations: pre-school children and university students, LGBTI, community, indigenous people, migrants and refugees and individuals in the workplace.

The country does not have selective prevention programs.

OBJECTIVE 3

ESTABLISH AND STRENGTHEN, AS APPROPRIATE, A NATIONAL TREATMENT, REHABILITATION AND SOCIAL INCLUSION SYSTEM FOR PEOPLE WITH PROBLEMATIC DRUG USE, INCLUDING A HUMAN RIGHTS AND GENDER-BASED APPROACH, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT INTERNATIONALLY ACCEPTED QUALITY STANDARDS.

Bolivia has a national system for comprehensive treatment and social integration programs and devices for people with problematic drug use disorders, guaranteeing access without discrimination. This system includes early intervention (brief intervention, counseling), crisis intervention, diverse treatment modalities, dual pathology (co-morbidity), social integration and services related to recovery support.

These programs and devices take into account the International Standards for the Treatment of Drug Use Disorders of the UNODC and the WHO. To monitor compliance with these standards, the Ministry of Health accredits the different treatment, rehabilitation and reintegration centers that exist nationwide.

Bolivia has mechanisms to facilitate access and ensure the quality of treatment services for those with problem drug use disorders, which include the Minimum Standards of Care and Rehabilitation for Drug Dependent Persons of 2017 of the Ministry of Health.

Outpatient and residential services are provided by the public health system, private institutions and nongovernmental organizations, but not by religious institutions.

The gender perspective is included in the therapeutic programs within treatment, rehabilitation and reintegration centers.

Bolivia has established and maintained cooperative relationships with governmental and non-governmental organizations that provide social and community support services with a gender perspective, for the social integration of vulnerable populations. In connection with activities undertaken within this cooperation framework, in 2014 Bolivia conducted a census of people living on the street from ten cities in strict coordination with the National Network for the Defense of Street Children and Adolescents.

The country has mechanisms to continually monitor and evaluate the results of care, treatment and social integration programs. The human rights and gender approaches taken into account during the monitoring and evaluation of care, treatment and social integration programs are enshrined in a number of Articles of the Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia.

Bolivia also has supervisory mechanisms for establishments that offer treatment and rehabilitation services for those with problematic drug use, via evaluation and accreditation processes implemented by the Ministry of Health. Likewise, the country has mechanisms to protect the rights of people with problem drug use in treatment programs and services, on the basis of Law 913 of 2017.

OBJECTIVE 4

FOSTER ONGOING TRAINING AND CERTIFICATION OF HUMAN RESOURCES THAT PROVIDE PREVENTION, TREATMENT, REHABILITATION AND SOCIAL REINTEGRATION SERVICES.

Bolivia offers ongoing competence-based training in the areas of prevention, treatment and social reintegration. Online training in the areas of prevention and treatment has been provided as part of the Cooperation Programme between Latin America, the Caribbean and the European Union on Drugs Policies (COPOLAD) and UNODC project via the Project to Support Illicit Drug Demand Reduction in the Countries of the Andean Community (PREDEM) known as the “Treatnet International Network of Drug Dependence Treatment and Rehabilitation Resource Centres.”

The country does not certify personnel providing prevention, treatment or social integration services.

OBJECTIVE 5

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN GOVERNMENTAL INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITIES TO REGULATE, ENABLE, ACCREDIT AND SUPERVISE PREVENTION PROGRAMS AND, CARE AND TREATMENT SERVICES.

Bolivia has an accreditation process for drug treatment and rehabilitation administered by the Ministry of Health through its Departmental Health Services (SEDES).

The country has mechanisms in place to ensure that quality criteria for care and treatment services are met, but not for prevention programs.

Bolivia has conducted a diagnostic assessment to determine the national need for care and treatment services offered.

DEMAND REDUCTION

Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD views with satisfaction that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Bolivia has demand reduction policies that include programs in the areas of prevention, treatment and social integration that incorporate human rights, intercultural, age differences and gender approaches, while taking into consideration the guidelines and recommendations of international agencies specializing in prevention and treatment programs. These policies are implemented through coordination mechanisms with a range of actors. CICAD observes with concern that in all of the rounds (1999-2018), the country has not conducted evaluations of prevention, treatment or social integration programs.

CICAD acknowledges with satisfaction that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Bolivia has universal prevention programs for primary and secondary school and street populations, as well as indicated prevention programs for street children, youth and adults. Similarly, the country has programs by gender and for incarcerated individuals. Nevertheless, CICAD notes with concern that in the seventh round (2014-2018), some segments of the population are still not covered. Furthermore, Bolivia does not have selective prevention programs.

CICAD notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Bolivia has a national health system providing services on the full continuum of care, guaranteeing access without discrimination. These programs and devices take into account the International Standards for the Treatment of Drug Use Disorders of the UNODC and the WHO. CICAD ascertains with concern that during the fourth and fifth rounds (2005-2007), the country had mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating results of care, treatment and social integration programs, as well as mechanisms for supervising the establishments that offer these services, but lacked them in the sixth round (2013-2014). However, CICAD acknowledges the progress made between the sixth and seventh rounds (2013-2018), as these mechanisms were implemented in the seventh round (2014-2018).

CICAD observes with satisfaction that in all seven rounds (1999-2018), Bolivia has provided training in prevention, treatment and rehabilitation and social integration, and in some rounds, in research as well. CICAD takes note that from the fourth and through the seventh rounds (2005-2018), Bolivia has participated in training courses provided by international organizations. CICAD expresses its concern that Bolivia does not certify personnel working in prevention, treatment or social integration services.

CICAD views with satisfaction that from the second until the seventh rounds (2001-2018), Bolivia's government institutions have been able to accredit treatment and rehabilitation centers for drug-dependent individuals, and that as of the seventh round (2014-2018), it has monitoring mechanisms to ensure the quality of treatment services. CICAD notes with concern that there are no accreditation or monitoring mechanisms for prevention programs. CICAD recognizes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Bolivia has conducted an assessment to determine the national needs regarding care and treatment services.

SUPPLY REDUCTION

OBJECTIVE 1

DESIGN, IMPLEMENT AND STRENGTHEN COMPREHENSIVE AND BALANCED POLICIES AND PROGRAMS, AIMED AT PREVENTING AND DECREASING THE ILLICIT SUPPLY OF DRUGS, IN ACCORDANCE TO THE TERRITORIAL REALITIES OF EACH COUNTRY AND RESPECTING HUMAN RIGHTS.

In Bolivia, the National Council for the Fight against Illicit Drug Trafficking (CONALTID), the Vice Ministry of Social Defense and Controlled Substances (VDS-SC), the General Directorate of the Special Force to Combat Drug Trafficking, the General Directorate of Chemical Substances (DGSC), the General Directorate of Social Defense (DIGEDES), the Operational Strategic Command (CEO) and the Ministry of Rural Development and Lands design, implement and update national policies and programs to prevent and decrease illicit crops and the illicit production of drugs.

The General Coca Law (Law 906) and its Regulations (Supreme Decree 3318) were adopted in 2017.

The country takes into account traditional licit use when designing and implementing policies and programs to reduce the illicit supply of drugs.

Bolivia includes environmental protection measures in its policies and programs to reduce the illicit supply of drugs in the 2009 Political Constitution of the State and in the Environmental Law. Additionally, the country implements measures such as the use of ecological furnaces for the incineration of cocaine and other controlled substances.

Drug supply reduction programs that the country implements are supplemented by drug-related crime prevention initiatives that address social and economic risk factors and include participation from civil society and other social stakeholders.

OBJECTIVE 2

DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT MECHANISMS TO COLLECT AND ANALYZE INFORMATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF POLICIES AND ACTIONS AIMED AT DECREASING THE ILLICIT SUPPLY OF DRUGS.

Bolivia has mechanisms for collecting and analyzing information relating to the illicit supply of drugs. The institutions participating in these mechanisms are the Bolivian Observatory on Citizen Security and Drugs, the Special Force to Combat Drug Trafficking (FELCN), the National Intelligence Department, the Counternarcotics Operations Coordination Center (CCOAN) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and

Crime (UNODC) Support Program for the Implementation of the Plan of Action of the Strategy for the Fight against Drug Trafficking and Reduction of Surplus Coca Crops 2011-2015 of the Plurinational State of Bolivia.

Methods used by Bolivia to measure illicit crops include interpretation of satellite images and crop monitoring and average productivity reports.

Regarding the identification of profiles and chemical characteristics of drugs subject to the international control system, Bolivia conducted the “Coca-Cocaine Efficiency Study” with support from the United Nations and Law 913 for Additional Provisions.

Additionally, Bolivia implements mechanisms for the identification of new psychoactive substances (NPS) and reports thereon to UNODC.

OBJECTIVE 3

DESIGN, IMPLEMENT AND/OR STRENGTHEN LONG-TERM PROGRAMS WHICH ARE BROAD AND AIMED AT DEVELOPMENT THAT INCLUDES RURAL AND URBAN ALTERNATIVE, INTEGRAL AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS, AND, AS APPROPRIATE, PREVENTIVE ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE POLICIES, LEGISLATIONS AND NEEDS OF EACH COUNTRY, AS APPROPRIATE.

Bolivia has designed and implemented alternative, integral and sustainable development programs for coca crops since 1998 and integral development programs with coca since 2006, as part of the strategies to control and reduce illicit crops. The Ministry of Rural Development and Land, through the Vice Ministry of Coca and Integral Development and the National Fund for Integral Development (FONADIN), are the national entities that arrange for and evaluate the implementation of these programs.

During the years 2014 to 2018, the country exchanged experiences and best practices on the design and implementation of alternative, integral and sustainable development programs via joint commissions with Colombia, Peru and Chile.

The country uses five outcome results indicators to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of alternative, integral and sustainable development programs in the medium and long terms, which are related to the National Strategy of Integral Development with Coca (ENDIC). The indicators mentioned aim to evaluate the economic and social development of people and communities and the reduction of illicit crops that contain narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

Bolivia’s alternative, integral and sustainable development programs are supplemented by public policies that strengthen the government’s presence in areas affected by illicit crops.

Communities and target groups in the country participate in the design, implementation and supervision processes of alternative, integral and sustainable development programs.

Bolivia promotes sustainable urban development initiatives in urban populations affected by illicit activities related to drug trafficking and related crimes. In this regard, the Vice Ministry of Coca and Integral Development carries out the “Jatun Sacha” Project, which includes communication, dissemination and training components targeting school students.

OBJECTIVE 4

DESIGN AND IMPLEMENT PLANS AND/OR PROGRAMS TO MITIGATE AND REDUCE THE IMPACT OF ILLICIT CROPS AND DRUG PRODUCTION ON THE ENVIRONMENT, WITH THE INCORPORATION AND PARTICIPATION OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE NATIONAL POLICIES OF MEMBER STATES.

Bolivia, with the support of the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) and the UNODC, conducted environmental studies in the municipalities of Asunta and Palos Blancos to determine the characteristics and extent of the environmental impact caused by the illicit cultivation of crops and illicit drug production. Regarding specific plans based on the results of studies carried out to mitigate and reduce the negative environmental impact of the illicit cultivation of crops and illicit drug production, the country implemented the “Reforestation Plan” in the Plantines plantation, with the participation of the local communities of Taipiplaya and Caranavi in the Department of La Paz.

OBJECTIVE 5

ESTABLISH, AS APPROPRIATE, AND BASED ON EVIDENCE THE EFFECTS CAUSED BY SMALL-SCALE DRUG TRAFFICKING ON PUBLIC HEALTH, THE ECONOMY, SOCIAL COHESION AND CITIZEN SECURITY.

Bolivia does not have methodologies with territorial and socio-economic approaches for characterizing micro-drug trafficking or small-scale drug trafficking and the effects on public health, the economy, social cohesion and citizen security. During 2016-2018, Bolivia exchanged information on the effects of small-scale drug trafficking or micro-drug trafficking in the health, society and security sectors via joint commissions with Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Peru, Chile and Colombia.

SUPPLY REDUCTION

Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD notes that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Bolivia has national policies and programs for preventing and decreasing crops and illicit drug production, taking traditional licit uses into account in their design and implementation. CICAD likewise views with satisfaction that the programs Bolivia implements allow for environmental protection measures and crime prevention initiatives that address social and economic risk factors and include participation by civil society and other social stakeholders.

CICAD expresses its satisfaction that from the first to the seventh rounds (1999-2018), Bolivia has had mechanisms to gather and analyze information on the illicit supply of drugs. CICAD acknowledges that during the seventh round (2014-2018), the country uses methodologies for measuring illicit crops and has conducted studies to identify drug profiles and their chemical characterizations and implements a mechanism for identifying New Psychoactive Substances (NPS).

CICAD notes with satisfaction that from the first to the seventh rounds (1999-2018), Bolivia has had alternative, integral and sustainable development programs, which include results indicators, are supplemented with public policies geared to strengthening the presence of the State and involve target communities and groups in their design, implementation and supervision. CICAD further notes that during the seventh round (2014-2018), the country shares experiences and best practices with other States regarding the formulation and implementation of alternative, integral and sustainable development programs. CICAD likewise observes with satisfaction that Bolivia promotes sustainable urban development initiatives in urban populations affected by illicit activities related to drug trafficking and related crimes.

CICAD acknowledges that in the sixth and seventh rounds (2013-2018), Bolivia has conducted studies to determine the nature and magnitude of the environmental impact of activities relating to crops and illicit drug production and developed plans to specifically address that matter, based on the studies carried out.

CICAD observes that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Bolivia exchanges information on the effects of micro-drug trafficking or small-scale drug trafficking in the public health, social and security sectors. However, CICAD notes that the country does not have methodologies for characterizing this phenomenon and the effects on public health, the economy, social cohesion and citizen security.

CONTROL MEASURES

OBJECTIVE 1

ADOPT AND/OR STRENGTHEN COMPREHENSIVE AND BALANCED PROGRAMS AIMED AT PREVENTING AND REDUCING DRUG TRAFFICKING, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TERRITORIAL REALITIES OF EACH COUNTRY AND RESPECTING HUMAN RIGHTS.

Bolivia has protocols and operating procedures to detect, investigate and dismantle laboratories or facilities for the illicit processing or manufacture of drugs, as established in Laws 1970 of 1999, 913 of 2017 and 1008 of 1998. These laws provide for the use of specialized investigation tools and techniques to prevent and reduce drug trafficking and related crimes. Likewise, the country participates in ongoing training programs linked to regulations, processes and procedures on drug trafficking and related crimes for personnel involved in interdiction operations. Furthermore, Bolivia has programs and strategies to detect and seize drugs, through monitoring, inspections or checkpoints on land, riverine and air routes, through the 2016-2020 Strategy to Combat Drug Trafficking and Control Excess Cultivation of Coca.

The State Agency for Medicines and Health Technologies (AGEMED), the General Directorate of Controlled Substances (DGSC) and the Center for Specialized Toxicological Research in Controlled Substances (CITESC) are the institutions responsible for analyzing chemical substances, precursors and pharmaceuticals, including new psychoactive substances (NPS). Also, the country participates in training courses on chemicals for personnel involved in the analysis of these substances.

OBJECTIVE 2

ADOPT AND/OR STRENGTHEN CONTROL MEASURES TO PREVENT DIVERSION OF CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES TOWARDS ILLICIT ACTIVITIES

In Bolivia, the Vice Ministry of Social Defense and Controlled Substances, pursuant to Law 913 of 2017 and Supreme Decree 3434 of 2017, is the competent authority responsible for controlling domestic trade to prevent diversion of controlled chemical substances toward illicit activities.

The country has developed mechanisms to inform the industry and users in general of applicable controls and cooperation methods, to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances.

Bolivia carries out analyses that include the exchange of information through existing mechanisms in the international field of substances, their analogs and precursors, which pose a threat to public health.

Law 913, Supreme Decree 3434 and the regulations on the operations of the DGSC incorporate the control measures in Article 12, paragraphs 8 and 9 of the 1988 United Nations Convention to prevent diversion of controlled chemical substances toward illicit activities.

Bolivia uses the information system for pre-export notifications (PEN Online of the International Narcotics Control Board – INCB) of controlled chemical substances. It also has training programs so that personnel can properly identify and handle controlled chemical substances.

OBJECTIVE 3

ADOPT AND/OR STRENGTHEN CONTROL MEASURES TO PREVENT DIVERSION TOWARDS ILLICIT ACTIVITIES OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS CONTAINING PRECURSOR SUBSTANCES OR THOSE CONTAINING NARCOTIC DRUGS AND/OR PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES, ENSURING THE ADEQUATE AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS SOLELY FOR MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES.

Bolivia has an updated register of individuals and corporations handling pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics or psychotropic substances. Likewise, licenses are issued to manufacturers and distributors of pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics or psychotropic substances. Regular inspections and audits are also conducted of the facilities pertaining to individuals or corporations authorized to handle those products.

The country has criminal, civil and administrative penalties for infractions or violations by individuals or corporations that handle pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics or psychotropic substances. The AGEMED of the Ministry of Health imposes administrative sanctions in accordance with Law 1737 of 1996 and criminal and civil penalties pursuant to Law 913 of 2017.

OBJECTIVE 4

ENSURE ADEQUATE AVAILABILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF SUBSTANCES SUBJECT TO INTERNATIONAL CONTROL SOLELY FOR MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES, PREVENTING THEIR DIVERSION.

Bolivia has special processes for issuing import and export authorizations for substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes, but it does not process requests for controlled substance export certificates.

The country carries out training and awareness activities for health professionals conducted at the national level, through the various associations on control mechanisms and access to psychotropic and narcotic medications.

Law 1737 of 1996, Supreme Decree 25235 of 1998, the Medications Surveillance and Control System, the Single System for Supply and Rational Use of Medications and the Manual for the Administration of Psychotropics and Narcotics constitute the regulatory framework to govern the acquisition of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes.

OBJECTIVE 5

STRENGTHEN NATIONAL MEASURES TO ADDRESS THE CHALLENGE OF NEW PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES AND THE THREAT OF AMPHETAMINE STIMULANTS.

Bolivia has an early warning system (EWS) to identify and trace NPS and amphetamine-type stimulants, as well as other substances subject to international control. The information is shared with the global early warning advisories system of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

The country has new special investigative techniques, updated equipment and new technologies acquired and used to detect and analyze NPS. Thus, the CITESC has a gas chromatograph with mass spectrometer with flame ionization detectors (FID), a gas chromatograph ion trap mass spectrometer, a high-performance liquid chromatograph (HPLC), and infrared and ultraviolet spectrophotometers.

Bolivia has Law 913 of 2017, the Law Combating the Trafficking of Controlled Substances, to identify and address the challenges posed by NPS and amphetamine-type stimulants.

OBJECTIVE 6

ESTABLISH, UPDATE AND STRENGTHEN, AS APPROPRIATE, THE LEGISLATIVE AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS TO COUNTER MONEY LAUNDERING DERIVED FROM DRUG TRAFFICKING.

Bolivia has created, updated and strengthened the legislative and institutional frameworks to counter money laundering derived from drug trafficking. The crime of laundering illicit profits is established and penalized under the Penal Code and amendments thereto. The country does not have protocols that enable the authorities to conduct financial and asset investigations parallel to drug trafficking investigations.

The country has the Financial Investigations Unit (FIU), created by Law 1768 of 1997, as a decentralized entity of the Financial System Supervision Authority (ASFI).

Bolivia has inter-agency cooperation agreements with national public entities for inter-agency coordination and cooperation in the area of preventing and controlling money laundering. In addition, the FIU has signed agreements with other entities that contribute to the work of conducting financial and asset intelligence.

The country has regulations issued by the FIU for the prevention of money laundering and financing of terrorism, based on risk management in accordance with the “International Standards on Combating Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism and Financing of the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction” of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), as a mechanism for analyzing money laundering risks.

OBJECTIVE 7

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN AGENCIES FOR THE ADMINISTRATION AND DISPOSITION OF SEIZED AND/OR FORFEITED ASSETS IN CASES OF DRUG TRAFFICKING, MONEY LAUNDERING AND OTHER RELATED CRIMES.

Bolivia, in accordance with international treaties and conventions, has Law 1970 of 1999, Law 913 of 2017 and its regulations, Supreme Decree 3434 of 2017 and Supreme Decree 214 of 2009 to facilitate the seizure and forfeiture of assets, instruments or products deriving from illicit drug-related activities and other related crimes, as well as to facilitate accountability and transparency in the administration of these assets. These instruments also provide for the establishment of the General Directorate for the Registration, Control and Administration of Seized Assets (DIRCABI) as the competent authority for administering seized and forfeited assets.

The country participates in specialized training programs on the administration and disposal of seized and forfeited assets organized by the Office of the Comptroller General of the State and the UNODC.

OBJECTIVE 8

STRENGTHEN NATIONAL INFORMATION GATHERING SYSTEMS AND MECHANISMS FOR EXCHANGING INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION TO DETECT ROUTES AND METHODS USED BY CRIMINAL DRUG TRAFFICKING ORGANIZATIONS

Bolivia has the Center for the Coordination of Antinarcotic Operations (CECOAN) that compiles, analyzes and systematizes intelligence information through the Planning and Operations Statistics Unit, a national information gathering mechanism for detecting routes and methods used by drug trafficking criminal organizations.

The General Directorate of the Special Force Combating Drug Trafficking (DG-FELCN) through the National Intelligence Department and the Intelligence and Special Operations Group (GIOE), the Bolivian Observatory on Citizen Security and Drugs, the General Prosecutor’s Office of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, the FIU and the General Directorate of Migration (DIGEMIG) feed the national information system with data on drug trafficking and related crimes, including alerts on changing behaviors and modus operandi of criminal organizations.

CONTROL MEASURES

Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD observes that in the sixth and seventh rounds (2013-2018), Bolivia has had protocols or procedures to follow for detecting, investigating and dismantling laboratories or facilities for the illicit processing or manufacturing of drugs. Similarly, CICAD notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country has programs and strategies for detecting and seizing drugs through monitoring, inspections or checkpoints on land, riverine and air routes, and implements and participates in ongoing training programs in those fields. Likewise, CICAD recognizes that Bolivia has laws and regulations providing for the use of specialized investigation tools and techniques to prevent and reduce drug trafficking. Furthermore, CICAD acknowledges that Bolivia conducts diagnostic assessments and has updated studies to identify new trends and threats in drug trafficking and related crimes. Also, CICAD observes with satisfaction that Bolivia has institutions responsible for analyzing chemical substances, precursors and pharmaceutical products, including NPS. In addition, the country has and takes part in, ongoing training programs for personnel engaged in those analyses.

CICAD views with satisfaction that from the first to the seventh rounds (1999-2018), Bolivia has had a competent authority responsible for monitoring domestic trade and preventing the diversion of controlled chemical substances toward illicit activities. Likewise, CICAD notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country has mechanisms to inform the industry and users in general of applicable controls and cooperation methods to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances. Also, CICAD observes that Bolivia exchanges information through existing mechanisms in the international field of substances, their analogs and precursors, which pose a threat to public health. Furthermore, CICAD recognizes that during all seven rounds (1999-2018), the country has used the Pre-Export Notification (PEN) Online System of the INCB for controlled chemical substances. Similarly, CICAD notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Bolivia has training programs for drug control personnel and for the identification and handling of controlled chemical substances.

CICAD is pleased to note that from the first to the seventh rounds (1999-2018), Bolivian legislation has provided for criminal, civil and administrative penalties for infractions or violations by individuals or corporations that handle pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or psychotropic substances. Additionally, CICAD observes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Bolivia has an up-to-date register of persons and enterprises handling these products, that it grants licenses to their manufacturers and distributors and performs regular inspections and audits of the establishments of individuals and corporations authorized to handle said products.

CICAD takes note that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Bolivia has special processes for issuing import and export authorizations for substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes. Likewise, CICAD acknowledges that the country has training or awareness activities for competent national authorities and health professionals on the proper access to substances subject

to international control solely for medical and scientific purposes. Furthermore, CICAD observes that Bolivia has a regulatory framework to govern the acquisition of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes.

CICAD notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Bolivia has an EWS to identify and trace NPS and amphetamine-type stimulants, as well as other substances subject to international control. Also, CICAD observes that the country has the regulatory frameworks or guidelines to identify and address the challenges posed by said substances. In addition, CICAD acknowledges that Bolivia has new special investigative techniques, updated equipment and new technologies acquired and used to detect and analyze NPS.

CICAD views with satisfaction that from the first to the seven rounds (1999-2018), Bolivia has had regulatory frameworks to counter money laundering derived from drug trafficking. Likewise, CICAD notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Bolivia has mechanisms that allow for inter-agency coordination and cooperation to prevent and monitor money laundering, as well as a financial intelligence unit. Similarly, CICAD observes that Bolivia has mechanisms for analyzing money laundering risks, in accordance with the FATF recommendations. However, CICAD observes with concern that the country does not have protocols that enable the authorities to conduct financial and asset investigations parallel to drug trafficking investigations.

CICAD views with satisfaction that in all seven rounds (1999-2018), Bolivia has had a competent authority responsible for the administration of seized assets in connection with money laundering. Moreover, CICAD notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country has legislation, regulations and procedures in accordance with international treaties and conventions, to facilitate the seizure and forfeiture of assets, instruments or products derived from drug trafficking and other related crimes. Likewise, CICAD observes that Bolivia has regulations facilitating the accountability and transparency of the administration of seized and forfeited assets. Additionally, CICAD notes with satisfaction that the country has specialized training programs for the administration and disposition of seized and forfeited assets, as it did not have them in the sixth round (2013-2014).

CICAD observes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Bolivia has national information gathering mechanisms for exchanging intelligence information to detect routes and methods used by criminal drug trafficking organizations. Likewise, CICAD notes that the country has a national information system on drug trafficking and related crimes, including alerts on changing behaviors and modus operandi of criminal organizations.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

OBJECTIVE 1

PROMOTE AND STRENGTHEN COOPERATION AND COORDINATION MECHANISMS TO FOSTER TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, IMPROVE EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION AND EXPERIENCES, AND SHARE BEST PRACTICES AND LESSONS LEARNED ON DRUG POLICIES AND RELATED CRIMES.

Bolivia carries out technical assistance and horizontal cooperation activities with member states of the Organization of American States (OAS) through joint commissions with countries, as well as third-party States and international organizations, such as the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR).

The country has exchanged technologies with foreign counterparts on the systematization of regulations, studies, research and bibliographic material produced by countries and international organizations. In addition, there are secure communication channels for the exchange of intelligence information on drug interdiction and control. Bolivia promotes the exchange, with foreign counterparts, of best practices on training, specialization and professional development of staff responsible for implementing its Strategy for the Fight against Drug Trafficking and Control of Coca Surplus Crops 2016-2020. Implementation is done through meetings of joint commissions with bordering countries and other countries in the region on various issues of mutual interest, such as money laundering, expert technical-scientific analysis of controlled substances and new psychoactive drugs and crop eradication.

Bolivia participates in regional coordination activities to prevent crimes related to drug trafficking, through the involvement of Bolivia's Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) as an active member of the Financial Action Task Force of Latin America (GAFILAT), the Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units and the Group of Experts for the Control of Money Laundering (GELAVEX) of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) of the OAS. Through its Special Force for Combating Drug Trafficking (FELCN), Bolivia also participates in bilateral and trilateral meetings, meetings of senior police officials and meetings of technical working groups.

OBJECTIVE 2

STRENGTHEN THE MULTILATERAL COOPERATION AND COORDINATION MECHANISMS IN THE AREA OF FORFEITURE AND MANAGEMENT OF ASSETS DERIVED FROM DRUG TRAFFICKING AND RELATED CRIMES.

Bolivia has updated its regulatory and procedural frameworks on forfeiture and management of assets derived from drug trafficking, money laundering and other related crimes via Law 913 of 2017 to Combat Illicit Trafficking of Controlled Substances, which, apart from establishing mechanisms to combat illicit

trafficking of controlled substances, also regulates the administration of seized assets. Supreme Decree 3434 of 2017 also contains provisions regarding the forfeiture and administration of seized assets. The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) evaluated the country in 2011.

The country does not have mechanisms and procedures enabling the competent authorities to undertake expeditious actions in response to mutual legal assistance requests on investigation and forfeiture of assets derived from drug trafficking and related crimes. Likewise, Bolivia's Public Prosecutors' Office and Financial Investigations Unit have legal powers to exchange information on money laundering investigations, including identification and tracing of the instruments associated with this offense, through information exchange networks, such as the Regional Asset Recovery Network (RRAG) of the Financial Action Task Force of Latin America (GAFILAT), among others. Furthermore, Bolivia has Law 913 of 2017 on Combating the Illicit Traffic of Controlled Substances and its Regulations, which provide for and promote international cooperation in connection with the illicit traffic of controlled substances and related crimes through international information exchange networks.

OBJECTIVE 3

STRENGTHEN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AS DEFINED IN THE INTERNATIONAL LEGAL INSTRUMENTS RELATED TO THE WORLD DRUG PROBLEM, WITH RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS.

Bolivia has enacted legislation to improve implementation of human rights and gender equality obligations set forth in international legal instruments regarding the world drug problem.

The country is party to the following international legal instruments:

Conventions and protocols			Yes	No
United Nations Conventions	Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children;	X	
		Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air		X
		Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition.		X
		The Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961	X	
		Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971	X	
		Convention against Corruption, 2003	X	
	Inter-American Conventions		Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials (CIFTA), 1997	X
		Convention against Corruption, 1996	X	
		Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, 1992	X	

OBJECTIVE 4

PROMOTE COMMON UNDERSTANDING OF NATIONAL LEGAL NORMS, REGULATIONS, AND INTERNAL PROCEDURES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF HEMISPHERIC JUDICIAL COOPERATION MECHANISMS AND MUTUAL LEGAL OR JUDICIAL ASSISTANCE RELATED TO DRUG TRAFFICKING AND RELATED CRIMES.

Bolivia, through joint commissions with neighboring countries and other countries in the region, has adopted international cooperation measures with competent authorities to provide mutual legal assistance related to drug control activities. The country does not have laws or other legal provisions to provide mutual legal or judicial assistance to third party States in investigations, trials and legal proceedings for drug trafficking and related crimes.

The country has a legal framework that permits extradition for drug trafficking and related crimes. Bolivia has bilateral extradition agreements for drug trafficking and related crimes and has laws that permit extradition of nationals for said crimes.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD takes note that in the fourth round (2005-2006), Bolivia exchanged information with other countries in the Hemisphere regarding drug trafficking. In addition, CICAD observes with satisfaction that as of the seventh round (2014-2018), secure communication channels were established for sharing intelligence information on drug interdiction and control. The country also promotes the exchange, with foreign counterparts, of best practices on training, specialization and professional development of the staff responsible for implementing its National Drug Strategy. Bolivia also engages in technical assistance and horizontal cooperation activities with member states of the OAS.

CICAD observes that in the second round (2001-2002), Bolivia was able to engage in international legal cooperation on money laundering and that, as of the third round (2003-2004), the financial intelligence unit shared information with other State entities and counterparts abroad. CICAD views with satisfaction that for the seventh round (2014-2018), the country revised and updated its regulatory framework and rules of procedure with regard to the forfeiture of assets and administration of the proceeds from drug trafficking, money laundering and other related crimes. However, CICAD notes with concern that Bolivia does not have mechanisms and procedures enabling the competent authorities to undertake expeditious actions in response to mutual legal assistance requests on investigation and forfeiture of assets derived from drug trafficking and related crimes.

CICAD acknowledges that during the first round (1999-2000), Bolivia had legal and regulatory provisions regarding money laundering and chemical substances, as well as criminal and civil sanctions for the diversion of pharmaceutical products and controlled chemical substances and the illicit manufacturing of firearms, ammunition, explosives and related materials, in accordance with international legal instruments. CICAD also observes with satisfaction that from the third to the seventh round (2003-2018), the country has tightened its drugs-related laws and established administrative and criminal controls to prevent the diversion of, and trafficking in firearms and ammunition. CICAD notes that during the seven rounds (2014-2018), Bolivia has ratified conventions and protocols of the United Nations and conventions of the Organization of American States. However, CICAD expresses concern that the country has not ratified the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air or the Protocol against Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention of 2000 against Transnational Organized Crime.

CICAD observes that in the fourth round (2005-2006), Bolivia had bilateral agreements and extradition treaties with countries in the region and that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country has a central authority responsible for receiving requests for extradition filed by other countries. CICAD views with satisfaction that from the fifth to the seventh rounds (2007-2018), Bolivia has had laws permitting mutual legal assistance and a regulatory framework that grants extradition for drug trafficking and

related crimes. Likewise, the legal system of Bolivia permits extradition of its nationals for drug trafficking and related crimes.

CICAD recognizes Bolivia for the continued participation and commitment during the seventh evaluation round of the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM). In accordance with its national situation, the country is encouraged to fully implement the Plan of Action (2016-2020) of CICAD's Hemispheric Drug Strategy (2010).



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