



**COUNCIL OF
THE EUROPEAN UNION**

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NOTE

from : Council Secretariat
to : Horizontal Working Party on Drugs

Subject : Fourth High-level Meeting of Drugs Experts of the Andean Community and the
European Union (Lima 29/30 March 2000)
– Conclusions

The Fourth High-level Meeting of Drugs Experts of the Andean Community and the European Union was held on 29/30 March 2000 in Lima (Peru). The conclusions of the meeting are in the present note.

MINUTES OF THE FOURTH HIGH-LEVEL MEETING OF DRUGS EXPERTS
OF THE ANDEAN COMMUNITY AND THE EUROPEAN UNION

The Fourth High-level Meeting of Drugs Experts of the Andean Community and the European Union was held at the General Secretariat of the Andean Community in Lima on 29 and 30 March 2000, with the participation of representatives of the Andean Community countries, representatives of the Member States of the European Union, the European Commission, the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, Europol and, as an observer, the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD). Welcoming speeches were given by the co-Chairs of the meeting, Dr Elsa Pais, National Drugs Coordinator of Portugal, the country holding the Presidency of the European Union, and General Ibsen del Castillo Villacrez of the Peruvian National Police, Executive Anti-drugs Secretary of Peru. Both co-chairs highlighted the principles of shared responsibility and an integrated approach as guiding criteria for implementing the respective national policies for combating drugs and for the development of international cooperation in this field.^{1 2}

The following topics were discussed, in accordance with the agenda set:

I. Control of precursors: report from the third meeting to follow up the Agreement between the European Community and the Andean countries on precursors and chemical substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances

The Chairwoman of the meeting highlighted the main agreements reached:

¹ The agenda and the list of delegations attending the meeting are in Annexes I and II to this note.

² The texts of the opening addresses are in Annex III.

- Desirability of improving the mechanism for prior export notifications between the competent authorities, highlighting the advantages for the Andean countries offered by the CICAD's RETCOD network;
- An offer had been made by the European Commission to transmit to the Member States the list of substances controlled by the Andean countries which are not included in the annexes to the 1998 United Nations Vienna Convention but which, due to casuistry, are diverted for illegal use in drug production. In this connection, the Bolivian delegation emphasized its support for including sodium carbonate on the list of substances. It undertook to forward a document in support of that proposal;
- The main lines of the European Commission's plan for control of chemicals in the Andean countries were known. Funding had already been provided for the plan and it will be carried out within a period of 18 months once the Andean countries have set their priorities;
- Establishment of an informal mechanism for coordination prior to United Nations meetings, geared towards seeking a consensus on topics of common interest.

On the other hand, an account was provided of the considerable exchange of information on the following topics among others:

- Progress made in the national laws of the Andean countries concerning control, as well as the considerable results which they have made it possible to obtain;
- The transit of chemical substances through the Caribbean and the need to pay close attention to this key route for the entry of chemical precursors into the region.

II. Alternative development

A. Relevant points in papers or reports on donor conferences

The Peruvian representative pointed out that the national programme for alternative development and the programme for prevention and rehabilitation were essential components in the context of implementing the national strategy for combating drugs for the period from 1998 to 2003. It was considered that the investment required for implementing it was approximately a billion dollars, out of which the Peruvian Government would provide 700 million. Pursuant to principle of shared responsibility, the Peruvian Government requested assistance from the international community by presenting a series of proposals for financing.

He highlighted the valuable assistance provided by the Inter-American Development Bank, the CICAD and the European Union in carrying out activities which led to the success of the consultative meeting in Brussels in November 1998 at which offers totalling approximately 130 million dollars were received. Subsequently, offers in the region of 56 million were received at the follow-up meeting in Paris held in January 2000.

The Peruvian representative drew attention to the three main points which accounted for the Consultative Group's success: work in coordination with international cooperation, the technical quality of the plans and the success achieved in combating drugs over the last few years.

He thanked the European Union for its pledges.

B. Andean regional experiences with regard to cultivation, production and alternative development

The Peruvian representative highlighted the considerable progress achieved in implementing the Government's strategy for combating drugs, specifically in the sphere of crop substitution which had made it possible to consolidate the abandonment of 80 000 hectares (66%) which were previously devoted to illegal cocoa-leaf production coca.

He also emphasised the improvements made to the economic (roads, bridges) and social (schools, medical units, drainage) infrastructure in the valleys where alternative development programmes were being implemented.

Finally, he drew attention to the problems involved in application of the alternative development programmes and in particular the difficulty of ensuring the access of products to end-markets in order to sustain an acceptable level of competitiveness with products from other regions and countries.

The Bolivian representative provided a historical account of the policies applied in his country in order to reduce illegal coca-leaf crops and laid particular stress on the role accorded to alternative development in the context of the Bolivian strategy for combating drugs trafficking for the period from 1998 to 2002.

He reported on the success achieved in implementing the "Dignidad" Plan, which was reflected in the 77% reduction since 1997 in the potential exportable supply of cocaine, and the final eradication in the very near future of illegal coca crops. He called upon the international community to provide economic backing in order to consolidate the latter.

The Colombian representative outlined the scope, objectives and results of Colombia's plan for alternative development and emphasised that this programme was an integral part of the peace strategy being promoted by the Colombian Government ("Colombia" Plan), as well as the requests for international cooperation in this field which would be submitted to the European Union and other contributing countries in the Consultative Group to be set up this year under the auspices of the IDB.

In response to concern on the part of the Austrian delegation regarding any difficulties in implementing alternative development programmes in conflict zones, the Colombian representative said she appreciated the positive effects of such programmes, which had brought tangible benefits to local communities there. As regards another point of concern to the Austrian delegation, concerning transfer of crops to new areas, the Colombian representative acknowledged this to be a problem, which was why alternative development programmes tried also to include communities that might be tempted to take up coca-growing. The European Commission's project for satellite monitoring of the extent of unlawful crops could provide valuable assistance here.

C. Presentation of current alternative development programmes in Bolivia, Colombia and Peru, funded by the European Commission

The European Commission representative pointed out that shared responsibility and promotion of positive, balanced action were the operative principles behind the funding provided by the European Union for alternative development programmes. The European Commission accordingly urged that any alternative development programme be soundly based and involve arrangements for dialogue and consultation between the community covered and the public authorities responsible for implementation. The European Commission added that it would be up to recipient Governments to monitor crop patterns.

Lastly, it gave a presentation of current projects in Bolivia (Chaparé region), Colombia (mapping and satellite monitoring) and Peru (Pozuzo and Palcazu).

1. Programme in Chaparé (Bolivia): EUR 30 million. The programme consisted of two parts:

Alternative development, including four types of action (improving basic infrastructure; access to credit for production purposes; formal establishment of farm ownership and legal safeguards (a land register); better management of natural resources).

Operations in surrounding areas to develop social (education, health and transport) and production facilities, with the aim of persuading local communities to remain in their home areas and thus cutting out migration to areas growing unlawful crops.

2. Programme to improve mapping of Colombia's territory: EUR 8 million. Using satellite photographs, the project would make available information for civilian purposes (the environment and map production) and anti-drugs purposes (alternative development); as well as a satellite station, the European Commission would provide technical assistance and training.

3. Alternative development project in the Pozuzo and Palcazu areas (Peru): EUR 28 million.

The programme would provide funding for roads, electric power lines and other social infrastructure. It would develop production schemes (livestock and arable farming and native products).

Under Europe's generalised preference system, as applicable to Andean exports (zero customs duty on nearly 80% of exports), products resulting from such schemes would have access to the European market, thereby ensuring that the European Commission's projects followed a logically consistent overall cycle.

III. Judicial and police cooperation

A. Exchange of information

The Peruvian and Ecuadorian representatives reported on the Andean anti-drugs intelligence school: the background to its establishment, its aims (a multinational specialist centre for exchange of information and training of anti-drugs officers), its potential benefits for participating countries, bearing in mind its regional nature, and its budgetary requirements, to be met with the help of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) and the participating countries themselves.

They sought assistance from the European Union and Europol on this last point.

The Europol representative was willing to use his good offices to pass on the representatives' request, while the CICAD representative announced the latest contributions received in order to reach the figure offered by CICAD to fund the school's operating expenditure.

B. Bogotá meeting of drugs liaison officers

The Spanish representative presented the main findings of the meeting held in Bogotá in November 1999, attended by liaison officers from the Andean countries and the European Union:

- recognition of the importance of liaison officers as a means of quickly passing on relevant anti-drugs intelligence;

- identification of the need to establish joint offices for Member States' liaison officers posted to Latin America. A positive view was taken of the trial formation of liaison officer groups by officers posted to Venezuela, Peru and Colombia;
- highlighting of Europol's role in coordinating, exchanging and assessing information from liaison officers posted to Latin America.

C. Establishment of a sub-regional network of liaison officers

The Colombian representative described the Andean liaison officers network as an effective, ongoing response by countries to the need for a coordinated effort to combat drug trafficking. He pointed to the establishment of groups of police attachés, liaison officers with the purpose of facilitating the exchange of information and swift passing on of intelligence.

D. Europol: arrangements for cooperation between Europol and non-member countries

The Europol representative explained the present situation, reporting the levels of coordination which Europol had made possible between European Union countries. He expressed Europol's interest in extending present levels of coordination with the Andean countries, although this would have to come in response to priorities to be set by the European Union, with precedence currently being taken by links with countries in other regions.

E. Summary of present legislation in the Andean countries on controlled deliveries and undercover agents

Speaking on behalf of the Andean Community, the Peruvian representative reported on current legislation regarding procedures for controlled deliveries and undercover agents.

He supplied comparative information on those countries' laws governing such procedures (chiefly for Bolivia and Peru), pointing out the requirements, purpose, desirability of use, competent authorities, responsibilities and duration.

He highlighted the supporting role played by the 1988 Vienna Convention in applying such procedures.

F. Presentation of the conclusions of the seminar on undercover agents (Madrid, 25 to 29 October 1999)

The Spanish representative reported on the seminar, designed to further develop this technique.

She pointed to the following main findings of the seminar:

- the need to strive for international legal harmonisation;
- agreement that this constituted an exceptional procedure to combat organised crime;
- the need for the agent's safety to come before any other consideration;
- an undercover agent's duty to act in accordance with the law of the host country;
- the advisability of drawing up a guide to ensure that undercover agents complied with a code of ethics.

G. Europol: framework of the European Union Manual on controlled deliveries

The Europol representative outlined the background to Europol as a European Union body aimed at supporting the application of national anti-drugs policies, which had subsequently had the range of criminal offences in which it provided assistance extended.

Europol's responsibilities included updating the Manual on controlled deliveries, which provided an important tool for standardising the criteria and rules relating to that delicate procedure.

The Manual contained the following information:

- basic information, giving a general summary of the practice of controlled deliveries in European Union countries;
- a synoptic table of European Union countries, incorporating a number of variables regarding procedures governing controlled deliveries;
- a detailed summary, by country, of the use of controlled deliveries.

Lastly, the Europol representative explained the principles, requirements, difficulties and technical aspects involved in the procedure and gave the number of operations carried out in 1999 (121 controlled deliveries, not confined to drugs, but also including illegal immigration and other offences).

In addition, as promised, Europol supplied participants with a soft-copy abridged version of the Manual.

IV. Money laundering

A. Strategy for enlargement of the FATF

The head of the Financial Action Task Force on money laundering reported on its role in establishing international standards to combat money laundering and in framing financial regulation policies.

On this point he explained that the FATF had produced 40 recommendations, used as indicators to measure participating States' level of action against money laundering. It was for countries themselves to undergo a mutual evaluation process by completing questionnaires.

He also mentioned that the FATF had its sights set on establishing a worldwide anti-money-laundering network. One of the strategies in order to achieve this was to improve the effectiveness of regional FATF-type agencies or, where there were none, promote their setting up. Expansion of the FATF through the promotion of regional bodies facilitated mutual evaluation and the necessary flexibility in tackling the specifics of local problems.

B. Andean proposal for using confiscated assets of traffickers for anti-drugs purposes

The Colombian representative filled in the background to the relevant Colombian legislation, pointing to the operational nature of the provisions, which facilitated transfer of ownership of movable or immovable property to be used for anti-drugs purposes.

V. **Demand reduction**

A. Venezuelan monitoring centre project between the European Commission and the Venezuelan Government

The European Commission representative explained the monitoring centre's role in providing timely, reliable information on drugs, as was essential in order for those responsible to devise policies and strategies and measure the results of applying them. Besides establishing the monitoring centre, the project would develop prevention schemes for drug addicts.

The Venezuelan representative outlined the technical and operational work carried out so far to prepare for the start-up of the national drugs monitoring centre.

B. European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA): presentation of activities

The EMCDDA's representative explained that it was one of the European Union's 11 independent agencies, having been set up in 1995 with the aim of providing an overview of the drugs situation in the European Union and its Member States in order to assist in decision-making and policy formulation.

He pointed out that, as a result of the EMCDDA, the European Union now had clear, reliable and comparable information. The fragmentation produced by compiling information at a purely national level was being overcome.

The present process of harmonising indicators and other instruments would facilitate the devising and assessment of coordinated, harmonised strategies.

The EMCDDA's information would be especially useful in measuring the results of implementing the European Union plan to combat drugs.

C. Regional demand reduction experience

The Peruvian representative reported on Andean demand reduction experience. He made the point that all national programmes in the region included prevention and rehabilitation as one of their main themes.

After explaining the main aims of prevention and rehabilitation programmes in a context marked by increasing use of illicit drugs, he stressed the need for greater cooperation on such programmes.

The Andean Community was endeavouring to involve Governments and civil society in tackling the growing problem of drug use in the region.

A point was made of the important role of NGOs in reducing demand and the desirability of fostering direct links between NGOs in the Andean region and in European Union Member States.

VI. Follow-up to the Panama agreement: EU-Andean Group drugs cooperation and technical assistance programme

A. Harmonisation of legislation, precursors and money laundering

The European Commission representative reported on the follow-up to the agreement between the European Commission and the Andean countries on technical assistance in combating drugs (Panama, February 1998).

The agreement covered other European Community anti-drugs action as well as demand reduction and alternative development activities, based on the principle of shared responsibility.

Under the agreement, consideration would be given to three particular aspects of anti-drugs action, culminating in a conference to outline future multiannual action plans on each aspect concerned.

The programme had a total budget of EUR 900 000, with a contribution of EUR 650 000 from the European Commission.

The above three aspects of cooperation were as follows:

1. Harmonisation of legislation, the aims being threefold: to provide information on each Andean country's anti-drugs laws; to study similarities and discrepancies between them; to propose possible ways of harmonising basic legal provisions on combating drugs.

The study had been carried out by the *Fundación de Ayuda contra la Drogadicción* (FAD) [a foundation for assistance in tackling drug addiction], which was in constant contact with a representative of each Government. The Andean Governments would receive an official invitation to the conference to consider a possible multiannual programme of legislative harmonisation work on the basis of the FAD study.

2. Money laundering: this aspect was being dealt with by the Italian-Latin America Institute (ILAI), which had already carried out a preliminary study making a comparative analysis of Andean money laundering legislation and practices. On the basis of the FATF's 40 recommendations, the ILAI proposed outlines for harmonisation and improvement of Andean practices, in order to comply with those 40 recommendations. This aspect would culminate in a conference to be held in Latin America.
3. Precursors: the aim here was to encourage application of the precursors agreements signed between the European Commission and the Andean countries. By means of technical assistance supplied by Eurocustoms, the European Commission would provide training for Andean officers in basic administrative and technical requirements for efficient control of precursors. Three kinds of work would accordingly be carried out: assessment of legal needs as regards domestic demand for precursors in each Andean country; training of Andean instructors in preventing improper use of precursors; appraisal of Andean countries' telecommunications requirements for exchanging information on diversion of precursors. At the third meeting on precursors, the European Commission handed each Andean delegation a questionnaire designed to ascertain its needs more clearly. Once Andean delegations' replies were received, a start could be made on this aspect.

The Bolivian representative explained the substance of the policy pursued in the legal field to prevent, detect and punish the offence of money laundering, reporting the establishment of a financial investigation unit as recommended by the FATF and CICAD.

VII. Report on the CICAD multilateral evaluation mechanism

The Peruvian representative described the negotiations leading up to the establishment of the multilateral evaluation mechanism, from its original conception in November 1997 at CICAD's 22nd session to its approval at CICAD's 26th session (Montevideo, October 1999).

The mechanism drew on and was based upon the anti-drugs strategy for the hemisphere and constituted a single, governmental process designed to measure not just results but also efforts made in combating drugs.

Its aim was to encourage cooperation between participating countries, based on difficulties identified in national reports.

The mechanism comprised 81 indicators, covering the various facets of anti-drugs action, 61 of which had been used as a basis for evaluation work to be carried out in 2000.

VIII. Information on the second meeting of the European Union-Latin America/Caribbean drugs cooperation and coordination mechanism

The Portuguese representative announced that the meeting would be held in Lisbon on 22 and 23 May 2000 and circulated a provisional agenda for it.

A. Other business

The Ecuadorian and Venezuelan representatives pointed to the need to assist Andean region countries which, having similar crop-growing, climatic and cultural conditions, might be affected by the problem of unlawful crops to obtain access to international cooperation resources with the aim of preventing the problem within their territory.

They also sought European Union financial support in carrying out alternative programmes to improve the standard of living of their population as a way of preventing drug trafficking.

The Peruvian representative requested that consideration be given to implementing the European Commission's training programmes for combating diversion of precursors, under the training of instructors, for the Andean Community, via the Andean regional anti-drugs intelligence school, based in Lima (Peru). The European Commission representative offered to pass on the request to the appropriate authorities at the Commission.

- B. The meeting took note of a statement by the Belgian delegation on a recent 12,5 ton Potassium permanganate controlled delivery executed under the supervision of Spanish/Belgian/Colombian authorities. The controlled delivery was a part of Operation Purple. All sides involved recognised that the present meetings were excellent fora to draw lessons from experiences including misunderstandings and that they could remedy the weaknesses in cooperation to be analysed and addressed in full respect of Community legislation.

IX. Conclusions

It was concluded that the meeting had been characterised by a constructive exchange of experiences and views. The quality of especially visual presentations by Andean partners was outstanding. The input of representatives of Europol, EMCDDA, Andean Community and CICAD had been very positive. The meeting welcomed the fact that cooperation in specific fields was on the right track.

A. As regards

- Alternative development, consensus can be noted on the current approach.
- Police cooperation, interesting meetings in Bogota of drug liaison officers and a promising effort to establish a subregional network of Andean liaison officers can be highlighted and progress in work on important instruments such as recourse to undercover agents and controlled deliveries are positive developments. Europol is about to establish contacts with Andean countries.
- Demand reduction, experience of EMCDDA can be of great help for Andean countries.

B. For the next meeting, there could be a specific focus on judicial cooperation and ways to improve cooperation

C. All participants thanked their Peruvian hosts for the quality of organisation of the meeting.

Draft agenda of the 4th high-level meeting on drugs
between the European Union and the Andean Community
29/30 March 2000 in Lima (Peru)

Venue : Secretaria General Andina
Paseo de la República 3895, esq. Arámburu
San Isidro

Co-chair: Peru (Presidency of Andean Community) and Portugal (Presidency of Council of European Union)

- Accreditation: 9h30

Draft agenda of the meeting

29 March 2000 (10h00)

- 1) Opening address by co-chairs
- 2) Adoption of the agenda

In view of developing the cooperation:

- 3) Alternative development (Andean countries)
 - Reporting points made at or expected at donors conference (Peru)
 - Presentation of Andean regional experiences in cultivation/production/alternative development) (Peru)
 - Presentation of current alternative development programs in Peru, Bolivia, Colombia (Commission)
- 4) Police and judicial co-operation
 - Exchange of information
 - Bogota Meeting on drug liaison officers (2-5/11/99) (report from Spain)
 - Establishment of a sub-regional network of Andean liaison officers (Colombia)
 - Summary of present legislation in the Andean countries on controlled deliveries and undercover agents (Peru)
 - Presentation of conclusions of seminar on undercover agents, 25/29 October 1999 in Madrid (Spain)
 - Framework of European Union Manual on controlled deliveries (Europol)

- 5) Control of precursors
Report on meeting of 28 March 1999 (Commission)
 - Major issues
- 6) Money laundering
 - Porto meeting (September 1999): brief for the Andean countries (Brazil, Argentina, Mexico as observers at this meeting) (Portugal)
 - Strategy of the enlargement of FATF (Portugal)
 - Andean proposal of using the confiscated assets of traffickers for antidrug purposes (Colombia)
- 7) Demand reduction
 - Venezuelan observatory project (European Commission)
 - European Monitoring Centre on Drugs and Drug Addiction: Presentation of activities (EMCDDA)
 - Experiences of Andean countries (Peru)

The following points will be examined on 30 March 2000

- 8) Follow-up to the Panama Convention: "Programa de cooperación y asistencia técnica EU-Grupo Andino en materia de drogas"
Approximation of legislation/precursors/money laundering (report of the Commission)
- 9) Report on the CICAD Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (Peru)
- 10) Information on the second high-level meeting of the cooperation/coordination mechanism EU / Latin America / Caribbean on drugs on 22/23 May 2000 in Lisbon (Portugal)
- 11) Any other business
- 12) Conclusions

**IV REUNIÓN DE ALTOS RESPONSABLES TÉCNICOS EN MATERIA DE DROGAS
DE LA COMUNIDAD ANDINA Y LA UNIÓN EUROPEA
LIMA, PERÚ, 29 Y 30 DE MARZO DEL 2000**

Alemania

Hubert Hofmann
Oficial de enlace de la embajada alemana

Austria

Donat Wolfgang
Embajador de Austria en el Perú

Marianne da Costa de Moraes
Embajadora de Austria en Colombia

Christian Fellner
Oficina de drogas y crimen del Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores

Bolivia

Lic. Waldo Telleria Polo
Viceministro de desarrollo alternativo
Ministerio de agricultura ganaderia y desarrollo rural

Teniente coronel Sócrates Philco
Director del grupo de inteligencia de sustancias químicas controladas (GISUQ)

Lic. Dorian Saucedo
Jefe de la unidad de control y registro de la dirección general de sustancias químicas controladas

Lic. Rafael Pabón
Asesor jurídico de la unidad de investigación financiera

Consejera Maria Luisa Aliaga Ayala
Embajada de Bolivia en el Perú

Segundo secretario Walter Rico-Frontaura
Encargado del escritorio CAN-UE

Cnl. Dem Gelafio Santistevan Hurtado
Agregado militar en la embajada de Bolivia

CICAD

Sonia de Meza-Cuadra
Representante de CICAD en el Perú

Colombia

María Cristina Zuleta de Patiño
Embajadora de Colombia en el Perú

Javier Henry Arcos
Ministro consejero de la embajada de Colombia en el Perú

Esteban Piñeros Londoño
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Johannes Vos
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Jean Michel Perille
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John Pulford
Jefe de la unidad modernizacion de aduanas y control

Linda Ward
Unidad de modernizacion de aduanas y control

Juan Denis
Experto de la Dirección general de Justicia e Interior de la unidad de coordinación sobre drogas

Stephane Muller
Asesor de la Comisión Europea

Muriel Mouret
Dirección general de Relaciones Exteriores
Carpeta drogas y pacto andino

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Ministro Carlos Abad
Embajada de Ecuador en Lima

Dra. María del Cisne Riofrío
Directora del consejo nacional de control sustancias estupefacientes y sicotrópicas

Coronel José Antonio Vinueza
Agregado de policía

España

José Luis Valle
Jefe de la unidad de precursores de aduanas

María de la O Álvarez
Jefe del servicio de relaciones internacionales del plan nacional sobre drogas

José Ramón Murillo
Agregado del Ministerio del Interior

Europol

José Fernández Duarte
Jefe de la Delegación española ante Europol

Finlandia

Jouko Lempiainen
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Francia

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Antony Serge
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Secretario ejecutivo de contradrogas

Emb. Sergio Kostritsky
Jefe de cooperación internacional de contradrogas

Efraín Saavedra Barrera
Director de asuntos especiales de la subsecretaría de asuntos multilaterales y especiales

Gonzalo Zapater Vargas-Quintanilla
Jefe del departamento de asuntos especiales

Carlos Ortega García
Departamento de asuntos especiales

Dr. Víctor Prado Saldarriaga
Vocal superior titular de la primera sala penal de la corte superior de justicia de Lima

Dra. Ana María Calderón Boy
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Gustavo Ascacibar Noblecilla
Jefe de prevención y rehabilitación de contradrogas

Alfredo Mendivil Buraschi
Jefe unidad de desarrollo alternativo de contradrogas

Dra. Rosa María del Castillo Rosas
Directora de insumos químicos y productos fiscalizados-mitinci

CrI. Pnp Manuel Núñez Arenas
Jefe de Estado mayor de la Dinandro

CrI. Pnp Julio Bueno Tirado
Jefe de asesoría jurídica de la dirección antidrogas

CrI. Pnp Adolfo Mattos Vines
Director de investigación de tráfico ilícito de drogas-esintid

CrI. Pnp Elby Cuadros Manrique
Director de insumos químicos

Señor Armengol Rodríguez
Inspector de la Dinandro

CrI. Fap Ricardo Carrillo Bustamante
Jefe del departamento de operaciones conjuntas y combinadas del comando de operaciones de la FAP

Fortunato Guillén Álvarez
Oficial de aduanas ncp-rilo

Dra. Natalia Delgado de Palomino
Directora de drogas-digemid

Portugal

Elza Pais
Coordinadora nacional drogas del proyecto vida

Gil Galvao
Presidente de GAFI

Fernando Mendes
Adjunto proyecto vida

Antonio Tiago Valente Ricardo
Asesor en dgaiec

Elsa Maia
Colaboradora proyecto vida

Ana Sofia Santos
Area internacional del proyecto vida

Suecia

Mikael Dahl
Embajador de Suecia

Lennart Karlson
Consejero de la embajada de Suecia

Annika n. Anchorena
Funcionaria de la embajada de Suecia en el Perú

Venezuela

Mildred Camero
Presidenta de la comisión nacional contra el uso de drogas

Boanerges Salazar Muñoz
Jefe de la unidad antidrogas del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de Venezuela

Lic. Pedrina Fuentes
Directora de sustancias químicas

Lic. Marielena Otamendi
Directora de prevención integral

Velia Mercedes Villegas Bartolozzi
Ministro consejero de la embajada de Venezuela

IV REUNION DE ALTO NIVEL EN MATERIA DE DROGAS ENTRE
LA UNION EUROPEA Y LA COMUNIDAD ANDINA DE NACIONES

**DISCURSO DEL GENERAL PNP. IBSEN DEL CASTILLO VILLACREZ,
SECRETARIO EJECUTIVO DE CONTRADROGAS, EN REPRESENTACION
DEL MINISTRO DE SALUD Y PRESIDENTE DE CONTRADROGAS,
DR. ALEJANDRO AGUINAGA RECUENCO.**

(Miércoles, 29 de marzo del 2000)

Señor Presidente de la Delegación de la Unión Europea

Señores Presidentes de las Delegaciones de los Países de la Comunidad Andina

Sr. Secretario General de la Comunidad Andina

Señoras y Señores

A nombre del Gobierno del Perú, me es sumamente honroso, darles la más cordial bienvenida a esta reunión que nos congrega en el común empeño de la lucha contra el flagelo mundial de las drogas.

La complejidad del problema que plantea la producción, el tráfico ilícito y el consumo de estupefacientes y sustancias sicotrópicas, ha llevado, a nuestras regiones, en años recientes a revisar los esquemas de cooperación entre los Estados.

Al respecto, podemos afirmar que hoy la responsabilidad compartida es el principio que orienta la forma cómo los países se vinculan en torno a la lucha contra las drogas.

Bajo este principio, se entiende que las drogas constituyen un problema y una amenaza compartida por todos los países. En este escenario, la cooperación cobra especial relevancia como la herramienta para configurar una acción eficiente y sostenida que abarque todos los frentes de la comunidad internacional en esta lucha.

En efecto, las descomunales dimensiones de la amenaza de las drogas, que movilizan intentos recursos que representan un alto porcentaje del PBI mundial, dejan en evidencia que las respuestas aisladas y unilaterales son poco viables. Es necesario, por ello, sumar y compartir nuestros esfuerzos y recursos para incrementar la efectividad de las respectivas políticas nacionales.

Tengo el convencimiento que ambas regiones hemos sabido interpretar esta realidad. La creciente presencia de la cooperación europea en proyectos de desarrollo alternativo, prevención y otros, constituyen la mejor muestra de esta afirmación.

En este orden de ideas, cada vez somos más conscientes que el problema de las drogas debe ser enfrentado en todas sus manifestaciones, es decir, con la aplicación de políticas integrales, que aborden en amplia perspectiva tanto la oferta como la demanda. La agenda de trabajo de esta reunión es la mejor evidencia de este avance.

Permítanme citar la experiencia del Perú en el contexto de la Comunidad Andina.

El Gobierno del Perú aplica una estrategia integral frente al problema de las drogas, basada en tres ejes de acción simultánea, es decir, la interdicción al tráfico ilícito, el desarrollo alternativo a la producción de cultivos que sirven de insumos para la fabricación de drogas ilícitas y la prevención y rehabilitación del consumo de drogas entre la población.

Como sabemos, uno de los mayores logros del Perú en este esfuerzo es el reflejado en la drástica reducción de la superficie, ocupada con cultivos de coca del orden del 66 % entre 1995 y 1999.

A dicho período corresponde la creación de la Comisión de Lucha contra el Consumo de Drogas (CONTRADROGAS), en condición de ente rector de naturaleza interministerial, encargado de coordinar, unificar, dirigir y evaluar el diseño de una estrategia integral para la promoción de la sustitución de los cultivos de coca, así como la prevención y rehabilitación del consumo de drogas a nivel nacional.

Dada la alta prioridad política otorgada a la tarea de la lucha contra las drogas en el Perú, es que se convocó el Grupo Consultivo de Bruselas y la reunión de Seguimiento en París, que comprometieron nuevos aportes de la comunidad internacional.

La gestión conjunta con la cooperación internacional, el respaldo técnico y alto nivel de especialización que sustenta el diseño de los proyectos y los notables logros de la estrategia integral de lucha contra las drogas son los tres pilares en que sustentamos los éxitos alcanzados hasta la fecha.

Son estos motivos por los que el Perú se complace en ser la sede de tan importante reunión de intercambio de información y de mutua cooperación entre nuestros países. Eventos como éste nos permiten concretar soluciones compartidas que hagan nuestras políticas de desarrollo compatibles con una satisfacción mutua de nuestras necesidades, y que respondan a los grandes cambios y desafíos del nuevo milenio.

Muchas gracias.

Palabras de apertura de la co-presidencia Portuguesa : Sra. País

Es un honor para mí, en mi función de Presidencia del Consejo de la Unión Europea, co-presidir la presente cuarta reunión de alto nivel sobre drogas entre la Unión Europea y la Comunidad Andina.

La lucha contra las drogas es cada vez más una prioridad entre las actividades de la Unión Europea. En diciembre de 1999 se adoptó en el Helsinki por el Consejo Europeo una estrategia integral y global para la Unión Europea que debe cubrir el período que va del 2000 al 2004.

La característica principal de la estrategia consiste en conseguir un enfoque más equilibrado, con más énfasis en la evaluación y la prevención.

La cooperación con América Latina adquirió una nueva dimensión con la adopción en la cumbre de Rio de 1999 del Plan de acción global sobre drogas para la Unión europea / América Latina / Caribe.

Poner en marcha medidas para la Estrategia de la UE así como para el Plan de acción global está definiéndose en la actualidad bajo la Presidencia portuguesa.

La Segunda Reunión a Alto Nivel sobre Drogas el 22/23 de mayo en Lisboa marcará un nuevo hito en la cooperación con América Latina / y los socios caribeños.

Quiero rendir tributo a los representantes de la Comunidad andino por la contribución de alta calidad que han realizado para la elaboración del Plan.

Nuestra reunión de hoy tiene que ser vista en el contexto de este Plan.

Son importantes los esfuerzos realizados por los países andinos para luchar contra las drogas.

Se han alcanzado resultados notables.

En este respeto yo quiero mencionar especialmente a Perú, nuestro anfitrión y co-presidente.

Se pueden sacar lecciones importantes de su éxito conseguido en la disminución de la producción de drogas a través de la erradicación de cultivos que nos conciernen a todos.

Esta reunión de hoy y mañana es la cuarta de una serie que se impulsó en septiembre de 1995 bajo la Presidencia española.

Con el paso de los años este diálogo tiene más contenido debido a desarrollos positivos en ambos lados.

La Unión europea ha incrementado sus esfuerzos, hay más fondos disponibles, la Europol ha empezado sus actividades y el Observatorio Europeo sobre drogas y toxicomanías juega un papel central en el estudio del fenómeno de las drogas.

El éxito de la reunión de noviembre de 1998 en Cartagena ha mostrado la ventaja de celebrar la reunión en la región andina. El dialogo fue muy enriquecedor y se cubrieron una amplia variedad de problemas.

Es un gran placer para mi como co-presidente de esta reunión dar la bienvenida a mi predecesor, la señora Embajadora de Costa de Moraes. Su contribución al dialogo y al plan de acción ha sido extraordinaria.

La creciente importancia de esta reunión se evidencia en la presencia redoblada de expertos de las capitales europeas. La reunión presente cumple una amplia variedad de temas. Como co-presidente querría insistir en la necesidad de concentrar nuestro trabajo de manera que ayude a avanzar en nuestra cooperación.

Antes de terminar mi intervención yo quiero agradecer a las autoridades peruanas aquí en Lima y también a la embajada peruana en Bruselas por la bienvenida que nos dispensaron y con la preparación de esta reunión. En especial la recepción de ayer noche ha sido muy apreciada por los delegados europeos.

Quiero agregar que Portugal tiene en desarrollo un proyecto de ayuda a los niños de la calle que ayer hemos visitado aquí en el Perú. Estoy segura que este tipo de intercambio, que se establece entre los países de la Unión Europea y los países de la comunidad andina es un paso adelante reconocido por ambas partes en la lucha contra los fenómenos globales que son la droga y la toxicomanía.

Pues a pesar de tratarse de un fenómeno global no deja de ser también un fenómeno local, y por eso mismo tenemos que actuar a nivel local para repercutir en el fenómeno global.

La intervención se tiene que dar a dos niveles : a nivel de la demanda y simultáneamente a nivel de la oferta.

Estoy segura que ese es el camino de la lucha contra las drogas y la toxicomanía.

Este es el camino que se esta siguiendo y en el que debemos continuar.

A todos muchas gracias.
