



17th St. & Constitution Avenue N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
United States of America

INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE
CONTROL COMMISSION

CICAD

Organization of American States

P. 202.458.3000
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Secretariat for Multidimensional Security

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**FINAL REPORT
GROUP OF EXPERTS ON CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES**



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Secretariat for Multidimensional Security

**GROUP OF EXPERTS ON
CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES
August 10-12, 2009
Lima, Peru**

**OEA/Ser.L/XIV.4
CICAD/doc.3/09
August 17, 2009
Original: English**

FINAL REPORT

Executive Summary

During its forty-fourth regular session (November 19-21, 2008) in Santiago, Chile, the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) directed the Group of Experts on Chemical Substances to meet in 2009. The Commission approved the plan of action presented and directed the Group execute this plan and report back during its forty-sixth regular session.

The Group of Experts met in the Asociacion Mutualista de Oficiales de la Policia Nacionl (AMOF) building in Lima, Peru from August 10 to 12, 2009. Mr. Jorge Valencia Jauegui, Director of the Supply Control Section of DEVIDA chaired this meeting, which included approximately 50 participants from 17 member states (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Dominican Republic, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, United States and Uruguay).

Following the attached schedule of activities the Group worked on the tasks assigned in the plan of action approved by the Commission during its forty-fourth regular session

The Group of Experts offers the following priority recommendations for the Commission's consideration:

1. That the Commission:

- **accept** the information sheets concerning scopolamine and "Spice" and direct the Executive Secretariat to post them to the CICAD web page and distribute them to all CICAD Commissioners for further dissemination in their respective country
- **direct** the Group of Experts to continue its work on the issues initiated for consideration and finalizing at the next meeting
- **direct** the Group of Experts to review and update the CICAD model regulations on chemical substances, using electronic means to exchange and gather information and, if required, meet on this specific issue prior to the Group's next general meeting
- **direct** the Executive Secretariat to expand its training activities related to synthetic drug production and trafficking to include specific activities for prosecutors and judges
- **accept** the proposed plan of action for the Group of Experts
- **direct** the Group of Experts to meet during 2010 and implement the plan as proposed, allowing for the consideration of new or emerging issues

I. BACKGROUND

The forty-fourth regular session of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) took place in Santiago, Chile from November 19 to 21, 2008. During that meeting, the Commission received the report of the Group of Experts on Chemical Substances further to their meeting in Lima, Peru (August 4-5, 2008).

The Commission received the report and approved the Group's proposed plan of action and directed that the Group meet in 2009 to execute this plan. The Government of Peru was then elected chair this meeting.

The meeting, Mr. Jorge Valencia Jauegui, Director of the Supply Control Section of DEVIDA, took place in Lima, Peru from August 10 to 12, 2009 to execute the tasks defined by the approved plan of action.

II. PROCEEDINGS

A. PARTICIPANTS

MEMBER STATES OF CICAD

Participants to the meeting included approximately 50 experts representing 17 member states (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Dominican Republic, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, United States and Uruguay).

B. SESSIONS AND ORGANIZATION OF THE MEETING

1. OPENING SESSION

The opening session for the meeting of this Group of Experts took place at 9:00 on August 10 in Lima. This was a joint opening session for this meeting and the meeting of the Group of Experts on Pharmaceutical Products, Mr. Romulo Pizarro, Presidente Ejecutivo de Consejo Directivo of DEVIDA offered welcoming remarks to the Group.

2. WORKING SESSIONS

A. Presentations

The Group of Experts on Chemical Substances met in four working sessions during which the following presentations were delivered:

- Presentation by the delegation of the United States on the Drug Information Program (CDI)

Mrs. Vilma Bonilla-Foote of the delegation of the United States delivered a presentation on the Drug Information Program (CDI). CDI is a computer and internet-based communications network that allows participants to share information and communicate with each other. The system is current in place in 57 countries around the world with over 300 participants.

Participants in CDI can share information concerning current cases and query other users and otherwise exchange operational and other information. Information reported or shared through CDI is copied to relational databases that allow participants to link data elements.

CDI includes a general user population as well as segregated areas for specific operational groups. For example the participants in Seis Fronteras have an area of CDI for their use.

The presentation generated a great deal of discussion and interest. The Group decided to direct the CDI issue to a working group to explore the possibility of using this system as a forum for the exchange of information among the participants in the Groups of Experts on Chemical Substances and Pharmaceutical Products. The working group would consider how this might be done, whether this should be a closed group and develop a plan of action to make it happen.

- Presentation by the delegation of Peru on the frequency and use of chemicals in the production of cocaine

Mr. Victor Hugo Tuesta Castro of Peruvian National Police provided an overview of cocaine production in Peru and the system that is in place to control chemicals that can be used to produce this and other illicit drugs. In his presentation he highlighted how the characteristics of cocaine production have changed. The process is well organized with each aspect fragmented or detached to minimize the effects of interdiction efforts.

The control system includes both administrative and penal aspects. The system provides for tracking the movement of chemicals as well as an inspection function. Narcotraffickers use various methods to divert chemicals and avoid controls in place. Use of trucks, small boats and mules to move chemicals make detection more difficult. The process used to produce cocaine has changed with the influx of criminal groups from other countries. This includes both a change in the process and substitution of chemicals for those under control. This has led to the introduction of a new law banning the use and sale of kerosene. Efforts are now underway to eliminate the domestic use of hydrochloric acid.

The presentation generated considerable discussion and many questions concerning the changes in process and chemical substitutions used to produce cocaine in Peru.

- Presentation by the delegation of Peru on the code of conduct for shared responsibility by the private sector regarding the control of chemicals and other controlled substances

The delegation of Peru provided an overview of an initiative they are pursuing to increase private sector involvement in the control of chemicals. This is based on the principle that there must be a social commitment between the private sector and society as a whole. There must be a value within the country to provide quality and useful products to their clients. Finally there is a commitment and strategic relationship between the chemical industry and the government where the two groups are allies.

Within this framework, Peru has been working to establish a code of conduct for the private sector (chemical industry). This comes from suggested provisions in the CICAD model regulations and was also promoted by the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB).

The code of conduct defines how companies should function to strengthen their control over the diversion of chemicals. It speaks to the need to increase awareness among staff, promote the exchange of information and other elements.

Companies implement the code on a voluntary basis, incorporating this as part of the basic culture of the company. An important element of the code of conduct requires companies to take note of suspicious transactions that when identified take certain specific steps or actions.

The presentation generated a great deal of discussion and an excellent exchange of experiences in this area. The Group recognized the link between this presentation and the draft document coordinated by the delegation of Venezuela on increasing private sector involvement in the control of chemical substances. At the same time the Group recognized that increasing private and

public sector cooperation and involvement in preventing diversion applies equally to the chemical substances and pharmaceutical products.

The Group proposed to establish a working group to look more deeply into this subject during the meeting of the Group of Experts on Pharmaceutical Products.. The working group was asked to use the draft coordinated by Venezuela as a base for further expansion of the subject, taking into consideration the presentation by Peru and the experiences of other delegations in this area. The proposed guide would serve as a reference document for countries interested in implementing this voluntary, cooperative arrangement between the public and private sector. The guide would provide an overview of the concept of increased private sector involvement in the control of chemical substances and pharmaceutical products. It would also include elements of the benefits for the private sector in participating in such a program as well as the factors that countries should consider in implementing such a program and the steps that should take in doing so. The working group will present a draft guide for the consideration of the Group of Experts at its next meeting.

B. Plenary Discussions:

The Group of Experts on Chemical Substances met in plenary session and in smaller working groups to complete the tasks defined by the Group's plan of action contained in the August 2008 report. The Schedule of Activities for the meeting is attached. The tasks addressed in plenary included the following:

Draft guide on the inspection and handling of chemical transshipments in port facilities (Bahamas)

This subject was discussed during the Group's last meeting and assigned to a working group for further elaboration. The delegation of Bahamas was not able attend the current meeting. As such, consideration and finalizing this document will be deferred to the Group's next meeting.

Guide for increased public-private sector coordination/cooperation to control chemicals (Venezuela)

The draft paper coordinated by the delegation of Venezuela focuses on increasing private sector involvement in the control of chemical substances. As noted above, this subject was assigned to a working group to expand, using this draft document as a point of departure to develop a more expanded guide that considers both the chemicals and pharmaceuticals and draws on the experiences of Peru, Costa Rica, Colombia and other countries in increasing private sector involvement in the control of these substances.

Field testing of suspected ephedrine and pseudoephedrine

During the roundtable discussion several delegations identified their need to have a quick, reliable and easy method that could be used in the field to test suspected samples of ephedrine or pseudoephedrine. At the same time, several delegations including those of Costa Rica and Paraguay report success in conducting such tests.

The Executive Secretariat proposed to consult with these two delegations and others to see what alternatives exist and communicate this information to the other delegations.

C. Working Groups

Working groups were established to further elaborate draft documents related to challenges and issues raised during the roundtable introduction of participants. . These issues served as the basis for discussions during this meeting or will be included in the plan of action for future proposed meetings. The working groups considered the following issues:

- Use of the Centers for Drug Information Program (CDI) communications network as a forum for exchange of information by the Groups of Experts on Chemical Substances and on Pharmaceutical Products (Peru)
- Development of Information Sheets on emerging problem drugs and substances (Argentina/Chile)
 - o Scopolamine
 - o "Spice" / JWH889 – cannabanol-type substance
- Draft guide for an administrative and criminal framework for the control of materials chemical substances (Chile)
- Best practices for the development of regulatory controls over of equipment used to produce synthetic drugs (Canada)

Use of the Centers for Drug Information Program (CDI) communications network as a forum for exchange of information by the Groups of Experts on Chemical Substances and on Pharmaceutical Products (Peru)

The working group on the use of the Centers for Drug Information Program (CDI) chaired by the delegations of the United States and Trinidad and Tobago completed its task and presented a proposal for the use of this network by participants to this Group of Experts and the one on Pharmaceutical Products. In the end, the system would allow the exchange of information on all aspects of counterdrug activities.

The proposal (copy attached) includes a plan of action for its implementation. It recognizes the importance of communication and exchange of information among agencies and officers concerned with the control of chemical substances and pharmaceutical products. The need for improved information exchange has been raised as an issue of concern every time this Group of Experts has met.

The Executive Secretariat will coordinate the implementation of the plan of action to establish this forum for information exchange and communication among interested delegations in these Groups of Experts

Best practices for an administrative and criminal framework for the control of materials chemical substances (Chile)

The working group dealing with the penal and administrative framework noted that the CICAD model regulations for the control of chemicals were drafted some number of years ago. With the evolution of illicit drugs production and new challenges countries are encountering in chemical control, the working group proposed that Commission task the Group of Experts with reviewing and updating the CICAD model regulations on chemical substances. In discussing this issue the Group of Experts recognized that it may be necessary to use electronic means to exchange and gather information and to meet at least once prior to the Group's next meeting to deal specifically with this review.

The working group also discussed the importance of ensuring that judges and prosecutors are well informed on of the problem of synthetic drugs production and trafficking. The working group proposed that the Executive Secretariat expand their training activities related to synthetic drugs to include initiatives specifically for judges and prosecutors.

Information Sheets on emerging problem drugs and substances including Scopolamine and "Spice" / JWH889, a cannabanol-type substance (Argentina and Chile)

The working group assigned this tasked researched the problems associated with these two substances and developed two information sheets. The delegation of Argentina presented the draft information sheets to the Group. Following some discussion, the information sheets were amended based on input from the participants. These finalized information sheets (copies attached) are submitted to the Commission for its consideration and approval. The Group also suggests that these information sheets should be posted to the CICAD web page and also distributed to all of CICAD's Commissioners for further dissemination in their respective country.

3. PLAN OF ACTION

Further to the discussions in plenary and in the working groups, the Group of Experts has prepared the following plan of action from which the assigned products will be presented when the Group next meets:

Preparation of guides, manuals or other papers associated with the following:

- **Draft guide on the inspection and handling of chemical transshipments in port facilities (Bahamas)**
- **Draft guide for an administrative and criminal framework for the control of materials chemical substances (Chile)**
- **Best practices for the development of regulatory controls over equipment used to produce synthetic drugs (Canada)**
- **Guide to increase private sector involvement in the control of chemical substances and pharmaceutical products (Peru)**

Review and update CICAD's model regulations for the control of chemical substances

Other issues for discussion at the next meeting:

In addition to the foregoing, the Group identified and discussed the following issues of concern related to the control of chemical substances:

- Guide for joint, interagency investigations
- Model training curriculum for law enforcement training regarding synthetic drugs including methamphetamine
- Field testing of suspected ephedrine and pseudoephedrine

4. CLOSING SESSION

The Group of Experts concluded its work at 13:00 on August 12. The Chair thanked the members of the Group for their participation and contribution and closed the meeting

III. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE GROUP OF EXPERTS

RECOMMENDATIONS TO CICAD IN ITS FORTY-SIXTH REGULAR SESSION:

The Group of Experts on Chemical Substances recommends that the Commission:

1. That the Commission:

- **accept** the information sheets concerning scopolamine and "Spice" and direct the Executive Secretariat to post them to the CICAD web page and distribute them to all CICAD Commissioners for further dissemination in their respective country
- **direct** the Group of Experts to continue its work on the issues initiated for consideration and finalizing at the next meeting
- **direct** the Group of Experts to review and update the CICAD model regulations on chemical substances, using electronic means to exchange and gather information and, if required, meet on this specific issue prior to the Group's next general meeting
- **direct** the Executive Secretariat to expand its training activities related to synthetic drug production and trafficking to include specific activities for prosecutors and judges
- **accept** the proposed plan of action for the Group of Experts
- **direct** the Group of Experts to meet during 2010 and implement the plan as proposed, allowing for the consideration of new or emerging issues



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**MEETING OF THE GROUP OF EXPERTS
CONCERNING CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES**

August 10-12, 2009

Lima, Peru

**SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES
(Draft)**

Monday, August 10

08h30 – 09h00	Registration
09h00 – 09h30	Opening Remarks
09h30 – 09h45	Introduction and Review <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Background• Objectives and CICAD Commission expectations• Schedule of work• Proposed work methodology• Status report on Recommendations• Other issues
09h45 – 10h15	Roundtable introductions and identification of issues of concern
10h15 – 10h30	Break
10h30 – 11h00	Draft guide on the inspection and handling of chemical transshipments in port facilities (Bahamas)
11h00 – 11h45	Increased public-private sector (chemical industry) coordination/cooperation (Venezuela)
11:45– 12:15	Presentation: DEA Presentation on communications systems related to the control of drugs, chemicals and related activities

12h30 – 14h00 Lunch

14h00 – 17h30 Working Groups

- Increased awareness regarding use of chemicals and precursors (especially Ephedrine and pseudo ephedrine) in the production of illicit drugs for:
 - Judges
 - Prosecutors
 - Administrative/regulatory officials
 - Law enforcement/customs
 - Industry
- pre-export notification
- risk management/targeting of chemical shipments
 - Parameters/criteria
- methods used to divert chemicals
 - concealment
 - labeling
 - falsification/altering documents
- diversion/illicit use diversion of ketamine
- to be determined based on “roundtable” discussion

Tuesday, August 11

09h00 – 9h30 Presentation by Peru: Frecuencia y uso de sustancias químicas controladas en la elaboración de base de cocaína (Dirección Antidrogas de la PNP)

9h30 – 12h30 Working groups (*cont.*)

12h30 – 14h00 Lunch

14h00 – 17h00 Working groups (*cont.*)

Wednesday, August 12

09h00 – 9h30 Presentation by Peru: Código de Conducta de Cumplimiento Responsable de Normas de Control de Insumos Químicos y

Productos Fiscalizados por el Sector Privado (Ministerio de la Producción)

9h30 – 11h00	Presentations by Working Groups
11h00 – 11h30	Conclusions, issues, commitments and recommendations for action by the Expert Group
11h30	Closing



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**Information Sheets on emerging problem drugs and substances
including Scopolamine and "Spice" / JWH889, a cannabin-type
substance**

The present information sheet was elaborated for the participating member states, as a mean for other countries to acknowledge substances, which are not under control, that are generating problems in different countries of the hemisphere and can facilitate the respective law enforcement authorities with their understanding.

ESCOPOLAMINAE (Hioscine) **Datasheet**

DESCRIPTION:

- It's a tropanic alkaloid find as a secondary metabolite of plants in the family of the solanaceous like the "beleño blanco" (*Hyoscyamus albus*). The "burladora" or "borrachero" (*Datura stramonium* and other especies), the mandrágora (*Mandragora autumnalis*), the escopolia (*Scopolia carniolica*), the brugmansia (*Brugmansia candida*) and other plants of the same gender.
- Also known as hioscine, that comes from the scientific name of the "hierba loca" (Crazy Herb), *Hyoscyamus niger*.
- It's a substance similar to the atropine also find on the belladonna (*Atropa belladona*).

BELLADONA



Common Names:

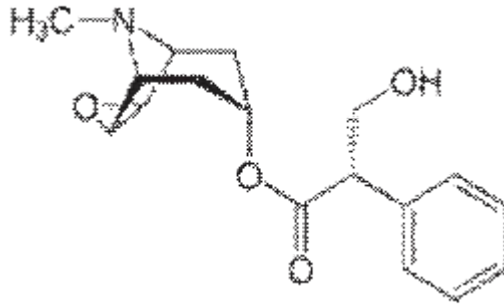
- Burundanga

- Borrachera

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Acid (-)-(S)-3-Hidroxi-2-fenil-propionic ester of (1R, 2R, 4S, 7S, 9S)-9-metil-3-oxa-9-aza-tricicle [3.3.1.02,4]non-7-il

ESTRUCTURE:



Nº CAS: 51-34-3

Code ATC: A04AD01

MOLECULAR WEIGHT:

- 303.353 g/mol

PRESENTATION OF THE PRODUCT:

- Comes in white powder or tablet form.

ILLEGAL USE:

- Added to candy, soda, liquor, perfume.
- It is given to victims who had previously consumed alcohol which makes it difficult to determine what or which substances are responsible for acute intoxication in which the patient reaches the emergency department.

CURRENT LEGAL SITUATION:

- It has been considered on the 52nd Meeting of the INCB Document E/CN.7/2009/L.14/REV.1 using pharmaceutical Technology to fight against the sexual assault facilitated by drugs. (being raped while going on a date) ”.

EFFECTS:

- The victim is in a state of passivity reaching unconsciousness. The offender takes advantage of this state to steal and do things that might hurt physically, morally or economically.
- Also causes temporary memory loss, drowsiness and can be associated with sleepwalking since the intoxicated person doesn't remember what he really did while drugged.

FORMS OF USE:

- It is feasible to inhale it through a cigarette.

WAYS OF ADMINISTRATION:

- Transdemic, ocular, oral, subcutaneous and intravenous.

RISKS OF USAGE:

- Researchers assure that this drug has been manipulated with other drugs to produce the automatism effect.

WARNINGS:

- In high doses cause convulsions, delirium, severe depression, psychosis, transient paralysis within the state of shock and even death.
- The drug is highly toxic even in small doses.

REFERENCES:

- José Murcia; Isabel Hoyos. «Beleño blanco (Hyoscyamus albus)» (in spanish). Características y aplicaciones de las plantas. Consultado el 22 de abril, 2008.
- «ESCOPOLAMINA. El Arma Secreta de Violadores y Asaltantes». La República (Uruguay) 9 (2876): 40.
- Hoax: Burundanga Business Card Drug Warning
- Urban legend: Burundanga Drug Warning

Manuel Uribe G., Claudia L. Moreno L, Adriana Zamora S., Pilar J. Acosta (2005) Perfil epidemiológico de la intoxicación con burundanga en la clínica Uribe Cualla S. A. de Bogotá, D. C. Acta Neurol Colomb, 21, 197-

SPICE

Information Sheet

Is a mixture of herbs that is commercialized as “aromatic herbs” as well as to smoke it. .

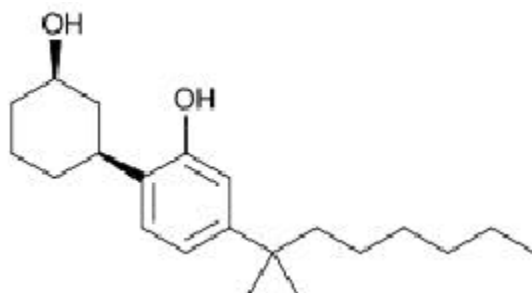


ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

- CP-47, 497;
- JWH-018;
- HU-210

ESTRUCTURE

- CP 47, 497

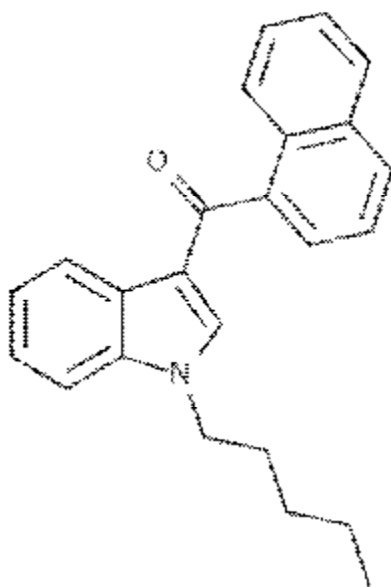


CP 47,497

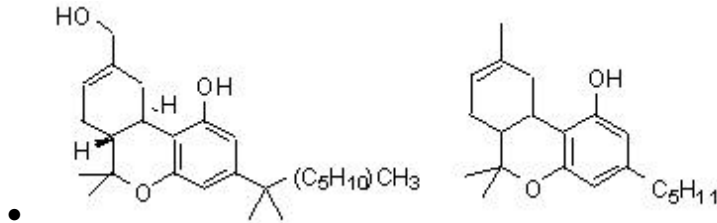
Systematic (IUPAC) name

2-[(1R,3S)-3-hydroxycyclohexyl]-5-(2-methyloctan-2-yl)phenol

- **JWH-018** Naphthalen-1-yl-(1-pentylindol-3-yl)methanone



HU- 210



N° CAS JWH-018: [209414-07-3](#)

MOLECULAR WEIGHT

- 341.45 g/mol

PRESENTATION OF THE PRODUCT

- The herbs mixture was commercialized as "aromatic herbs" and as smoking herbs as well.

CURRENT LEGAL SITUATION:

- **Canada:**

The Ministry of Health of Canada considers that JWH-018 is a synthetic drug of cannabis that appears in the second chart of the Drug and Substances Control Law.

- **Austria:**

The Austrian Ministry of Health announced on December 18, 2008 that Spice was going to be controlled under the paragraph 78 of their Drug Law since it contains an active substance that affects the body functions.

- **Germany:**

JWH-018 is illegal in Germany since January 22, 2009.

- **Lithuania:**

JWH-018 is illegal in Lithuania since May 27, 2009.

- **Sweden:**

JWH-018 is illegal in Sweden since July 30, 2009.

- **Chile:**

It has been added since April 23, 2009 to the 867 Decree of the Law 20,000 which regulates the circulation, selling and marketing of prohibited Substances.

OTHER COMPONENTS

The Herbs that the packages contain include: Maritime Canavalia (baybean), Nymphaea caerulea and Nymphaea Alba (blue loto), Scutellaria nana (enano scullcap), and Pedicularis densiflorious (India Guerrero), Leonotis leonurus (lion's tail), Zornia latifolia (maconha brava), Nelumbo nucifera (lotus rosado) y Leonorus sibiricus (Siberia motherwort).

EFFECTS

- Similar to Cannabis.

FORMS OF USAGE

- Smoked or Inhale

RISK OF USE

- In a first stage, the drug exaggeratedly disinhibits anyone who consumes it to later have the person in a state of profound fatigue.
- The German Federal Office of Criminal Investigations insists that an overdose can carry lethal consequences.
- The addictive potencial is greater that Cannabis and when burned the substance develops a toxic and cancerigenous smoke .
- Highly toxic and with a high addictive potencial. Inhalation of Spice can have extreme side effects such as fear, anxiety, nausea, mood swings and even loss of consciousness.

WARNINGS

- Highly toxic and/or lethal.

REFERENCES

- Aung, M. M.; *et al.* (2000). "Influence of the N-1 alkyl chain length of cannabimimetic indoles upon CB₁ and CB₂ receptor binding". *Drug and Alcohol Dependence* 60 (2): 133–140. [doi:10.1016/S0376-8716\(99\)00152-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0376-8716(99)00152-0).
- [US6,900,236 \(PDF version\) \(2005-05-31\)](#) Alexandros Makriyannis, Hongfeng Deng, *Cannabimimetic indole derivatives*.
- [US7,241,799 \(PDF version\) \(2007-07-10\)](#) Alexandros Makriyannis, Hongfeng Deng, *Cannabimimetic indole derivatives*.
- [Transdermal Delivery of Cannabinoids. WO/2007/001891](#)
- [Gefährlicher Kick mit Spice \(German\)](#)
- [Erstmals Bestandteile der Modedroge „Spice“ nachgewiesen \(German\)](#)
- [Spice enthält chemischen Wirkstoff \(German\)](#)
- [Correspondence from Health Canada](#)
- [BGBl I Nr. 3 vom 21.01.2009, 22. BtMÄndV vom 19. Januar 2009, S. 49–50. \[1\]\(Swedish\)](#)
- IEA - lasDrogas.info | <http://www.lasdrogas.info/> A Weissman, GM Milne and LS Melvin Cannabimimetic activity from CP-47,497, a derivative of 3-phenylcyclohexanol Volume 223, Issue 2, pp. 516 - 523, 11/01/1982 Copyright © 1982 by American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics
- www.interscience.wiley.com/journal/jms Copyright_c 2009 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. *J. Mass. Spectrom.* (2009)
- http://www.deadiversion.usdoj.gov/drugs_concern/spice/spice_hu210.htm



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**Using the Communications Network of the Drug Information Program (CDI)
as an information exchange system on the Experts Group on Chemical
Substances and Pharmaceutical Products.**

Drug Information Program

PARTICIPANT COUNTRIES

Argentina
Chile
United States
México
Paraguay
Perú
Trinidad and Tobago

OBJECTIVE

To be able to have an information network within CICAD that can allow its members to exchange information in a secure channel and in a real time.

BACKGROUND

The Centers for Drug Information Program (CDI) is a database located on the internet that is connected to a network. It offers to its various authorities in charge of the control and administration of drugs a secure mean to coordinate investigations related to narcotrafficking as well as to exchange information on cases linked to drug trafficking.

ANALYSIS

Currently, within CICAD the exchange of information between countries is scarce because the lack of an adequate system of communications that can allow the timely transference of information.

The CDI program is operating since June of 2003; currently it's composed by 57 countries mostly from the western hemisphere. These countries are distributed in four regions which at the same time depend on one of the seven Regional located in Bogotá, Colombia; Mexico City, Mexico; La Paz, Bolivia and Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic; Bangkok, Thailand; Kabul, Afghanistan; Accra, Ghana. Below you will find the the Regional Groups:

Bogota, Colombia	Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic	Buenos Aires, Argentina	*Bangkok, Thailand
Colombia Ecuador Perú	Anguilla Antigua and Barbuda Aruba Bahamas Barbados Bermuda Bonaire Cayman Islands Curacao Dominica Granada Guyana Haiti Jamaica	Martinique Montserrat Puerto Rico Dominican Republic Saint Martin St Croix St. Kitts and Nevis Santa Lucia St. Vincent and the Grenadines Suriname Trinidad and Tobago Turk and Caicos Virgin Islands - UK Virgin Islands - USA	Argentina Brazil Chile Paraguay Uruguay
Mexico City, Mexico		Kabul, Afghanistan	**Accra, Ghana
Belize Costa Rica El Salvador Guatemala Honduras México Nicaragua Panamá		Afghanistan	Botswana Burkina-Faso Cabo Verde Ghana Liberia Nigeria Togo South Africa

The efforts of the CDI program are concentrated on the exchange of information on an investigative and tactic level, and its purpose is to give direct technical support on counter narcotic operations.

- A. Enhances the multilateral and multinational coordination:
 - 1) Promotes the inter/intraregional improvement of the different agencies.
 - 2) Runs by existing capacities of agencies.
- B. Promotes a timely exchange and means of investigation material:
 - 1) Develops an inclusive information exchange process.
 - 2) Facilitates the security on the exchange of information process – facilitate a secure and appropriate information exchange and its investigative material.
 - 3) Provides inter/intra regional communication links.

The CDI offers: forms to standardize reports, storage of information in a central database with specialized search options, electronic email service and the capacity to give the users of this system real time instant messenger. As users begin to share sensitive information, the own CDI security elements start to work

offering the user the possibility of visualizing the consultations and visits made to the documents posted, as well as the distribution of this.

Additionally, the work done with specific countries has made possible to build a passport and fugitives database. On the operational field, the CDI system has demonstrated the importance that the exchange of information holds in relation to drug shipping's, seizures, money laundering, arms trafficking, clandestine drug labs, and some other operational issues.

Nevertheless, CICAD-OAS member states could use the CDI system in two ways: one for the own purpose that the system pursuits (alerts, notifications on the schedule of activities, project advances, archives of the tools generated on the CICAD meetings and the communications within its members); and the second one to access the global information of the CDI database system.

It is recommended that each country should access their CDI account once a week at least, provided that the country access the system on the first way described in the paragraph above. If the second way is used a daily activity report should be prepared.

Implementing this system won't generate any type of extra cost nor special equipment, just an adequate training.

PLAN OF ACTION

-CICAD will be the Point of Contact between the members and the system Administrator in order to integrate countries on the CDI system.

-CICAD will designate a coordinator for the CDI system.

- Each country will ask CICAD a number of user accounts for the CDI system.

- Each country will designate a point of contact that will be in charge of the system (preferably the National Drug Commissions)

-Each country will coordinate internally with the purpose that the majority of agencies that fight against drugs are users of the CDI system.

-The system administrator will give the respective accounts to each country along their username and password.

-Once this process is completed the information exchange between countries will be permanent.

- All countries will have the responsibility to train the users of this system adequately with the support of the Administrator.

- Each country according to their needs will request the necessary training to the Administrator. For this countries must need to meet the technical requirements requested by the administrator.

CONCLUSIONS

The CDI system is a tool that has demonstrated its importance on the operative field from his implementation. If approved, it will be very useful for CICAD members states because the implementation of this system will allow the exchange of information regarding chemical substances, pharmaceutical products and any other information related to the fight against drugs.

CICAD member states have investigative, tactical and statistical information that can be of great utility for the users of this system.

The implementation of the CDI system will remedy the need that to this date is a weakness to the efficient operation of CICAD.

RECOMENDATIONS

That the Commission approves the use of the CDI as a tool to exchange information between its members.

That the Commission approves the Plan of Action.