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WORKING DOCUMENT
OF THE DELEGATION OF MEXICO ON THE
ESTABLISHMENT OF A MULTILATERAL SYSTEM OF
COOPERATION, MONITORING, AND EVALUATION

Working Document of the Delegation of Mexico on the Establishment of a
Multilateral System of Cooperation, Monitoring, and Evaluation
(Washington, D.C., May 4 and 5, 1998)

1. **Background**

The Second Sununit of the Americas approved the establishment of a Multilateral System of Cooperation, Monitoring, and Evaluation for the anti-drug efforts of the countries in the following terms:

"Governments will:

Continue to develop their national and multilateral efforts in order to achieve full application of the Hemispheric Anti-Drug Strategy, and will strengthen this alliance based on the principles of respect for the sovereignty and territorial jurisdiction of the States, reciprocity, shared responsibility, and an integrated, balanced approach in conformity with their domestic laws.

With the intention of strengthening mutual confidence, dialogue, and hemispheric cooperation and on the basis of the aforementioned principles, develop, within the framework of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD-OAS), a singular and objective process of multilateral governmental evaluation in order to monitor the progress of their individual and collective efforts in the Hemisphere and of all the countries participating in the Sununit, in dealing with the diverse manifestations of the problem. "

2. **Objectives of the Working Group Established by CICAD on May 4:**

In conformity with the decisions adopted at the Second Summit of the Americas and in consultative meetings of CICAD, in the opinion of the Delegation of Mexico, the Working Group should focus, in its initial stage, on considering the following issues:

- a. **Principles** of the Multilateral System of Cooperation, Monitoring, and Evaluation
- b. **Objectives** of the Multilateral System of Cooperation, Monitoring, and Evaluation
- c. **Scope** of the Multilateral System of Cooperation, Monitoring, and Evaluation
- d. Definition of the **regulatory framework**
- e. A **modus operandi** for the consultative process

a. **Basic Principles for the Multilateral System of Cooperation, Monitoring, and Evaluation, within the framework of CICAD:**

In keeping with the mandate from the Second Summit of the Americas, the Delegation of Mexico proposes basing the Multilateral System of Cooperation, Monitoring, and Evaluation on the following principles:

- Respect for the national sovereignty and territorial jurisdiction of all the states.
- Respect for the legal system and laws of each country.
- Promoting cooperation, dialogue, and mutual confidence.
- Reciprocity and balance in the cooperation actions and programs.
- Comprehensive approach that considers all aspects of the problem.
- Elimination of unilateral evaluation processes and measures.
- Technical follow-up and evaluation by the governments.
- Shared responsibility - same attention to supply and demand reduction and uniformity in the definition of "related offenses."
- Inclusion of all the member countries of CICAD, avoiding selective and discriminatory approaches.
- Promoting the full implementation of the Anti-Drug Strategy in the Hemisphere.
- Rejecting individual or collective sanctions of any kind.

b. **Possible Objectives of the Multilateral System of Cooperation, Monitoring, and Evaluation**

Within a framework of comprehensiveness and shared responsibility, addressing the regional and global characteristics and dynamic of the phenomenon and recognizing the ties between the illicit demand, cultivation, production, trafficking, and distribution of drugs, the multilateral system of cooperation, monitoring, and evaluation should promote the following objectives:

- To strengthen mutual confidence, dialogue, and hemispheric cooperation, based on the afore-mentioned principles, and to support the individual and collective cooperation efforts of the states.

- To discourage unilateral processes and measures, preventing subjective judgements and appraisals that undermine cooperation.
- To promote communication and cooperation among the states in the Hemisphere, to face the different aspects of the problem more effectively.
- To contribute to strengthening the national capacities of each country to face the diverse manifestations of the problem and to promote the implementation of multilateral technical cooperation and personnel training programs, based on the needs determined by each government.
- To contribute to the exchange of experiences and the conducting of comparative studies in the area of demand reduction, including prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation programs.
- To strengthen anti-drug cooperation with other countries and regions, establishing a direct link with the United Nations.
- To support the states in implementing their own national drug control plans.

c. **Scope of the Multilateral System of Cooperation, Monitoring, and Evaluation, within the framework of CICAD**

- To promote cooperation and the strengthening of individual and collective efforts. Nonetheless, it is the responsibility of each country to define their national anti-drug strategy, in keeping with their laws, national development priorities, and problem areas with regard to drugs.
- To monitor the cooperation and progress in the region as a whole and not merely the situation of each of the countries, bearing in mind the national and world dynamic of the phenomenon and, in particular, the link between the demand and supply of illicit drugs.
- To include all the member countries of CICAD, applying the same cooperation, monitoring, and evaluation procedures to each government.
- To strengthen multilateral cooperation and to not establish a supranational tribunal. The states participating in the multilateral system must avoid imposing sanctions of any kind on other member states of CICAD.

d. **Regulatory Framework**

The Multilateral System of Cooperation, Monitoring, and Evaluation must take into account the provisions of the following instruments:

International Instruments

- Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs (1961)
- Convention on Psychotropic Substances (1971)
- Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Vienna Convention)
- World Program of Action (adopted by the UN in 1990)
- Final Documents of the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on the World Drug Problem

Hemispheric Instruments

- Statute and Regulations of CICAD (1986)
- Inter-American Program of Action of Rio de Janeiro (1986)
- Declaration and Program of Action of Ixtapa (1990)
- The Buenos Aires Declaration on Money Laundering (1995)
- Anti-Drug Strategy in the Hemisphere (1996)

e. Main Characteristics

- CICAD should establish a System of Cooperation, Monitoring, and Evaluation for the efforts of the countries, in fulfillment of the Anti-Drug Strategy in the Hemisphere and international drug control conventions. To this end, each country must incorporate the principles and objectives of the Strategy into their national anti-drug plans.
- Periodically, in keeping with a schedule set by CICAD, the governments should report to the intergovernmental mechanism established by the Commission on their efforts to give full application to the Anti-Drug Strategy in the Hemisphere, placing emphasis on the achievements, problems, and hurdles that they might have faced in this cooperation.
- Each government will evaluate its own efforts and results achieved and will report to CICAD, in conformity with the schedule established by the inter-governmental mechanism. It will be the responsibility of the inter-governmental mechanism to promote dialogue among the member countries of the Commission and to propose measures to strengthen multilateral cooperation.
- The inter-governmental mechanism will monitor individual cooperation efforts and those of the Hemisphere as a whole to face the problem and will not focus exclusively on examining the results achieved.

- It will be the responsibility of the Working Group established on May 4 by CICAD to determine the possible indicators for measuring progress in the countries and in the Hemisphere as a whole, for the full application of the four main chapters of the Anti-Drug Strategy in the Hemisphere (demand, supply, control measures, and related actions). The establishment of numerous working groups should be avoided, and negotiations should occur exclusively within the Working Group, of which all the member countries of the Commission should be a part.
- To determine the technical aspects related to the indicators of the progress achieved, the Working Group could use the assistance of the experts that are part of the CICAD groups on money laundering, chemical precursors, demand reduction, illicit trafficking in arms, and alternative development. Nonetheless, the proliferation of meetings of these groups of experts to separately examine possible indicators of progress should be avoided.