



# ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE CONTROL COMMISSION

cicad

## GROUP OF EXPERTS CONCERNING CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES

**Guide on Fee for Service**  
Argentina

Lima, Peru

## FEE FOR SERVICE

The Argentine model for levying fees was identified as an effective system that could be used by other countries of the Hemisphere as a means of obtaining independent funds to control the diversion of chemical precursors.

The exclusive purpose of this system is to raise the funds needed to improve and modernize the diverse chemical precursor registries or departments.

This system can be easily adapted to the specific characteristics of each country, with the following points taking into account in its adaptation and introduction:

- 1- The existence of an appropriate legal framework: each state will have to conduct pertinent research on the existence of laws allowing the cooperating entity to exist. In other words, there must be an appropriate framework or jurisprudence that supports and justifies the adoption of the fee system in each country.
- 2- Selection of a cooperating entity capable of providing efficient management, in keeping with the needs of each register. Preferably private companies.
- 3- Analysis of the economic potential: This item consists basically in projecting potential income and comparing it with potential costs. An analysis of potential income must take into account the number of companies already signed up with each registry and an approximate number of companies that are not yet registered but should be. This projection is made with the help of the various manufacturers' associations and industrial conglomerates composed of companies that may use precursors in their line of business.
- 4- Setting the fee assessment base: Establishment of the processes on which fees can be levied: registration, re-registration, reporting, importation or exportation requests, merchandise in transit, transshipments, etc. These processes on which fees may be levied will depend exclusively on the legislation in force in each country.
- 5- Establishment of the different amounts to charge for each process: These amounts must be set together with the different business associations and industrial unions in each country and with their agreement. They should never be set unilaterally.
- 6- Design of forms according to the type of process. It should be clarified that the form is the document that the user obtains to carry out a process; it is different from the certificate, which is the document that authorizes the user to do so.

- 7- Establishment of a supervisory commission responsible for overseeing the work of the cooperating entity with regard to expenditures, purchase of inputs, correct payment of salaries, etc.
- 8- Creation of an information mechanism between the state and the cooperating entity to report to the former on income and outlays.