



LATIN AMERICAN DRUG TRADE

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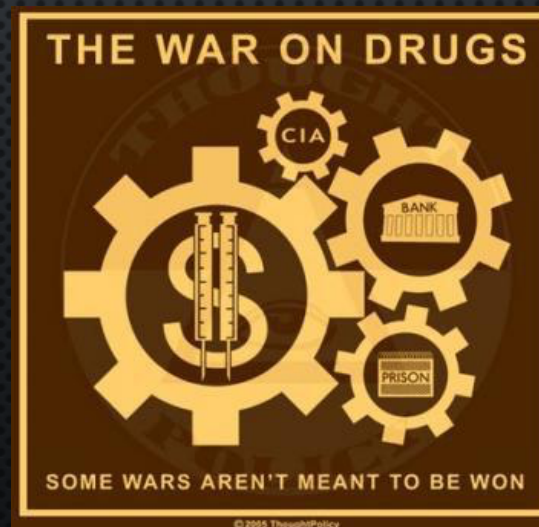


EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- DRUG TRADING AND TRAFFICKING IN THE UNITED STATES AND LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES HAS CONTINUOUSLY EVOLVED INTO A MAJOR ISSUE OVER THE LAST QUARTER CENTURY
- THE STRESS THE VIOLENCE AND CARTELS PLACE ON THE BUSINESS OF POLITICAL LEADERS DOMESTICALLY AND INTERNATIONALLY ECONOMICALLY SPEAKING, THE NEED FOR POLICY REFORMATION IS EXTREMELY APPROPRIATE
- THE PROLIFERATION OF DRUG TRADING IS A RESULT OF FAILED POLITICAL REFORM AND STATE-BUILDING EFFORTS

BACKGROUND OF THE PROBLEM

- THE PROBLEM STARTED IN 1970 WHEN THE UNITED STATES PASSED SEVERAL LAWS PROHIBITING NARCOTICS USE UNDER THE CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES ACT
- IN 1971 PRESIDENT NIXON DECLARES A “WAR ON DRUGS”
- NIXON ALSO IN 1973 SETS UP THE DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION
- DRUG LORD NAMED PABLO ESCOBAR
- SEVERAL COUNTRIES LIKE COLOMBIA, PERU AND BOLIVIA ARE THE WORLDS’ LARGEST COCAINE PRODUCERS

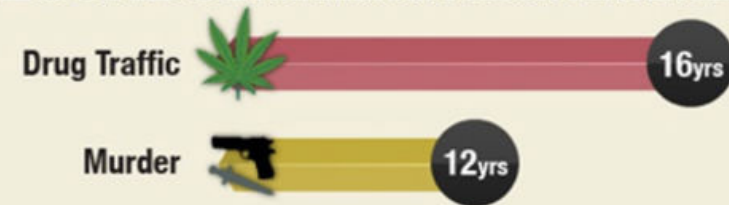


CURRENT STATUS OF THE PROBLEM

- CHILE, ONE OF LATIN AMERICA'S MOST SOCIALLY CONSERVATIVE COUNTRIES, IS GATHERING ITS FIRST MEDICAL MARIJUANA HARVEST
- GOVERNMENTS ARE INCREASINGLY RESISTING THE TENETS OF THE UNITED STATES-LED APPROACH TO FIGHTING DRUGS, OFTEN CHALLENGING TRADITIONAL STRATEGIES LIKE PROHIBITION, THE ERADICATION OF CROPS, AND A MILITARIZED STANCE TO BATTLING GROWERS IN A FUNDAMENTAL SHIFT IN THE REGION

Today people who commit murder get less jail time compared to someone who is involved in drug trafficking

ECUADOR MAXIMUM PRISON SENTENCES



BOLIVIA MAXIMUM PRISON SENTENCES



MEXICO MAXIMUM PRISON SENTENCES

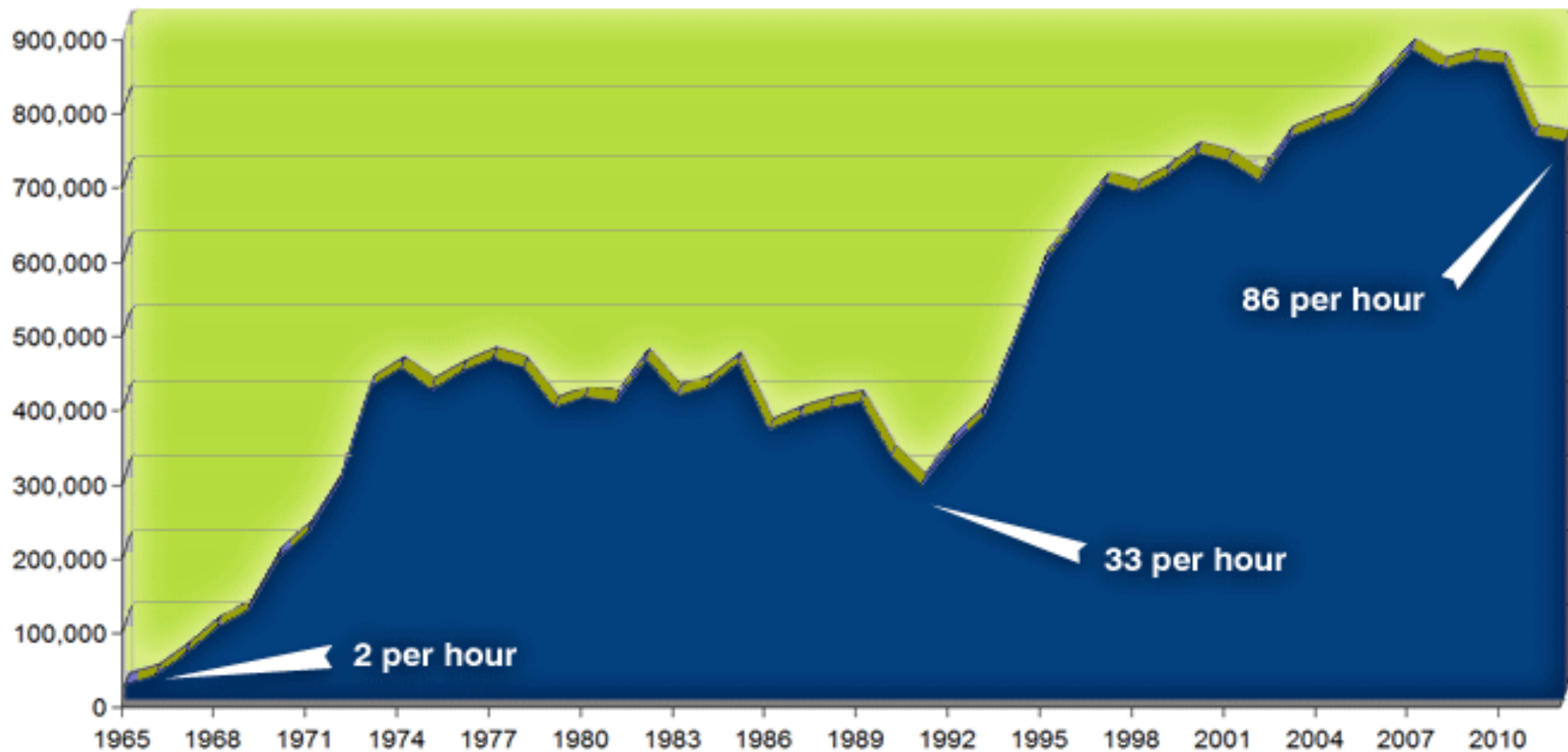


IMPORTANCE OF THE PROBLEM

- SINCE NIXON AND HIS “WAR ON DRUGS” THERE HAS BEEN AN INCREASE
- IN 2006 MORE THAN 60,000 PEOPLE HAVE DIED IN MEXICO BECAUSE OF PROHIBITION-RELATED VIOLENCE
- THE U.S SHOULD CARE ABOUT DRUG TRAFFICKING BECAUSE ILLEGAL DRUGS ARE ENTERING THE COUNTRY CAUSING PROBLEMS WITH OUR BOARDERS

IMPACT OF THE PROBLEM

- MORE THAN 130 KIDNAPPINGS OF U.S. CITIZENS WERE REPORTED TO THE U.S. EMBASSY AND CONSULATES IN MEXICO BETWEEN JANUARY AND NOVEMBER OF 2014
- HOME INVASIONS CONNECTED TO MEXICO'S CARTELS, AND AT LEAST 19 AMERICANS WERE KILLED IN 2008
- THE NATIONAL SURVEY ON DRUG USE AND HEALTH (NSDUH) ESTIMATES THAT IN 2008 THERE WERE 1.9 MILLION CURRENT (PAST-MONTH) COCAINE USERS



Annual Marijuana Arrests in the US 1965-2012

NORML

The National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws
norml.org

CRITIQUE OF FOREIGN POLICY

- THE CURRENT FOREIGN POLICY IN PLACE TO HELP COMBAT THE LATIN AMERICAN DRUG TRADE THIS PLAN IS AN UNPRECEDENTED PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN THE US AND LATIN AMERICA TO FIGHT ORGANIZED CRIME AND ASSOCIATED VIOLENCE WHILE FURTHERING RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE RULE OF LAW.
- MILITARY LED OPERATION

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS TO SOLVING DRUG TRAFFICKING



SOLUTION ONE

- **KEEPING THE FOREIGN POLICY CURRENTLY IN LATIN AMERICA**

PROS: THE SUGGESTED REVISIONS TO THE CURRENT POLICY WOULD TO REDUCE THE FLOW OF DRUGS AND UNDERMINE THE POWER OF DRUG TRAFFICKING ORGANIZATIONS, RESTORE ORDER AND STABILITY IN MEXICO

CONS: IT WOULD TAKE A LONG TIME NOT ONLY FOR THE CITIZENS OF MEXICO TO RE-GAIN TRUST IN THE GOVERNMENT EVEN WITH EFFORTS TO BRIDGE THE GAP BETWEEN THE LOCAL AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF MEXICO BECAUSE THE CARTELS ARE SO DEEPLY ROOTED IN THE GOVERNMENT

SOLUTION TWO

- **PROVIDE MORE JOBS IN ORDER TO HELP THE ECONOMY FOR EXAMPLE IN COLOMBIA**

PROS- PRODUCING MORE JOBS CAN DECREASE THE AMOUNT OF DRUG DEALERS AND GROWERS. THIS COULD ALSO HELP LOWER THE CRIME RATE THAT MANY LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES ARE EXPERIENCING.

CONS- DRUG DEALS STILL CAN MAKE MORE MONEY SELLING AND GROWING DRUGS BECAUSE THEY DON'T HAVE TO GO THROUGH THE GOVERNMENT.

SOLUTION THREE

- THE U.S COULD COMPLETELY LEAVE ALL THE COUNTRIES THAT ARE EXPERIENCING HIGH LEVELS OF DRUG TRAFFICKING AND ONLY WORRY ABOUT U.S BOARDERS.

PROS: THE U.S IS ALREADY SPENDING TO MUCH TIME AND MONEY IN LATIN AMERICA, SO THE U.S WILL SAVE MONEY. ALSO, THE U.S COULD AFFORD MORE BODIES TO PROTECT THE BOARDERS THAT LEAD INTO AMERICAN SOIL

CONS: IF WE LEFT LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES WE COULD LOOSE VALUABLE ALLIES. ALSO LEAVING LATIN AMERICA WOULD INCREASE THE DANGERS INVOLVED IN U.S. FOREIGN POLICY, AS FAR AS DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ARE CONCERNED.

SUGGESTED SOLUTION





**KEEP
CALM
OUR
PRESENTATION
IS OVER
ANY
QUESTIONS?**