

***SPECIALISED MULTIDISCIPLINARY TEAMS FOR
COMBATING ORGANISED CRIME IN PERU***



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*Specialised Multidisciplinary Teams for
Combating Organised Crime in Peru*

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LIMA - PERÚ

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SPECIALISED MULTIDISCIPLINARY TEAMS FOR COMBATING ORGANISED CRIME IN PERU

I. INTRODUCTION

In recent decades, multidimensional criminal activities have become increasingly complex, while criminal organisations have also developed more opportunistic tactics and behaviour. As a result, traditional and restricted approaches to combat transnational crimes have proven inadequate. The functional competencies of law enforcement authorities alone are no longer sufficient to address this issue.

Based on this understanding, several academic institutions and government organisations are implementing multidisciplinary as a theoretical and practical approach to articulate and enhance the knowledge and methodologies from diverse disciplines in investigating, analysing, and resolving complex problems.

In this sense, multidisciplinary acknowledges the need to transcend the boundaries of unidisciplinary thinking to integrate epistemological diversity to establish new meanings, processes, and connections among diverse phenomena, whose synergy leads to a comprehensive and holistic understanding of a problem.

Multidisciplinary also seeks to promote collaboration among teams of diverse professionals for heuristic and innovative solutions to multidimensional problems.

On October 27, 2023, through Ministerial Resolution No. 1379-2023-IN, the Peruvian Ministry of Interior approved the creation, structure, and purpose of the Specialized Multidisciplinary Teams, which intend to improve coordination and collaboration between the Peruvian National Police and the Peruvian National Prosecutor's Office for the joint development of investigations and interventions in cases against organised crime in Peru.

This report outlines the main strategies, regulatory framework, and challenges for implementing the recently created Specialized Multidisciplinary Teams for combating organised crime in Peru.

II. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

While the multidisciplinary approach has been incorporated into scientific research, medicine, education, and administration for decades, several agencies have only established and consolidated Special Multidisciplinary Teams in national and international security, counterterrorism intelligence, and organised crime since September 11, 2001.

Multidisciplinary teamwork refers to a group of people with varied but complementary experiences, qualifications, and skills that contribute to achieving an organisation's goals or objectives¹. Currently, organisations are increasingly evolving toward a multidisciplinary team-based environment². Specialised Multidisciplinary Teams' critical characteristic is their adaptability, which allows them to approach challenges from multiple angles and propose holistic solutions. This diversity of expertise fosters creativity, innovation, and more effective problem-solving.

Multidisciplinary teams must operate together for a common goal and share common values. Team members' interactions create additional values, not simply the sum of individuals' competencies³.

The efficiency of interprofessional teamwork is primarily influenced by the structural framework and functional processes that maximise communication, shared goals, frequent progress updates across professionals, joint problem-solving, and collective progress evaluation⁴. "The goal in effective collaboration is to enhance outcomes, and this can be achieved with a foundation of shared ethics and mission, combined with respect for each discipline's unique expertise"⁵.

Among the competencies required for the functioning of multidisciplinary teams are positive leadership and management attributes; communication strategies and structures; personal rewards, training, and development; appropriate resources and

¹ Mental Health Commission of Ireland. 2006. *Multidisciplinary team working: from theory to practice*. Discussion paper. 73 p.

² Doulougeri, K. & A. Montgomery. 2019. *Multidisciplinary Team Working*. In: <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/335749550>

³ Ídem

⁴ LaFrance, D.; M. Jane Weiss; E. Kazemi; J. Gerenser & J. Dobres. 2019. *Multidisciplinary Teaming: Enhancing Collaboration through Increased Understanding*. In: *Behaviour Analysis in Practice* (2019) 12:709–726 <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40617-019-00331-y>

⁵ Ídem, p: 710

procedures; appropriate skill mix; supportive team climate; individual characteristics that support interdisciplinary teamwork; clarity of vision; quality and outcomes of care; and respecting and understanding roles⁶.

- Sharing resources and knowledge facilitates achieving more efficient and effective solutions.
- Shared Responsibility among various agencies enables greater sustainability of the deployed efforts.

Specialised Multidisciplinary Teams often involve collaboration among representatives from different organisations with diverse skills and resources. These multi-agency teams work together to address common issues or achieve shared objectives. The advantages of this interinstitutional collaboration include:

However, such teams also face challenges in coordination, alignment of organisations to common objectives, conflicts of interest, and, in some cases, procedural bureaucracy that delays their functioning, among other challenges that require leadership and commitment to overcome.

- The Diversity of Expertise allows for a more comprehensive and well-informed approach.

HOW THE MULTIDISCIPLINARY TEAM RESPONDS TO CHILD ABUSE



Multidisciplinary team



Multi-agency team

⁶ Doulougeri, K. & A. Montgomery. 2019. *Op. Cit.* p: 344.

III. SPECIALIZED MULTIDISCIPLINARY TEAMS IN INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Specialised Multidisciplinary Teams have also been incorporated in areas such as public security, justice, criminal policy, and penitentiary systems, among other fields that require leveraging the advantages of high-performance teams with complementary knowledge and a focus on specific objectives.

The U.S. Department of Homeland Security employs multidisciplinary teams to address issues related to national security, including counterterrorism, cybersecurity, disaster management, border security, wildlife trafficking, and drug trafficking. This encourages coordination among federal and state agencies and non-governmental organisations.

Likewise, the US Department of Defense includes multidisciplinary teams to address various issues related to national security, including research and development of military technology, cybersecurity, and military medicine, among others. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency operates multidisciplinary teams to address issues related to environmental protection,

including air, water, and soil quality, as well as waste and chemical management.

The European Multidisciplinary Platform Against Criminal Threats (EMPACT) is a collaborative, multidisciplinary, and multiagency operational program designed to address organised crime at the EU level. It emphasised the need for strong measures to target the most pressing criminal threats facing the EU: high-risk criminal networks, Cyber-attacks, Trafficking in human beings, Child sexual exploitation, Migrant smuggling, Drug trafficking, Fraud, economic and financial crimes, Organised Property Crime, Environmental Crime, and firearms trafficking⁷.

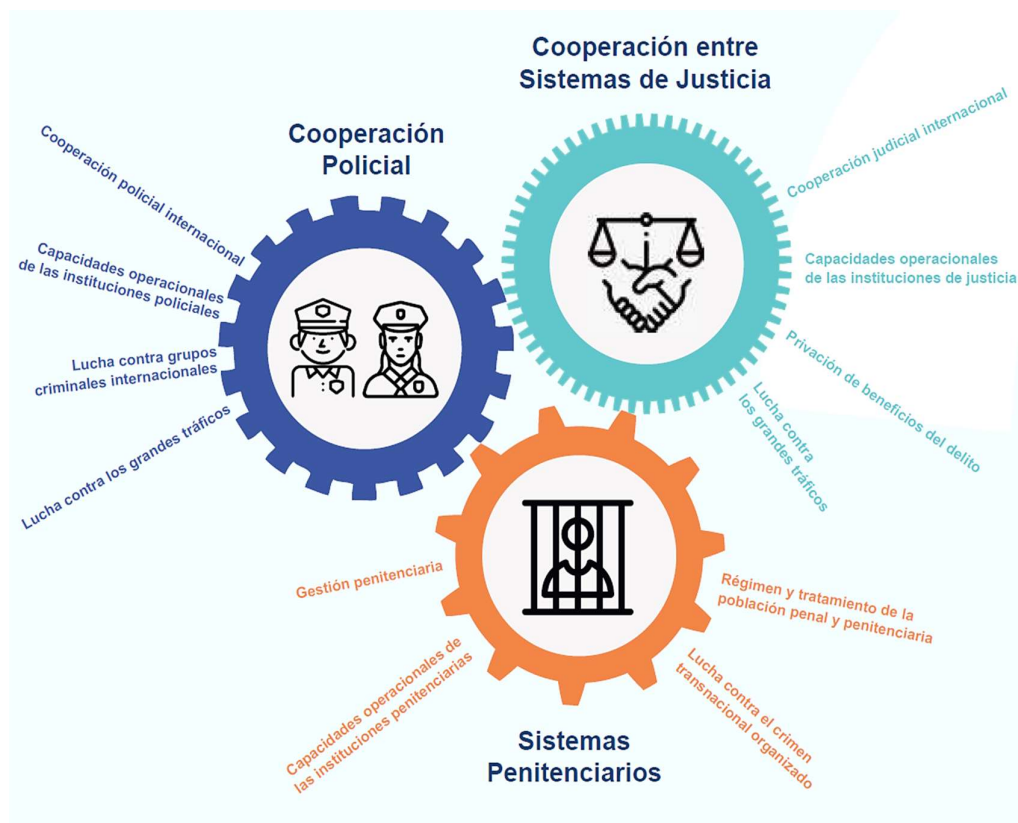
Since 2012, EMPACT has introduced an integrated approach to EU internal security concerning measures that range from external border controls, police, customs, and judicial cooperation to information management, innovation, training, prevention, and the external dimension of internal security, as well as public-private partnerships where appropriate.

⁷ EMPACT. 2024. EU Policy Cycle EMPACT. In: <https://www.europol.europa.eu/crime-areas-and-statistics/empact>

III.1 El PAcCTO Project

El PAcCTO (Europe Latin America Programme of Assistance against Transnational Organised Crime) is an international cooperation programme funded by the European Union that seeks to contribute to security and justice in Latin

America by supporting the fight against transnational organised crime. In its intervention, EL PAcCTO addresses the entire criminal chain from an integral perspective through its work in three components: police, justice and penitentiary⁸.



Fuente: Brochure EL PAcCTO en Perú 2021.

⁸ El PAcCTO. 2022. With a budget of € 22,400,000 to be executed between 2017 - 2022, the project implemented various programs in the areas of Security, Peacebuilding, and Development in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa

Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

In: https://elpaccto.eu/?page_id=6&lang=en

Áreas de Intervención / Líneas de trabajo



Cooperación Policial

- 1.1 Cooperación policial internacional
 - 1.3 Cooperación policial internacional entre América Latina y EUROPOL*
- 1.3 Lucha contra grupos criminales internacionales
 - 3.2. Inteligencia policial sobre grandes grupos criminales*
 - 3.3. Identificación e investigación de bienes procedentes del delito*
- 1.4. Lucha contra los grandes tráfico
 - 4.1. Lucha contra la trata y el tráfico de seres humanos*
 - 4.2. Lucha contra el tráfico de drogas*
 - 4.3. Lucha contra el tráfico de armas*
 - 4.4. Lucha contra los delitos ambientales*



Cooperación entre Sistemas de Justicia

- 2.1 Cooperación judicial internacional
 - 1.2. Herramientas telemáticas de cooperación judicial internacional*
 - 1.3. Equipos Conjuntos de Investigación
 - 1.4. Cooperación regional, con EUROJUST y la Red Judicial Europea
- 2.2 Capacidades operacionales de las instituciones de justicia
 - 2.2. Especialización de fiscales y jueces contra el GTO *
 - 2.3. Organización y gestión interna *
 - 2.4. Instrumentos de coordinación interinstitucional
 - 2.5. Sistemas de control interno
- 2.3 Privación de los beneficios del delito
 - 3.1. Coordinación de la investigación en bienes procedentes del delito
 - 3.2 Gestión de bienes embargados en procedimientos penales *
 - 3.4. Sistemas de extinción de dominio*
- 2.4 Lucha contra los grandes tráfico
 - 4.1 Lucha contra la trata y el tráfico de seres humanos*
 - 4.4 Lucha contra los delitos ambientales*
 - 4.5 Lucha contra el tráfico ilícito de bienes culturales



Sistemas Penitenciarios

- 3.2 Capacidades operacionales de las instituciones penitenciarias
 - 2.1 Carrera penitenciaria y programas de formación y especialización
 - 2.4 Cooperación internacional*
- 3.3 Régimen y tratamiento de la población penal y penitenciaria
 - 3.1 Ejecución de medidas alternativas
- 3.4 Lucha contra el crimen transnacional organizado
 - 4.1 Inteligencia Penitenciaria*
 - 4.2 Tratamiento de grupos criminales organizados

Estratégico

- Comité Latinoamericano de Seguridad Interior (CLASI)
- Instrumento de Documentación y Evaluación de la Amenaza en Latinoamérica (IDEAL)



Transversal

- 4.1 Cibercrimen
 - 1.1. Organización, especialización y procedimientos
 - 1.2. Modalidades delictivas *
- 4.5 Lavado de activos
 - 5.1. Lucha contra el lavado de activos y financ. del terrorismo
 - 5.3. Cooperación internacional *

* Participación únicamente en actividades regionales y/o multipaís

Fuente: Brochure EL PAcCTO en Perú 2021.

Some of the most important results of El PAcCTO program at a strategic level focus on supporting:

- Creating a shared Political Cycle of Justice between the European Union and Latin America with a common justice agenda to facilitate judicial cooperation.
- The establishment of the Latin American Committee of Internal Security (CLASI).
- Support of the penitentiary system reform in Ecuador.
- Identification of Criminal Threats in Latin America (IDEAL).

- Alliances between Eurojust and Latin America through contact points in the region.

- Support the creation of an Information Exchange System for the AMERIPOL police community⁹.

International Cooperation

Noteworthy achievements include the creation of the Binational Police Cooperation Center located at the Paso Canoas border post, which will serve to combat cross-border crime and facilitate information exchange between the police institutions of Costa Rica

⁹ El PAcCTO. 2022.

<https://www.fuiapp.org/noticias/america-latina-y->

[union-europea-culminan-trabajo-conjunto-contra-crimen-organizado/](https://www.fuiapp.org/noticias/america-latina-y-union-europea-culminan-trabajo-conjunto-contra-crimen-organizado/)

and Panama. Additionally, the program's support for the approval of the Mercosur Women's Protection Order promotes the extension of protection for women victims of gender violence to any countries that have ratified the agreement¹⁰.

Institutional Cooperation

EL PAcCTO has worked with 140 institutions in 17 Latin American countries on critical issues for the criminal justice chain, strengthening their capacities to address organised crime in several areas:

- Environmental crime
- Arms trafficking
- Cybercrime
- Child sexual abuse
- Human trafficking

Additionally, significant support has been provided to the 10 networks and working groups of the Ibero-American Association of Public Prosecutors (AIAMP) on critical issues for their functioning and the creation of 10 networks between Latin America and the European Union on issues such as the environment, arms trafficking, cybercrime, child sexual abuse, human trafficking,

penitentiary cooperation, and collaboration between penitentiary academies of both regions¹¹.

EL PAcCTO has also fostered coordination between institutions by supporting the creation of 7 Specialized Multidisciplinary Teams (EMEs) and promoting 3 Interinstitutional Technical Committees (CTIs)¹². The EMEs have been established in Panama, Bolivia, Ecuador, and Paraguay on issues such as environmental crimes, human trafficking, corruption and money laundering.

In the context of El PAcCTO, at least 11 Specialized Multidisciplinary Teams (Equipos Multidisciplinarios Especializados - EME) will be created:

- 03 EMEs against Corruption, Money Laundering, and Terrorism Financing (CLAFT) in Paraguay, Colombia and Uruguay
- 01 EME against Financial Crimes in Panama
- 02 EMEs against Environmental Crimes in Panama and Peru
- 01 EME against Money Laundering and Related Crimes in Ecuador

¹⁰ Ibidem

¹¹ From the investigations conducted by these networks and other working groups, EL PAcCTO has supported 48 operations or investigations against organised crime.

¹² The Technical Committees in Paraguay or Panama focused on alternative measures to imprisonment, penitentiary intelligence, or international legal cooperation.

- 02 EMEs against Human Trafficking in Bolivia and Ecuador¹³
- 01 EME in Paraguay to strengthen prison intelligence
- 01 EME in Mexico for the protection of human rights, the fight against impunity and the investigation of missing persons.

Additionally, 13 networks and working groups were promoted:

- 5 AIAMP Networks and Working Groups
- 5 Consolidated Regional Networks: JAGUAR, ARCO, ELIPSIA, UELLA, and REDCOPEN
- 3 Bi-regional Networks: Network of Penitentiary Academies, LYNX Network against Human Trafficking, and CibEL@ Network against Cybercrime¹⁴.

The Jaguar Network, formally established in early 2019, comprises law enforcement agencies from seven Latin American countries, five European Union countries, Europol, and four candidate countries. The Network is designed as a structure of institutionally designated contact points to strengthen the fight against environmental crimes through the exchange of strategic

information, criminal organisations' modus operandi, and new techniques of investigation and criminal prosecution in this field¹⁵.



Final Results Presentation of El PACCTO (2022)

¹³ El PACCTO. 2022. Óp. Cit.

¹⁴ Ibidem

¹⁵ El PACCTO. 2022. *Contra los Delitos Ambientales. Brochure. 2 p.*

Políticas públicas integrales

Apoyo al trabajo interministerial en el desarrollo de políticas públicas integrales que cubran desde la parte preventiva hasta la rehabilitación de zonas afectadas, pasando por la investigación y persecución criminal y la resiliencia.

Tráfico ilícito de flora y fauna silvestres

Fortalecimiento de la cooperación policial y judicial internacional, así como el desarrollo de capacidades investigativas en la lucha contra el tráfico de vida silvestre, la deforestación y el tráfico de madera.

Minería ilegal

Apoyo a la interdicción y a la trazabilidad de minerales provenientes de la explotación de minera ilegal. Fortalecer el intercambio de buenas experiencias a nivel Sur-Sur y Triangular.

Autoridades CITES junto a fuerzas de seguridad

Mejora de la coordinación entre autoridades centrales CITES y los cuerpos de seguridad, particularmente aquellos ubicados en zonas fronterizas, puertos y aeropuertos, para identificar y gestionar más eficazmente posibles tráficos de flora y fauna silvestre.

Lucha contra el lavado de activos y la corrupción

Fortalecimiento de las unidades especializadas en delitos ambientales mediante la incorporación de técnicas de investigación focalizadas en lavado de activos, cibercrimes y lucha contra la corrupción.



III.2 El PAcCTO 2.0

Within the framework of the agreements reached at the EU-CELAC Summit in July 2023, and to strengthen cooperation in the areas of the Rule of Law and citizen security, the countries agreed to initiate the second phase of the EL PAcCTO 2.0 Project.

This program aims to generate synergies between European forces and their partners in Latin America and the Caribbean to build an EU-LAC alliance in justice and security to combat transnational organised crime¹⁶.

¹⁶ FIIAP. 2024. In:

https://www.fiiapp.org/proyectos_fiiapp/el-paccto-2-0/



Signing of EL PAcCTO 2.0 (2024)

EL PAcCTO 2.0 aims to elevate the cooperation between justice and security actors in the European Union, Latin America, and the Caribbean to the highest level through the investigation and prosecution of organised crime, achieving three primary outcomes:

- Strengthen the collaboration of national and regional institutions in Latin America and the Caribbean and enhance opportunities for strategic dialogue and cooperation with the EU on Justice and Security.*
- Reinforcing the capacities of Justice and Security institutions to combat organised crime, applying a gender-sensitive and human rights-respectful approach, and involving civil society to curb organised crime in major illicit markets (drug trafficking, human trafficking, firearms*

¹⁷ *Its implementation will be led by Spain (FIIAPP). It will be executed in collaboration with France (Expertise France and CIVIPOL), Portugal (Instituto*

trafficking, cultural property trafficking, cybercrime, and environmental crimes).

- Developing the operational coordination of Justice and Security actors to investigate the main areas of organised crime activity.*

With a budget of € 58,800,000 and a duration of 49 months, PAcCTO 2.0 aims to support the Justice and Law Enforcement sectors in the following countries: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Dominica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay¹⁷.

Decision 922 of the CAN

In Lima, on January 21, 2024, during the XXIV Extraordinary Meeting, the Andean Council of Foreign Ministers of the Andean Community of Nations (CAN) approved Decision No. 922, "Urgent Joint Actions to Combat Transnational Organized Crime" and adopted a Resolutive Action Plan establishing 23 resolute measures grouped into 13 commitments to address

Camões), Italy (IILA), and the Netherlands (Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Justice and Security).

transnational organised crime in the Andean subregion.

Decision 922 of the CAN

FRONTERA



- Acciones en frontera
- Cooperación migratoria
- Cooperación aduanera

- Cooperación en minería ilegal
- Cooperación en materia de lucha contra el tráfico ilícito de drogas
- Operaciones conjuntas y coordinadas
- Cooperación contra el tráfico de armas

INTELIGENCIA



- Cooperación en inteligencia
- Mecanismo andino de inteligencia estratégica

- Intercambio de información e inteligencia
- Reuniones de inteligencia
- Mecanismo andino de seguridad financiera

MATERIA PENITENCIARIA



- Cooperación en materia penitenciaria

CAPACITACIÓN



- Programas conjuntos de capacitación (trimestral)

- Foro internacional (semestral)

SEGUIMIENTO Y MONITOREO



- Red andina de seguridad 24/7

- Observatorio regional andino de seguridad

IV. SPECIALISED MULTIDISCIPLINARY TEAMS IN PERU

The Peruvian Strategic National Development Plan to 2050, approved by Supreme Decree No. 095-2022-PCM and updated by SD No. 103-2023-PCM, establishes as National Objective 4:

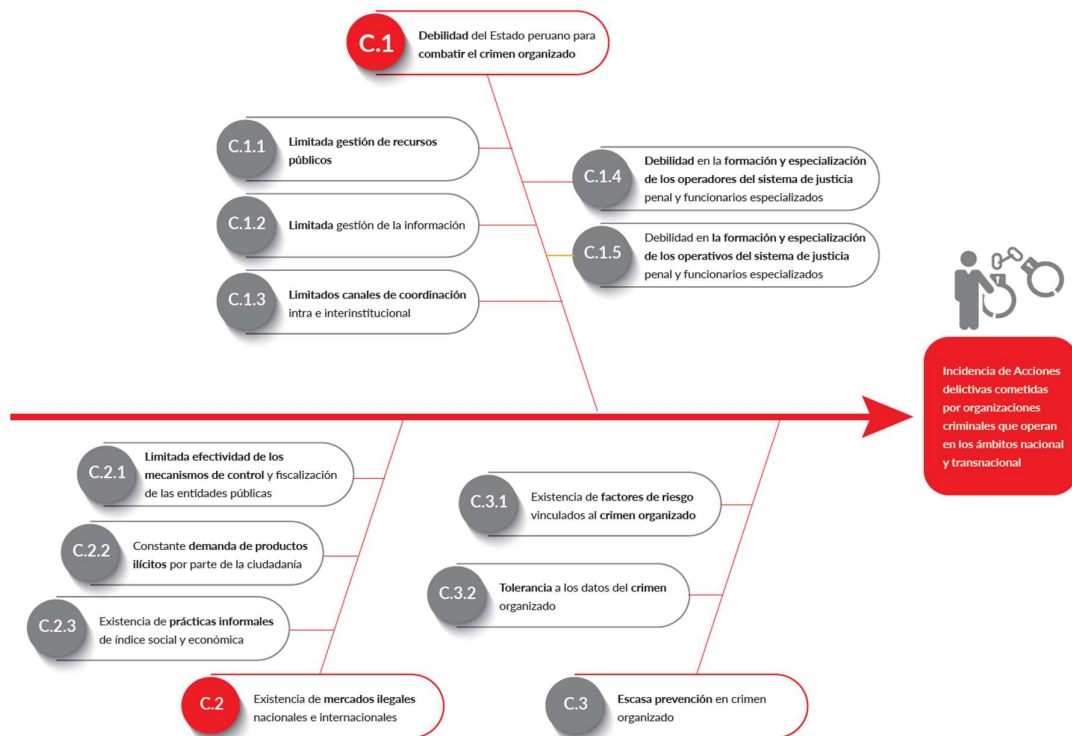
“To guarantee a just, democratic, peaceful society and an effective State at the service of the people, based on dialogue, national consensus, and the strengthening of institutions”.

In the same vein, the Multisectoral National Policy for Combating Organized Crime 2019 - 2030, approved by Supreme Decree

No. 017-2019-IN, defines the following Priority Objectives:

1. Strengthen the State's capacity to combat criminal organisations
2. Strengthen control over supply in illegal markets at both national and transnational levels
3. Strengthen prevention efforts regarding organised crime within the population
4. Strengthen assistance to victims affected by organised crime

DIAGNOSIS OF ORGANIZED CRIME IN PERU - 2018



Source: Multisectoral National Policy for Combating Organized Crime 2019 - 2030

*In order to comply with these State Policies, the Peruvian National Prosecutor's Office and the Ministry of the Interior signed an **Interinstitutional Cooperation Agreement on May 18, 2023**, for the establishment of Specialized Multidisciplinary Teams to conduct cooperation activities to combat crimes of*

- i) human trafficking,*
- ii) environmental crimes, and*
- iii) homicide - assassination against members of Indigenous communities.*

In this way, efforts and capacities are sought to be coordinated for a comprehensive crime investigation. In this regard, the parties undertake to establish, through institutional coordinators, the technical and operational characteristics for the constitution of the Specialized Multidisciplinary Teams¹⁸.

As part of this agreement, the National Public Prosecutor's Office commits to coordinating with the Directorate of Environment, the Directorate against Human Trafficking and Illegal Migrant Smuggling, and the Criminal Investigation Directorate of the Peruvian National Police to implement Special Multidisciplinary Teams in complex investigations against

national and international criminal organisations.

This agreement will facilitate the participation of Prosecutors from the Specialized Prosecutor's Office for Organized Crime (FECOR) to strengthen joint investigative efforts with the Peruvian National Police. For its part, the Ministry of the Interior has committed to providing police personnel to work in coordination with FECOR to combat crimes against the indigenous population.

The representatives of this agreement are, on behalf of the National Public Prosecutor's Office, the National Coordinator of FECOR, Jorge Chávez Cotrina, and the Director of the National Criminal Investigation Directorate of the National Police of Peru. The European Union will provide technical assistance and training.

In line with the above, the Specialized Prosecutor's Office for Human Trafficking Crimes has a Multidisciplinary Team called the 'Unit for Protection and Immediate Assistance to Victims and Witnesses', which provides specialised care in cases of femicide, crimes against sexual freedom, domestic violence, human trafficking, among others.

¹⁸ Report No. 000163-2023/IN/DGCO/DCO from the General Directorate Against Organized Crime, and Report No. 000537-2023-IN-OGAJ from the

General Office of Legal Advice of the Ministry of the Interior.



The Peruvian National Prosecutor and the Minister of Interior. Also, Ambassador Gaspar Frontini, head of the European Union delegation in Peru; Marc Giacomini, Ambassador of France; Alejandro Alvargonzález, Ambassador of Spain; John T. McNamara, Deputy Chief of Mission at the Embassy of the U.S.A. in Lima; and Ernesto Prieto, coordinator of the Forces of Law Project.

On October 26, 2023, the National Prosecutor Office and the Ministry of the Interior presented the Specialized Multidisciplinary Teams (EME), composed of qualified police officers from the Directorate of Environment Criminal Investigation, the Directorate against Human Trafficking and Illegal Migration,

and the Criminal Investigation Directorate, as well as members from the Specialized Prosecutors' Offices against Organized Crime (FECOR). These teams receive joint training from experts of the 'Support Project in the Fight against Drugs and Organized Crime in Peru'.



Ambassador of the European Union to Peru, Mr Gaspar Frontini, and the Peruvian National Prosecutor during the Specialized Multidisciplinary Teams presentation ceremony within the El PAcCTO Project framework. Lima, October 26, 2023.

Transnational Criminal Investigative Unit

Additionally, on September 15, 2023, a Memorandum of Cooperation was signed between the Peruvian National Police and the United States Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and the United States Homeland Security Investigations (HSI). This memorandum committed to implementing the Transnational Criminal Investigative Unit (TCIU-PERU) within the National Police of Peru's organisational structure.

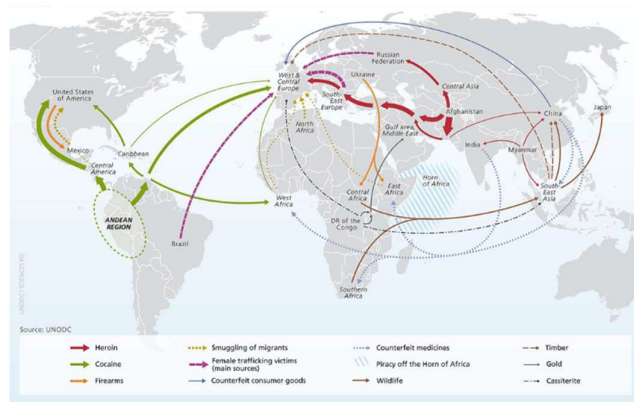
Thus, General Command Resolution No. 086-2024-CG PNP/EMG of March 25, 2024, established the functional Transnational Crime Investigative Unit, which functionally depends on the National

Criminal Investigation Directorate of the Peruvian National Police.

The Transnational Crime Investigative Unit has the following functions:

- **Investigating transnational crimes or transnational organised crime, according to the definition established in the Palermo Convention;**
- Searching for information and **producing intelligence on transnational criminal organisations operating in national territory;**
- Inform the corresponding Specialized Criminal Prosecutors and coordinate the necessary actions.

The National Transnational Crime Investigative Unit comprises 16 PNP personnel polygraphed and trained by Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) and the U.S. Embassy¹⁹.



¹⁹ It should be noted that the National Transnational Crime Investigative Unit only has jurisdiction over transnational crimes. In contrast, national crimes are

handled by the National Criminal Investigation Directorate (DIRNIC PNP), by paragraph 14 of Article 99 of the PNP Law Regulations.

IV.1 LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

IV.1.1 PERUVIAN NATIONAL PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE

According to Article 158 of the Political Constitution of Peru (1993), the Public Ministry – National Prosecutor Office is a constitutionally autonomous body. Among its duties are:

- “1. Promoting judicial action *ex officio*, or at the request of a party, in defence of legality and public interests protected by law.**
- 2. Ensuring the independence of judicial bodies and the proper administration of justice. (...)**
- 4. Leading the investigation of crimes from the outset. For this purpose, the National Police must comply with the Public Ministry's mandates within its function's scope.**
- 5. Exercising criminal prosecution *ex officio* or at the request of a party (...)**²⁰ (emphasis added).

The General Prosecutor's authority extends to all Magistrates, officials, and employees of the Public Ministry, which it represents²¹.

The Office of Strategic Analysis against Criminality is an advisory body that analyses the characteristics of organised crime and its related offences, profiles, manifestations, dynamics, and impact. It is responsible for designing, proposing, and evaluating policies to prevent and prosecute organised crime, human trafficking, illicit drug trafficking, corruption of public officials, environmental crimes, money laundering, and related offences²². These policies are based on scientific evidence and developed through multidisciplinary work in coordination with Specialized Criminal Prosecutor's Offices and various organic units of the Public Ministry, entities within the criminal justice system, other Public

²⁰ Article 159 of the Peruvian Constitution

²¹ Article 7 of Resolution No. 3893-2018-MP-FN, issued by the National Public Prosecutor's Office on October 30, 2018, approves its Organization and Functions Regulation (ROF). This was subsequently amended by Resolution No. 1974-2019-MP-FN dated July 26, 2019, and Resolution No. 601-2022-MP-FN dated April 4, 2022.

²² It is responsible for studying the phenomenon of organised crime in Peru, diagnosing the factors

influencing its evolution and impact, and managing strategic information from the coordination of Specialized Criminal Prosecutor's Offices and various organic units of the Public Ministry. It also proposes and evaluates policies based on data analysis and information technologies to prevent and prosecute organised crime. In:

<https://www.gob.pe/institucion/mpfn/organizacion>

Ministries and international organisations that contribute to improving the effectiveness in fulfilling their constitutional duties in crime investigation and criminal prosecution²³.

*In the same sense, the **Crime Observatory** is an advisory body responsible for collecting, processing, analysing, and providing strategic information on crimes, violations of criminal law, and violence in the country through multidisciplinary work to contribute to the design, implementation, and evaluation of the Public Ministry's policies in the areas of crime prevention, prosecution, and victim protection²⁴.*

Specialised Prosecutor's Office for Organized Crime

It is a body of the Public Prosecutor's Office dedicated to investigating and prosecuting crimes committed by criminal organisations. It focuses on complex crimes that require high levels of coordination and specialisation due to their dangerous, organised, and transnational nature²⁵.

The FECOR must ensure a rapid and efficient response to the threats posed by

organised crime, reduce the incidence and impact of organised criminal activities in society, and protect the population and the state from the harmful effects of organised crime, promoting an environment of security and justice. In this regard, its main functions include:

- Investigating and prosecuting violations committed by criminal organisations, including drug trafficking, human trafficking, money laundering, corruption, and other highly complex crimes.*
- Collaborating with national and international institutions, including the National Police, INTERPOL, and other security and justice agencies, to combat organised crime.*
- Facilitating the exchange of information and cooperation in joint investigations and operations.*
- Manage and coordinate international legal assistance, including extradition of individuals involved in criminal activities.*
- Promoting cooperation with prosecutors' offices and judicial bodies from other countries to combat transnational organised crime.*
- Implementing protection measures for witnesses, cooperating witnesses, and*

²³ Article 27 of the (ROF) of the Public Ministry – National Public Prosecutor's Office

²⁴ Article 25 of the (ROF) of the Public Ministry – National Public Prosecutor's Office

²⁵ Created by Resolution of the National Prosecutor's Office No. 1206-2005-MP-FN, published on June 7, 2005.

victims who provide valuable information in investigations against organised crime.

- Train prosecutor personnel in advanced techniques for investigating and prosecuting organised crime.
- Promoting the use of technology and innovative methodologies in investigations.
- Supervising and monitoring investigations and operations to ensure the effectiveness and legality of actions taken against organised crime.
- Evaluating the impact of strategies and actions implemented to continuously improve the fight against organised crime.

On September 6, 2023, the **Expert Unit of the Specialized Prosecutor's Offices against Organized Crime** was inaugurated to support investigations of this specialised subsystem based on their specialised knowledge, scientific nature, technical expertise, and qualified experience. This unit comprises accounting, computer science, acoustics, and forensic anthropology professionals.



Moreover, the **Office of Expert Reports** manages the work of experts who provide technical-scientific opinions that aid in properly administering justice within the framework of prosecutorial investigations. To this end, it conducts expert reports in areas such as economics, accounting, engineering, judicial matters, and others pertinent to its field of competence. It also performs arbitration examinations in technical-scientific expert reports that are questioned, disputed, and appealed.

The office coordinates the functions of experts in specialised areas such as graphology, forensic dactyloscopy, forensic ballistics, crime scene reconstruction, digital forensic analysis, acoustics, phonetics, forensic linguistics, forensic physical anthropology, forensic accounting, environmental matters, and traffic accident analysis, among others within its scope of competence²⁶.

By Resolution of the Attorney General's Office No. 1080-2010-MP-FN dated June 25, 2010, the Forensic Environmental Team is established and functionally and budgetarily dependent on the Directorate of the National Institute of Legal Medicine and Forensic Sciences of the Public Ministry. It

²⁶ Article 53 of the (ROF) of the Public Ministry – National Public Prosecutor's Office

comprises five professionals specialising in biology, chemical engineering, forestry engineering, geology, and administrative assistance.



Additionally, the National Public Prosecutor Office has a Technical Office for Implementing the New Criminal Procedure Code, which is responsible for modifying the regulations, directives, and internal processes of the Public Ministry under the new procedural criminal model.²⁷

International Coordination

The Public Prosecutor's Office, by its functions and powers, maintains management, support, and control relationships with other national and international organisations to safeguard the

interests enshrined in the Peruvian Political Constitution and its Organic Law²⁸.

In this regard, the Office of International Judicial Cooperation and Extraditions is responsible for managing and monitoring acts of international legal cooperation in criminal matters and asset recovery. It coordinates with foreign and national authorities to execute the actions regulated in the New Criminal Procedure Code²⁹.

On December 7, 2020, the Public Prosecutor's Office - National Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Peru and the National Central Bureau of INTERPOL Lima signed a Memorandum of Understanding and Interinstitutional Cooperation to strengthen and improve cooperation, coordination, and mutual assistance to combat Transnational Organized Crime and all forms of criminality. To this end, they conduct international coordination activities with INTERPOL offices worldwide, including facilitating active and passive extradition procedures.

Furthermore, on June 10, 2021, the Public Prosecutors' Offices and Attorney General's

²⁷ Article 23 of the (ROF) of the Public Ministry – National Public Prosecutor's Office.

²⁸ Article 179 of the Regulations of Organization and Functions of the Public Prosecutor's Office, approved

by Resolution of the National Prosecutor's Office No. 3893-2018-MP-FN on October 30, 2018.

²⁹ Art. 106 of the Regulations of Organization and Functions of the Public Prosecutor's Office.

Offices of the Specialized Meeting of Public Prosecutors of MERCOSUR³⁰ signed an Interinstitutional Cooperation Agreement intending to promote rapid and efficient cooperation among the Prosecutors' Offices of the member countries for the secure, timely, and efficient exchange of information within the scope of their respective powers for the prosecution and trial of crimes,

facilitating the extradition processes between the countries.

Additionally, through interinstitutional cooperation, the Prosecutors' Offices will be able to manage the follow-up and acceleration of international legal assistance requests processed per existing treaties and legislation.

IV.1.2 MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR – PERUVIAN NATIONAL POLICE

The Ministry of the Interior is an agency of the Executive Branch and the governing body of the Interior Sector³¹. Among its functions are:

“5.1 Governing Functions:

1) Formulate, plan, direct, coordinate, execute, supervise, and evaluate national and sectoral public policies, plans, programs, and projects applicable at all levels of government, exercising oversight over them within the framework of the Ministry's competencies in police and non-police fields (...).

*2) **Guarantee, maintain, and restore internal order, public order, and citizen security within its competencies; provide protection and***

assistance to individuals and the community; ensure compliance with the law and the security of public and private property; prevent, investigate, and combat crime; as well as monitor and control borders through the Peruvian National Police (...).

7) Supervise and evaluate the performance of the Peruvian National Police of Peru.

5.2 Specific Functions:

(...)

*2) **Produce, coordinate, and centralise strategic and tactical intelligence related to internal order, public security, citizen security,***

³⁰ The countries that are part of MERCOSUR and signed the agreement are Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru.

³¹ Article 2 of Legislative Decree 1266, Law on the Organization and Functions of the Ministry of the Interior

organised crime, and new international threats affecting internal order, as well as carry out counterintelligence actions within the framework of the National Intelligence System;

3) *Formulate, plan, direct, coordinate, execute, and evaluate sectoral policies regarding the fight against drugs, chemical inputs, and controlled products seized for illicit drug trafficking, as well as the eradication of illegal crops (...);*

5) *Formulate, direct, coordinate, and evaluate citizen security policies focusing on crime prevention, private security, control and oversight, as well as registration and immigration services;*

6) *Exercise oversight of the National Citizen Security System, articulate and coordinate the national citizen security policy between the National Government, Regional and Local Governments, public and private organisations, and civil society; (...).*

11) *Supervise and evaluate the forensic work of the National Police of Peru; (...).*

13) *Grant personal and public order guarantees (...)*

15) *Formulate, plan, direct, coordinate, execute, supervise, and evaluate internal and border security policies;*

(...)

25) *Administer the electronic interoperability platform concerning internal order, public order, and citizen security, aiming to generate quality information in coordination with other sectors, Regional Governments, and Local Governments (...)"³². (emphasis added).*

PERUVIAN NATIONAL POLICE

According to the Peruvian Political Constitution, Legislative Decree No. 1267 states that the Peruvian National Police is a national public institution with the status of an executing body, which depends on the Ministry of the Interior, with administrative competence and operational autonomy for the exercise of police functions throughout the national territory³³.

The National Police aims to guarantee, maintain, and restore internal order. It provides protection and assistance to individuals and the community. It ensures compliance with the law and public and

³² Article 5 of Legislative Decree 1266

³³ Likewise, the National Police of Peru is a professional, technical, hierarchical, non-deliberative,

disciplined institution subordinate to constitutional authority. Its members are committed to upholding the law, order, and security throughout the Republic.

private property security. It prevents, investigates, and combats crime. It monitors and controls borders³⁴.

THE NATIONAL CITIZEN SECURITY SYSTEM - SINASEC

The SINASEC³⁵ constitutes the technical regulatory authority responsible for issuing regulations, establishing guidelines and procedures for designing, implementing, and evaluating citizen security policies, coordinating their technical operation, and coordinating among the various entities involved³⁶.

The Ministry of the Interior is the governing body of the National Citizen Security System. It is also responsible for supervising and evaluating the performance of the Peruvian National Police³⁷.

The Ministry of the Interior is responsible for the structured, articulated, and decentralised operation of the institutions that make up the National Citizen Security System. Among the functions of SINASEC are:

"f. Prioritize and develop policies, plans, programs, and projects for the prevention of violence and crime, as well as design, prioritise, lead, coordinate, and monitor actions aimed at achieving the objectives of sectoral or multisectoral strategies aimed at preventing crime at all stages and nationwide.

(...)

g. Propose and coordinate the implementation of strategies, standards, and procedures for all entities that make up SINASEC in matters within its competence.

(...)

n. Issue technical guidelines for formulating, evaluating, and updating crime maps, collaborating with municipalities, civil society, and organised community.³⁸

Directorate of Environment of the Peruvian National Police

DIRMEAMB³⁹ is a specialised technical, systemic, regulatory, and operational body responsible for investigating environmental

framework to enhance its implementation and operation.

³⁷ Paragraph 7 of Section 5.1 of Article 5 of Legislative Decree 1266.

³⁸ Supreme Decree No. 010-2019-IN

³⁹ Dirección de Medio Ambiente de la Policía Nacional del Perú

³⁴ Article 166 of the Peruvian Political Constitution

³⁵ Sistema Nacional de Seguridad Ciudadana.

³⁶ The Article 9 of Supreme Decree No. 010-2019-IN, which amends the Regulation of Law No. 27933, National Citizen Security System Law, approved by Supreme Decree No. 011-2014-IN, establishes additional provisions and changes in the regulatory

crimes, crimes against natural resources, and illegal mining crimes committed to the detriment of the State. **It operates under the legal guidance of the Specialized Environmental Prosecutor's Office.**

Additionally, it plans, commands, organises, executes, coordinates, controls, and supervises police operations within its functions in the fight against common delinquency and organised crime. It has nationwide jurisdiction⁴⁰.

Functional Unit for Investigation against Organized Environmental Crime

Through Resolution No. 191-2022-CG-PNP/EMG of the General Command of the National Police, dated June 17, 2022, the Functional Unit for Investigation against Organized Environmental Crime was created under the Directorate of Environment of the PNP. Its functions are:

- Conduct investigations against criminal organisations that operate nationally or internationally and severely affect the environment, natural resources, and related crimes. The aim is to identify, locate, and capture members of criminal organisations.

- Coordinate with international organisations for information exchange, planning and execution of joint operations against international organisations linked to organised crime affecting the environment.
- Coordinate with various national fiscal, judicial, and attorney authorities to facilitate the execution of special police investigation procedures and report to the competent authority.
- Coordinate with competent authorities on activities for the corroboration and protection of cooperating witnesses, witnesses, experts, and victims who have undergone the corresponding procedure during the investigation process developed within its functional scope under relevant regulations.

This Unit is part of the Specialized Multidisciplinary Environmental Team, working jointly with the Specialized Organized Crime Prosecutor's Office instead of the Directorate of Environment of the National Police of Peru.

Ministerial Resolution No. 285-2024-IN of March 1, 2024, establishes the Sectoral Working Group responsible for drafting the Action Guidelines for the implementation of protection measures and urgent protection

⁴⁰ Article 101 of the Regulations of Legislative Decree No. 1267, Law of the National Police of Peru, approved by Supreme Decree No. 026-2017-IN.

measures for human rights defenders, following the Second Final Complementary Provision of Supreme Decree No. 004-2021-JUS, the Supreme Decree that creates the intersectoral mechanism for the protection of

human rights defenders. The Working Group is temporary and dependent on the Ministry of the Interior⁴¹.

IV.1.3 MINISTRY OF JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

By Resolution of the General Secretariat No. 0072-2022-JUS dated October 10, 2022, the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights established the Functional Unit for Strengthening the Fight against Corruption and Organized Crime under the General Secretariat. Among its functions are planning, executing, coordinating, and monitoring the components of the project "Strengthening the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights' Fight against Corruption and Organized Crime," as well as organising, directing, coordinating, and controlling the project's activities in coordination with the technical areas of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights.

NATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICY COUNCIL – CONAPOC

2011 Law No. 29807 established the National Criminal Policy Council under the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights. **The CONAPOC is the multisectoral body responsible for planning, articulating, supervising, and monitoring the National Criminal Policy. It also analyses the social phenomenon of crime and approves measures to combat it, contributing to reducing crime rates.**

It is chaired by the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights and the Technical Secretariat of the National Criminal Policy Council. Its

⁴¹ The Working Group is composed of:

- Deputy Ministry of Public Security, who presides over it.
- Chief of the Advisory Cabinet of Senior Management of the Ministerial Office
- General Directorate of Democratic Security, which assumes the Technical Secretariat.
- Directorate of Fundamental Rights
- General Commander of the National Police of Peru

- Chief of the General Staff of the PNP
- Chief of the Police Operations Command of the PNP
- Directorate of Legal Advisory of the PNP
- Directorate of Institutional Planning of the PNP
- Directorate of Administration of the PNP
- Directorate of Human Resources of the PNP-
- National Directorate of Criminal Investigation of the PNP
- National Directorate of Order and Security of the PNP

other members are the Judiciary, Public Ministry – National Public Prosecutor Office, Ministry of the Interior, Congress of the Republic, Ombudsman's Office, Municipality of Lima, Peruvian National Police, National Penitentiary Institute, National Citizen Security Council, National Assembly of Regional Governments, Association of Municipalities of Peru, and Association of Universities of Peru.

Criminal policy is the set of measures established by the National government to address criminality (crime-criminal) and criminalisation (punishment and resocialisation function), dedicated

mainly to the prevention, repression, and control of crime (Supreme Decree No. 008-2012-JUS). Criminal policy proposes a broad methodology addressing the social, legal, and criminal components to control criminal phenomena⁴².

In this regard, the Technical Secretariat of CONAPOC has developed ***Guidelines for the Development of Regional Criminal Policy Strategies***, which aim to strengthen the prevention and response to various forms of criminality and the administration of criminal justice from a criminological and criminal policy perspective⁴³.

GUIDELINES OF THE NATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICY COUNCIL FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONAL CRIMINAL POLICY STRATEGIES (ERPC)	
<i>Guideline 1</i>	<i>Definition of the Operational Framework of Criminal Policy</i>
<i>Guideline 2</i>	<i>Management of Criminological and Criminal Policy Knowledge</i>
<i>Guideline 3</i>	<i>Design of Public Policies with a Results-Based Approach</i>
<i>Guideline 4</i>	<i>Intersectoral and Interinstitutional Coordination</i>

Source: MINJUSDH & CONAPOC. 2024. National Criminal Policy Council Guidelines for the Development of Regional Criminal Policy Strategies.

⁴² MINJUSDH & CONAPOC. 2024. Guidelines of the National Criminal Policy Council for the

Development of Regional Criminal Policy Strategies (ERPC). Lima, Peru. 64 p.

⁴³ Ídem, p: 8

IV.2 ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE SPECIALIZED MULTIDISCIPLINARY TEAMS

IV.2.1 The National Public Prosecutor's Office – Public Ministry

The Public Ministry is a constitutionally autonomous body of the Peruvian State whose primary duties include the defence of legality, citizens' rights, public interests, representation of society in court, defence of the family, minors, and the incapacitated, as well as social interests. It also ensures public morality, the prosecution of crime and civil reparation, crime prevention, the independence of judicial bodies, and the proper administration of justice per the Peruvian Political Constitution's provisions and the Public Ministry's Organic Law, approved by the Legislative Decree No. 052.

The Specialized Prosecutor's Offices for Organized Crime are competent to direct and investigate crimes specified in Article 3 of Law No. 30077, the Law Against Organized Crime, and its amendments. These include offences such as human trafficking, environmental crimes, and qualified homicide - contract killings against members of indigenous communities, provided a criminal organisation commits them.

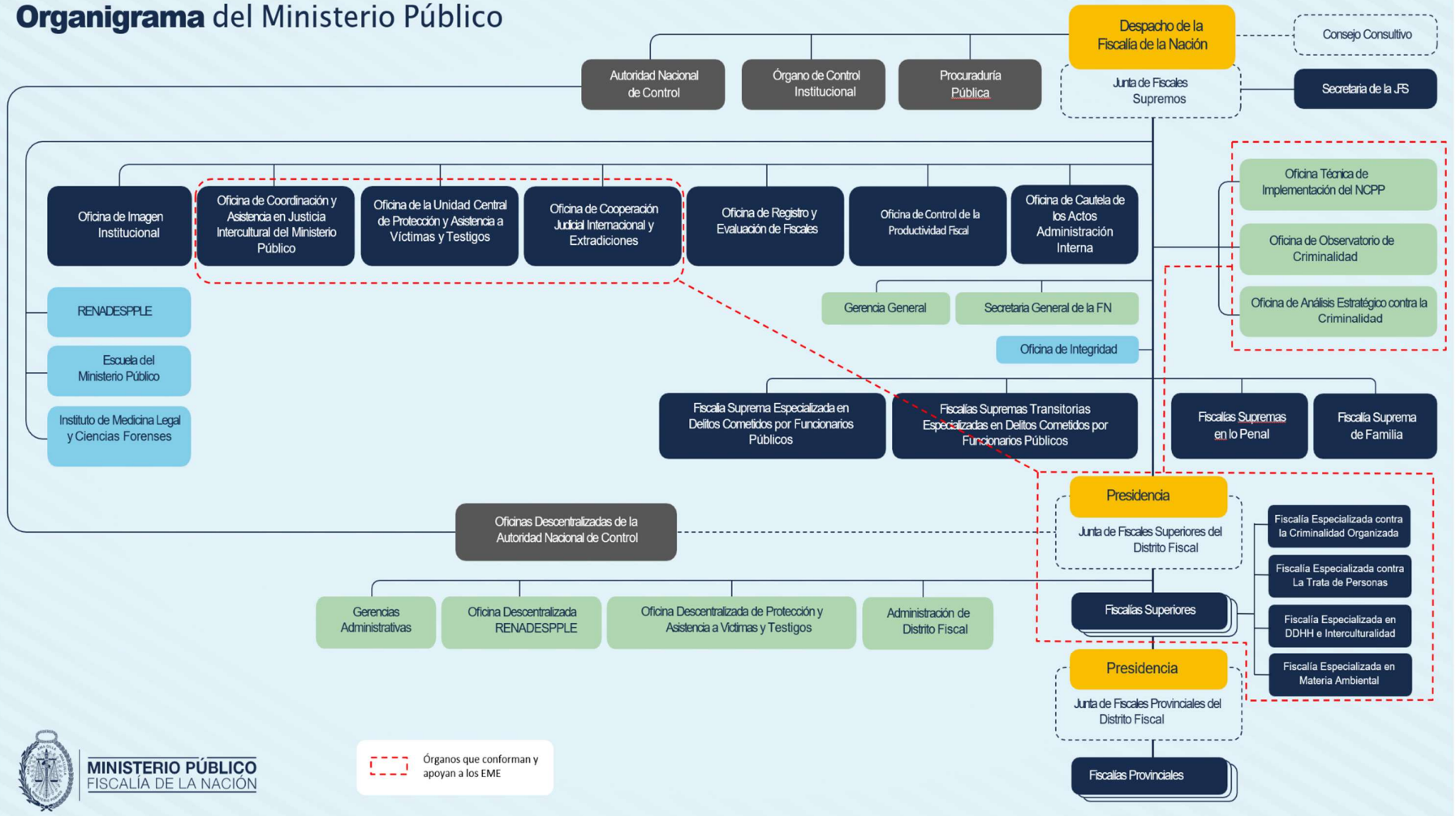
The initiative to establish the Specialized Multidisciplinary Teams (EME) falls within

the project "Support for European Union Law Enforcement in the Fight against Drugs and Organized Crime in Peru." As a permanent coordination structure, the EME aims to combat criminal organisations operating at national and international levels. It consists of prosecutors specialised in organised crime and dedicated police support personnel.

The organisation of the EME within the Public Prosecutor's Office is implemented through its organic structures, particularly the Superior Prosecutor's Offices:

- The Specialized Prosecutor's Office Against Organized Crime,*
 - The Specialized Prosecutor's Office for Human Trafficking,*
 - The Specialized Prosecutor's Office for Human Rights and Interculturality,*
- which conducts investigations in coordination with the corresponding departments of the Peruvian National Police.*

Organigrama del Ministerio Público



IV.2.2 The Peruvian Ministry of Interior – MININTER

Ministerial Resolution No. 1379-2023-IN has been ratified to formalise the Specialized Multidisciplinary Teams' framework, composition, objectives, and timeframe within the Ministry of the Interior⁴⁴. Similarly, it establishes that the Specialized Multidisciplinary Teams (EMEs) aim to “establish the necessary actions for carrying out cooperation activities with the Public Ministry, to combat crimes such as human trafficking, environmental crimes, and qualified homicide and assassination targeting members of indigenous communities, achieving the coordination of efforts and capacities for conducting comprehensive crime investigations”. Regarding their jurisdictional scope, the EMEs operate nationwide, and if necessary, the provisions related to transnational organised crime apply.

The General Directorate Against Organized Crime, through Report No. 000163-2023/IN/DGCO/DCO from the Directorate Against Organized Crime, states that:

“The creation of the Specialized Multidisciplinary Teams (EME) is the most strategic initiative promoted by the Agreement "Support in the Fight Against Drug Trafficking and Organized Crime" in coordination with the General Directorate Against Organized Crime as the focal point within the Interior Sector. It represents an evolution that could be decisive in a more effective fight against organised crime in our country, as well as in strengthening the capacities of police personnel and, above all, the interoperability between the National Police of Peru (PNP) and the Public Ministry. This will result not only in better investigative work but also in convictions and the reduction of criminal organisations in our country in three specific areas:

- Crimes of Human Trafficking and Illicit Trafficking of Migrants.*
- Environmental Crimes.*

⁴⁴ *With a favourable opinion from the General Office of Legal Counsel of MININTER, through Report No. 000537-2023-IN-OGAJ. Of course, here's the translation: Similarly, Report No. 029-2023-COMASGEN-CO/DIRNIC-PNP-SEC from the National Directorate of Criminal Investigation*

announces the appointment of the members of the Peruvian National Police who make up the EME, by the provisions of the Interinstitutional Cooperation Agreement between the Public Prosecutor's Office and the Ministry of the Interior for the establishment of the Specialized Multidisciplinary Teams (EME).

*- Crimes of Qualified Homicide and Contract Killings against Indigenous Communities*⁴⁵.

*The objectives of the EMEs are aligned with Ministerial Resolution No. 550-2020-IN of June 27, 2020, which approves the Institutional Strategic Plan (PEI) 2020-2024 of the Ministry of the Interior. This plan sets the Institutional Strategic Objectives for the period 2020-2024 and has been defined in a participatory manner, taking into account alignment with the sectoral strategic objectives established in the Multisectoral Strategic Plan (PESEM) 2016-2021 of the Interior Sector, extended until 2024*⁴⁶.

Nevertheless, the Office of Institutional Modernization and Development, according to its functional competencies, specifies that the formation of the Specialized Multidisciplinary Teams is not regulated by Law No. 29158, Organic Law of the Executive Branch and the Guidelines for the Organization of the State approved by Supreme Decree No. 054-2018-PCM and its

⁴⁵ Report No. D000537-2023-IN-OGAJ, dated October 20, 2023, issued by the General Office of Legal Counsel of the Ministry of the Interior (MININTER).

⁴⁶ *Ídem*

⁴⁷ For its part, Report No. 000163-2023/IN/DGCO/DCO from the General Directorate

amendments. Instead, they are framed within the commitments assumed in the Interinstitutional Cooperation Agreement between the Public Ministry and the Ministry of the Interior, approved by General Management Resolution No. 000260-2023-MP-FN-GG dated May 18 of the current year. The purpose is to establish the necessary actions for cooperation between the parties to form the EMEs.

*The National Police of Peru, through Report No. 029-2023-COMASGEN-CO/DIRNIC-PNP-SEC from the National Directorate of Criminal Investigation, communicates the appointment of the members of the National Police of Peru who will form part of the Specialized Multidisciplinary Teams (EME), per the provisions of the Interinstitutional Cooperation Agreement between the Public Ministry and the Ministry of the Interior for the establishment of EMEs*⁴⁷.

The Specialized Multidisciplinary Teams structure in the Peruvian National Police comprises a General Coordination led by the Chief of the General Staff of the PNP as the

Against Organized Crime justifies the need for the continuity of the members of the Specialized Multidisciplinary Teams (EMEs) over time in order to ensure optimal results in conducting more complex investigations and in training, with the support of international cooperation.

principal coordinator and the Director of the National Criminal Investigation Directorate as the alternate coordinator. Under their command, the Strategic and Operational Coordination Levels for each of the crimes to be addressed are structured: Human Trafficking, Environmental Crimes, and Investigation of Murders against Indigenous Peoples⁴⁸.

on the Strengthening of the Police Criminalistics Function

- *Directive No. 0004-2021-INOGPP - "Guidelines for the Management of National and International Cooperation Instruments in the Interior Sector," approved by Ministerial Resolution No. 0401-2021-IN*

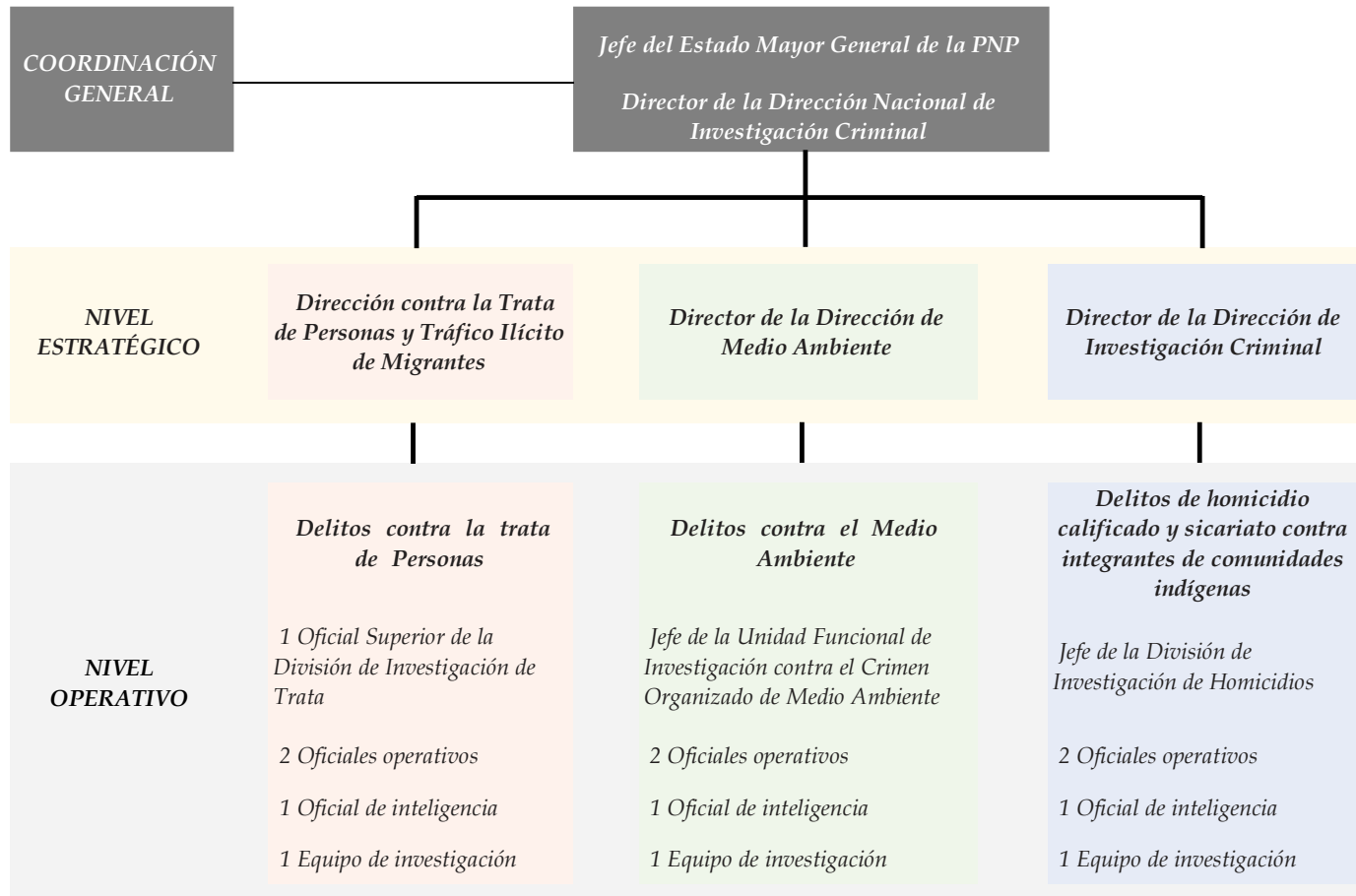
Legal Framework:

- *Legislative Decree No. 1266, Law on the Organization and Functions of the Ministry of the Interior*
- *Legislative Decree No. 1267, Law on the National Police of Peru*
- *Ministerial Resolution No. 1520-2019-IN, Consolidated Text of the Regulation on the Organization and Functions of the Ministry of the Interior*
- *Ministerial Resolution No. 1379-2023-IN Approve the Structure of the Specialized Multidisciplinary Teams*
- *Report No. 000163-2023/IN/DGCO/DCO from the General Directorate for Combating Organized Crime*
- *Legislative Decree No. 1606, Decree amending Legislative Decree No. 1219, Decree amending the Legislative Decree*

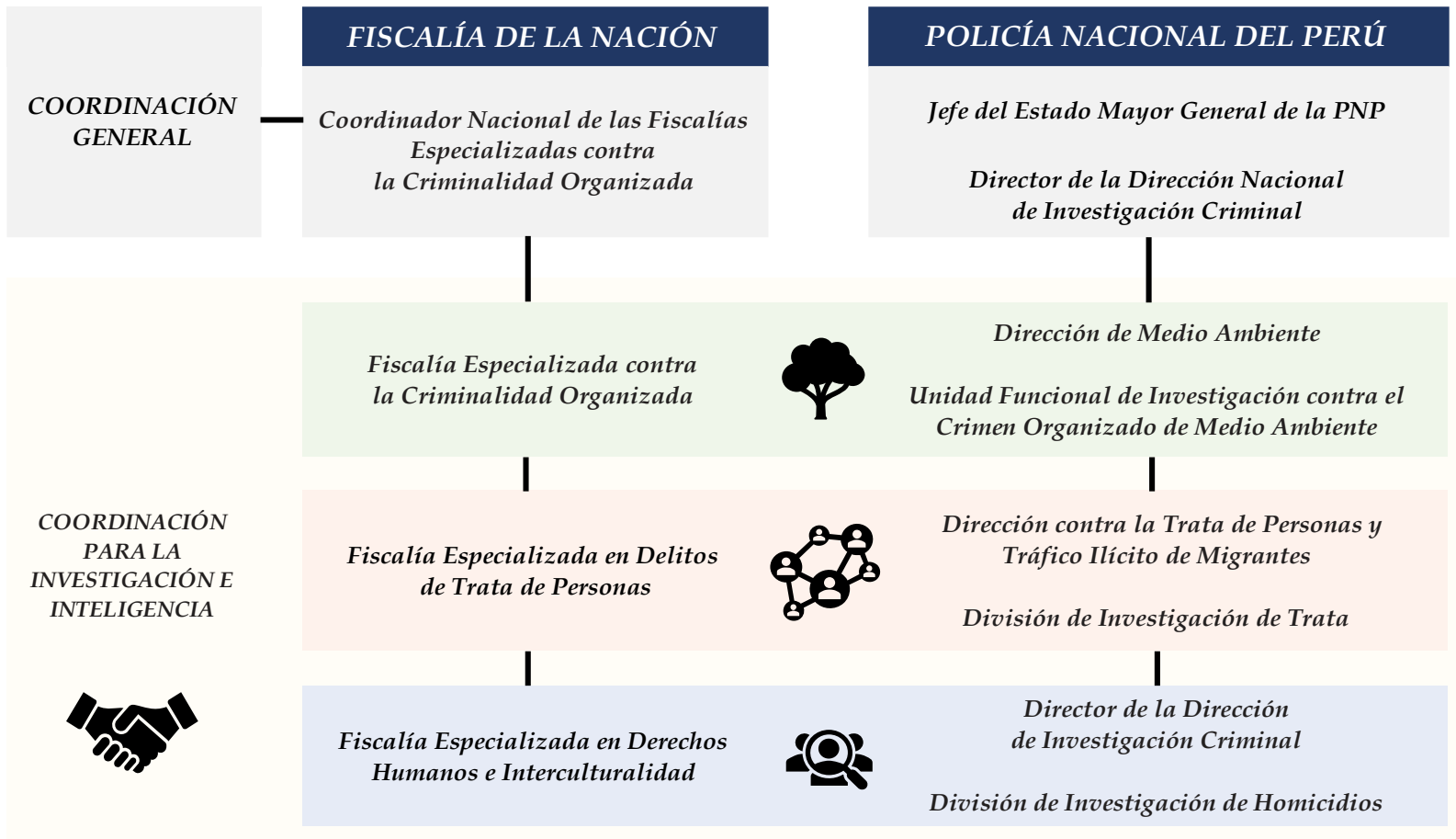
strengthen the work of the Specialized Multidisciplinary Teams, in coordination with the Chief of the General Staff of the National Police of Peru.

⁴⁸ *The General Directorate Against Organized Crime, within the scope of its functional competencies, coordinates, analyzes, and consolidates information related to the fight against organized crime in order to*

ESTRUCTURA DE LOS EQUIPOS MULTIDISCIPLINARIOS ESPECIALIZADOS A NIVEL DE LA PNP



ESTRUCTURA DE LOS EQUIPOS MULTIDISCIPLINARIOS ESPECIALIZADOS



V. DIAGNOSIS AND PROGRESS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SPECIALIZED MULTIDISCIPLINARY TEAMS IN PERU

According to CONAPOL (2024), the most significant crimes at the national level, according to the social reaction they generate and their direct impact on the perception of security and the effectiveness of control entities, are linked to citizen insecurity, organised crime, economic crime, and gender-related crimes.⁴⁹ Additionally, the General Command of the National Police of

Peru (2024) states that between 2021 and January 2024, more than 2,702,369 crimes were logged, with attacks against property and public safety representing over 60% of the official statistics. The regions with the highest crime rates in January 2023 and January 2024 are Lima City, Lambayeque, Arequipa, La Libertad, Piura, Junín, and Callao.

CRIMINAL PHENOMENA WITH THE GREATEST IMPACT IN PERU		
Kind of Crimes	Crimes	
Organised Crime	- Drugs Trafficking - Human trafficking - Contract killing - Cybercrime	- Illegal Mining - Extortion - Illegal logging
Economics crime	- Money Laundering	- Corruption
Public security	- Aggravated robbery	- Theft
Gender-related crimes	- Femicide	- Sexual Assault

Source: MINJUSDH & CONAPOC. 2024. National Criminal Policy Council Guidelines for the Development of Regional Criminal Policy Strategies.

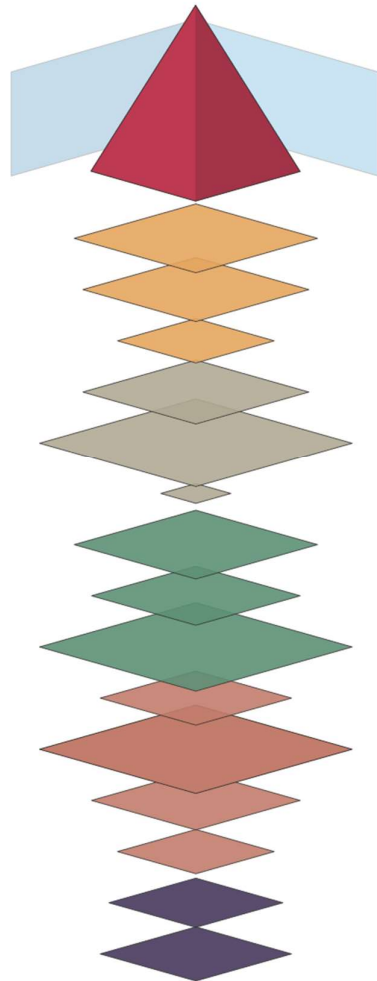
Nro.	REGIONES	ENE/2023	ENE/2024	VAR%
1	LIMA METROPOLITANA 1/	17957	18489	3%
2	LAMBAYEQUE	3728	3896	5%
3	AREQUIPA	3301	3214	-3%
4	LA LIBERTAD	2985	2865	-4%
5	PIURA	2462	2598	6%
6	JUNIN	2357	2485	5%
7	CALLAO	1949	2132	9%
8	ICA	1800	1963	9%
9	CUSCO	1617	1701	5%
10	ANCASH	1418	1528	8%
11	DEPARTAMENTO DE LIMA 2/	1365	1522	11%
12	HUANUCO	1169	1468	26%
13	CAJAMARCA	1367	1286	-6%
14	SAN MARTIN	862	836	-3%
15	PUNO	823	801	-3%
16	AYACUCHO	822	798	-3%
17	UCAYALI	672	712	6%
18	LORETO	737	696	-6%
19	TUMBES	480	514	7%
20	TACNA	545	468	-14%
21	AMAZONAS	466	401	-14%
22	APURIMAC	382	401	5%
23	MADRE DE DIOS	297	311	5%
24	MOQUEGUA	250	278	11%
25	PASCO	259	241	-7%
26	HUANCAVELICA	182	193	6%
27	TOTAL	50249	51797	3%



Source: Lt. Gen. PNP Oscar Arriola D. 2024. Chief of Staff of the PNP.
Presentation: Criminal Structure of Criminal Activity and Organized Crime in Peru

⁴⁹ Ídem, p: 19

PERU



6.40
CRIMINALITY SCORE

32nd of 193 countries
10th of 35 American countries
6th of 12 South American countries

CRIMINAL MARKETS 6.20

HUMAN TRAFFICKING	7.00
HUMAN SMUGGLING	6.50
EXTORTION & PROTECTION RACKETEERING	4.50
ARMS TRAFFICKING	6.50
TRADE IN COUNTERFEIT GOODS	9.00
ILLICIT TRADE IN EXCISABLE GOODS	2.00
FLORA CRIMES	7.00
FAUNA CRIMES	6.00
NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCE CRIMES	9.00
HEROIN TRADE	5.50
COCAINE TRADE	9.00
CANNABIS TRADE	6.00
SYNTHETIC DRUG TRADE	4.50
CYBER-DEPENDENT CRIMES	5.00
FINANCIAL CRIMES	5.50

CRIMINAL ACTORS 6.60

MAFIA-STYLE GROUPS	7.00
CRIMINAL NETWORKS	8.50
STATE-EMBEDDED ACTORS	7.50
FOREIGN ACTORS	6.00
PRIVATE SECTOR ACTORS	4.00

4.38
RESILIENCE SCORE

The Global Organized Crime Index

It is a key flagship project of the Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime (GI-TOC). It is a multidimensional

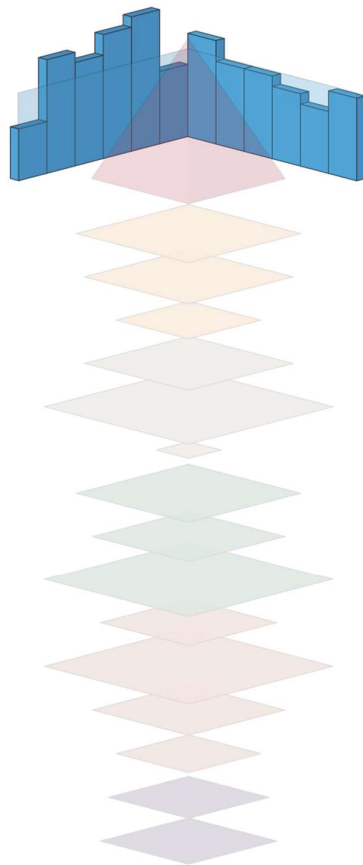
tool that assesses the level of criminality and resilience to organised crime for 193 countries along three key pillars: criminal markets, criminal actors, and resilience. The objective of the Index is to provide metrics-

based information that would allow policymakers and continental and regional bodies to prioritize their interventions based on a holistic assessment of vulnerabilities

and equip them with the means to measure the efficacy of their responses to mitigate the impact of organized crime⁵⁰.




PERU



Source: The Global Initiative Against Transnational Organised Crime, 2024. <https://ocindex.net/country/peru>

⁵⁰ The tools are underpinned by over 400 expert assessments and evaluations by the GI-TOC's regional observatories.

V.1 HUMAN TRAFFICKING

On March 11, 2004, Peru ratified the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2003). This protocol defines Trafficking in persons as follows:

“a) the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, through threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or vulnerability, or giving or receiving payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs;

(...)

c) The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a child for exploitation shall be considered trafficking in persons even if none of the

means outlined in subparagraph (a) of this article have been used”⁵¹.

In order to prevent and combat trafficking in persons, the Protocol specifies that:

- 1. “Each State Party shall adopt legislative and other measures necessary to establish the acts set forth, when committed intentionally, as a criminal offence under its domestic law.*
- 2. Each State Party shall also adopt legislative and other measures necessary to establish criminal offences:*
 - a) According to the fundamental principles of its legal system, the attempt to commit the crime of trafficking in persons.*
 - b) Participation as an accomplice in the commission of the crime.*
 - c) Organizing or directing other persons to commit a crime”⁵².*



⁵¹ Art. 3 of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children

⁵² Art. 5 of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children

The Protocol shall apply to the prevention, investigation, and prosecution of transnational trafficking in person offences involving the participation of an organised criminal group and to the protection of victims of such crimes⁵³.

In the same sense, the U.S. Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (TVPA) identifies the following forms of trafficking in persons:

- *Sex trafficking is when a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such an act has not attained 18 years of age or*
- *The recruitment, harbouring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labour or services through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery⁵⁴.*

Furthermore, the TVPA established that the U.S. Government should prohibit severe forms of trafficking in persons and punish acts of such trafficking:

- *For the knowing commission of any act of sex trafficking involving force, fraud, coercion, or in which the victim of sex trafficking is a child incapable of giving meaningful consent or of trafficking, which includes rape or kidnapping or which causes a death, the government should prescribe punishment commensurate with that for grave crimes, such as forcible sexual assault.*
- *For the knowing commission of any act of a severe form of trafficking in persons, the government should prescribe punishment that is sufficiently stringent to deter and that adequately reflects the heinous nature of the offence.*
- *The government should make serious and sustained efforts to eliminate severe forms of trafficking in persons⁵⁵.*

Moreover, the Protocol establishes that State Parties shall adopt measures for the comprehensive protection of victims, strengthen necessary border controls to prevent and detect trafficking in persons and collaborate and share information to prevent, punish, and monitor the

⁵³ Art. 4 of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children

⁵⁴ US Department of State. 2022. *Trafficking in Persons. Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons. Washington D.C. 636 p.*

“b) A victim does not need to be physically transported from one location to another for the crime to fall within this definition”.

⁵⁵ *Ídem*, p: 66

commission of these crimes within countries and in trans-border areas.

On August 4, 2018, the Official Gazette El Peruano published the Bilateral Agreement between the Republic of Peru and the Plurinational State of Bolivia to strengthen the fight against trafficking in persons, the illicit trafficking of migrants, and related crimes, ratified by Supreme Decree No. 008-2018-RE dated May 12, 2018. The Agreement aims to generate cooperation and coordination actions between the Parties to combat trafficking in persons, the illicit trafficking of migrants, and related crimes through mechanisms of prevention, prosecution, protection, assistance, and reintegration of victims, following the guidelines of the Protocol against Trafficking in Persons of the Palermo Convention.

Along the same lines, on July 26, 2019, the Agreement between the Republic of Peru and the Republic of Colombia was published for the prevention, investigation, and prosecution of trafficking in persons and the assistance and protection of its victims. This agreement aims to strengthen political and strategic coordination and cooperation for the prevention, investigation, and prosecution of trafficking in persons and the assistance and protection of its victims.

*It also establishes the creation of a **Binational Monitoring Commission**, which is responsible for ensuring compliance with the **Binational Work Plan** of the Agreement. The Commission comprises:*

- 1. The Permanent Multisectoral Working Group against Trafficking in Persons of the Republic of Peru, consisting of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of the Interior, the Public Prosecutor's Office, and the Judiciary.*
- 2. The Interinstitutional Committee for Combating Trafficking in Persons of the Republic of Colombia.*



Victims of Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation in Illegal Mining Camps in Madre de Dios, 2023.

PERUVIAN NATIONAL POLICY ON TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS AND ITS FORMS OF EXPLOITATION BY 2030

On January 16, 2007, Law No. 28950, Law Against Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants, was published, amending the Penal Code to establish the following offences:

- Article 153: Trafficking in persons*
- Article 153-A: Aggravated Forms of Trafficking in Persons.*

Additionally, it amends Article 303-A, defining the offence of Smuggling Migrants, and incorporates Article 303-B, describing aggravated forms of Smuggling Migrants.

This amendment prompted the Public Prosecutor's Office to create Specialized Prosecutor's Offices for Trafficking in person offences starting in 2014 in the Fiscal Districts of Lima, Loreto, Madre de Dios, Tumbes, Puno, Tacna, Callao, Cusco, and Lima Norte. In turn, the National Police of Peru, through Directive Resolution 665-2014-DIRGEN / EMG-PNP, created the Directorate of Investigation of Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants to prevent and prosecute the crime of trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants, as well as to protect the victims.

Supreme Decree No. 009-2021-IN approved the National Policy on Trafficking in Persons and its forms of exploitation by

2030, defining Priority Objective 2 as "Improving the functioning of the prosecution, criminal punishment, and oversight system to combat the crime of trafficking in persons". The MININTER leads this Policy and serves as the framework instrument for public policies with cultural and linguistic relevance in the fight against trafficking in persons. It guides the actions of the State at its three levels of government to develop coordinated interventions.

Through Resolution of the Public Prosecutor's Office No. 489-2020-MP-FN of March 2, 2020, the "Operational Guide for the Investigation of the Crime of Trafficking in Persons" was approved, with the following objectives:

- Strengthen and optimise the prosecutorial and police work in investigating the crime, guiding the recommended investigation procedures for trafficking in persons.*
- Optimize actions to clarify the facts, obtain evidence, and identify those responsible.*
- Incorporate the experience and best practices of the Specialized Prosecutor's Offices for Trafficking in Persons of the*

*Public Prosecutor's Office and the National Police of Peru*⁵⁶.

On March 30, 2021, Law No. 31146 was published, a law that amends the Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, and Law No. 28950, the Law Against Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants, to systematise the articles related to the crimes of trafficking in persons and exploitation, and guaranteeing the legal representation of minors and the civil reparation of victims of trafficking in persons and exploitation. In the case of the Penal Code, the articles corresponding to these criminal offences are consolidated under a single title called "Crimes Against Human Dignity."

Legal Framework:

1. *American Convention on Human Rights (1969).*
2. *United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989).*
3. *Inter-American Convention on International Traffic in Minors (1994).*
4. *Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence against Women "Convention of Belem do Para" (1994).*

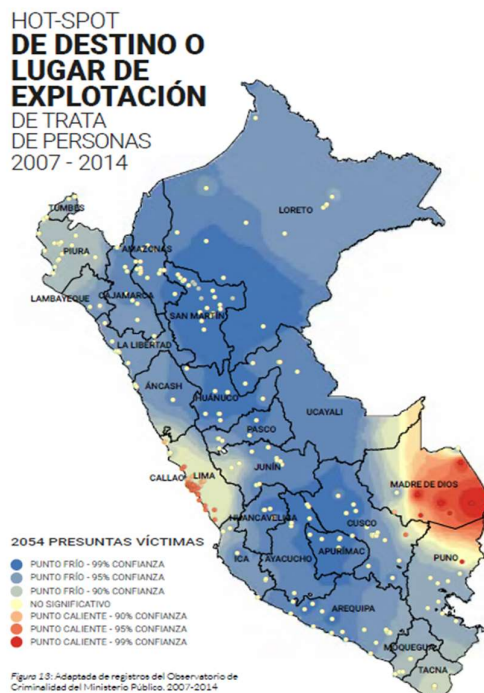
5. *Convention concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for Eliminating the Worst Forms of Child Labour (1999).*
6. *Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (2000).*
7. *Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000).*
8. *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000).*
9. *Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000).*



⁵⁶ *Public Prosecutor's Office. 2020. Operational Guide for the Investigation of the Crime of Trafficking in Persons. Lima, Peru. 162 p.*

Inter-Institutional Coordination against Human Trafficking

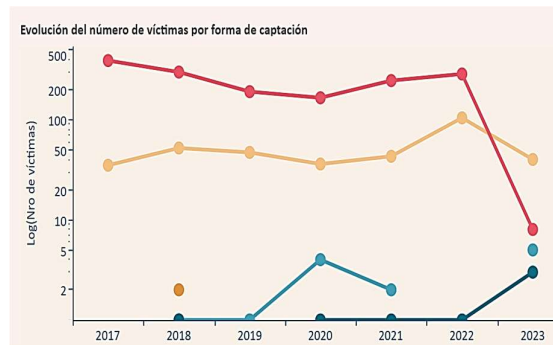
In 2018, the Office of Strategic Crime Analysis identified that in Madre de Dios, the areas of recurring illegal mining and illegal logging are Mazuko (39%), La Pampa (23.7%), and Puerto Maldonado (8.4%), where the locations for the recruitment of trafficking victims also coincide.



Fuente: Ministerio Público (2018)

According to the National Citizen Security Observatory (MININTER, 2024), between 2017 and 2023, 3,822 victims of trafficking were registered, of which 85.7% were women, the vast majority of whom were recruited for sexual and labour exploitation. The primary forms of recruitment include Job offers (80.6%), Seduction (0.7%), Study

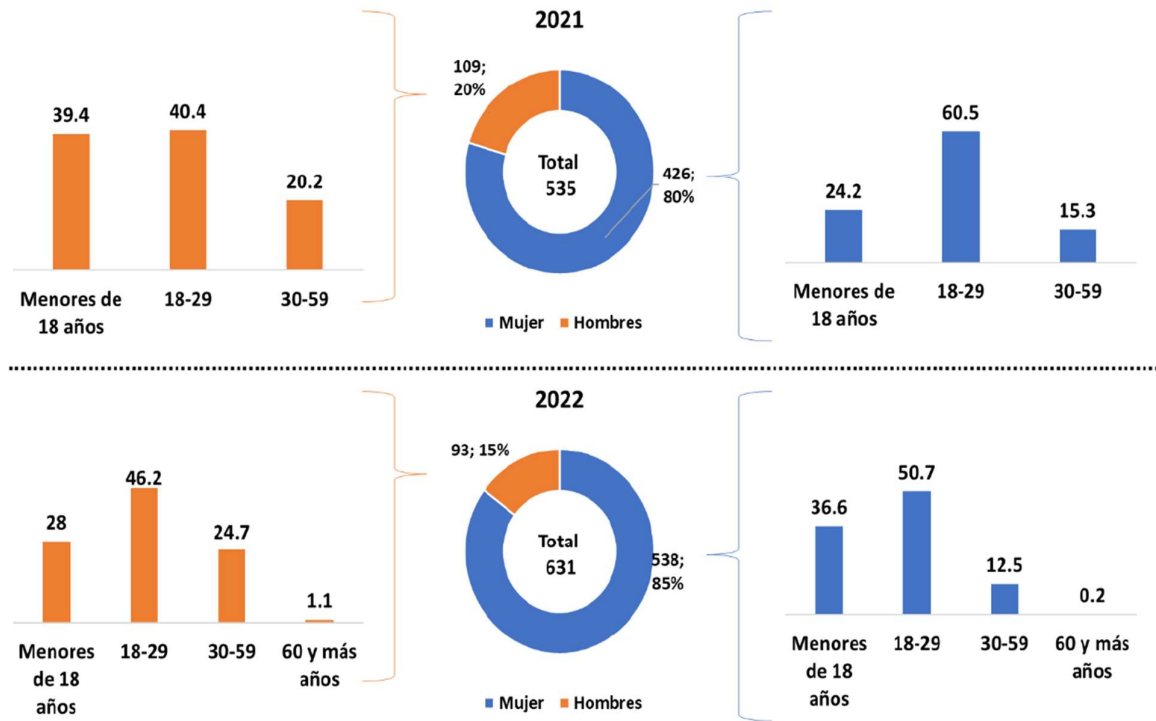
offers (0.1%), Internet (0.4%), and Other (18.3%).



Source: National Citizen Security Observatory (MININTER, 2024)

Trafficking and sexual exploitation of women, boys, and girls are closely linked to transnational organised crime activities, as well as to the illicit economies of illegal logging, illegal mining, and drug trafficking. The unchecked increase in these crimes as a whole over the past 5 years highlights the need for more effective articulation and coordination among law enforcement authorities to dismantle trafficking organisations and rescue victims.

PERU: REPORTED CASES OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING BY VICTIM'S SEX AND AGE GROUP, 2021-2022



Fuente: INEI "Perú: Estadísticas de Trata de Personas 2018-2022". Publicado agosto 2023.

On June 20, 2024, the Senior Prosecutor Coordinator of the Specialized Prosecutor's Offices for Human Trafficking Crimes, with technical assistance from the ILO and UNODC, presented the Third Case Study on Human Trafficking and Its Forms of Exploitation in Peru. The event was attended by members of the National Police of Peru (PNP), prosecutors, judges, and public defenders specialised in human trafficking from various regions of the country.

and prevention campaign against human trafficking, with the participation of the Ministries of Justice and Human Rights, Women and Vulnerable Populations, the Judiciary, and the General Command of the PNP. UNODC, the International Organization for Migration, and the Permanent Multisectoral Commission Against Human Trafficking and the Illicit Trafficking of Migrants, among other authorities, also participated.

On July 1, 2024, the Ministry of the Interior launched the "Blue Heart 2024" awareness



Blue Heart Campaign 2024 – Peruvian Ministry of Interior

In 2024, more than 10 women and trans individuals captured by trafficking mafias were murdered for refusing to pay the extortion they were subjected to. The National Coordination of Specialized Prosecutor's Offices Against Organized Crime reports that, together with the National Police of Peru (PNP), over the past 17 months, more than 180 women (Peruvian, Colombian, and Venezuelan) have been rescued from criminal gangs like 'Tren de Aragua,' which operates in several countries and engages in drug trafficking, contract killings, extortion, corruption, and sexual exploitation.

For its part, SUTRAN, the PNP, and other authorities that are part of the Multisectoral Commission Against Human Trafficking have conducted over 200 control operations during 2024 at authorised bus terminals and

random points throughout the National Road Network to ensure that transportation companies do not collaborate with or allow the transport of undocumented individuals, contributing to this crime.



Implementing the EME against Human Trafficking Crimes arises in the context of the Financing Agreement between the European Union and the Republic of Peru, with the following activities⁵⁷:

- 2020: Introductory Workshop on EME and ECI – Equipos Conjuntos de Investigación (Join Investigation Teams).
- 2020: Workshop on Human Trafficking Crimes
- 2021: Workshop on EME and ECI
- 2021: Technical Assistance and Support for the EME

⁵⁷ Report N° 000010-2024-IN-DGCO-DDC-EL from the Ministry of the Interior, issued on July 15, 2024.

- 2022: *Workshop on Sextortion*
- 2023: *Workshop on Gender Approach and Human Rights*
- 2023: *Specialised training on human trafficking crimes. Investigative tools and capacities to combat this crime. The training has been provided by the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), the Central Unit for Immigration Networks and Documentary Forgery (UCRIF), the Public Prosecutor's Office, and the Peruvian National Police, among others.*
- 2023: *Technical Assistance for the Update of the Public Prosecutor's Office's Manual on Human Trafficking.*
- 2023: *Internship on the Operations of Specialized Multidisciplinary Teams (EME) in France.*
- 2024: *Workshop on International Cooperation Tools for Specialized Multidisciplinary Teams (EME).*
- 2024: *Technical Assistance for Monitoring and Supporting the Creation of the ECI (Joint Investigation*

Teams) within the Framework of the EME.

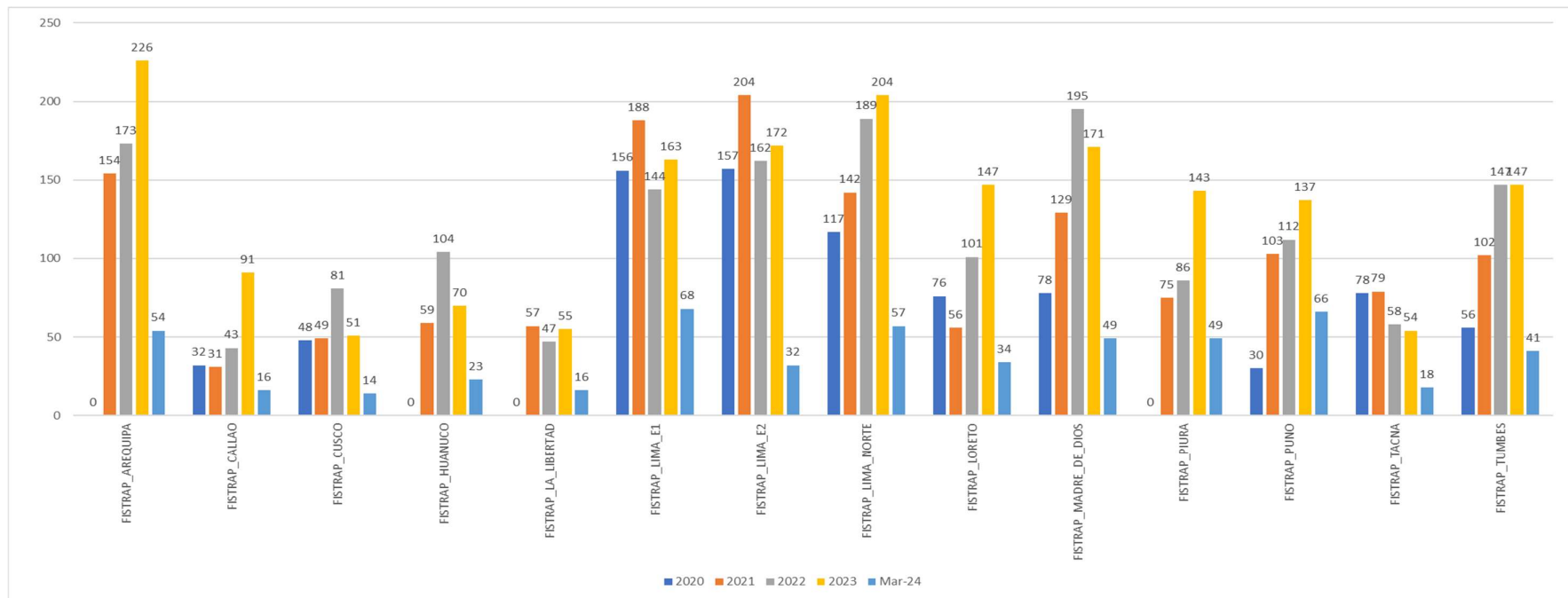
- 2024: *Technical Support Assistance in the Field of Intelligence: 3 Phases*
- 2024: *Technical Assistance for Needs Assessment and Technical Resources Evaluation for the Human Trafficking EME.*



Policía rescata a bebé de presunta mafia de trata de personas

Currently, the EME, formed by the Specialized Units of the National Police and the Prosecutor's Office on Human Trafficking Crimes, has taken on the investigation cases for 2024. The following tables present these cases as part of the statistics for this crime.

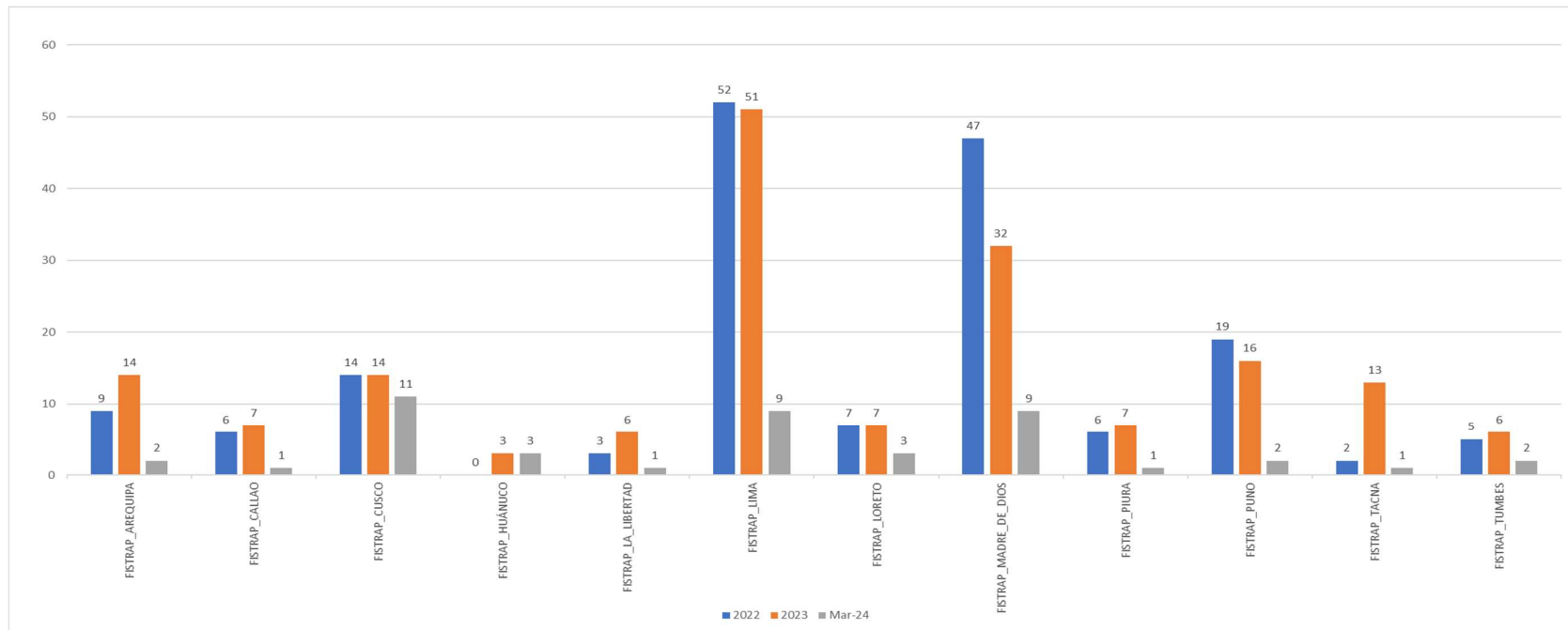
Total Cases of the 14 Specialized Prosecutor's Offices for Human Trafficking Crimes from 2020 to March 2024



YEARS	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
TOTAL, CASES	828	1428	1642	1831	537

Source: Specialized Prosecutor's Office for Human Trafficking Crimes, 2024.

Total Sentences of the 14 Specialized Prosecutor's Offices for Human Trafficking Crimes from 2022 to March 2024



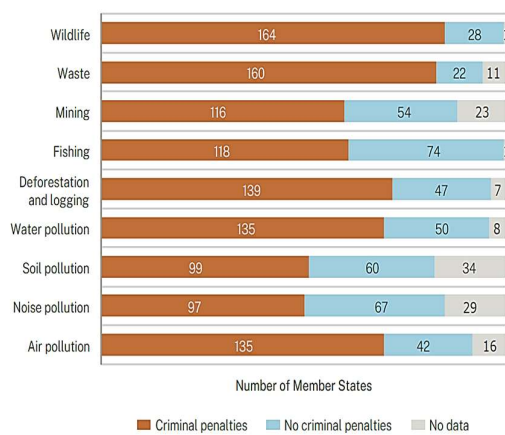
YEARS	2022	2023	2024
TOTAL, SENTENCES	170	176	45

Source: Specialized Prosecutor's Office for Human Trafficking Crimes, 2024.

V.2 ENVIRONMENTAL AND WILDLIFE CRIMES

UNODC (2024) states that “the Earth faces a triple planetary crisis – climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution. One aspect of combating this crisis is protecting the planet through criminalising acts that harm the environment.” In this sense, UN General Assembly Resolution A/RES/76/185 also “calls upon Member States to make crimes that affect the environment, where appropriate, serious crimes.”⁵⁸

CRIMINALISATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CRIMES BY UN MEMBER STATES



Source: UNODC, 2024.

An updated legislation analysis indicates that 164 Member States of the United Nations criminalise wildlife trafficking violations, with 86 having penalties that

meet the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime definition of a serious crime, with a maximum custodial penalty of at least four years. This is the highest level of criminalisation across the nine environmental crime sectors analysed⁵⁹.

Likewise, many key countries have created **specialised law enforcement units, multiagency teams, and national strategies, recognising wildlife crime as a priority crime.** Additionally, a series of **coordinated multi-country counter-wildlife trafficking operations** have been carried out since the early 2010s, including three iterations of the multilateral Operation Cobra initiatives between 2013-2015 and the seven Operation Thunder initiatives during 2017-2023. Regional initiatives include the five phases of Operation Mekong Dragon during 2019-2023, which boosted regional law enforcement in Asia, targeting both narcotics and wildlife smuggling. Considerable progress has also been made with the engagement of task forces for the financial, corporate, and transport sectors against illegal wildlife trade⁶⁰.

⁵⁸ United Nations Environmental Assembly. 2024. In: <https://news.un.org/en/story/2024/02/1146967>

⁵⁹ UNODC. 2024. World Wildlife Crime Report 2024: Trafficking in Protected Species. Vienna, 169 p.

⁶⁰ Idem, p: 23.

Environmental crimes have become a crucial part of the broad transnational operations of violent armed groups, drug trafficking organisations, smuggling and money laundering networks, corruption, and trade fraud, among other illicit activities, supported by a network of complex corporate structures, smuggling routes, and offshore financial structures⁶¹.

The profits from environmental crimes are significant. In July 2021, the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) noted that environmental crimes generate around US\$110 billion to US\$281 billion in criminal gains yearly. Environmental Crimes and the laundering of their proceeds are not victimless crimes. They disrupt and harm our environment and ecosystem, with far-reaching and long-term impacts on current and future generations⁶².

According to the FACT Coalition, illegal gold mining is the most profitable criminal industry in Peru, worth \$871 million annually. Consistent with the Peruvian Financial Intelligence Unit, between 2013 and 2023, illegal mining represented the

largest source of money laundering by value – some \$8.172 billion in illicit transactions.

Furthermore, illegal gold mining is one of the main drivers of deforestation in the Peruvian Amazon, and its impact is growing exponentially. In thirty years (1980-2010), deforestation from illegal mining destroyed nearly 96,000 hectares of forest and 39,000 additional hectares between 2010 - 2018⁶³.

On the other hand, the Rainforest Foundation U.S. estimates that the illicit timber trade in Peru is worth an estimated \$112 million yearly. Thanks to “no-questions-asked” demand from global buyers, illegal logging operations can service massive markets with the promise of even bigger profits⁶⁴.

Illicit crops have also increased over the past three years, reaching an estimated 280,000 hectares by 2022. These areas have also been deforested in the main Amazon regions, affecting wildlife and natural ecosystems.

⁶¹ González; S. Cole & I. Gary. 2023. *Dirty Money and the Destruction of the Amazon: Uncovering the U.S. Role in Illicit Financial Flows from Environmental Crimes in the Amazon Basin. The U.S.-based Financial Accountability and Corporate Transparency (FACT) Coalition, 74 p*

⁶² Risks and Typologies Inter-Agency Group (RTIG). 2024. *Singapore Environmental Crimes Money Laundering National Risk Assessment 2024. 29 p.*

⁶³ González; S. et al. 2023. *Ídem, p: 22 p.*

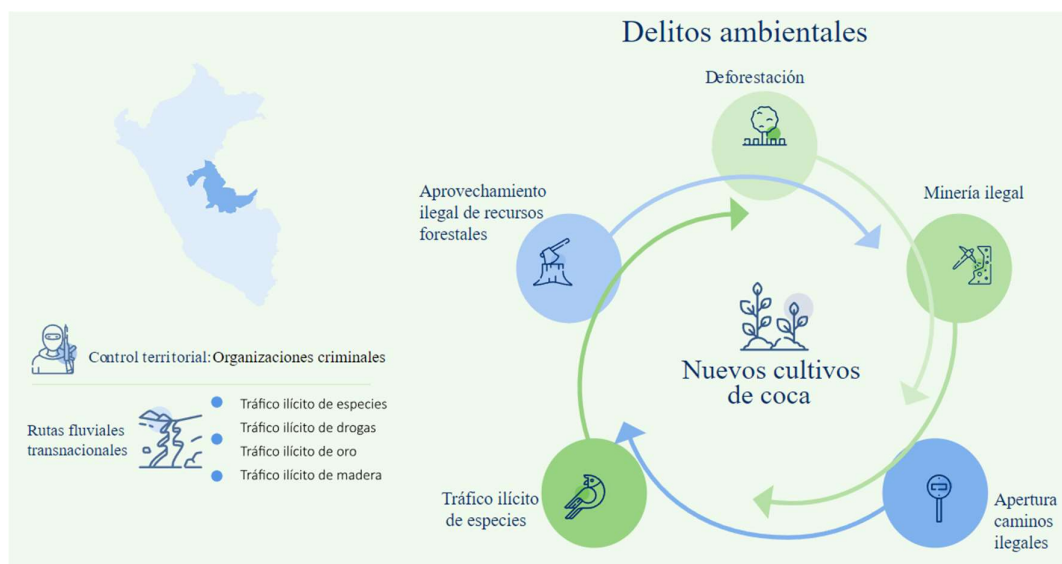
⁶⁴ *Ibidem.*

Amount involved in Financial Intelligence reports for underlying crimes (January 2013 to February 2022)

Potential crime involved	Accumulated: January 2013 to February 2022		12 months: March 2021 to Feb 2022	
	No. of FIR	Total Million US\$	No. of FIR	Total Million US\$
Illegal mining	61	7301	1	111
Tax fraud	48	1502	9	89
Crimes against public administration (bribery and illegal enrichment)	168	1378	15	27
Drug trafficking	72	626	7	129
Customs fraud /smuggling	47	467	2	14
Crimes against the financial and monetary order	20	429	3	1
Crimes against property	50	124	11	3
Illegal logging	2	103	-	-
Pimping	3	7	-	-
Financing of terrorism	6	2	-	-
Others	118	746	4	62
Total	595	12 707	52	436

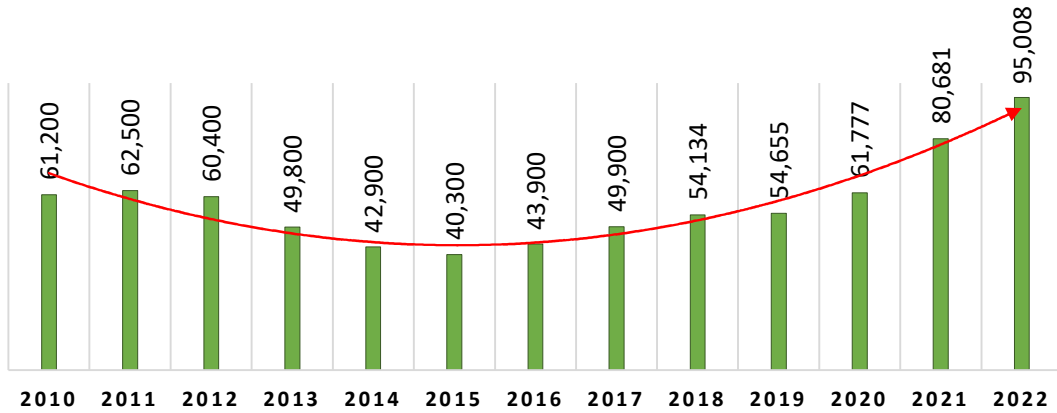
Note. Adapted from information provided by the Superintendency of Banking, Insurance and Pension Funds. (2022). *Statistics information, Financial intelligence of Peru. January 2013 to February 2022.* (p. 9). <https://www.sbs.gob.pe/Portals/5/jer/ESTADISTICAS-OPERATIVAS/2022/Boletín%20estadístico%20febrero%202022.pdf>

Source: Valdés, R. et al. 2023. *Criminal Economies and its Impact in Perú.* Lima, 82 p.



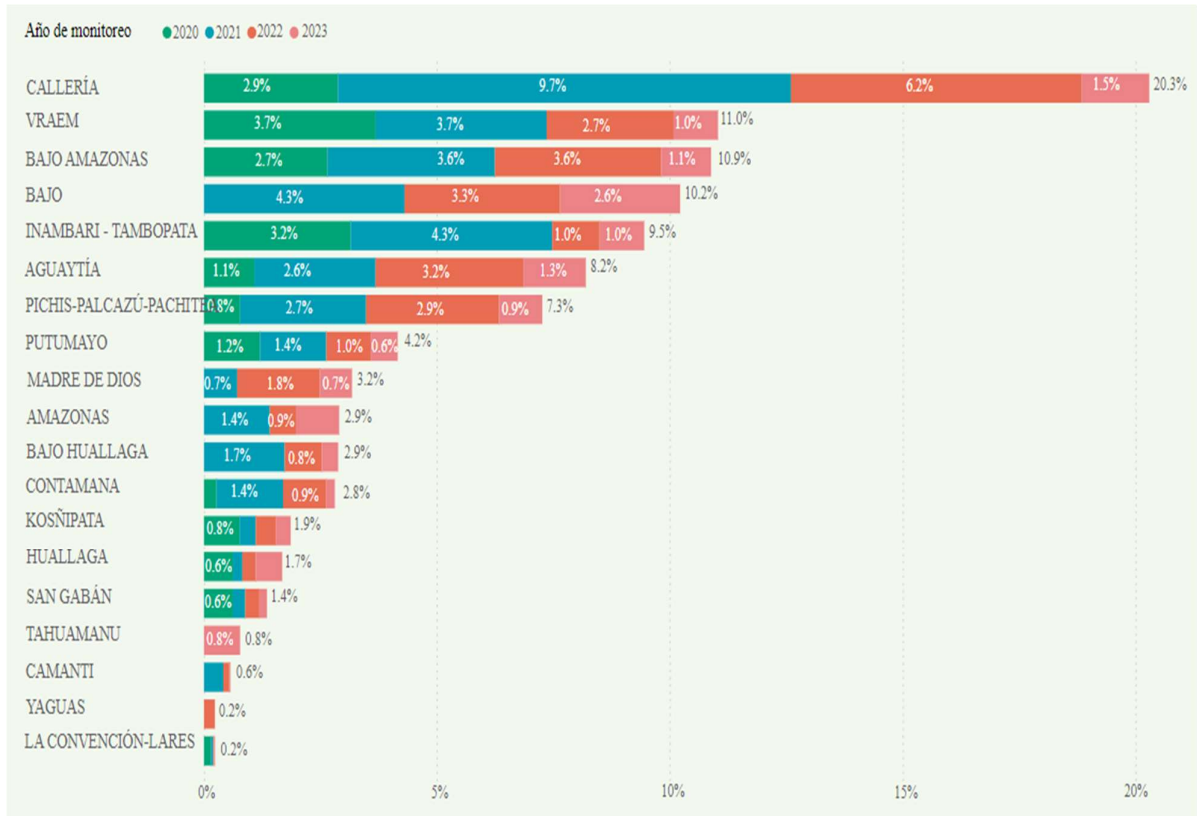
DEVIDA & UNODC. 2024. *Perú: Cultivos de Coca y Deforestación 2020-2023. La expansión territorial del cultivo de coca plantea desafíos significativos para la conservación ambiental.* Lima, Perú.

EXTENT OF ILLICIT COCA LEAF CULTIVATION NATIONWIDE (HECTARES)



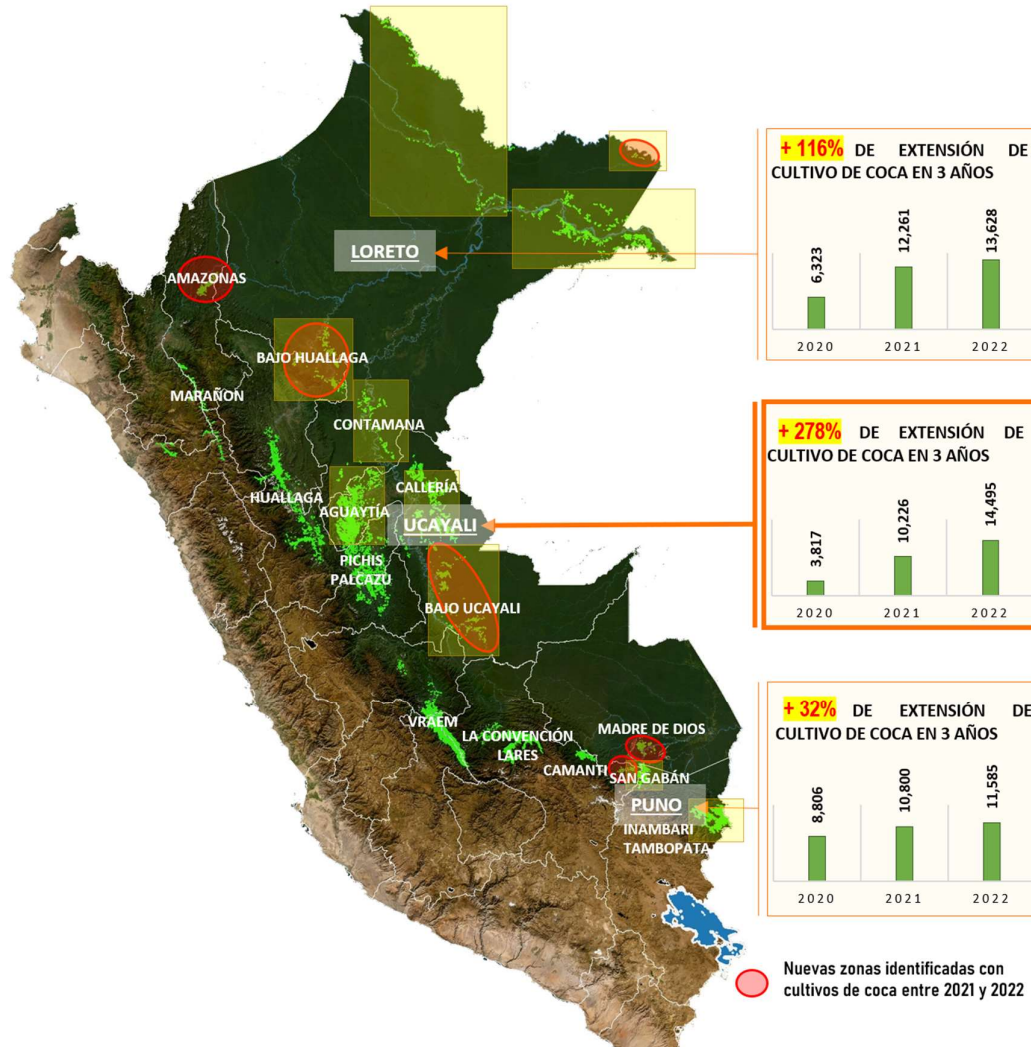
Source: Devida, 2023.

DEFORESTACIÓN POR CULTIVOS DE COCA 2020 - 2023



DEVIDA & UNODC. 2024. Perú: Cultivos de Coca y Deforestación 2020-2023. La expansión territorial del cultivo de coca plantea desafíos significativos para la conservación ambiental. Lima, Perú.

Increase in Coca Leaf Cultivation in the Peruvian Amazon (Hectares)
2020 - 2022



Source: Gral. PNP Zenón Loayza D. 2024. Presentación: Situación del Tráfico Ilícito de Drogas y del Crimen Organizado en el Perú. DINANDRO. 27 p.



Deforestation for Coca illicit crops in agricultural farms.

Implementing the EME against Environmental Crimes arises in the context of the Financing Agreement between the European Union and the Republic of Peru, with training activities⁶⁵:

- 2019: *Workshop on Environmental Crimes and Criminal Intelligence*
- 2020: *Introductory Workshop on EME and ECI*
- 2020: *Workshop on Strategic Intelligence Analysis*
- 2021: *Workshop on Container Control in Peruvian Ports*
- 2021: *Workshop on Criminal Investigation, Prosecution, and Adjudication of Environmental Crimes of Illegal Logging*
- 2021: *Workshop on Criminal Investigation, Prosecution, and Adjudication of Environmental Crimes of Illegal Mining*
- 2021: *Workshop on International Judicial and Police Cooperation*
- 2021: *Workshop on Asset Forfeiture*
- 2021: *Workshop on EME and ECI*
- 2021: *Workshop on Advanced Strategic Analysis*
- 2021: *Technical Assistance in Intelligence: Design and Implementation of an Investigation Coordination Module*
- 2021: *Technical Assistance in Intelligence: Procedures for Information Processing and Coordination for Investigations*
- 2021: *Technical Assistance for Diagnosing the Functioning of the Criminal Investigation System in Madre de Dios*
- 2021: *Technical Assistance for Diagnosing the Functioning of the Criminal Investigation System in Loreto*
- 2021: *Technical Assistance for Supporting the Specialized Multidisciplinary Teams (EME)*
- 2021: *Technical Assistance in Enhancing Criminology Training at the National School for Police Professional Training*
- 2022: *Workshop on Environmental Crimes – Focused Activity on Illegal Mining and Illegal Logging*
- 2022: *Workshop on Financial Analysis and Intelligence*
- 2022: *Control of Maritime Containers in Peruvian Ports*
- 2022: *Special Investigation Measures and Technical Support Tools in Organized Crime Investigations*
- 2023: *Technical Assistance and Virtual Workshops on the Environment with*

⁶⁵ Report N° 000010-2024-IN-DGCO-DDC-EL.

- Participation from the Academy of the Judiciary*
- 2023: *Regional Intelligence Internship in Brazil with Participation from the DEA*
 - 2023: *Cross-Border International Cooperation Workshop in Tumbes*
 - 2023: *Container Control Workshop in Paita*
 - 2023: *Internship on the Operations of Specialized Multidisciplinary Teams (EME) in France*
 - 2023: *Internship of the Environmental Specialized Multidisciplinary Team (EME) in French Guiana*
 - 2024: *Workshop on International Cooperation Tools for Members of the EME and the Peruvian National Police*
 - 2024: *Technical Assistance for Monitoring and Supporting the Creation of ECI within the Framework of the EME*
 - 2024: *Technical Assistance for Intelligence Support: 3 Phases*
 - 2024: *Technical Assistance for Assessing the Technical Resource Needs of the Environmental EME*

*The Specialized Prosecutor's Office on Organized Crime (FECOR) has **26 ongoing preliminary investigations** related to environmental crimes, including deforestation, wildlife trafficking, illegal logging and illegal mining. These*

investigations have been coordinated with the Division of Investigation of High-Complexity Crimes (DIVIAC - PNP). On the other hand, the Environmental EME, constituted by the FECOR and the Environmental Crimes Investigation Unit, from the Organized Crime perspective of the Environmental Directorate of the Peruvian National Police (DIRMEAMB), conducts four preliminary investigations related to environmental crimes.

According to the Global Initiative against Organised Crime (2024), in recent years, wildlife trafficking has experienced an upsurge in Peru, with thousands of live animals being seized by law enforcement every year. The illegal trade of shark fins at the Ecuador-Peru border remains problematic, with destinations including the US, Europe and Asia. Indigenous people in the Amazon region capture animals and sell them to middlemen, who then sell them to retailers in local markets or to international collectors. The most trafficked species in Peru are birds, small primates, and larger animals, such as the Andean bear, vicuñas, monkeys, and several species of cats. Animal parts, reptiles and amphibians are also part of this illicit trade. Wildlife is sold in local markets without adequate social awareness of the negative impact, and low-paid officers often accept bribes to provide protection and

permit transporting illegally sourced animals⁶⁶.

Despite this, investigations into wildlife trafficking crimes from the perspective of transnational organised crime are still scarce and difficult to address due to the technical and legal complexity of the procedures and the nature of live specimens or wildlife products. Hence, there is a need to strengthen the capacities of specialised units of the National Police and the Specialized Prosecutor's Office on Organized Crime, including the Environmental Specialized Multidisciplinary Team (EME), in the following areas:

- Specialized Investigation Techniques for Wildlife Crimes
- Strategic Analysis of Criminal Intelligence
- Criminal Investigation, Prosecution, and Judgement of Wildlife Trafficking Crimes related to National and Transnational Organized Crime
- Workshop on Police Intervention Techniques for Facilities, Containers, and Vessels against Wildlife Trafficking Crimes
- Workshop on International Police, Prosecutorial, and Judicial Cooperation for the Development of Joint

Transnational Investigations and Operations

- Technical Assistance in Environmental Forensics, Identification of Threatened Species Susceptible to Hunting, Capture, and Wildlife Trafficking, and Handling of Live Specimens, Parts, and Wildlife Trafficking Products.

Additionally, it is suggested that specialised professionals in Biology, Veterinary Medicine, cybercrime, and Financial Crime investigation be incorporated into the Environmental Specialized Multidisciplinary Teams (EME) to support police and prosecutorial investigations against wildlife crimes.

Tráfico ilegal de fauna silvestre es un peligro para la biodiversidad y la salud pública, advierte especialista



Una investigación ha revelado que más de 200 especies diferentes de fauna silvestre son vendidas en el mercado de Belén (Liquitos), un 9 % de las cuales está en peligro de extinción.

por Andrés Guillén
12 de julio del 2024 12:06 PM Actualizado el 12 de julio del 2024 12:06 PM

Una reciente investigación ha revelado que más de 200 especies diferentes de **fauna silvestre** son vendidas en el mercado de Belén (Liquitos), un 9 % de las cuales está en **peligro de extinción**.

⁶⁶ Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime. 2024. Global Organized Crime Index: Profile Peru. 6 p.

*STATISTICS OF ONGOING CASES RELATED TO ENVIRONMENTAL CRIMES IN THE SPECIALIZED
PROSECUTOR'S OFFICES AGAINST ORGANIZED CRIME BY REGIONS AS OF JUNE 30, 2024*

A DELITOS DE MATERIA AMBIENTAL Y RELACIONADOS , ESTADO EN TRAMITE					
N°	Distrito Fiscal	Número de casos	AÑO 2022	AÑO 2023	AÑO 2024 (ene-jun)
1	Lima	18	2	7	9
2	Abancay	—	—	—	—
3	Andahuaylas	—	—	—	—
4	Arequipa	—	—	—	—
5	Ayacucho	5	—	3	2
6	Bagua	—	—	—	—
7	Cajamarca	—	—	—	—
8	Callao	—	—	—	—
9	Cusco	1	1	—	—
10	Huancavelica	—	—	—	—
11	Huanuco	—	—	—	—
12	Huaura	—	—	—	—
13	Ica	1	—	—	1
14	Junin	—	—	—	—
15	La Libertad	—	—	—	—
16	Lambayeque	—	—	—	—
17	Madre de dios	1	—	1	—
18	Piura	—	—	—	—
19	Puno	—	—	—	—
20	San Martín	—	—	—	—
21	Santa	—	—	—	—
22	Tumbes	—	—	—	—
23	Ucayali	—	—	—	—
24	Lima Noroeste	—	—	—	—
Total		26	3	11	12

Source: Report N° 000468-2024-MP-FN-BBR-FSCN-FECCO issued on July 18, 2024.

Peruvian Specialised Prosecutor's Office against Organized Crime

**STATISTICS OF CLOSED CASES RELATED TO ENVIRONMENTAL CRIMES IN THE SPECIALIZED
PROSECUTOR'S OFFICES AGAINST ORGANIZED CRIME BY REGIONS AS OF JUNE 30, 2024**

B DELITOS DE MATERIA AMBIENTAL Y RELACIONADOS , ESTADO RESUELTO					
N°	Distrito Fiscal	Número de casos			
			2022	2023	Jun-24
1	Lima	11	5	4	2
2	Abancay	—	—	—	—
3	Andahuaylas	1	—	1	—
4	Arequipa	2	2	—	—
5	Ayacucho	1	—	—	1
6	Bagua	—	—	—	—
7	Cajamarca	—	—	—	—
8	Callao	—	—	—	—
9	Cusco	—	—	—	—
10	Huancavelica	—	—	—	—
11	Huanuco	—	—	—	—
12	Huaura	1	—	1	—
13	Ica	—	—	—	—
14	Junin	1	1	—	—
15	La Libertad	2	—	1	1
16	Lambayeque	1	—	1	—
17	Madre de dios	—	—	—	—
18	Piura	—	—	—	—
19	Puno	1	—	—	1
20	San Martin	—	—	—	—
21	Santa	—	—	—	—
22	Tumbes	—	—	—	—
23	Ucayali	1	—	1	—
24	Lima Noroeste	—	—	—	—
Total		22	8	9	5

Source: Report N° 000468-2024-MP-FN-BBR-FSCN-FECCO issued on July 18, 2024.

Peruvian Specialised Prosecutor's Office against Organized Crime

However, according to information extracted from the fiscal management system, between 2010 and 2024, the Specialized Prosecutor's Offices against Organized Crime at the national level did not record any convictions for environmental crimes.

V.3 MURDERS OF INDIGENOUS LEADERS DEFENDING THE AMAZON

Office of Coordination and Assistance in Intercultural Justice of the Public Ministry

Created by Resolution of the Office of the Attorney General No. 375-2022-MP-FN⁶⁷, its mission is to develop and implement policies for intercultural integration, considering the defence of the Constitutional and Conventional Rule of Law and respecting the customs, traditions, and practices of peasant and native communities, peasant and communal patrols, and other indigenous peoples within a framework of legality⁶⁸.

The OCAJIMP seeks to consolidate a horizontal and democratic relationship between state and communal authorities to prevent violent and authoritarian actions, facilitate access to justice, and eliminate ethnic-linguistic barriers that limit the indigenous or native population's approach to a system under equal conditions.

⁶⁷ The OCAJIMP Regulation, approved by Resolution of the Office of the Attorney General No. 789-2022-MP-FN, aims to establish norms and guidelines for coordinating and assisting intercultural justice. In: <https://www.gob.pe/pt/23944-ministerio-publico-fiscalia-de-la-nacion-oficina-de-coordinacion-y->

The Specialised Prosecutor's Office in Human Rights and Interculturality

The Public Ministry, through the Specialized Prosecutor's Offices in Human Rights and Interculturality, is focused on investigating, prosecuting, and achieving sanctions for acts that have especially severely affected citizens' fundamental rights. It ensures that all minimum standards and guidelines of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights jurisprudence are met in prosecutorial investigations and judicial processes.

According to the jurisprudential line of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, states must deploy all resources and efforts to promote, respect, and protect the rights of all people residing in their territory, complying with the international obligations contained in the American Convention on Human Rights and other ratified treaties, in cases of torture, forced

[asistencia-en-justicia-intercultural-del-ministerio-publico-ocajimp](#)

⁶⁸ Within the framework of the National Policy on Native Languages, Oral Tradition, and Interculturality by 2040, as well as the public policy on Justice System Reform 2021-2025. Ibidem.

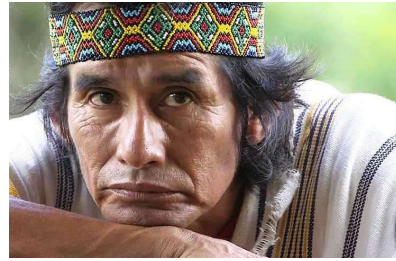
disappearances, and potentially unlawful deaths. This international tribunal determines that investigations are a matter of means, not results, and must be carried out with objectivity, thoroughness, promptness, and due diligence.

Criminal Investigations of the Environmental Defenders and Indigenous Leaders Murderers

Between 2014 and 2024, more than 42 Indigenous Leaders were killed due to territorial conflicts linked to illicit activities that violate the collective rights of Indigenous Peoples. The Ministry of Justice and Human Rights has recognised and implemented protective measures for 110 threatened and criminalised environmental defenders within the framework of the Intersectoral Mechanism for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders (Supreme Decree No. 004-2021-JUS), with Andean and Amazonian women being the most vulnerable to physical aggression, moral and psychological violence from environmental offenders, structural poverty, lack of opportunities, and gender inequality.

The National Coordinator for Human Rights (2022) reported 2,508 defenders

injured and 570 criminalised in Peru between 2002 - 2022. These violent situations are generated by criminal and corrupt networks linked to extractive activities and underground economies in the Peruvian Amazon.



Edwin Chota, Ashaninka Indigenous leader

By Resolution No. 1114-2023-MP-FN of the National Prosecutor's Office, dated May 12, 2023, was established the jurisdiction of the National Superior and the Supra Provincial Criminal Prosecutor's Office Specialized in Human Rights and Interculturality to handle crimes against humanity as stipulated in Chapters I, II, and III of Title XIV-A of the Criminal Code; and common crimes that constitute cases of human rights violations, and related offences; the crimes of homicide, serious injuries, extortion, and all crimes against human rights defenders, in the context of the Protection Mechanism for Human Rights Defenders of the Ministry of Justice, approved by Supreme Decree No. 004-2021-JUS⁶⁹.

Provincial Superior Criminal Prosecutor's Offices Specialized in Human Rights and Interculturality has also been expanded to address the crimes of

⁶⁹ Additionally, by Resolution No. 2787-2023-MP-FN of the National Prosecutor's Office, issued on October 25, 2023, the jurisdiction of the National and Supra

The Specialized Prosecutor's Office in Human Rights and Interculturality is conducting training sessions for members of Indigenous communities. It has also requested support from the National Prosecutor Office to train its prosecutors and police personnel of the EME on Human Rights and Interculturality.

The Ministry of Justice and Human Rights and the Provincial Superior Prosecutors' Boards are setting up Regional Committees for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders in Junín, Ucayali, Madre de Dios, Loreto, and other regions. The objective is to protect human rights defenders from the risks they face in promoting rights and fighting against illegal logging and mining, drug trafficking, and other crimes that impact nature and indigenous lands.

In this sense, the EME, constituted by the Prosecutor's Office Specialized in Human Rights and Interculturality and the Criminal Investigation Directorate of the PNP, is investigating the murders of Indigenous leaders and environmental defenders in the Peruvian Amazon that occurred in 2024 (See Annex 3.6).

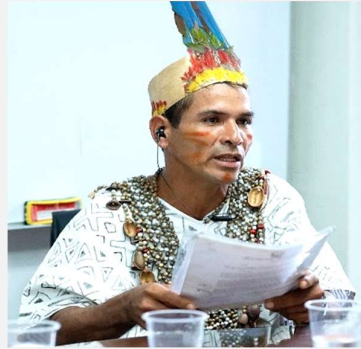
On February 4, 2024, the Third Supra Provincial Specialized Prosecutor's Office against Organized Crime, in coordination with officers from the PNP DIRINCRI⁷⁰ – Homicide Division, who are part of the Specialized Multidisciplinary Team (EME), executed the preliminary arrest of the alleged murderers of the Kichwa indigenous leader Quinto Inuma Alvarado.



Peruvian National Police and Specialised Prosecutor on Human Rights and Interculturality capture suspect of murder of Indigenous leader (2024)

discrimination and genetic manipulation as stipulated in Chapters IV and V of Title XIV-A of the Penal Code.

⁷⁰ National Directorate of Crime Investigation of the Peruvian National Police



Brief Tribute to some of the Indigenous Leaders Assassinated in Defense of the Forests and Their Communal Territories in the Peruvian Amazon

PRELIMINARY CONCLUSIONS

- *Specialised Multidisciplinary Teams (EME) serve as interinstitutional coordination hubs at both strategic and operational levels, highly professionalised and trained to maximise efficiency in intelligence, investigation, operations, and interdiction of specific complex crimes. The initiative for their implementation arose in the context of the Financing Agreement between the European Union and the Republic of Peru, which has been ongoing since 2019 and has been implemented in various stages.*
- *Although the formation of the EME initially received support and encouragement from the High Authority of the Public Prosecutor's Office, the Ministry of the Interior, and the National Police of Peru, as well as official representations from EU countries, this momentum quickly diminished due to various structural and situational factors. These include the institutional crisis within the Public Prosecutor's Office, the weakening of the Elite Intelligence and High-Complexity Crime Investigation Units of the PNP by the Presidency, political conflicts between the Executive Branch and the Public Prosecutor's Office, and the country's governance crisis. Additionally, there has been a significant increase in organised environmental crime and illegal economies in various regions of the country, resulting in violence and the assassination of indigenous leaders in the Peruvian Amazon.*
- *On the other hand, on Thursday, July 4, 2024, the Permanent Commission of the Peruvian Congress approved the Bill 5981/2023-CR, which amends the Criminal Code, the Law Against Organized Crime, and the Law on Procedures for Adopting Exceptional Measures Limiting Rights in Preliminary Investigations. According to the Office of the Public Prosecutor, the approval of this regulation, which is*

currently under review or ratification by the Executive Branch, would exclude 59 criminal offences from the 91 currently covered by the law against organised crime. These offences include organ and tissue trafficking, illegal migrant smuggling, illegal trafficking of personal data, aggravated fraud, trafficking of pyrotechnic products, illegal logging, trafficking of wildlife, illegal fishing, torture, extortion, coercion, simple collusion, embezzlement, passive bribery; passive international bribery; incompatible negotiation and illicit enrichment; kidnapping; assault, among others, putting at grave risk people's lives, public safety, the fight against corruption, and the fight against illegal economies that affect the country's natural heritage, as well as ongoing investigations.

- This initiative, along with others, such as the approval of Law 31973, which amends the Forestry and Wildlife Law, generating impunity for deforestation and forest invasion, as well as the extension of deadlines

for the formalisation of illegal mining, weakens the entire criminal investigation policy and environmental justice system, as well as the principles of authority and law enforcement of the law enforcement authorities in Peru. Thus, while the National Police seek to strengthen their strategic and operational intelligence and criminal investigation units, the Peruvian Congress weakens them by approving regulations favouring organised crime and generating impunity.



TEXTO SUSTITUTORIO

EL CONGRESO DE LA REPÚBLICA

Ha dado de ley siguiente:

LEY QUE MODIFICA EL CÓDIGO PENAL, DECRETO LEGISLATIVO 635; LA LEY 30077, LEY CONTRA EL CRIMEN ORGANIZADO; Y LA LEY 27379, LEY DE PROCEDIMIENTO PARA ADOPTAR MEDIDAS EXCEPCIONALES DE LIMITACIÓN DE DERECHOS EN INVESTIGACIONES PRELIMINARES, A FIN DE DETERMINAR LAS CARACTERÍSTICAS CONCURRENTES PARA LA TIPICIDAD DE UNA ORGANIZACIÓN CRIMINAL

Artículo 1. Modificación del artículo 317 del Código Penal, Decreto Legislativo 635

Se modifica el artículo 317 del Código Penal, Decreto Legislativo 635, en los términos siguientes:

*Artículo 317. Organización criminal

317.1. El que organice, constituya o integre una organización criminal será reprimido con pena privativa de libertad no menor de ocho ni mayor de quince años y con ciento ochenta a trescientos sesenta y cinco días-multa, e inhabilitación conforme al artículo 36, numerales 1), 2), 4) y 8).

317.2. Se considera organización criminal a todo grupo con compleja estructura desarrollada y mayor capacidad operativa compuesto por tres o más personas con carácter estable, permanente o por tiempo indefinido que, de manera concertada y coordinada, se reparten roles correlacionados entre sí, para la comisión de delitos graves sancionados con pena privativa de libertad mayor de seis años, con el fin de obtener, directa o indirectamente el control de la cadena de valor de una economía o mercado ilegal, para obtener un beneficio económico.



Predictamen recaído en el Proyecto de Ley 5981/2023-CR que propone la Ley que modifica el Código Penal, Decreto Legislativo 635; la Ley 30077, Ley Contra el Crimen Organizado; y la Ley 27379, Ley de procedimiento para adoptar medidas excepcionales de limitación de derechos en investigaciones preliminares, a fin de determinar las características concurrentes para la tipicidad de una organización criminal.

- **UPDATE:**

On August 9, 2024, the Peruvian Congress enacted Law No. 32108, which amends the Penal Code – Legislative Decree 635, the Law against Organized Crime, Law 30077, and Law No. 27379, Law on Procedures for Adopting Exceptional Measures to Restrict Rights in Preliminary Investigations, in order to define the concurrent characteristics for the classification of a criminal organization. This regulation contradicts the Palermo Convention, favors impunity and organized crime, undermines the rule of law, and hinders the enforcement of the law. Furthermore, it weakens the entire system of prosecutorial investigation of environmental crimes from the perspective of national and transnational organized crime, rendering ineffective the implementation of Specialized Multidisciplinary Teams in Environmental Matters.

- *Additionally, the creation of the Specialized Multidisciplinary Teams (EME) did not include allocating public funds for their implementation, equipment,*

materials, advanced technology, data analysis capacity, and logistical support to ensure the proper and timely operation of highly professional units investigating complex crimes. Currently, the initial implementation has been made possible through the financial support of the European Union Project for the training of EME members. However, this support is insufficient for investigating national and transnational organised environmental crime.



- *Given their recent formalisation, the EMEs begin with preliminary investigations in their specific areas. Successful results from their interventions and the decentralisation and strengthening of the EMEs in various regions of*

- the country are expected in the coming months.*
- *Finally, there is a lack of transparency and secrecy in disseminating information regarding the activities of the EMEs without compromising the confidentiality of legally protected prosecutorial investigations. The limited willingness for interinstitutional coordination hinders support from civil society organisations.*



MINISTERIO PÚBLICO
REPÚBLICA DEL PERÚ

PRONUNCIAMIENTO

La Junta de Fiscales Supremos, en sesión extraordinaria del 12 de agosto de 2024, a través del Acuerdo n.º 6548-2024 convino por unanimidad emitir un pronunciamiento en los siguientes términos:

RECHAZAR la promulgación de la Ley n.º 32108, publicada el 9 de agosto del año en curso, en el diario oficial El Peruano, Ley que modifica el Código Penal, Decreto Legislativo 635; la Ley n.º 30077, Ley contra el crimen organizado; y la Ley n.º 27379, Ley de procedimiento para adoptar medidas excepcionales de limitación de derechos en investigaciones preliminares, a fin de determinar las características concurrentes para la tipicidad de una organización criminal.

RECHAZAR la norma por ser inconstitucional ya que contradice flagrantemente lo que dispone la Convención de Palermo (ratificada por el Perú), en la cual no establece ningún requisito referido a la obtención de una cadena de valor de una economía o mercado ilegal, como sí lo regula arbitrariamente la ley cuestionada; considerando que este convenio de carácter internacional se construyó como una forma de lucha global contra fenómenos criminales a gran escala.

RECHAZAR la citada norma reduce el margen de comprensión del tipo penal de organización criminal, al señalar que esta requiere “compleja estructura desarrollada y mayor capacidad operativa”, “delitos graves sancionados con pena privativa de libertad mayor de seis años”, lo que debilita la persecución penal pública de graves delitos en el marco de una organización criminal; generando un grave retroceso en los estándares alcanzados respecto a las investigaciones en curso e incluso en los casos que se encuentran con sentencias condenatorias.

RECHAZAR la norma materia de pronunciamiento, ya que no se puede pretender señalar que la única y exclusiva finalidad de una organización criminal tendría que ser de corte empresarial. Dicha restricción desconoce totalmente la realidad delictiva de nuestro país; pues, en principio, históricamente las organizaciones criminales, la corrupción y la violencia siempre estuvieron íntimamente relacionadas, tanto al interior de la organización (para mantener la estructura y funcionamiento) como fuera de la organización (disputas por la hegemonía de poder y territorio).

EJECUTAR por medio del Fiscal de la Nación el Acuerdo n.º 6548-2024 adoptado por la Junta de Fiscales Supremos, del 12 de agosto de 2024, de interponer la correspondiente demanda de inconstitucionalidad en contra de la Ley n.º 32108, publicada el 9 de agosto del año en curso, en el diario oficial El Peruano, Ley que modifica el Código Penal, Decreto Legislativo 635; la Ley n.º 30077, Ley contra el crimen organizado; y la Ley n.º 27379, Ley de procedimiento para adoptar medidas excepcionales de limitación de derechos en investigaciones preliminares, a fin de determinar las características concurrentes para la tipicidad de una organización criminal, de conformidad con el artículo 203 de la Constitución Política del Perú en concordancia con el artículo 98 del Código Procesal Constitucional y el artículo 66 de la Ley Orgánica del Ministerio Público.

REAFIRMAR la defensa de la legalidad, la lucha contra la criminalidad organizada, y el cumplimiento de los convenios internacionales de los cuales el Perú es parte.

Lima, 13 de agosto de 2024

