IMPACT OF SANCTIONS ON THE RODRIGUEZ OREJUELA BUSINESS EMPIRE

OCTOBER 21 1995
- The President names Miguel and Gilberto RODRIGUEZ OREJUELA in the Annex to Executive Order 12978.
- OFAC designates companies associated with the RODRIGUEZ OREJUELA brothers, including the Colombian drugstore chain DROGAS LA REBAJAJ.

MARCH 1996
- OFAC designates companies associated with the RODRIGUEZ OREJUELA brothers, including RIONAP COMERCIO Y REPRESENTACIONES in Quito, Ecuador.

JULY 1996
- DROGAS LA REBAJAJ’s 4,000 employees ostensibly purchase the company and transform it into a worker’s cooperative named COPSERVIR.

APRIL 1997
- OFAC names COPSERVIR along with six related companies as SDNTs.

APRIL 1998
- COPSERVIR files a lawsuit in U.S. District Court against the U.S. Government regarding its designation as an SDNT.

MARCH 1999
- U.S. District Court dismisses COPSERVIR’s lawsuit against the U.S. Government.

JUNE 1999
- OFAC designates six companies associated with COPSERVIR, including the pharmaceutical cooperative ADMACOOP.

FEBRUARY 2000
- OFAC designates four companies associated with COPSERVIR including DROMARCA.

MARCH 2000
- U.S. Courts uphold U.S. District Court’s decision to dismiss COPSERVIR’s complaint.

DECEMBER 2000
- OFAC designates three companies associated with COPSERVIR, including the drugstore chain’s credit card company, CREDIREBAJ.

MARCH 2001
- COPSERVIR files a lawsuit in Colombian court against six Colombian banks for refusing banking services because of their OFAC designation.

FEBRUARY - MARCH 2003
- OFAC designates a financial network of 46 new front companies associated with the RODRIGUEZ OREJUELA brothers and COPSERVIR.

MAY 2003
- Colombian Constitutional Court rules in favor of the six Colombian banks, allowing them to continue to deny services to COPSERVIR.

OCTOBER 2003
- OFAC designates a widespread network of 23 companies from Colombia and five neighboring Latin American countries that are directly involved in the DROGAS LA REBAJAJ pharmaceutical empire.

MARCH 2004
- The United States Attorney’s Office for the Southern District of Florida unseals Sept, 2000 indictment charging Gilberto and Miguel RODRIGUEZ OREJUELA with drug trafficking, money laundering, and obstruction of justice.

SEPTEMBER 2004
- OFAC designated 23 front companies in Colombia associated with COPSERVIR.
- Colombian Government seizes drugstore chain DROGAS LA REBAJAJ following asset forfeiture investigation.

NOVEMBER 2004
- OFAC issues a specific licensing policy allowing U.S. suppliers to engage in certain transactions with COPSERVIR, FARMACOOP, and COSMEPOP.

DECEMBER 2004
- The Colombian Government extradites Gilberto RODRIGUEZ OREJUELA to the United States.

MARCH 2005
- The Colombian Government extradites Miguel RODRIGUEZ OREJUELA to the United States.

MAY 2006
- Colombian Government seizes five companies following asset forfeiture investigation, including CREDIREBAJ.

SEPTEMBER – NOVEMBER 2006
- The RODRIGUEZ OREJUELAS pled guilty to federal drug trafficking and money laundering charges and agreed to forfeit in the amount of $2.1 billion in assets.

SEPTEMBER 2006
- In conjunction with the RODRIGUEZ OREJUELA brothers’ plea agreements, 28 of their designated family members of the RODRIGUEZ OREJUELA brothers agreed to forfeit any property that was financed in whole or in part with narcotics proceeds.

NOVEMBER 2009
- OFAC takes its last designation action against the RODRIGUEZ OREJUELA business empire, designating 14 individuals and 25 entities in Colombia and elsewhere that were also assisting in the concealment of assets.

JANUARY 2009
- OFAC designates two Colombian companies that RODRIGUEZ OREJUELA family members were using in an attempt to conceal assets in violation of the agreement.