

**IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED BY  
THE THIRTIETH SESSION OF HONLEA, LATIN AMERICA AND THE  
CARIBBEAN, GUATEMALA CITY  
4 - 7 OCTOBER 2022**

**QUESTIONNAIRE**

<b>Submission Information</b>	
Name of country:	
Date of submission:	
<b>Information for follow-up purposes</b>	
Contact person	
Title and Organization	
Address	
Telephone	
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<b>Publishing on the UNODC website</b>	
The questionnaire will be shared with other delegations through the secure website of the event	

**PLEASE RETURN THIS QUESTIONNAIRE (WORD VERSION) TO:**

**United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)  
Secretariat to the Governing Bodies  
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**by 14 July 2023**

## **Guidance Note for completing the questionnaire on implementation of recommendations**

The Secretariat kindly invites Governments to follow the guidelines below when replying to the questionnaire:

- **Summarize action taken** on the implementation of each recommendation in no more than 200 words;
- Provide **complete references** to legislation or to any other document if relevant for the implementation of each recommendation;
- Where possible and applicable, provide **quantified data** in addition to description of action taken;
- If applicable, provide information on the **main obstacles to the implementation** of a recommendation.

## Issue I

### **Trends in drug trafficking and concealment methods, and in intelligence-led international cooperation**

#### **Recommendation 1**

Governments should strengthen information channels between police forces, customs authorities and judicial investigators to constantly exchange updated first-hand information and intelligence on methods of drug trafficking and concealment.

Any action taken  YES  NO

Comments:

#### **Recommendation 2**

Governments should strengthen access for their law enforcement authorities to existing international databases, instruments and standards (such as the “Guidelines on representative drug sampling”, developed by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in cooperation with the European Network of Forensic Science Institutes, the “Recommended methods for the identification and analysis of cocaine in seized materials”, published by UNODC, and the Relief database of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)) and encourage them to make active use of those databases, instruments and standards in the conduct of national operations. They should also regularly share information with appropriate intergovernmental organizations to allow for the continuous updating of those instruments.

Any action taken  YES  NO

Comments:

### Recommendation 3

Governments should strengthen their capacities in the chemical extraction of controlled substances mixed with other chemical substances.

Any action taken  YES  NO

Comments:

### Issue II

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#### **Synthetic drug production and trafficking, including the safe handling and disposal of synthetic drugs and their precursors**

### Recommendation 4

Governments should integrate into their drug control strategies the safe handling and disposal of seized synthetic drugs and processes for the adequate treatment of their seized chemical precursors. They should also strengthen the institutions mandated with the safe handling of seized synthetic drugs and their precursors and designate national institutions to be responsible for their final disposal.

Any action taken  YES  NO

Comments:

### **Recommendation 5**

Governments should provide comprehensive training for all sectors involved in the safe handling and disposal of seized synthetic drugs and their precursors, in particular law enforcement, customs, the judiciary, the health sector and academia, including through initiatives such as the UNODC Solutions, Training and Advice for Narcotics Disposal (STAND) programme.

Any action taken  YES  NO

Comments:

### **Recommendation 6**

Governments should strengthen their early warning systems for the detection of new psychoactive substances, including with a view to detecting synthetic opioids and their analogues, and strengthen their laboratory systems, including through initiatives such as the UNODC Synthetic Drug Strategy and the global Synthetics Monitoring: Analyses, Reporting and Trends (SMART) programme.

Any action taken  YES  NO

Comments:

## Issue III

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### Alternatives to conviction and punishment for drug-related offences

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#### Recommendation 7

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Governments are encouraged to ensure that individualized alternative measures to conviction or punishment for drug-related offences are implemented, in line with the international drug control conventions and international standards such as the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules) and the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules), maximizing the possibilities under their current legislation. Alternative measures should respond to the specific needs of people who commit drug offences, in particular the needs of women, young people and vulnerable groups (including people with drug use disorders, people living on the street, people with a history of violence and people with mental health problems, among other factors), with a view to ensuring that they can access appropriate education, treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration programmes.

Any action taken  YES  NO

Comments:

#### Recommendation 8

Governments should adopt a health-oriented approach to drug consumption, whereby people with drug use disorders who are in conflict with the criminal justice system receive treatment and care as soon as possible, in order to reduce illicit drug use and the commission of drug-related crimes.

Any action taken  YES  NO

Comments:

## Recommendation 9

Governments are encouraged to strengthen coordination between the health, education, justice and social sectors in order to ensure that the specific needs of people with drug use disorders and other vulnerable groups in conflict with the criminal justice system are adequately addressed.

Any action taken  YES  NO

Comments:

## Issue IV

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**Exchange of actionable intelligence and the role of regional cooperation platforms in facilitating that exchange**

### Recommendation 10

Governments should strengthen their exchange of information and cooperation through international cooperation networks established by INTERPOL, the Police Community of the Americas and the World Customs Organization (WCO) among others, as well as through dedicated programmes developed by UNODC (such as the Global Maritime Crime Programme, the Container Control Programme, the Airport Communication Project (AirCOP) and the global programme on strengthening criminal justice cooperation along trafficking routes (CRIMJUST)).

Any action taken  YES  NO

Comments:

**Recommendation 11**

Governments should also strengthen their bilateral and regional cooperation through the network of law enforcement liaison officers accredited to countries in the region.

Any action taken  YES  NO

Comments:

**Recommendation 12**

Governments should integrate the fight against corruption into their efforts to address drug-related offences. They should strive to create synergies between their cooperation efforts through drug-related cooperation networks on the one hand and corruption-specific cooperation networks on the other hand.

Any action taken  YES  NO

Comments: