**Implementation of the recommendations**

**adopted by the Fifty-second session of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East,**

**held in Beirut from 13 to 17 November 2017**

**QUESTIONNAIRE**

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| **Submission Information** |
| Name of country: |       |
| Date of submission: |       |
| **Information for follow-up purposes** |
| Contact person |       |
| Title and Organization |       |
| Address |       |
| Telephone |       |
| Fax |       |
| E-Mail |       |
| **Publishing on the UNODC website** |
| Do you agree to post the questionnaire “as received” on the UNODC website | [ ]  YES[ ]  NO |

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

 **Secretariat to the Governing Bodies**

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**United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)**

**by 14 June 2019**

**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.

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| **Issue I** |
| **Proactive, intelligence-led approach and capacity-building in the area of criminal intelligence collection, collation, analysis and sharing** |
| **Recommendation 1** |

Governments should support and ensure better coordination and cooperation at the national level between law enforcement and other relevant agencies to facilitate the exchange of criminal intelligence and its proactive usage.

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| Any action taken [ ]  YES [ ]  NO |
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| Comments: |

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| **Recommendation 2** |

Governments should ensure that training institutions have relevant training curricula and tools, as well as specialized equipment and software for the training of criminal intelligence analysts.

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| Any action taken [ ]  YES [ ]  NO |
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| Comments: |

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| **Recommendation 3** |

Governments should encourage more active and systemic use of existing regional and international law enforcement structures for the sharing of criminal intelligence.

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| Any action taken [ ]  YES [ ]  NO |
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| Comments: |

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| **Recommendation 4** |

Governments should be requested to consider appropriate policies to ensure retaining trained analysts within national organizations.

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| Any action taken [ ]  YES [ ]  NO |
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| Comments: |

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| **Issue II** |

Governments should encourage better cooperation between financial intelligence units, law enforcement agencies and all other relevant national agencies.

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| **Countering money-laundering, illicit financial flows and the use of the darknet and cryptocurrencies in relation to the drug trade** |
| **Recommendation 5** |
| Any action taken [ ]  YES [ ]  NO |
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| Comments: |

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| **Recommendation 6** |

Governments should be encouraging intelligence-based policing that is proactive rather than reactive. The gathering and subsequent analysis of financial intelligence are key aspects of this.

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| Any action taken [ ]  YES [ ]  NO |
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| Comments: |

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| **Recommendation 7** |

Governments should introduce policies and procedures that facilitate better sharing of information between public institutions and private companies in the financial sector.

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| Any action taken [ ]  YES [ ]  NO |
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| Comments: |

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| **Recommendation 8** |

Governments should be encouraged to share case studies and research outcomes on the economic aspect of money-laundering and drug trafficking with each other, including on how the proceeds of illicit activities are transferred and used and on the role of new technologies in money-laundering.

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| Any action taken [ ]  YES [ ]  NO |
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| Comments: |

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| **Issue III** |
| **Effective border control** |

Governments should consider strengthening inter-agency cooperation to leverage access to information, know-how, mandates and operational capacities.

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| **Recommendation 9** |
| Any action taken [ ]  YES [ ]  NO |
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| Comments: |

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| **Recommendation 10** |

The capacities of existing law enforcement cooperation structures and centres, for example, in the areas of exchange of criminal intelligence and coordination of multilateral operations, should be used to the maximum extent

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| Any action taken [ ]  YES [ ]  NO |
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| Comments: |

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| **Recommendation 11** |

Governments should consider building on ongoing efforts to strengthen bilateral and regional cooperation, for example through border liaison offices, the Joint Planning Cell, the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre for Combating Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and their Precursors (CARICC), the Criminal Information Centre to Combat Drugs of the Gulf Cooperation Council, the Arab Interior Ministers Council, the Container Control Programme, the Global Maritime Crime Project, the Airport Communication Project (AIRCOP) and other ongoing programmes and initiatives of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), as well as initiatives and capacities of other regional and international organizations, including the I-24/7 global police communication system of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and the Customs Enforcement Network Communication Platform system of the World Customs Organization

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| Any action taken [ ]  YES [ ]  NO |
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| Comments: |

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| **Recommendation 12** |

Governments, as well as international and regional organizations, should consider providing increased support, including technical assistance, equipment and training and by sharing information, to the “front-line” countries, namely those situated close to areas where drugs are cultivated and produced.

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| Any action taken [ ]  YES [ ]  NO |
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| Comments: |

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| **Issue IV** |
| **Prevention of drug use, focusing on children, youth, families and the education system** |
| **Recommendation 13** |

Governments should be encouraged to adopt a health-centred approach that is balanced and comprehensive when it comes to drug control.

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| Any action taken [ ]  YES [ ]  NO |
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| Comments: |

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| **Recommendation 14** |

Governments should be encouraged to use the *International Standards on Drug Use Prevention* as a framework to critically review national prevention strategies in line with the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly and target 3.5 of the Sustainable Development Goals;

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| Any action taken [ ]  YES [ ]  NO |
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| Comments: |

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| **Recommendation 15** |

Governments should be encouraged to adopt a science-based approach in their drug prevention programmes for youth and to document the effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of those national programmes.

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| Any action taken [ ]  YES [ ]  NO |
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| Comments: |

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| **Recommendation 16** |

Governments should consider enhancing the knowledge and capacity of teachers and other relevant professionals in prevention, especially in relation to high-risk populations.

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| Any action taken [ ]  YES [ ]  NO |
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| Comments: |

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| **Recommendation 17** |

Governments should be encouraged to enhance cooperation among the education, law enforcement and public health sectors and other relevant stakeholders for more effective prevention and drug demand reduction efforts.

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| Any action taken [ ]  YES [ ]  NO |
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| Comments: |