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**Twenty-seventh Meeting of Heads of
National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies,
Latin America and the Caribbean**
Guatemala City, 2-6 October 2017

Draft report

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Addendum

**Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the
Twenty-sixth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law
Enforcement Agencies, Latin America and the Caribbean**

1. At its second meeting, on 2 October 2017, the Meeting considered item 4 of its agenda, entitled “Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Twenty-sixth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin America and the Caribbean”. The Meeting had before it a document prepared by the Secretariat ([UNODC/HONLAC/27/4](#)) on the basis of information provided by Governments in response to a questionnaire sent to all State members of HONLEA, Latin America and the Caribbean. The document reflected the answers received by the Secretariat from Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Honduras, Mexico, Paraguay and Spain by 1 August 2017.
2. The Secretary of the Meeting made an introductory statement. The representative of Mexico made a statement to amend and complement information reported in document [UNODC/HONLAC/27/4](#). One country that did not submit the questionnaire, informed the meeting about measures taken to implement the recommendations adopted by the Twenty-sixth Meeting of the Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin America and the Caribbean. Other countries complemented the information contained in the document by the Secretariat.
3. The representative of Peru indicated that his Government had implemented all the recommendations. Measures taken included exchange of information and joint operations with neighbouring countries, participation in the Container Control, Aircop and Crimjust Programmes of UNODC, inter-institutional demand reduction interventions. Alternatives to imprisonment for adolescents were under consideration by the penal system, and a code of conduct on precursors had been published. The PEN Online system for the control of precursors was being regularly

* Available only in English, French and Spanish, which are the working languages of the subsidiary body.



used, as well as an early warning system for new psychoactive substances. Gender perspectives were mainstreamed in drug policies and programmes and gender disaggregated data were regularly collected by the judicial system.

4. In complementing the information provided through the questionnaire, the representative of the Plurinational State of Bolivia referred to their Strategy for combating drug trafficking and controlling excess coca crop 2016-2020, and to new laws regarding coca leaf and the fight against drug trafficking. Overall, the legislation included a public health approach to drug consumption, the respect of human rights in coca growing areas and the definition of areas of licit coca production, in the framework of the international conventions and the principle of common and shared responsibility.
