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**Thirteenth Meeting of Heads of National
Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe**

Lisbon, 2–5 July 2019

Draft report*Rapporteur:* Stewe Alm (Sweden)**Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the
Twelfth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement
Agencies, Europe**

1. At its 2nd and 3rd meetings, held on 2 July and 3 July 2019, the Meeting considered item 4 of the agenda, entitled “Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Twelfth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe”. The Meeting had before it a document prepared by the Secretariat (UNODC/HONEURO/13/4) on the basis of information provided by Governments in response to a questionnaire sent to all States participating in the Meeting of HONLEA, Europe. The document reflected the replies received as at 23 April 2019 from the Governments of Armenia, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, North Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland. After that date, responses to the questionnaire were received from Andorra, Azerbaijan, France, Ireland, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Ukraine which, due to the late submission, were not reflected in the report.
2. The Secretary of the Meeting introduced the item and provided a summary of the main issues highlighted in the note on the implementation of the recommendations adopted at the 12th Meeting of HONLEA, Europe.
3. With regard to the implementation of the recommendations concerning the use of the Internet for drug-related activities, the meeting was informed of measures taken by Governments to ensure that their law enforcement agencies were well informed, professionally trained and provided with suitable resources. Many countries reported on having established specialized units to enhance the effectiveness of investigations of cyber-related offences and the use of the Internet for illicit trafficking. Most countries reported that additional training was provided, including in cooperation with regional and international partners, and that more resources were being allocated at the national level to address cyber-related offences. Furthermore, Governments

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reported on cooperation initiatives at the national, regional and international level, including, among others, with postal services and internet providers.

4. Regarding the recommendations on alternatives to imprisonment for certain offences as demand-reduction strategies that promote health and public safety, countries reported on alternative measures implemented at the national level, including payment of a fine, deferral of the sentence if the individual was willing to undergo treatment, reprimands for young offenders, electronic bracelets, pretrial supervision, suspension of sentences, parole, community service, and probation or deferred judgement. A number of countries reported that national legislation provided for flexibility, taking into account, among other things, the nature of and motives for the commission of the offence, the extent to which the offence posed a threat to the general public, the identity and personal situation of the perpetrator, the extent of the damage caused as well as any other mitigating and aggravating circumstances. Some countries reported on national cooperation efforts between law enforcement agencies and community-based organizations, national interagency-coordination mechanisms, and the provision of medical and non-medical treatment and health-care services, including in prison settings. Governments also implemented awareness campaigns, using media, setting up dedicated websites to provide information, publishing reports, as well as organizing events, lectures, public debates and conferences on the matter.

5. On mainstreaming gender perspectives in drug-related policies and programmes, countries reported on national efforts to ensure equal access to health care, with most Governments having programmes in place that take into account the specific needs of pregnant or nursing women and with drug use disorders, including in prison settings. Some countries also reported working closely with non-governmental organizations in offering services, including for female sex workers. Most countries reported on collecting sex-disaggregated data with regards to treatment, rehabilitation and reintegration, including through national surveys, while only few countries reported on collecting data on participation of women in drug-related crimes and organized crime groups.

6. Reporting on the recommendations concerning money-laundering, illicit financial flows and effective countermeasures, countries provided information on national frameworks and cooperation mechanisms in place to ensure effective investigation of money-laundering and the recovery of proceeds of crime. A number of countries reported that national legal frameworks ensured that evidence gathered through financial investigations could be used in legal proceedings and had legal standing in courts. Governments also reported on implementing training activities and organizing workshops for prosecution services, law enforcement officers, financial investigators, and customs officers, also in cooperation with regional and international partners.
