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**Twenty-ninth Meeting of Heads of  
National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies,  
Latin America and the Caribbean**  
Lima, 7–11 October 2019

**Draft report**

*Rapporteur:* Soraya Carolina Cálix Ponce (Honduras)

**Addendum**

**Consideration of topics by working groups**

**(a) Intelligence-led policing based on criminal intelligence collection, collation, analysis and sharing at the national, regional and international levels**

1. The working group on the above topic met during the third and fourth meetings, held on 8 October 2019. In its consideration of the topic in question, the working group formulated the following observations:

(a) Intelligence-led policing is one of the key elements in countering all forms of organized crime including illicit drug trafficking;

(b) Even though there is a progress in exchange of criminal intelligence and sharing of law enforcement related information, difficulties in this area remain, caused by lack of trust and, sometimes, by absence of agreed procedures;

(c) “Need to know” concept in sharing criminal intelligence in many cases appears to be outdated and requires reconsideration;

(d) Regional law enforcement coordination and cooperation centres, as well as law enforcement liaison officers and their networks are playing an important role in facilitating exchange of actionable intelligence.

2. The working group drew up the following conclusions:

(a) Taking into consideration regionalization and globalization of organized crime in general, and illicit drug trafficking in particular, the “need to know” concept in most of the cases needs to be replaced by the “need to share” approach to ensure that intelligence is shared in due time allowing taking appropriate measures;

(b) Timely exchange of actionable intelligence through reliable and secure communication channels is important in undertaking proactive measures and conducting post-seizure investigations;

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



(c) The establishment of relevant national databases with law enforcement information provides solid foundation for proper analysis of information on strategic and operational levels and helps to avoid cases of targeting the same objects by different law enforcement agencies and thus, excluding overlapping investigations and duplication of efforts.

3. The working group adopted the following recommendations:

(a) Governments are encouraged to develop/update training materials and tools on criminal intelligence analysis and sharing and practice regular training in this area, specifically by the specialized law enforcement training and education institutions. Training programmes might be focused on various levels, i.e. for the managers, for the front-line officers and for the intelligence analysts;

(b) Governments should regularly undertake the necessary steps to support trust building initiatives between law enforcement agencies at national, regional and international levels, to facilitate exchange of actionable criminal intelligence;

(c) Governments should support efforts of the law enforcement agencies in strengthening criminal intelligence analysis capacities and in promoting and practicing intelligence-led policing.

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