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# MULTILATERAL EVALUATION MECHANISM (MEM)

*Evaluation Report on Drug Policies:  
Measures to Control and Counter the Illicit  
Cultivation, Production, Trafficking, and  
Distribution of Drugs, and to Address their  
Causes and Consequences*

## Guatemala

Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD)  
Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SMS)

2022





## MULTILATERAL EVALUATION MECHANISM (MEM)

# GUATEMALA

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### Evaluation Report on Drug Policies:

Measures to Control and Counter the Illicit Cultivation, Production, Trafficking, and Distribution of Drugs, and to Address their Causes and Consequences

EIGHTH EVALUATION ROUND

2022

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## PREFACE

The Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM), established by a mandate from the Second Summit of the Americas (Santiago, Chile - 1998), is a unique multilateral evaluation tool designed to measure the progress made and challenges faced by the member states of the Organization of American States (OAS) in implementing the Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs of the OAS Hemispheric Drug Strategy, currently in force.

The Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) of the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SMS) is the OAS specialized agency in charge of implementing this Mechanism.

The current MEM round is based on the objectives of the Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs 2021-2025 of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy 2020 and their respective priority actions. These documents take into account the recommendations of the outcome document of the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on the World Drug Problem (UNGASS 2016) and the United Nations 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development, as well as cross-cutting issues, such as the gender perspective and human rights, cultural context, and social inclusion approaches, among others.

Seven evaluation rounds have been completed from 1998 to 2019 and, during 2020, the MEM Intergovernmental Working Group (IWG), composed of member state delegates, agreed on a new methodology for the eighth round, consisting of annual thematic evaluations with the support of independent technical consultants, as follows: 2021 – Measures for Prevention, Treatment, and Recovery Support; 2022 – Measures to Control and Counter the Illicit Cultivation, Production, Trafficking, and Distribution of Drugs, and to Address their Causes and Consequences; 2023 – Institutional Strengthening; Research, Information, Monitoring, and Evaluation; International Cooperation; and 2024 – Comprehensive Evaluation based on updated information from all thematic areas.

MEM evaluations are carried out based on information provided by the member states' National Coordinating Entities (NCEs), which is analyzed by the MEM Governmental Expert Group (GEG), composed of experts designated by the countries, who do not participate in their own country's evaluation, thus ensuring the transparency and impartiality of the process. The GEG is always supported by the group of independent technical consultants and the MEM Unit. The eighth round represents a more rigorous evaluation process, in which countries are requested to provide valid means of verification to support the information submitted and ensure compliance of each priority action.

Specifically, the GEG's work for the thematic assessment for the area of “Measures to Control and Counter the Illicit Cultivation, Production, Trafficking, and Distribution of Drugs, and to Address their Causes and Consequences” was conducted during 2022, and covers the 2019 to 2022 period (unless otherwise specified). This work was adapted to the COVID-19 pandemic with

the use of technology and virtual tools, as well as taking it into consideration in the evaluation assessments.

Finally, it should be noted that one of the main purposes of MEM evaluation reports is to serve as a useful diagnostic tool to identify opportunities for improvement in drug policies and strategies, both at the national and regional levels.

**OBJECTIVE**  
**1**

**DEVELOP AND/OR STRENGTHEN NATIONAL- AND REGIONAL-LEVEL INTERDICTION CAPACITY, AS WELL AS THE CAPACITY TO REDUCE THE ILLICIT CULTIVATION, PRODUCTION, TRAFFICKING, AND DISTRIBUTION OF PLANT-BASED AND SYNTHETIC DRUGS THROUGH THE USE OF COMPREHENSIVE AND BALANCED PROGRAMS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REALITIES OF EACH COUNTRY'S DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS.**

**Priority Action 1.1: Develop or strengthen intelligence and interdiction capabilities to detect, investigate, and dismantle laboratories or facilities used in the illicit manufacture of drugs.**

Guatemala implements and participates in the following ongoing training programs to detect, investigate, and dismantle laboratories or facilities used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, for personnel involved in interdiction operations:

- Introduction to Investigations on the Production and Trafficking of Cocaine
- Basic online course on decontamination of chemical warfare agents and industrial toxins for first responders from the Group of Latin American and Caribbean Countries (GRULAC) provided by the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)
- Training in database management. Colombia National Police
- National and international advanced course for guide instructors and dog trainers
- Global Positioning System (GPS) course
- Certificate in interdiction procedures for illicit drug system accounting
- Certificate in strategies for combating drug trafficking in maritime and air travel terminals
- Basic anti-drug certificate
- Training on Investigating the Production and Trafficking of Cocaine
- Intensive course on managing and controlling unmanned devices (drones)
- Anti-Narcotics Operations Command (COAN) course
- Training and operational training
- Course on analyzing and handling information for the fight against crime and drug trafficking
- International multipurpose K-9 dog certificate
- International K-9 drug seizure course
- Interdiction and intelligence training for anti-drug investigations
- Chemical Precursor Investigations
- Regional conference for female law enforcement officers
- Central American Personal Rescue Conference
- Training on anti-terrorism and organized crime operations
- Canine nursing technical specialization
- Emerging trends in illicit synthetic drugs and production techniques
- Intelligence analysis for transnational operations
- Airport security course
- United borders coordination course

The country has protocols and operating procedures to detect, investigate, and dismantle

clandestine laboratories or facilities for the illicit processing or manufacture of drugs. They include adequate safety and health measures for the personnel involved in dismantling laboratories or facilities, along with actions to minimize damage to the environment and optimize the handling of chemical and hazardous waste.

**Priority Action 1.2: Implement policies that promote gender mainstreaming in agencies and organizations in charge of drug control.**

The General Subdirectorate for Antinarcotic Information Analysis (SGAIA) of the Ministry of the Interior is the agency in charge of drug control in Guatemala and implements policies that promote gender mainstreaming.

**Priority Action 1.3: Design, implement, and strengthen programs aimed at land, riverine, maritime, and aerial interdiction.**

Guatemala has programs or strategies for land, riverine, maritime, and aerial interdiction, through monitoring, inspections, or checkpoints.

**Priority Action 1.4: Review and update, as appropriate, legal frameworks related to the use of specialized investigation tools and techniques.**

Guatemala has the following laws providing for the use of specialized investigation tools and techniques to prevent and reduce drug trafficking:

- Law Against Drug Activity Decree 48-92
- Money and Other Asset Laundering Law Decree 67-2001
- Law Against Organized Crime, Decree 21-2006
- Reforms to the Law Against Organized Crime, Decree 23-2009
- Law to Prevent and Curb the Financing of Terrorism, Decree 58-2005
- Asset Seizure Law Decree 55-2010

**Priority Action 1.5: Review and/or update mechanisms countries use to monitor the evolution of drug trafficking and related crimes, for the purpose of identifying and responding to new trends and threats.**

Guatemala has updated assessments and studies to identify new trends and threats on drug trafficking and related crimes.



**Priority Action 1.6: Define and implement coordinated actions between national and regional entities to dismantle organized criminal groups involved in drug trafficking and related crimes.**

Guatemala implements actions to identify organized crime groups involved in drug trafficking and related crimes.

The country has inter-institutional agreements and government agreements in place for inter-institutional collaboration and cooperation mechanisms to coordinate activities aimed at dismantling organized crime groups involved in drug trafficking and related crimes.

Guatemala has participated in operations and investigations in cooperation with other countries aimed at dismantling organized criminal groups involved in drug trafficking and related crimes. In this sense, the country exchanges information and executes operations with the international agencies of several countries (illicit drug trafficking and related crimes, extraditable).

**Priority Action 1.7: Enhance the capacity of national and regional forensic laboratories or similar investigation entities to analyze and identify chemical substances, precursors, pharmaceutical products, and synthetic drugs, including new psychoactive substances (NPS) and facilitate information sharing with global repositories and across governmental counterparts.**

Guatemala has the National Institute of Forensic Sciences of Guatemala (INACIF) and the Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance, which are capable of and in charge of analyzing chemical substances, precursors, pharmaceutical products, and synthetic drugs, including new psychoactive substances (NPS).

The country participates in the following ongoing training programs for personnel involved in the analysis of chemical substances, precursors, pharmaceutical products, and synthetic drugs, including NPS:

- Global Synthetics Monitoring Courses and Workshops: Analyses, Reporting and Trends (SMART) program

Guatemala does not have mechanisms to facilitate or share information at the national level across relevant governmental counterparts, nor with global repositories on chemical substances, precursors, pharmaceutical products, and synthetic drugs, including NPS.

**Priority Action 1.8: Enhance the capacity of relevant drug control and financial regulatory competent authorities to identify and address new challenges whereby synthetic drugs and their precursors and pharmaceutical products, being illicitly sold online and shipped through land, riverine, maritime, and aerial means.**

Guatemala does not have mechanisms to investigate and disrupt drug trafficking through the Internet.

**Priority Action 1.9: Enhance coordination with private sector entities to prevent diversion of chemical substances and precursors and deny criminals access to the materials, platforms, and services of the licit supply chain, which are exploited by criminal organizations for the illicit manufacture, sale, and trafficking of drugs.**

Guatemala does not have partnerships and information exchange mechanisms with private sector entities to prevent access to materials and services exploited for illicit drug trafficking purposes.

The country does not use the tools or resources of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) to strengthen cooperation with the private sector to prevent the diversion of chemicals.

**Priority Action 1.10: Enhance capacities for forfeiture, seizure, and management of assets, tools, or products related to illicit drug markets.**

Guatemala's national authorities do not have the appropriate budget, human or material resources for the forfeiture, seizure, and management of assets, tools, or products related to illicit drug markets.

The competent personnel do not receive ongoing training for the forfeiture, seizure, and management of assets, tools, or products related to illicit drug markets.

## OBJECTIVE

2

**STRENGTHEN NATIONAL MEASURES TO ADDRESS THE CHALLENGES POSED BY NPS AND ILLICIT SYNTHETIC DRUGS, AND THE THREAT OF FENTANYL-RELATED SUBSTANCES, NON-MEDICAL SYNTHETIC OPIOIDS, AND ILLICIT AMPHETAMINE DERIVATIVES.**

**Priority Action 2.1:** Establish and/or strengthen early warning systems (EWS) at the national level to promote collaboration and the exchange of information with other existing regional or international systems.

Guatemala does not have an early warning system (EWS) to identify and trace new psychoactive substances (NPS), illicit synthetic drugs, and the threat of fentanyl-related substances, non-medical synthetic opioids, illicit amphetamine derivatives, and other substances subject to international control.

**Priority Action 2.2:** Improve domestic capabilities to detect and analyze NPS by making resources and tools available for those responsible in this area.

Guatemala improves its capacity to detect and analyze NPS through the procurement of new technologies. In this sense, as of 2018, the TruNarc Thermo Scientific portable scientific analysis equipment for drug detection was updated to detect new NSP Psychoactive substances. This equipment is owned by the Special Anti-Narcotics Unit (UNESA) of the Ministry of Interior Affairs.

**Priority Action 2.3:** Design and implement, when appropriate, national regulatory tools to address the challenges posed by NPS and national controls on emerging illicit synthetic drugs and their precursor chemicals.

Guatemala does not have regulatory frameworks or guidelines to identify and address the challenges posed by the onset of NPS and emerging synthetic drugs.

**Priority Action 2.4:** Promote participation in the Project ION Incident Communication System (IONICS) to facilitate real-time communication of incidents involving suspicious shipments of, trafficking in, or illicit manufacture or production of NPS, including fentanyl-related substances and other non-medical synthetic opioids and amphetamine derivatives.

Guatemala does not participate in Project ION (International Operations on NSP) of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB).

**Priority Action 2.5: Develop innovative regulatory approaches, such as generic controls, analogue legislation, and temporary or emergency controls, to enhance national controls on synthetic opioids for non-medical use, and NPS, particularly when scheduling fentanyl-related substances by class.**

Guatemala does not have innovative legislation/regulatory approach to synthetic opioids for non-medical use and NPS.

**OBJECTIVE**

3

**STRENGTHEN OR DEVELOP LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS FOR THE EFFECTIVE MONITORING AND CONTROL OF ESSENTIAL CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES AND PRECURSORS TO PREVENT DIVERSION OF THESE SUBSTANCES TO THE MANUFACTURING OF ILLICIT DRUGS AND COUNTER ITS TRAFFICKING, INCLUDING PERIODICALLY UPDATING NATIONAL LISTS OF CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES.**

**Priority Action 3.1: Promote inter-agency coordination with industry to prevent diversion of controlled chemical substances.**

Guatemala does not have a competent national authority responsible for developing guides, codes of conduct, and other instruments to inform the industry and users in general of controlled chemical substances.

The country has not developed instruments or mechanisms to inform the industry or users in general of applicable controls or cooperation methods to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances.

Guatemala has an updated register of all individuals and corporations handling controlled chemical substances.

The country's competent authorities carry out inspections and audits of the establishments of individuals and corporations authorized to handle controlled chemical substances, as presented in the following table:

Name of the competent authority	Conducts regular inspections and audits?	Responsible for controlling internal commerce?	Incorporates the CICAD model regulations?
General Directorate of Regulation, Surveillance and Control of Health, through the Department of Regulation and Control of Pharmaceutical and Related Products, of the Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance	Carries out reviews and take samples at least once every 2 years.	Yes	No. Under evaluation

**Priority Action 3.2: Conduct analyses, including through existing mechanisms of information exchange, on substances, their analogues, and precursors, which pose a threat to public health in member states, to identify substances for expedited international control.**

Guatemala carries out analyses that include the exchange of information through existing

international mechanisms of substances, their analogs, and precursors, which pose a threat to public health. In this sense, the Office of the Public Prosecutor receives alerts generated by the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) about containers that are in circulation and are destined for different ports in the country.

**Priority Action 3.3:** Strengthen the existing international control system to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances, pharmaceutical products, and precursors used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, as well as interdiction to counter the trafficking of chemical substances.

Guatemala has the following legislation incorporating the control measures in Article 12, Paragraphs 8 and 9 of the 1988 United Nations Convention to prevent diversion of controlled chemical substances towards illicit activities:

- List of chemical precursors of list I and II and chemical substances of list III, according to Government Resolution 54-2003, amended via Government Resolution 39-2009 and updated by Ministerial Resolution 867-2010
- Regulation for the Control of Precursors and Chemical Substances, Government Resolution 54-2003
- Technical Standard 2-2014

**Priority Action 3.4:** Strengthen or develop appropriate domestic controls over precursors including measures to control the international trade in precursor chemicals and other controlled chemical substances, consistent with the framework established in the United Nations Drug Conventions, and law enforcement measures.

Guatemala has incorporated the following control measures listed in Article 12, Paragraph 8 of the 1988 United Nations Convention into its legislation:

Control measures	Yes	No
Control of all persons and enterprises engaged in the manufacture and distribution of controlled chemical substances	X	
Control, under license, the establishment and premises in which manufacture or distribution of controlled chemical substances may take place	X	
Require that licensees obtain a permit for manufacturing or distributing controlled chemical substances	X	
Prevent the accumulation of controlled chemical substances in the possession of manufacturers and distributors, in excess of the quantities required for the normal conduct of business and the prevailing market conditions	X	

The country has incorporated the following control measures listed in Article 12, Paragraph 9 of the 1988 United Nations Convention into its legislation:

Control measures	Yes	No
A system to monitor international trade in controlled chemical substances to facilitate the identification of suspicious transactions	X	
The monitoring system shall be used by manufacturers, importers, exporters, wholesalers, and retailers to inform the competent authorities of suspicious orders and transactions	X	
Any controlled substance is seized if there is sufficient evidence that it will be used in the illicit manufacture of narcotics or psychotropic substances	X	
The competent authorities are notified, as soon as possible, if there is reason to believe that the import, export, or transit of a substance is destined for the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances, including, in particular, information about the means of payment and any other essential elements which led to that belief	X	
Requirements to ensure that imports and exports are properly labelled and documented. Commercial documents such as invoices, cargo manifests, customs, transport, and other shipping documents must include the names of the substances, the quantity, and the name and address of the exporter, the importer and, when available, the consignee. These documents are kept for a period of no less than two years and may be made available for inspection by competent authorities.	X	

Guatemala requests the information set forth in Article 12, Paragraph 10 of the 1988 United Nations Convention.

**Priority Action 3.5:** Promote participation in the Pre-Export Notification (PEN) Online system and Precursor Incident Communication System (PICS) to facilitate information exchange on controlled chemical substances.

Guatemala uses the INCB's information system for pre-export notifications (PEN Online) of controlled chemical substances.

The country does not use the INCB Precursor Incident Communication System (PICS).

**Priority Action 3.6:** Train relevant drug investigation, control and interdiction personnel and researchers on the identification and handling of precursors and other controlled chemical substances used in the illicit manufacture of drugs.

Guatemala receives the following training for drug control personnel and for the identification and handling of controlled chemical substances:

Training Programs	Institution responsible (national or foreign)
Illicit drug production control certificate	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
Programs and training to strengthen the fight against drug activity and management of existing controlled substances.	Ministry of the Government Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance

**Priority Action 3.7:** Allocate resources to acquire necessary equipment and supplies for the preliminary identification of substances, and the protective equipment required by personnel in charge of these tasks.

In Guatemala, there are budgetary mechanisms to ensure allocation of resources to acquire necessary equipment and supplies for the preliminary identification of substances and the protective equipment required by personnel in charge of these tasks. In this sense, the country allocates budget line items to ensure the Ministry of the Interior, through the Special Anti-Narcotics Unit (UNESA) and the General Subdirectorates for Anti-narcotics Information Analysis (SGAIA), have basic security equipment for handling and detecting chemical precursors.

**Priority Action 3.8:** Use, as appropriate, CICAD's Model Regulations for the control of Chemical Substances Used in the Illicit Production of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (2019) in the formulation of national chemical control regulations.

Guatemala does not use the CICAD Model Regulations for the Control of Chemical Substances Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.



**OBJECTIVE**

4

**ENSURE ADEQUATE AVAILABILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF SUBSTANCES SUBJECT TO INTERNATIONAL CONTROL FOR MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES, WHILE ALSO PREVENTING THEIR DIVERSION TOWARDS ILLICIT ACTIVITIES, IN ACCORDANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL CONVENTIONS.**

**Priority Action 4.1:** Streamline, in accordance with national legislation and international obligations, the process for issuing authorizations for national production, and to import and export controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes.

Guatemala has special processes for issuing authorizations for the national production, import, and export of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes. The time it takes, on average, to issue an import or export authorization is presented in the following table:

Product type	Average time to issue import permits	Average time to issue export permits
Narcotic or psychotropic raw materials for the preparation of medicines	24 hours	24 hours
Medications containing narcotic or psychotropic drugs	24 hours	24 hours
Analytical patterns classified as narcotic or psychotropic	24 hours	24 hours
Medications classified as narcotics or psychotropics for the personal use of travelers entering or leaving the country	24 hours	24 hours

The country has an updated register or database of individuals and/or companies importing and exporting substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes.

**Priority Action 4.2:** Adopt measures, in accordance with national laws, to train competent authorities and health professionals on ensuring access to substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes.

Guatemala does not have training or awareness activities for competent national authorities and health professionals on the proper access to substances subject to international control solely for medical and scientific purposes.

**Priority Action 4.3:** Improve access to controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes by addressing existing barriers, including those related to laws, regulations, and measures to promote access and build capacity for health care systems.

Guatemala has a regulatory framework governing the acquisition of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes. However, it does not have legislation, regulations or guidelines to improve access to these substances by the medical and scientific communities.

**OBJECTIVE**

5

**ADOPT OR STRENGTHEN CONTROL MEASURES TO PREVENT DIVERSION OF CONTROLLED PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS CONTAINING NARCOTIC DRUGS AND/OR PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES, AND THOSE CONTAINING PRECURSOR SUBSTANCES USED IN THE PRODUCTION OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES.**

**Priority Action 5.1:** Strengthen or implement control measures on pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or controlled psychoactive substances, to prevent their diversion for non-medical purposes, abuse, and trafficking.

Guatemala has an updated register of corporations handling pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or psychotropic substances. The registry includes information on the formula of the product to be manufactured, with the concentration of the precursor, narcotic, or psychotropic substance.

The country issues licenses to manufacturers and distributors authorizing the handling of pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or psychotropic substances

Guatemala carries out regular inspections and audits of the establishments of individuals and corporations authorized to handle pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or psychotropic substances.

**Priority Action 5.2:** Update existing and other regulations and control measures to prevent diversion of pharmaceutical products containing narcotic drugs and/or psychotropic substances.

Guatemala has the following penalties for infractions or violations by individuals or corporations that handle pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or psychotropic substances:

Sanction type	Year of the most recent update
Criminal	Penal Code (2011)
Administrative	Health Code (2011)

**Priority Action 5.3:** Strengthen national capacity and regional cooperation to prevent trade in and diversion of materials and equipment for illicit production or manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including pill presses and encapsulating equipment.

Guatemala does not offer periodic training programs for personnel responsible for preventing trade in and diversion of materials and equipment for illicit production or manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

The country shares information with the PEN Online system on the diversion of materials and equipment for illicit production or manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

**Priority Action 5.4: Promote the incorporation of competent national authorities to the International Import and Export Authorization System (I2ES) of the International Narcotics Control Board, a secure online platform, ready to issue, load, and exchange expeditiously import and export authorizations of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical use, between countries.**

Guatemala does not use the International Narcotics Control Board's (INCB) International Import and Export Authorization System (I2ES) , nor does it have alternative mechanisms to issue, load, or exchange expeditiously import and export authorizations of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical use between countries.

The country has not received training on the INCB's I2ES system.

**OBJECTIVE**

6

**STRENGTHEN OR DEVELOP SPECIFIC OPERATIONAL AND INTELLIGENCE GATHERING AND SHARING MECHANISMS TO DETECT METHODS USED BY CRIMINAL ORGANIZATIONS, INCLUDING THE EXPLOITATION OF LAND, RIVERINE, MARITIME, AND AERIAL ROUTES.**

**Priority Action 6.1:** Train law enforcement personnel involved in drug investigations in specialized investigative techniques and intelligence collection, analysis, and operations, including through the use of existing information systems and intelligence data exchanges.

Guatemala implements the following periodic training programs for personnel involved in drug investigations in specialized investigative techniques and intelligence collection, analysis, and operations:

- Specialization course for police personnel in the Anti-Narcotics Operations Command (COAN)
- Training on Investigating the Production and Trafficking of Cocaine
- Interdiction and intelligence training for anti-drug investigations

**Priority Action 6.2:** Enhance the capabilities of law enforcement agencies that investigate and counter drug trafficking and the crimes that facilitate and are associated with trafficking, such as corruption and money laundering, through ongoing training of the involved personnel.

Guatemala implements interdiction and intelligence training for anti-drug investigations as a training program to investigate and counter crimes associated with drug trafficking, such as corruption and money laundering.

**Priority Action 6.3:** Strengthen cooperation and the exchange of information among the domestic, regional, and international law enforcement agencies to carry out operations and investigations to counter drug trafficking and related crimes.

Guatemala engages in information exchanges and field investigations and uses the Cooperative Situational Information Integration (CSII) system at a domestic, regional, and international level, to detect routes and methods used by drug trafficking criminal organizations. These mechanisms are of a military nature and their information is confidential.

**Priority Action 6.4:** Promote and strengthen the exchange of information and intelligence on matters of drug interdiction and effective border control measures to prevent drug trafficking by land, river, sea, and air.

Guatemala has the following tools that promote and strengthen cooperation and the exchange of information and intelligence among domestic law enforcement agencies responsible for drug

interdiction and effective border control:

- Superintendency of Tax Administration's (SAT) inter-institutional protocols and agreements for inspections and joint operations
- Technical roundtables, work meetings and inter-institutional meetings organized by the Ministry of National Defense (MINDEF)

**Priority Action 6.5: Improve the information systems on drug trafficking and related crimes, including alerts on changing behavior patterns and modus operandi of criminal drug trafficking organizations.**

Guatemala does not have a national information system on drug trafficking and related crimes, including alerts on changing behaviors and modus operandi of criminal organizations. However, the institutions that have competencies related to illicit drug trafficking and related crimes have information systems that are shared via inter-institutional cooperation agreements. These institutions are:

- Ministry of the Interior, Subdirector General of Analysis of Anti-Narcotic Information (SGAIA)
- Investigation Control System of the Public Ministry (SICOMP)
- General Directorate of Civil Intelligence (DIGICI)
- Executive Secretariat of the Commission against the Addictions and Drug Trafficking (SECCATID)
- Technical Secretariat of the National Security Council (STCNS)

**OBJECTIVE**  
**7**

**ESTABLISH, UPDATE, OR REINFORCE, AS APPROPRIATE, THE LEGISLATIVE AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS IN THE AREAS OF PREVENTION, DETECTION, INVESTIGATION, PROSECUTION, AND CONTROL OF MONEY LAUNDERING DERIVED FROM DRUG TRAFFICKING, SUCH AS THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FINANCIAL ACTION TASK FORCE (FATF).**

**Priority Action 7.1: Strengthen implementation of the legal, regulatory, and operational frameworks in the areas of prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution, and control of money laundering associated with drug trafficking.**

Guatemala has strengthened its regulatory framework to combat money laundering derived from illicit drug trafficking. In this sense, the country has the following instruments:

- Money and Other Asset Laundering Law Decree 67-2001
- Regulations for the Law against Money or Other Asset Laundering, Government Resolution 118-2002
- Asset Seizure Law Decree 55-2010
- Regulations of the Asset Seizure Law Decree 514-2011

**Priority Action 7.2: Develop and implement specialized ongoing training in areas of prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution, and control of money laundering derived from drug trafficking, consistent with known and emerging risks.**

Guatemala has the following periodic training program(s) for officials and those in vulnerable sectors on prevention, detection, investigation, and prosecution of money laundering derived from drug trafficking:

- Intelligence courses for drug trafficking investigations for the National Civil Police (PNC)
- Interdiction and intelligence training courses for anti-drug investigations
- Superintendence of Banks courses

**Priority Action 7.3: Enhance investigations by competent authorities into drug trafficking cases linked to money laundering and illicit use of assets.**

Guatemala has internal protocols of the PNC's Subdirectorate General of Analysis of Anti-Narcotic Information (SGAIA), which allow authorities to conduct financial and asset investigations parallel to drug trafficking investigations. These are not inter-agency protocols.

**Priority Action 7.4: Strengthen interagency coordination and cooperation in relation to the development of national anti-money laundering strategies, including through coordinating committees and task forces.**

Guatemala has mechanisms allowing for inter-agency coordination and cooperation in the area of preventing and controlling money laundering. In this sense, the Intendency for Special Verification (IVE) has different monitoring measures enabling the Superintendence of Banks to report suspicious transactions.

Through Government Agreement Number 132-2010 of the President of the Republic of Guatemala, the "Presidential Commission for the Coordination of Efforts Against Money Laundering or other Assets, Terrorist Financing and Financing of Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction in Guatemala" was created, abbreviated COPRECLAF. Its name, timeframe, objective, powers, and formation were updated through Government Agreement Number 145-2014 of the President of the Republic and in accordance with article 5 of Executive Body Law, Decree 114-97 of the Congress of the Republic.

In accordance with article 2 of Government Resolution 145-2014 of the President of the Republic, the purpose of COPRECLAF is as follows: "To coordinate the efforts and cooperation between the State agencies that take part in the legal structure aimed at prevention, control, surveillance, and punishment of the crimes of money or other asset laundering and financing of terrorism, as well as the financing of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, with the purpose of contributing to effective enforcement of the law and of the international treaties approved and ratified by the State of Guatemala within a national system of prevention, control, surveillance, and punishment, respecting the legal competence and autonomy of each institution."

The IVE is created within the Superintendency of Banks, in accordance with article 32, Law Against Money or Other Asset Laundering, Decree 67-2001 of the Congress of the Republic of Guatemala, to enforce and comply with this law and its regulations.

**Priority Action 7.5: Strengthen the exchange of financial intelligence as related to money laundering, including through the standardization of information systems.**

Guatemala has the Special Verification Intendancy (IVE) as its financial intelligence unit.

The country has the Information System for the control of the Investigation of the Public Prosecutor (SICOMP), oriented to the analysis of cases in the investigation and prosecution of the crime of money laundering from illicit drug trafficking, in which they provide information, among others, the following institutions:

- Office of the Public Prosecutor on Asset Seizure
- Office of the Public Prosecutor on Money and Other Asset Laundering



- COPRECLAF

**Priority Action 7.6: Identify and analyze money laundering threats to mitigate risks through public policies that strengthen the regime for preventing and countering money laundering, in accordance with applicable international instruments.**

Guatemala does not have mechanisms for analyzing money laundering risks, in accordance with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendations.

**Priority Action 7.7: Strengthen partnerships with the financial industries to identify and investigate illicit transactions and money laundering operations related to the proceeds of drug trafficking activities.**

Guatemala does not have partnerships with the financial industries to identify or investigate illicit transactions and money laundering operations related to the proceeds of drug trafficking activities.

**OBJECTIVE**

8

**ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN AGENCIES FOR THE ADMINISTRATION AND DISPOSITION OF SEIZED AND/OR FORFEITED ASSETS IN CASES OF DRUG TRAFFICKING, MONEY LAUNDERING, AND OTHER RELATED CRIMES, IN LINE WITH APPLICABLE INTERNATIONAL LAW, AND IN LINE WITH RELEVANT STANDARDS, SUCH AS THE FATF RECOMMENDATIONS AND THE RECOMMENDATIONS ON PREVENTIVE FREEZING OF ASSETS.**

**Priority Action 8.1: Establish and/or strengthen, as appropriate, national entities responsible for the administration and disposition of assets seized and/or forfeited in cases of drug trafficking, money laundering, and other related crimes.**

**Priority Action 8.2: Establish specialized agencies and appropriate mechanisms for the transparent administration of seized and forfeited assets, in accordance with national laws and international standards.**

Guatemala has the following competent authorities for the administration of seized and forfeited assets:

- National Secretariat for the Administration of Forfeited Assets (SENABED)
- Office of the Public Prosecutor with its various offices
- Office of the Public Prosecutor on Asset Seizure
- Office of the Public Prosecutor on Money and Other Asset Laundering

The administration of seized and forfeited assets is governed by the Asset Seizure Law (Decree Number 55-2010) and its regulations (Government Resolution 514-2011).

The country has the following legal provisions that facilitate the accountability and transparency of the management of seized and forfeited assets

- Asset Seizure Law Decree 55-2010  
Regulations of the Asset Seizure Law Decree 514-2011
- Organic Law of the Comptroller General, Decree 31-2002  
Regulations of the Organic Law of the Comptroller General, Decree 9-2017

**Priority Action 8.3: Develop and implement specialized, ongoing training programs for law enforcement officials charged with the administration and disposition of seized and forfeited assets.**

Guatemala participates in the following specialized, periodic training programs for the management and disposition of seized and forfeited assets, offered by the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), Embassy of the United States of America in Guatemala:

- Regional meeting of organizations specialized in administering seized and forfeited assets, Administrative Office of Seized Assets (OABI), City of San Pedro Sula, Honduras, from October 17 to 21, 2016
- Conversation-workshop-practical application exercise on Money Laundering and Asset Seizure, as a protocol for turning over assets. Public Ministry-SENABED Guatemala City, Guatemala, October 30, 2017
- Regional Symposium on Asset Seizure, Asset Management, and Complex Issues. El Salvador, February 6 to 9, 2018
- Successes, challenges, and strengths in asset management experiences, exchange of knowledge between the Republic of Guatemala and Peru. Guatemala, March 1, 2018
- Workshop on best practices-complex goods, Guatemala City, Guatemala April 3-4, 2018
- Conversation-practical workshop on asset seizure, Guatemala City, Guatemala, April 11, 2018

**Priority Action 8.4: In accordance with each country’s constitutional principles, apply legislative and regulatory measures to facilitate the seizure, forfeiture and management of assets, instruments, or products of illicit drug-related activities.**

Guatemala has the following legislation, in accordance with international conventions and treaties, to facilitate the seizure, forfeiture, and management of assets and instruments derived from drug trafficking and other related crimes.

- Asset Seizure Law Decree 55-2010
- Regulation of the Asset Seizure Law, Government Agreement 514-2011
- Money and Other Asset Laundering Law, Decree 67-2001
- Law Against Drug Activity Decree 48-92

**OBJECTIVE**

9

**DESIGN, IMPLEMENT, AND STRENGTHEN COMPREHENSIVE AND BALANCED NATIONAL PROGRAMS TO REDUCE THE ILLICIT CULTIVATION, PRODUCTION AND MANUFACTURE OF DRUGS THROUGH THE ADOPTION OF EFFECTIVE MEASURES, SUCH AS COMPREHENSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT, ENHANCED LAW ENFORCEMENT COOPERATION, AND OTHER APPROPRIATE POLICIES AND PROGRAMS, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE PARTICULAR NEEDS OF SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS OF EACH COUNTRY, RESPECTING HUMAN RIGHTS.**

**Priority Action 9.1: Design, implement, and update national policies and programs to prevent and decrease illicit cultivation, production, and manufacture of drugs.**

Guatemala has designed, implemented, and updated national policies and programs to prevent and decrease illicit cultivation, production, and manufacture of drugs. The institutions in charge of carrying out these actions are:

- Technical Secretariat of the National Security Council (STCNS)
- Executive Secretariat of the Commission against the Addictions and Drug Trafficking (SECCATID)
- Vice Ministry of Interior Affairs, through the Special Anti-Narcotics Unit (UNESA) and the Subdirector General of Analysis of Anti-Narcotic Information (SGAIA)
- Office of Productive Reconversion of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food (MAGA)
- Office of the Public Prosecutor on Drug Activity

The policies and programs implemented by these entities are as follows:

- Strategic Plan Security of the Nation 2020-2024, of the Technical Secretariat of the National Security Council (STCNS)
- National Policy for Addressing Drugs and Addictions 2019-2030, SECCATID
- Institutional Policies and Programs of the Fifth Vice Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food, Public Ministry

**Priority Action 9.2: Establish budgetary mechanisms to ensure sufficient and consistent allocation of resources to counternarcotics programs.**

Guatemala directs budgetary allocations towards financing counternarcotics programs. In this sense, there are budgets for the different institutions in charge of preventing, controlling and combating drug trafficking and related crimes in Guatemala, among them:

- STCNS
- SECCATID
- UNESA and the SGAIA
- MAGA

- Office of the Public Prosecutor on Drug Activity

**Priority Action 9.3:** Promote supply reduction measures that take into account licit traditional uses, whenever there is historical evidence of such uses, as well as environmental protection.

Guatemala does not take into account licit traditional uses when designing and implementing policies and programs to reduce the illicit supply of drugs.

The country does not include environmental protection measures in its policies and programs to reduce the illicit supply of drugs.

**Priority Action 9.4:** Strengthen interagency cooperation to provide a comprehensive response against the illicit production of drugs, including collaboration among the public and private sectors and the international community.

Guatemala has not established mechanisms for inter-agency cooperation between public and private institutions to provide a comprehensive response to the illicit production of drugs.

**Priority Action 9.5:** Support supply reduction programs with crime prevention initiatives, in cooperation with civil society and other stakeholders, as appropriate, to address social and economic risk factors.

Guatemala supports the development of supply reduction programs with drug-related crime prevention initiatives that address social and economic risk factors, which include the participation of civil society and other social actors. These initiatives are implemented by the Ministry of the Interior, the Community Violence Prevention Unit (UPCV), the Third Vice Ministry of Violence Prevention of the Ministry of the Interior, and the Technical Secretariat of the National Security Council (STCNS).

**OBJECTIVE**

10

**DESIGN, IMPLEMENT OR STRENGTHEN LONG-TERM ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS, INCLUDING RURAL AND URBAN ALTERNATIVES, COMPREHENSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS, AND, AS APPROPRIATE, PREVENTIVE ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE POLICIES, LAWS AND NEEDS OF EACH COUNTRY, AS APPROPRIATE, WHILE RESPECTING HUMAN RIGHTS.**

**Priority Action 10.1: Design and implement comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs, including preventive alternative development, as appropriate, while respecting human rights.**

Guatemala has not designed or implemented comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs or preventive alternative development as part of the strategies to control and reduce illicit crops.

**Priority Action 10.2: Exchange experiences and best practices in the design and implementation of comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs, including preventive alternative development, as appropriate.**

Not applicable.

**Priority Action 10.3: Promote and disseminate the results of comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs, and the benefits they provide to affected communities.**

Not applicable.

**Priority Action 10.4: Design and/or strengthen monitoring and evaluation systems for comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs aimed at reducing illicit crop cultivation and improving the well-being of communities, through the use of indicators that measure programs' effectiveness.**

Not applicable.

**Priority Action 10.5: Strengthen state presence in areas affected by or at risk of illicit drug cultivation, consistent with the circumstances of each member state.**

Not applicable.

**Priority Action 10.6:** Promote, in accordance with national realities, the participation of local communities and relevant organizations in the development of comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs, taking into account their needs and capabilities.

Not applicable.

**Priority Action 10.7:** Promote partnerships and innovative cooperative initiatives with the private sector, civil society, and international financial institutions to spur investment and job creation in areas and communities affected by or at-risk of illicit drug cultivation and production, and share related practices, lessons learned, expertise, and skills.

Not applicable.

**OBJECTIVE**

**11**

**DESIGN AND IMPLEMENT PLANS AND/OR PROGRAMS TO MITIGATE AND REDUCE THE IMPACT OF ILLICIT CROPS AND DRUG PRODUCTION ON THE ENVIRONMENT, IN COOPERATION WITH LOCAL COMMUNITIES AND NATIONAL POLICIES OF MEMBER STATES.**

**Priority Action 11.1: Conduct research and studies on the environmental impact of illicit crop cultivation and illicit production of drugs.**

During the evaluation period (2019-2022), Guatemala did not carry out research and/or studies to determine the characteristics and extent of the environmental impact caused by the illicit cultivation of crops and illicit drug production.

**Priority Action 11.2: Design and implement specific research-based plans to mitigate the environmental impact of illicit crop cultivation and drug production, with the participation of local communities.**

Not applicable.

**Priority Action 11.3: Promote and strengthen the use of environmental management tools, as appropriate.**

Not applicable.



**OBJECTIVE**  
**12**
**ADDRESS THE EFFECTS OF SMALL-SCALE DRUG TRAFFICKING ON PUBLIC HEALTH, THE ECONOMY, SOCIAL COHESION, AND CITIZEN SECURITY.**

**Priority Action 12.1:** Develop and implement local approaches for controlling micro-trafficking and related crimes.

**Priority Action 12.4:** Encourage the development and implementation of comprehensive intervention strategies to counter local illicit distribution and sale of drugs.

Guatemala has developed and implemented local approaches for controlling micro-trafficking and related crimes that take into account effects on public health, the economy, social cohesion, and citizen security. In this sense, the country conducts anti-narcotics operations, has an anti-narcotics hotline (1577), and carries out judicial proceedings in conjunction with the Office of the Public Prosecutor.

**Priority Action 12.2:** Promote the interagency exchange of information at the national level to better understand the scope and adverse effects of small-scale drug trafficking, including on health, society, the economy, and security.

Guatemala promotes the interagency exchange of information at the national level on the effects of small-scale drug trafficking in the security sector. These exchanges were made according to the following table:

Entities with which information was exchanged	Means of Verification:	Year
United States of America	Historical compliance data through information exchange cooperation agreements.	2016-2020
Subdirector General of Analysis of Anti-Narcotic Information (SGAIA) of the National Civil Police	Digital	2017-2020
Ministry of the National Defense	Digital	2017-2020
Technical Secretariat of the National Security Council (STCNS).	Digital	2017-2020
Strategic Intelligence Secretariat (SIE) of the Presidency	Digital	2017-2020

However, this exchange is not encouraged in the health, social, or economic sectors.

**Priority Action 12.3:** Promote programs and strategies to prevent the exploitation of at-risk populations by drug trafficking networks, at the national and international level.

Guatemala does not have programs and strategies that prevent the exploitation of at-risk populations by drug trafficking networks, at the national and international level.

## EVALUATIVE SUMMARY

### **Objective 1**

**Develop and/or strengthen national- and regional-level interdiction capacity, as well as the capacity to reduce the illicit cultivation, production, trafficking, and distribution of plant-based and synthetic drugs through the use of comprehensive and balanced programs in accordance with the realities of each country's domestic legislation and respect for human rights.**

CICAD notes that Guatemala implements and participates in ongoing training programs to detect, investigate and dismantle laboratories or facilities used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, for personnel involved in interdiction operations. In addition, it notes that the country has protocols or operating procedures to detect, investigate and dismantle clandestine laboratories or facilities for the illicit processing or manufacture of drugs, which include adequate security and health measures for the personnel involved in the dismantling of laboratories or facilities, and include actions to minimize damage to the environment and optimize the management of chemical and hazardous waste. Likewise, CICAD observes that agencies in charge of drug control in the country implement policies that promote gender mainstreaming. In addition, CICAD notes that the country has programs and strategies aimed at land, riverine, maritime, and aerial interdiction, through monitoring, inspections, and checkpoints. Likewise, CICAD notes that Guatemala has laws and regulations providing for the use of specialized investigation tools and techniques to prevent and reduce drug trafficking. CICAD also notes that the country has updated assessments and studies to identify new trends and threats on drug trafficking and related crimes. Likewise, CICAD observes that Guatemala implements actions to identify organized crime groups involved in drug trafficking and related crimes, implements inter-institutional collaboration and cooperation mechanisms to coordinate activities aimed at dismantling organized crime groups involved in these crimes, and has participated in operations and investigations in cooperation with other countries aimed at dismantling these groups. In addition, CICAD notes that the country has institutions that are responsible for, and capable of, analyzing chemical substances, precursors, pharmaceutical products, and synthetic drugs, including new psychoactive substances (NPS), and participates in ongoing training programs for personnel involved in the analysis of these substances. However, CICAD observes with concern that the country does not have mechanisms to facilitate or share information at the national level across relevant government counterparts, as well as with global repositories on these substances. CICAD notes that the country does not have mechanisms to investigate or disrupt drug trafficking through the Internet. Likewise, CICAD observes that the country does not maintain partnerships or information exchange mechanisms with private sector entities to prevent access to materials and services exploited for illicit drug trafficking purposes, and does not use tools or resources of the INCB to strengthen cooperation with the private sector to prevent the diversion of chemicals. CICAD notes with concern that the Guatemalan national authorities do not have an appropriate budget, human or material resources for the forfeiture, seizure, and management of assets, tools, or products related to illicit drug markets and the competent personnel do not receive ongoing training on this subject.

### **Objective 2**

**Strengthen national measures to address the challenges posed by NPS and illicit synthetic drugs, and the threat of fentanyl-related substances, non-medical synthetic opioids, and illicit amphetamine derivatives.**

CICAD observes that Guatemala does not have an early warning system (EWS) to identify or trace new psychoactive substances (NPS), illicit synthetic drugs, or the threat of fentanyl-related substances, non-medical synthetic opioids, illicit amphetamine derivatives, nor other substances subject to international control. On the other hand, CICAD notes with satisfaction that the country improves its capabilities to detect and analyze NPS through the use of special investigative techniques, updated equipment, and the acquisition of new technology. Additionally, CICAD observes that the country does not have regulatory frameworks or guidelines to identify and address the challenges posed by the onset of NPS and emerging synthetic drugs. In addition, CICAD notes that the country does not participate in the INCB's ION Project. Additionally, CICAD notes that Guatemala does not have innovative legislation or regulatory approaches to synthetic opioids for non-medical use or NPS.

### **Objective 3**

**Strengthen or develop legal and institutional frameworks for the effective monitoring and control of essential chemical substances and precursors to prevent diversion of these substances to the manufacturing of illicit drugs and counter its trafficking, including periodically updating national lists of controlled chemical substances.**

CICAD notes that Guatemala does not have a competent national authority responsible for developing guides, codes of conduct, or other instruments to inform the industry or users in general of controlled chemical substances, nor has it developed such instruments or mechanisms. However, CICAD observes that the country has an updated register of all individuals and corporations handling controlled chemical substances, and that its competent authority carries out inspections and audits of the establishments of individuals and corporations authorized to handle these substances. In addition, CICAD notes that the country carries out analyses that include the exchange of information through existing international mechanisms of substances, their analogs, and precursors, which pose a threat to public health. Likewise, CICAD observes that Guatemala has legislation incorporating the control measures in Article 12 of the 1988 United Nations Convention to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances to illicit activities, which include all the control measures contained in paragraph 8, all the control measures contained in paragraph 9, and complies with the request for information contained in paragraph 10. Likewise, CICAD notes that the country uses the INCB's PEN Online system for pre-export notification of controlled chemical substances but does not use INCB's PICS System. Additionally, CICAD observes that Guatemala receives training for drug control personnel and for the identification and handling of controlled chemical substances. In addition, CICAD notes that the country has budgetary mechanisms that ensure allocation of resources to acquire necessary equipment and supplies for the preliminary identification of substances and the protective

equipment required by personnel in charge of these tasks. However, CICAD observes that the country does not use the OAS/CICAD Model Regulations for the Control of Chemical Substances Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

#### **Objective 4**

**Ensure adequate availability and accessibility of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes, while also preventing their diversion towards illicit activities, in accordance with international drug control conventions.**

CICAD notes that Guatemala has special processes for issuing authorizations for the national production, import, and export of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes, and that it maintains an updated register of individuals or companies importing and exporting substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes. However, CICAD observes that the country does not have training or awareness activities for competent national authorities and health professionals on the proper access to substances subject to international control solely for medical and scientific purposes. On the other hand, CICAD notes that the country has a regulatory framework governing the acquisition of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes. However, it does not have legislation, standards or guidelines to improve access to these substances by the medical and scientific communities.

#### **Objective 5**

**Adopt or strengthen control measures to prevent diversion of controlled pharmaceutical products containing narcotic drugs and/or psychotropic substances, and those containing precursor substances used in the production of controlled substances.**

CICAD notes that Guatemala has an updated register of corporations handling pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or psychotropic substances, issues licenses to the manufacturers and distributors of these products, and carries out regular inspections and audits of establishments of individuals and corporations that handle them. CICAD observes that the country has criminal and administrative penalties for infractions or violations by individual or corporations that handle pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or psychotropic substances. On the other hand, CICAD notes that the country does not offer periodic training programs for personnel responsible for preventing trade in and diversion of materials and equipment for illicit production or manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. However, it shares information with other regional or global systems on this matter. Additionally, CICAD observes that the country does not use the INCB's IZES system, nor does it have alternative mechanisms that are ready to issue, load, or exchange expeditiously import and export authorizations of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical use, and it has not received training on the INCB's IZES system.

#### **Objective 6**

**Strengthen or develop specific operational and intelligence gathering and sharing mechanisms to detect methods used by criminal organizations, including the exploitation of land, riverine, maritime, and aerial routes.**

CICAD notes that Guatemala implements periodic training programs for personnel involved in drug investigations in specialized investigative techniques and intelligence collection, analysis, and operations. In addition, CICAD notes that the country implements periodic training programs and other capacity-building activities to investigate and counter crimes associated with drug trafficking, such as corruption and money laundering. Additionally, CICAD notes with satisfaction that the country has mechanisms to collect and exchange intelligence information at the domestic, regional, and international level, to detect routes and methods used by drug trafficking criminal organizations. CICAD also notes that the country has tools that promote and strengthen cooperation and the exchange of information and intelligence among domestic law enforcement agencies responsible for drug interdiction and effective border control. On the other hand, CICAD notes that Guatemala does not have a national information system on drug trafficking and related crimes, including alerts on changing behaviors or modus operandi of criminal organizations. However, the institutions that have competencies related to illicit drug trafficking and related crimes have information systems that are shared via cooperation agreements.

**Objective 7**

**Establish, update, or reinforce, as appropriate, the legislative and institutional frameworks in the areas of prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution, and control of money laundering derived from drug trafficking, such as the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF).**

CICAD notes that Guatemala has strengthened its legislative framework to counter money laundering derived from drug trafficking. In addition, CICAD observes that the country has periodic training programs for officials and those in vulnerable sectors on prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution, and control of money laundering derived from drug trafficking. On the other hand, CICAD notes that Guatemala has protocols that enable the authorities to conduct financial and asset investigations parallel to drug trafficking investigations. Likewise, CICAD observes that the country has mechanisms allowing for inter-agency coordination and cooperation in the area of preventing and controlling money laundering. CICAD notes that the country has a financial intelligence unit and an information system aimed at the investigation and prosecution of money laundering in analyzing cases deriving from drug trafficking. On the other hand, CICAD observes that the country does not have mechanisms for analyzing money laundering risks, in accordance with FATF recommendations. Additionally, CICAD notes that Guatemala does not have established partnerships with financial industries to identify or investigate illicit transactions and money laundering operations related to the proceeds of drug trafficking activities.

**Objective 8**

**Establish and/or strengthen agencies for the administration and disposition of seized and/or forfeited assets in cases of drug trafficking, money laundering, and other related crimes, in line with applicable international law, and in line with relevant standards, such as the FATF recommendations and the recommendations on preventive freezing of assets.**

CICAD notes with satisfaction that Guatemala has designated competent authorities responsible for the administration of seized and forfeited assets, and regulations that facilitate accountability and transparency in the administration of seized and forfeited assets. Likewise, CICAD notes that the country participates in specialized periodic training programs for the management and disposition of seized and forfeited assets. In addition, CICAD notes that Guatemala has legislation, in accordance with international treaties and conventions, to facilitate the seizure, forfeiture, and management of assets and instruments or products derived from drug trafficking and other related crimes.

**Objective 9**

**Design, implement, and strengthen comprehensive and balanced national programs to reduce the illicit cultivation, production and manufacture of drugs through the adoption of effective measures, such as comprehensive and sustainable alternative development, enhanced law enforcement cooperation, and other appropriate policies and programs, taking into account the particular needs of sub-national regions of each country, respecting human rights.**

CICAD notes that Guatemala has designed, implemented, and updated national policies and programs to prevent and decrease illicit cultivation, production, and manufacture of drugs. In addition, CICAD notes that the country directs budgetary allocations toward financing of counternarcotics programs. On the other hand, CICAD notes that the country does not take into account the licit traditional use in designing and implementing policies and programs to reduce the illicit supply of drugs, and does not include environmental protection measures in its policies and programs. CICAD notes that the country has not established mechanisms for interinstitutional cooperation between public and private institutions to provide a comprehensive response to the illicit production of drugs. However, CICAD notes with satisfaction that Guatemala supports the development of supply reduction programs with drug-related crime prevention initiatives that address social and economic risk factors, which include the participation of civil society and other social stakeholders.

**Objective 10**

**Design, implement or strengthen long-term alternative development programs, including rural and urban alternatives, comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs, and, as appropriate, preventive alternative development, in accordance with the policies, laws and needs of each country, as appropriate, while respecting human rights.**

CICAD notes that Guatemala has not designed or implemented comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs or preventive alternative development programs as part of the strategies to control and reduce illicit crops, therefore, the priority actions of this objective are not applicable.

### **Objective 11**

**Design and implement plans and/or programs to mitigate and reduce the impact of illicit crops and drug production on the environment, in cooperation with local communities and national policies of member states.**

CICAD notes that Guatemala, during the evaluation period (2019-2022), did not carry out research or studies to determine the characteristics and extent of the environmental impact caused by the illicit cultivation of crops and illicit production, therefore, the priority actions of this objective are not applicable.

### **Objective 12**

**Address the effects of small-scale drug trafficking on public health, the economy, social cohesion, and citizen security.**

CICAD notes that Guatemala has developed and implemented approaches for controlling micro-trafficking and related crimes, that take into account effects on public health, the economy, social cohesion, and citizen security. Likewise, CICAD observes that the country promotes the interagency exchange of information on the effects of small-scale drug trafficking in the security sector. However, CICAD notes with concern that Guatemala does not have programs or strategies that prevent the exploitation of at-risk populations affected by drug trafficking networks, at the national and international level.







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