



**OAS**

More rights for more people



# MULTILATERAL EVALUATION MECHANISM (MEM)

INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE CONTROL COMMISSION (CICAD)

SECRETARIAT FOR MULTIDIMENSIONAL SECURITY (SMS)

# Guatemala

Evaluation Report on Drug Policies

# 2019



## MULTILATERAL EVALUATION MECHANISM (MEM)

# GUATEMALA

---

## Evaluation Report on Drug Policies

**2019**



# PREFACE

The Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM), under the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) of the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SMS), measures the progress achieved and challenges to member nations of the Organization of American States (OAS) in implementing the CICAD Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs 2016-2020. Mandated by the 1998 Summit of the Americas held in Santiago, Chile, the MEM is the only multilateral tool of its kind in the world.

MEM evaluations are based on information provided by OAS member states, which is then analyzed by the MEM's Governmental Expert Group (GEG), composed of experts from OAS countries. For this round, the GEG performed its work from mid-2018 to mid-2019. The evaluation process was transparent and inclusive in nature, with no experts involved in the evaluation of their own country.

The GEG analyzed the following areas: institutional strengthening, demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures, and international cooperation, and its evaluation is based on the 29 objectives and corresponding priority actions of the CICAD Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs 2016-2020. (A few priority actions were not considered, given they are not measurable.) In addition, the seventh round reports include a discussion of member states' progress over time during the seven MEM rounds.

Prior to the GEG's work, the MEM Inter-Governmental Working Group, also composed of representatives from OAS member states, designed the seventh evaluation round instrument during 2017, and the resulting questionnaire was then completed by member states.

The MEM reports focus on key themes important not only to CICAD but to the OAS as a whole, such as human rights, gender, age, culture and social inclusion. The reports also take into account the recommendations of the outcome document of the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on the World Drug Problem (UNGASS 2016) and the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals.

We hope the MEM reports serve as a useful diagnostic tool to improve drug policies and strategies, both at a national and regional level.

This report and all other MEM seventh round evaluation reports are available at <http://www.cicad.oas.org>



# INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

## OBJECTIVE 1

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN NATIONAL DRUG AUTHORITIES, PLACING THEM AT A HIGH POLITICAL LEVEL AND PROVIDING THEM WITH THE NECESSARY CAPABILITIES AND COMPETENCIES TO COORDINATE NATIONAL DRUG POLICIES IN THE STAGES OF FORMULATION, IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING, AND EVALUATION.

Guatemala's Commission against Addictions and Drug Trafficking (CCATID), established by Decree 48 of 1992 and attached to the Office of the Vice President of the Republic, is the authority responsible for directing national policies for the prevention and treatment of addictions and for preventing illicit actions associated with all forms of drug trafficking and related activities. This institution is chaired by the Vice President of the Republic and is made up of representatives of the Ministry of the Interior; Ministry of National Defense; Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance; Ministry of Education; Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Communications, Infrastructure and Housing and the Public Prosecutor's Office. CCATID has its own Budget and is also responsible for organizing and coordinating drug-related matters between the institutions of the State and permanent levels of the administration.

The Executive Secretariat of the Commission against the Addictions and Drug Trafficking (SECCATID) coordinates the implementation of drug demand reduction policies; of epidemiological, scientific and experimental research and studies; and policies and actions. Supply reduction is coordinated by the Ministry of the Interior and by the Ministry of National Defense. Control measures are coordinated by the Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance, in coordination with other institutions, such as the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of National Defense and the Superintendence of Tax Administration. As regards comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs, the country has drawn up and adopted the Strategic Plan for Prosperity, Alternative Development and the Eradication of Illicit Crops. These agencies have their own annual budget allocation to discharge their duties.

## OBJECTIVE 2

FORMULATE, IMPLEMENT, EVALUATE AND UPDATE NATIONAL DRUG POLICIES AND/OR STRATEGIES THAT WILL BE COMPREHENSIVE AND BALANCED, BASED ON EVIDENCE THAT INCLUDE A CROSS-CUTTING HUMAN RIGHTS PERSPECTIVE, CONSISTENT WITH OBLIGATIONS OF PARTIES UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW<sup>1</sup> WITH A FOCUS ON GENDER AND EMPHASIZING DEVELOPMENT WITH SOCIAL INCLUSION.

Guatemala has the National Policy against Addictions and Drug Trafficking, which has been in force since 2009 and was approved by CCATID, in order to address the drug problem. This Policy covers the following key areas: social-economic issues, supply reduction, demand reduction, legal and institutional strengthening and communication.

In the area of demand reduction, this policy also provides for strategic actions to promote inter-agency coordination with the country's municipalities in order to encourage community participation in drug use prevention, treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration programs and actions.

SECCATID, through its Prevention Directorate, coordinates and provides training to local governments and stakeholders on drug use prevention and manages drug information through the Community Prevention Program. However, SECCATID does not have coordinators, offices or representatives in the territories as part of a decentralized operational and coordination structure at the local level to provide a response to the drug problem.

Moreover, Guatemala does not have a specific stable mechanism to transfer funds or to finance drug initiatives or projects for municipalities or local governments.

The National Policy against Addictions and Drug Trafficking does not take into account the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda. However, it does incorporate a human rights perspective, the gender approach and development with social inclusion.

## OBJECTIVE 3

DESIGN AND COORDINATE NATIONAL DRUG POLICIES AND/OR STRATEGIES WITH OTHER PUBLIC POLICIES AND/OR STRATEGIES THAT ADDRESS FUNDAMENTAL CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF THE DRUG PROBLEM.

Guatemala prepares and coordinates national drug policies and strategies with its National Comprehensive Rural Development Policy (2009) and the National Violence and Crime Prevention Strategy 2017-2027 to prevent and mitigate the socio-economic causes and consequences of the drug

---

<sup>1</sup> Full respect for international law and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, observing the principles of sovereignty and the territorial integrity of States, nonintervention in the internal affairs of States, fundamental liberties, inherent human dignity, and equal rights and mutual respect among States.

problem. These policies and strategies include aspects related to comprehensive health care and risk prevention, inclusion, gender and social development.

## OBJECTIVE 4

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN NATIONAL OBSERVATORIES ON DRUGS (OR SIMILAR TECHNICAL OFFICES) FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL DRUG INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND FOSTERING SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IN THIS AREA.

Guatemala has the National Observatory on Drugs (OND), established by Government Decision 95-2012, and endowed with financial, human and technological capacities and resources. The Observatory has a drug information network, with the participation of several government entities and civil society.

The following are the studies in the area of demand reduction:

Demand reduction			
Studies	Studies carried out and published		Year of most recent study
	Yes	No	
National surveys of secondary school students	X		2014
National household surveys (12-64 year olds)		X	
Register of patients in treatment centers	X		2017
Cross-section survey of patients in treatment centers		X	
Survey of patients in emergency rooms		X	
Survey of higher education students		X	
Survey of populations in conflict with the law	X		2010
Studies on drug-related mortality		X	
Studies on drug-related morbidity		X	
Studies on gender conditions related to drug problems		X	



The following is the information collected in the areas of supply reduction, trafficking and related crimes:

Supply reduction, trafficking and related crimes			
Information	Available information		Year of most recent information
	Yes	No	
Quantification of illicit crop cultivation, including crops grown indoors		X	
Number of seizures of illicit drugs and raw materials for their production	X		2017
Quantities of illicit drugs and raw materials for their production seized	X		2017
Number of seizures of controlled chemical substances (precursors)		X	
Quantities of seized controlled chemical substances (precursors)		X	
Number of seizures of pharmaceutical substances		X	
Quantity of seized pharmaceutical products		X	
Number of persons formally charged with drug use, possession and trafficking	X		2017
Number of persons convicted of drug use, possession and trafficking	X		2017
Number of laboratories producing illicit plant-based drugs detected and dismantled		X	
Number of laboratories producing illicit drugs of synthetic origin detected and dismantled	X		2016
Chemical composition of seized drugs		X	
Sale price of drugs (to consumer)		X	
Number of persons formally charged with money laundering	X		2018
Number of persons convicted of money laundering	X		2018
Number of persons formally charged with trafficking in firearms, explosives, ammunitions and related materials		X	
Number of persons convicted of trafficking in firearms, ammunition and related materials		X	
Number of persons formally charged with diversion of chemical substances		X	
Number of persons convicted of diversion of chemical substances		X	
Other: Number of seizures (cocaine, crack and heroin), eradications (poppy and marijuana), assets seized and substances incinerated.	X		2017

The indicators and information managed by the OND include data broken down by gender, age and ethnicity, but not by socioeconomic or educational level.

The country has not conducted studies to evaluate drug programs or interventions.

## OBJECTIVE 5

ENCOURAGE THE DESIGN, ADOPTION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION FOR LOW-LEVEL DRUG-RELATED OFFENSES, WHILE TAKING INTO ACCOUNT NATIONAL, CONSTITUTIONAL, LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEMS AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS.

Guatemala's legislation does not provide for alternatives to incarceration for low-level drug-related offenses. However, in practice, alternative measures to pre-trial detention for low-level drug-related crimes, such as possession for personal use, are applied. Thus, a number of judges refer people (youths and adults) charged with low-level drug offenses to SECCATID's Outpatient Treatment Center (CTA) to receive treatment.

## OBJECTIVE 6

PROMOTE AND IMPLEMENT, AS APPROPRIATE, COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMS THAT PROMOTE SOCIAL INCLUSION IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE POLICIES, LAWS AND NEEDS OF EACH COUNTRY, ESPECIALLY FOR THOSE VULNERABLE POPULATIONS, WITH DIFFERENT LEVELS AND FORMS OF INVOLVEMENT.

Guatemala has inter-agency and multisectoral programs that promote the social integration of individuals affected by the drug problem. SECCATID's CTA provides no-cost care to individuals affected by the problematic use of some kind of drug.

The CTA provides children, youths and adults with outpatient treatment and methodologies to help modify the behavior of anyone so requesting. One of the purposes of the therapeutic care provided is to prevent their being sent to a correctional facility.

The CTA provides care to persons referred by the Judiciary (adults, adolescents and youths). This task is conducted across agencies and sectors in cooperation with other institutions, such as the Secretariat for Social Welfare (SBS) and the Secretariat to Combat Trafficking in Persons and Sexual Violence (SVET).

SECCATID has also entered into agreements with non-governmental organizations and non-profit associations, which also refer low-income drug users to the CTA for treatment.

## OBJETIVO 7

FOSTER PROPORTIONATE SENTENCING, WHERE APPROPRIATE, THAT ADDRESSES THE SERIOUSNESS OF DRUG OFFENSES AND SAFEGUARDING LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Guatemala does not have legislation establishing proportionate sentencing, in particular for low-level drug-related offenses. Nor does it have special courts or tribunals for such cases.

## INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

### Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD notes with satisfaction that from the first to the seventh rounds (1999-2018), Guatemala has had a national drug authority with its own annual budget allocation. This authority takes the lead on national drug prevention and addiction treatment policies, as well as in preventing illicit acts linked to all forms of drug trafficking and related activities. Five agencies are in charge of coordinating implementation. One agency is responsible for demand reduction-related issues and coordination of epidemiological research and studies; and four others in charge of issues related to supply reduction, control measures and comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs.

CICAD observes that from the first to the sixth rounds (1999-2014), Guatemala has had national drug plans. CICAD recognizes that during the seventh round (2014-2018), the country has a National Policy against Drug Addiction and Trafficking, which has been in force since 2009 and includes the areas of socioeconomic issues, supply reduction, demand reduction, legal and institutional strengthening and communication. It also includes a human rights perspective and a gender and development with inclusion approach. Nevertheless, it does not take into account the United Nations 2030 Agenda SDGs.

CICAD acknowledges that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Guatemala drafts and coordinates national drug policies and strategies as part of the National Comprehensive Rural Development Policy (2009) and the National Violence and Crime Prevention Strategy 2017-2027 to prevent and mitigate the socioeconomic causes and consequences of the drug problem.

CICAD observes that in the first round (1999-2000), Guatemala began implementing the Guatemalan Observatory on Drugs. CICAD acknowledges that from the second to the sixth rounds (2001-2014), the country made progress by carrying out priority studies on demand reduction and a study on the economic and social cost of drugs. Likewise, CICAD recognizes that Guatemala has data and information on supply reduction, trafficking and related crimes. CICAD is pleased that during the seventh round (2014-2018), the country has a national drug observatory with the requisite capabilities and financial, human and technological resources and a drug information network. Nevertheless, CICAD notes that during the seventh round, Guatemala has not conducted some priority studies and does not have some information pertaining to supply reduction, trafficking and related crimes and is not conducting studies to evaluate drug programs or interventions.

CICAD highlights that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Guatemalan legislation does not provide for alternatives to incarceration for low-level drug-related offenses. However, CICAD notes that, in practice, alternative measures to pre-trial detention for low-level drug-related crimes, such as possession for personal use, are applied in the country.

CICAD observes that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Guatemala has inter-agency and multisectoral programs that promote the social integration of individuals affected by the drug problem.

CICAD notes that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Guatemala did not have legislation establishing proportionate sentencing, in particular for low-level drug related offenses, nor did it have special courts or tribunals for such cases.

# DEMAND REDUCTION

## OBJECTIVE 1

ESTABLISH DEMAND REDUCTION POLICIES WITH A PUBLIC HEALTH FOCUS THAT ARE EVIDENCE-BASED, COMPREHENSIVE, MULTIDISCIPLINARY, MULTISECTORAL, AND RESPECTFUL OF HUMAN RIGHTS, CONSIDERING THE GUIDELINES AND/OR RECOMMENDATIONS OF SPECIALIZED INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Guatemala has demand reduction policies that include programs in the areas of prevention, treatment and social integration. These programs incorporate human rights, intercultural and gender approaches, but not an age differences approach.

The guidelines and recommendations of specialized international organizations are taken into account when establishing demand reduction, prevention, treatment and social integration programs.

The country has not carried out any process or intermediate outcome evaluations of drug abuse prevention programs, nor has it conducted impact evaluations of said programs.

Guatemala implements coordination mechanisms to develop and implement demand reduction programs allowing for the participation of and coordination with civil society and other social stakeholders.

The country does not implement measures aimed at minimizing the adverse public health and social consequences of drug abuse using the technical guide, jointly published by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) as a reference.

## OBJECTIVE 2

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN AN INTEGRATED SYSTEM OF UNIVERSAL, SELECTED AND INDICATED PREVENTION PROGRAMS ON DRUG USE, GIVING PRIORITY TO VULNERABLE AND AT-RISK POPULATIONS, EVIDENCE-BASED AND INCORPORATING A HUMAN RIGHTS, GENDER, AGE AND MULTICULTURAL APPROACH.

Guatemala implements prevention programs in the following populations:

Population group	Name of program	Type of program
<b>School children and university students</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pre-school</li> </ul>	“Mis Primeros Pasos”	Universal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Elementary/primary</li> </ul>	“Programa Nacional de Educación Preventiva Integral (PRONEPI)”	Universal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Junior high &amp; high school (secondary school)</li> </ul>	PRONEPI	Universal
<b>Family</b>	“Familias Fuertes”	Universal
<b>Community</b>	“Prevención Comunitaria”	Universal
<b>Individuals in the workplace</b>	“Prevención Laboral”	Universal

However, it does not have prevention programs for the following populations: university students, street population, gender, LGBTI, indigenous people or migrants and refugees.

## OBJECTIVE 3

ESTABLISH AND STRENGTHEN, AS APPROPRIATE, A NATIONAL TREATMENT, REHABILITATION AND SOCIAL INCLUSION SYSTEM FOR PEOPLE WITH PROBLEMATIC DRUG USE, INCLUDING A HUMAN RIGHTS AND GENDER-BASED APPROACH, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT INTERNATIONALLY ACCEPTED QUALITY STANDARDS.

Guatemala has a national system for comprehensive treatment and social integration programs and devices for people with problematic drug use, guaranteeing non-discrimination. This national system includes early intervention (brief intervention, counseling); crisis intervention; diverse treatment modalities; dual pathology (co-morbidity); social integration and services related to recovery support. These programs and devices take into account the International Standards for the Treatment of Drug Use Disorders of the UNODC and the WHO, but the country does not monitor compliance with these standards.

The country has mechanisms to facilitate access and ensure the quality of treatment services for individuals with problematic drug use. These services are provided by the Outpatient Treatment Center (CTA) of the Executive Secretariat of the Commission against Drug Addictions and Illicit Trafficking (SECCATID), which is the only government-run center specializing in care for individuals with problematic drug use. Private institutions provide both outpatient and residential services, while religious institutions provide residential services. Guatemala includes the gender perspective in the treatment services offered. It also provides care tailored to the specific needs of each population group, such as women and children with a drug use problem, which are vulnerable groups.

The country has established and maintained cooperative relationships with governmental and non-governmental organizations that provide social and community support services with a gender perspective, for the social integration of vulnerable populations.

Guatemala has mechanisms to continually monitor and evaluate the results of care, treatment and social integration programs that incorporate a human rights approach, but not the gender perspective.

The country has mechanisms to protect the rights of individuals with problematic drug use, as well as supervisory mechanisms for the establishments that offer treatment and rehabilitation services to individuals with problematic drug use.

#### OBJECTIVE 4

FOSTER ONGOING TRAINING AND CERTIFICATION OF HUMAN RESOURCES THAT PROVIDE PREVENTION, TREATMENT, REHABILITATION AND SOCIAL REINTEGRATION SERVICES.

Guatemala offers ongoing competence-based training in the areas of prevention and treatment, but not in social reintegration. The country participates in training programs in prevention, treatment and social reintegration, offered by specialized international organizations.

The country certifies personnel that work in prevention services, but not those that work in treatment or social integration services. Regarding prevention, the certification level is basic and is carried out by the UNODC and the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO).

#### OBJECTIVE 5

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN GOVERNMENTAL INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITIES TO REGULATE, ENABLE, ACCREDIT AND SUPERVISE PREVENTION PROGRAMS AND, CARE AND TREATMENT SERVICES.

Guatemala has an accreditation process for treatment centers, conducted by the Department of Regulation, Accreditation and Oversight of Health Care Establishments (DRACES), within the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare (MSPAS).



The country has supervisory mechanisms to ensure that the quality criteria of care and treatment services are met, but does not have said mechanisms for prevention programs.

Guatemala has conducted an assessment, with help from PAHO, to determine national care needs and the supply of care and treatment services.

## DEMAND REDUCTION

### Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD views with satisfaction that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Guatemala has demand reduction policies that include programs in the areas of prevention, treatment and social integration. These programs incorporate human rights, intercultural and gender approaches, but not a generational approach. The implementation of these policies take into account guidelines from specialized international organizations and are carried out through coordination mechanisms with various social stakeholders. CICAD notes that there has been no progress with respect to drug abuse prevention program evaluation from the fourth to the seventh rounds (2005-2018). CICAD observes that Guatemala is not implementing measures aimed at minimizing the adverse public health and social consequences of drug abuse in accordance with international guidelines.

CICAD recognizes with satisfaction that from the first to the seventh rounds (1999-2018), Guatemala has continuously provided universal and selective programs targeting the school population, individuals in the workplace and communities. Moreover, CICAD notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country implements universal prevention programs in the following populations: students at the preschool, primary/elementary, secondary/high school levels; families; the community and individuals in the workplace, while providing selective prevention for the community. However, CICAD observes that there are still populations that are not covered.

CICAD is pleased to note that throughout all seven rounds (1999-2018), Guatemala has had a national system for comprehensive treatment and social integration programs and devices for individuals with problematic drug use that offers the whole range of services along the continuum of care, guaranteeing access without discrimination. CICAD acknowledges the progress made since the seventh round (2014-2018), where the country has mechanisms to facilitate access and ensure the quality of treatment services for people with problematic drug use; mechanisms to continually monitor and evaluate the results of care, treatment and social integration programs that incorporate a human rights approach, but not the gender perspective; supervisory mechanisms for establishments that offer treatment and rehabilitation services; and mechanisms to protect the rights of people.

CICAD observes that between the first and the seventh rounds (1999-2018), Guatemala has improved its advancement of continuous training and human resource certification, offering a range of training courses in both the academic sphere and in prevention and treatment, but not in social integration. CICAD notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country certifies human resources working in the area of basic prevention services at the basic level, but does not certify personnel working in treatment or social integration services.

CICAD acknowledges that from the second to the seventh rounds (2000-2018), Guatemala has had an accreditation process for treatment centers and, as of the seventh round (2014-2018), supervisory

mechanisms to ensure that quality criteria are met in care and treatment services, but not in prevention programs. CICAD notes that the country has conducted an assessment to determine the national needs regarding care and the supply of care and treatment services.

# SUPPLY REDUCTION

## OBJECTIVE 1

DESIGN, IMPLEMENT AND STRENGTHEN COMPREHENSIVE AND BALANCED POLICIES AND PROGRAMS, AIMED AT PREVENTING AND DECREASING THE ILLICIT SUPPLY OF DRUGS, IN ACCORDANCE TO THE TERRITORIAL REALITIES OF EACH COUNTRY AND RESPECTING HUMAN RIGHTS.

In Guatemala, the Fifth Vice Ministry of the Interior, through the Special Anti-Narcotics Unit (UNESA) and the Productive Reconversion Directorate of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food (MAGA) design, implement and update national policies and programs to prevent and decrease illicit crops and the illicit production of drugs.

The country does not take into account traditional licit use when designing and implementing policies and programs to reduce the illicit supply of drugs nor does it include environmental protection measures in said policies and programs.

Drug supply reduction programs are supplemented by drug-related crime prevention initiatives that address social and economic risk factors and include participation from civil society and other social stakeholders.

## OBJECTIVE 2

DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT MECHANISMS TO COLLECT AND ANALYZE INFORMATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF POLICIES AND ACTIONS AIMED AT DECREASING THE ILLICIT SUPPLY OF DRUGS.

Guatemala has mechanisms for collecting and analyzing information relating to the illicit supply of drugs. The institutions participating in these mechanisms are the Subdirector General of Analysis of Anti-Narcotic Information of the National Civil Police (SGAIA), the Ministry of National Defense, the Secretariat of the National Security Council (STCNS), the Secretariat of Strategic Intelligence (SIE) and the Executive Secretariat of the Commission against Addictions and Illicit Drug Trafficking (SECCATID).

The country does not carry out periodic studies or research on the structural and socioeconomic factors influencing the illicit supply of drugs situation; and does not prepare or update studies or research on medical and scientific uses and other legal use of crops containing narcotic or psychotropic substances subject to the international control system.

Guatemala does not promote or implement mechanisms to identify chemical profiles and characteristics of drugs subject to the international control system or for the identification of new psychoactive substances (NPS). Additionally, the country does not use standardized and comparable methodologies to measure illicit crops and drug production.

### OBJECTIVE 3

DESIGN, IMPLEMENT AND/OR STRENGTHEN LONG-TERM PROGRAMS WHICH ARE BROAD AND AIMED AT DEVELOPMENT THAT INCLUDES RURAL AND URBAN ALTERNATIVE, INTEGRAL AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS, AND, AS APPROPRIATE, PREVENTIVE ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE POLICIES, LEGISLATIONS AND NEEDS OF EACH COUNTRY, AS APPROPRIATE.

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

The country exchanges experiences and best practices with other countries in the Hemisphere on the design and implementation of alternative, integral and sustainable development programs, including preventive alternative development.

Guatemala promotes sustainable urban development initiatives for crime prevention and community cohesion in urban populations affected by illicit activities related to drug trafficking and related crimes.

### OBJECTIVE 4

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

Guatemala does 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 drug production.

**OBJECTIVE 5**

ESTABLISH, AS APPROPRIATE, AND BASED ON EVIDENCE THE EFFECTS CAUSED BY SMALL-SCALE DRUG TRAFFICKING ON PUBLIC HEALTH, THE ECONOMY, SOCIAL COHESION AND CITIZEN SECURITY.

Guatemala does not have characterization methodologies with territorial and socio-economic approaches on micro-drug trafficking or small-scale drug trafficking and the effects on public health, the economy, social cohesion and citizen security.

The country exchanges information regarding the effects of micro-drug trafficking or small-scale drug trafficking, in the security sector, at the inter-institutional and international levels.

## SUPPLY REDUCTION

### Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD notes that no significant areas of illicit crops have been detected in Guatemala. CICAD ascertains that during the seventh round (2014-2018), the country designs, implements and updates national policies and programs to prevent and decrease illicit crops and the illicit production of drugs. However, CICAD observes that Guatemala does not include environmental protection measures in the design and implementation of national policies and programs to prevent and reduce crops and the illicit production of drugs.

CICAD highlights that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Guatemala has mechanisms for collecting and analyzing information related to the illicit supply of drugs. CICAD also notes that the country does not conduct studies or periodic research on the structural and socioeconomic factors impacting the illicit supply of drugs situation. Additionally, CICAD ascertains that Guatemala does not promote or implement mechanisms to identify chemical profiles and characteristics of drugs subject to the international control system or for the identification of NPS. CICAD further observes that the country does not use standardized and comparable methodologies to measure illicit crops and drug production.

CICAD notes that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Guatemala has not designed or implemented alternative, integral and sustainable development programs or preventive alternative development programs as part of the strategies to control and reduce illicit crops. CICAD also acknowledges that the country promotes sustainable urban development initiatives for crime prevention and community cohesion in urban populations affected by illicit activities related to drug trafficking and related crimes.

CICAD views with concern that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Guatemala does 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 drug production.

CICAD notes that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Guatemala exchanges information on the effects of small-scale drug trafficking or micro-drug trafficking in the security sector, at the inter-agency and international levels. However, the country lacks methodologies for characterizing that phenomenon with a territorial and socioeconomic approach and the effects on public health, the economy, social cohesion and citizen security.

# CONTROL MEASURES

## OBJECTIVE 1

ADOPT AND/OR STRENGTHEN COMPREHENSIVE AND BALANCED PROGRAMS AIMED AT PREVENTING AND REDUCING DRUG TRAFFICKING, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TERRITORIAL REALITIES OF EACH COUNTRY AND RESPECTING HUMAN RIGHTS.

Guatemala has the Environmental and Health Guide for the Handling, Transport, Storage, Treatment and Disposal of Drugs, Narcotics, Prohibited or Controlled Chemicals, Psychotropic Substances and Precursors (MSPAS-001-MARN-001/2013), which contains protocols for detecting, investigating and dismantling laboratories or facilities used for the illicit processing or manufacture of drugs.

The country has strategies for detecting and seizing drugs through overland, riverine, aerial and maritime monitoring, inspections and checkpoints.

Guatemala has the following laws or regulations that consider the use of specialized investigative tools and techniques to prevent and reduce illicit drug trafficking. Those laws and regulations include a human rights perspective:

- Decree 48 of 1992, Law against Narco-activity;
- Decree 21 of 2006, Law against Organized Crime;
- Decree 23 of 2009, Amendments to the Law against Organized Crime;
- Decree 58 of 2005, Law to Prevent and Repress the Financing of Terrorism; and
- Decree 67 of 2001, Law against Money Laundering and the Laundering of other Assets.

Guatemala has participated in continuing training programs geared to the personnel involved in interdiction regarding regulations, processes and procedures related to illicit drug trafficking and related crimes, as well as specialized techniques for investigative and intelligence work.

In 2017, the country carried out an interinstitutional exercise for exchanging information in which the National Report on Narco-activity was produced to identify new trends and threats related to illicit drug trafficking and related crimes.

In Guatemala, according to Executive Decree 54 of 2003, "Regulation to Control Precursors and Chemical Substances," the Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance is the institution in charge of analyzing chemical substances, precursors and pharmaceutical products, including new psychoactive substances



(NPS). Guatemala participates in continuing training programs for the personnel involved in the analysis of chemical substances, precursors and pharmaceutical products, including NPS.

## OBJECTIVE 2

### ADOPT AND/OR STRENGTHEN CONTROL MEASURES TO PREVENT DIVERSION OF CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES TOWARDS ILLICIT ACTIVITIES.

Guatemala has the Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance as the competent authority responsible for regulating domestic commerce to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances to illicit activities, in accordance with the following legal framework:

- Executive Decree 54 of 2003, “Regulation for the Control of Precursors and Chemical Substances”;
- Technical Standard 2 of 2014;
- Technical Standard 15 of 2014;
- Executive Decree 712 of 1999, “Regulation for the Health Control of Medicines and Related Products”; and
- Decree 48 of 1992, Law against Narco-activity.

Through publication of the relevant legislation at the website of the Department of Regulation and Control of Pharmaceutical and Related Products of the Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance, as well as by giving lectures, the country establishes the mechanisms for informing the industries and users in general about the applicable controls and the ways of cooperating to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances.

Guatemala does not perform analyses that include exchange of information through existing international mechanisms regarding substances, their analogues and their precursors that pose a threat to public health.

The country has Executive Decree 54 of 2003, “Regulation for the Control of Precursors and Chemical Substances” and Technical Standard 2 of 2014, which partially incorporate the control measures, set out at paragraphs 8 and 9 of Article 12 of the 1988 United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances to illicit activities.

Guatemala uses the Pre-Export Notification Online system (PEN Online) of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB), in relation to controlled chemical substances.

The country has programs and trainings for strengthening efforts to fight drug trafficking and the handling of existing controlled substances, entrusted to the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance, to train drug control personnel and to identify and manage controlled chemical substances.

**OBJECTIVE 3**

ADOPT AND/OR STRENGTHEN CONTROL MEASURES TO PREVENT DIVERSION TOWARDS ILLICIT ACTIVITIES OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS CONTAINING PRECURSOR SUBSTANCES OR THOSE CONTAINING NARCOTIC DRUGS AND/OR PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES, ENSURING THE ADEQUATE AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS SOLELY FOR MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES.

Guatemala has an updated registry of the individuals and businesses that handle pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics or psychotropic substances. The country, in keeping with the relevant technical standards in force, grants licenses to the manufacturers and distributors of such pharmaceutical products. Guatemala performs regular inspections and audits of the establishments of individuals and businesses authorized to handle those pharmaceutical products.

The country has the Law against Narco-activity, Decree 48 of 1992; the Health Code, Decree 90 of 1997; and the Criminal Code, Decree 17 of 1973, as the legal framework that establishes criminal, civil and administrative penalties for infractions or violations perpetrated by individuals or businesses that handle pharmaceutical products containing precursors, narcotics or psychotropic substances.

**OBJECTIVE 4**

ENSURE ADEQUATE AVAILABILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF SUBSTANCES SUBJECT TO INTERNATIONAL CONTROL SOLELY FOR MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES, PREVENTING THEIR DIVERSION.

Guatemala has special procedures for granting concessions for the import and export of narcotics or psychotropic substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes.

The country does not offer training or awareness-raising activities for the competent national authorities and health professionals regarding adequate access to substances subject to international control solely for medical and scientific purposes.

Guatemala has the following regulatory framework in place, which governs the acquisition of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes:

- Executive Decree 54 of 2003, Regulation for the Control of Precursors and Chemical Substances;
- Technical Standard 2 of 2014;
- Technical Standard 15 of 2014;
- Executive Decree 712 of 1999, Regulation for the Control of Pharmaceutical and Related Products; and
- Decree 48 of 1992, Law against Narco-activity.

## OBJECTIVE 5

STRENGTHEN NATIONAL MEASURES TO ADDRESS THE CHALLENGE OF NEW PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES AND THE THREAT OF AMPHETAMINE STIMULANTS.

Guatemala does not have an early warning system for identifying and tracing NPS and amphetamine-type stimulants, or the other substances subject to international control.

The country does not have regulatory frameworks or guidelines for identifying and addressing the challenges posed by NPS or amphetamine-type stimulants. In addition, it does not have special investigative techniques, updated equipment or new technologies for detecting and analyzing those substances.

## OBJECTIVE 6

ESTABLISH, UPDATE AND STRENGTHEN, AS APPROPRIATE, THE LEGISLATIVE AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS TO COUNTER MONEY LAUNDERING DERIVED FROM DRUG TRAFFICKING.

Guatemala has updated and strengthened the legal and institutional frameworks for countering money laundering stemming from illicit drug trafficking through the following legislation:

- Decree 67 of 2001, Law against Money Laundering and other Asset Laundering;
- Executive Decree 118 of 2002, Regulation of the Law Against Money Laundering and other Asset Laundering;
- Decree 55 of 2010, Law on Asset Forfeiture; and
- Executive Decree 514 of 2011, Regulation of the Law on Asset Forfeiture.

The country does not have protocols that make it possible for authorities to pursue financial and asset investigations in parallel with an investigation into illicit drug trafficking.

Guatemala has Executive Decree 132 of 2010, which established the Presidential Commission for Coordinating Efforts against Money Laundering and other Asset Laundering, Financing of Terrorism and Financing of the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction in Guatemala, a mechanism that allows for interinstitutional coordination and cooperation to prevent and control money laundering.

The country has the Intendency of Special Verification as its financial intelligence unit, which was established within the Superintendency of Banks, and pursuant to the Law against the Laundering of Money Laundering or other Assets, Decree 67 of 2001. Guatemala also has mechanisms that facilitate the analysis of risks of money laundering, as per the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF).

**OBJECTIVE 7**

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.

Guatemala has the 2010 Law on Asset Forfeiture, in keeping with the relevant international treaties and conventions, to facilitate the seizure and forfeiture of assets, instruments or proceeds from illicit drug trafficking and related crimes.

According to the Law on Asset Forfeiture, the National Council for the Administration of Forfeited Assets (CONABED) is the competent authority for the administration of assets forfeited, seized and confiscated. This same law establishes the National Secretariat for the Administration of Forfeited Assets (SENABED) as the executing unit of the CONABED.

The country has a legal framework that facilitates accountability and transparency in the administration of seized and forfeited assets.

Guatemala participates in specialized training programs for the administration and disposal of seized and forfeited assets.

**OBJECTIVE 8**

STRENGTHEN NATIONAL INFORMATION GATHERING SYSTEMS AND MECHANISMS FOR EXCHANGING INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION TO DETECT ROUTES AND METHODS USED BY CRIMINAL DRUG TRAFFICKING ORGANIZATIONS.

Guatemala has the technological platform for systematizing information of the Technical Secretariat of the National Security Council, as a national mechanism for information gathering and for exchanging intelligence information to detect routes and methods used by the criminal drug trafficking organizations.

The country has a national information system on illicit drug trafficking and related crimes, including alerts on the changing conduct and modus operandi of criminal organizations, through the National Security System, which is made up of:

- The Ministry of Interior, through the National Civilian Police;
- The Ministry of National Defense;
- The Office of the Attorney General;
- The Judicial Branch;
- The Secretariat of Strategic Intelligence of the State (SIE); and
- The General Bureau of Civilian Intelligence (DIGICI).

## CONTROL MEASURES

### Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD observes that in the sixth and seventh rounds (2013-2018), Guatemala has had protocols or procedures to detect, investigate and dismantle laboratories or facilities for the illicit processing or manufacture of drugs. Similarly, CICAD notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Guatemala has programs and strategies for detecting and seizing drugs, through overland, riverine, aerial and maritime monitoring, inspections and checkpoints, and implements and participates in continuing training programs on these topics. In addition, Guatemala has regulations that consider the use of specialized investigative tools and techniques for preventing and reducing illicit drug trafficking. The country also produces assessments and updated studies to identify new trends and threats related to drug trafficking and related crimes. In addition, CICAD acknowledges that Guatemala has an institution in charge of analyzing chemical substances, precursors and pharmaceutical products, including NPS. Similarly, the country has and participates in continuing training programs for the personnel involved in that analysis.

CICAD views with satisfaction that from the first to the seventh rounds (1999-2018), Guatemala has had a competent authority responsible for regulating domestic commerce to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances to illicit activities. Similarly, CICAD observes with satisfaction that as of the sixth round (2013-2014), the country became a user of the Pre-Export Notification Online system (PEN Online) of the INCB, for controlled chemical substances. CICAD also notes that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Guatemala has mechanisms for reporting to industry and users in general the applicable controls and ways of cooperating to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances. The country also has training programs for drug control personnel for identifying and handling controlled chemical substances. In addition, CICAD views with concern that Guatemala does not perform analyses that include sharing information through existing international mechanisms on substances, their analogs and their precursors that pose a danger to public health.

CICAD is pleased to note that from the first to the seventh rounds (1999-2018), Guatemala's legislation has included criminal, civil and administrative penalties for infractions or violations perpetrated by individuals or businesses that handle pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics or psychotropic substances. CICAD also observes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Guatemala has an updated registry of individuals and businesses that handle these products, grants licenses to their manufacturers and distributors and conducts regular inspections and audits of the establishments of individuals and businesses that have been authorized to handle those products.

CICAD takes note that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Guatemala has special processes for authorizing imports and exports of narcotics and psychotropic substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes. The country also has a regulatory framework that governs the acquisition of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes. Nonetheless, CICAD views with concern that Guatemala does not have training or awareness-raising

activities for the competent national authorities and health professionals regarding adequate access for such purposes.

CICAD observes with concern that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Guatemala does not have an early warning system to identify and trace NPS or amphetamine stimulants, or any of the other substances subject to international control. In addition, CICAD notes that the country does not have regulatory frameworks or guidelines for identifying and addressing the challenges posed by those substances, nor new special investigative techniques, updated equipment or new technologies acquired and used to detect and analyze NPS.

CICAD is pleased to note that in the seven rounds (1999-2018), Guatemala has had legal frameworks to counter money laundering derived from illicit drug trafficking. Similarly, CICAD acknowledges that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country has mechanisms that allow for interinstitutional coordination and cooperation to prevent and control money laundering, as well as a financial intelligence unit. Guatemala also has mechanisms that make it possible to analyze risks of money laundering, as per the recommendations of the FATF. Nonetheless, CICAD observes that Guatemala does not have protocols that enable the authorities to pursue financial and asset investigations parallel to an investigation into illicit drug trafficking.

CICAD expresses its satisfaction that in the seven rounds (1999-2018), Guatemala has had a competent authority to administer forfeited assets related to money laundering. CICAD also observes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Guatemala has legislation, rules and procedures, in keeping with the relevant international treaties and conventions, to facilitate the seizure and forfeiture of assets, instruments and proceeds stemming from illicit drug trafficking and related crimes. Similarly, CICAD notes that Guatemala has provisions that facilitate accountability and transparency in the administration of seized and forfeited assets. CICAD is also pleased to ascertain that in the third (2003-2004), sixth (2013-2014) and seventh rounds (2014-2018), the country has participated in specialized training programs for the administration and disposal of seized and forfeited assets.

CICAD observes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Guatemala has national mechanisms for information gathering and for exchanging intelligence information to detect routes and methods used by criminal drug trafficking organizations. The country also has a national information system on illicit drug trafficking and related crimes, including alerts on the changing conduct and modus operandi of criminal organizations.

# INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

## OBJECTIVE 1

PROMOTE AND STRENGTHEN COOPERATION AND COORDINATION MECHANISMS TO FOSTER TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, IMPROVE EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION AND EXPERIENCES, AND SHARE BEST PRACTICES AND LESSONS LEARNED ON DRUG POLICIES AND RELATED CRIMES.

Guatemala has carried out technical assistance and horizontal cooperation activities with member states of the Organization of American States (OAS), third States and with relevant international organizations. Regional meetings have been carried out with international organizations within the framework of the Group of Experts on Comprehensive and Sustainable Alternative Development (GEDAIS) of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) of the OAS, as well as workshops on addressing the drug problem.

The country has not exchanged technologies with foreign counterparts on the systematization of regulations, studies, research and bibliographic material produced by countries and international organizations; nor has it established secure communication channels for the exchange of intelligence information on drug interdiction and control. Guatemala promotes the exchange, with foreign counterparts, of best practices on training, specialization and professional development of the staff responsible for implementing its National Drug Trafficking and Addiction Policy, through international organization training courses.

Guatemala also participates in regional coordination activities to prevent crimes related to drug trafficking, such as firearms trafficking, extortion, kidnapping, money laundering and corruption, among others. Those activities are carried out with High-level Security and Justice Groups (GANSEG/J), the Ibero-American Intelligence Service Forum, the Egmont Group, and the Financial Action Task Force of Latin America (GAFILAT), among others. The country has bilateral mechanisms for coordination and collaboration with other countries, focused on the dismantling of criminal groups linked to drug trafficking and related crimes.

**OBJECTIVE 2**

STRENGTHEN THE MULTILATERAL COOPERATION AND COORDINATION MECHANISMS IN THE AREA OF FORFEITURE AND MANAGEMENT OF ASSETS DERIVED FROM DRUG TRAFFICKING AND RELATED CRIMES.

Guatemala has not reviewed or updated its regulatory and procedural frameworks allowing for effective cooperation mechanisms with other countries and relevant international organizations on forfeiture and management of assets derived from drug trafficking, money laundering and other related crimes. GAFILAT evaluated the country in 2016.

The country has procedures enabling the competent authorities to undertake expeditious actions in response to mutual legal assistance requests on investigation and forfeiture of assets derived from drug trafficking and related crimes. Guatemala also has competent authorities with legal powers to exchange information on money laundering investigations, including identification and tracing of the instruments associated with this offense, through information exchange networks such as the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and the Regional Asset Recovery Network (RRAG) of GAFILAT, among others. Guatemala is signatory to the Regional Memorandum of Understanding among Financial Intelligence Units to Combat Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing, between Financial Intelligent Units and the Office of the Superintendent for Special Control (IVE), and has access to the Confidential Information Transfer System.

**OBJECTIVE 3**

STRENGTHEN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AS DEFINED IN THE INTERNATIONAL LEGAL INSTRUMENTS RELATED TO THE WORLD DRUG PROBLEM, WITH RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS.

Guatemala enacted legislation, adopted administrative measures and took steps to support fulfillment of the obligations established in international legal instruments relating to the world drug problem, with regard to human rights and gender equality. Such measures are within the Letter of Agreement regarding Narcotics Control Programs, the implementation of the Law on Public and Citizen Security, and the Reform of the Justice Sector of 2015. The country also took administrative steps, such as the drafting of public policies to address drugs and addictions, taking into consideration the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda, CICAD's Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs, 2016-2020 and the UNGASS Recommendations of 2016.



The country is party to the following international legal instruments:

Conventions and protocols			Yes	No
United Nations Conventions	Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children	X	
		Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air	X	
		Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition	X	
	Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961		X	
	Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971		X	
	Convention against Corruption, 2003		X	
	Inter-American Conventions	Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and other Related Materials (CIFTA), 1997		X
Convention against Corruption, 1996		X		
Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, 1992		X		

## OBJECTIVE 4

PROMOTE COMMON UNDERSTANDING OF NATIONAL LEGAL NORMS, REGULATIONS, AND INTERNAL PROCEDURES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF HEMISPHERIC JUDICIAL COOPERATION MECHANISMS AND MUTUAL LEGAL OR JUDICIAL ASSISTANCE RELATED TO DRUG TRAFFICKING AND RELATED CRIMES.

Guatemala has established bilateral and regional international cooperation agreements for mutual legal or judicial assistance on the control of drug trafficking and related crimes. The country has laws and other legal provisions that permit the provision of mutual legal or judicial assistance to third States in judicial investigations, trials and legal proceedings relating to drug trafficking and related crimes.

The Political Constitution of 1986, amended in 1993; the Penal Code of 1973; the Law Regulating Extradition Procedures of 2008; and the Anti-Drug Law of 1992 permit extradition of persons committing drug trafficking and related crimes. The country also has laws allowing the extradition of its own citizens for committing those crimes.

## INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

### Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD observes with satisfaction that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Guatemala engages in technical assistance and horizontal cooperation activities with OAS member states, third States and relevant international agencies. CICAD notes that from the sixth to the seventh rounds (2013-2018), the country has had secure communication channels for sharing intelligence information on drug interdiction and control.

CICAD acknowledges the progress made by Guatemala in the seventh round (2014-2018), by having procedures in place enabling the competent authorities to undertake expeditious actions in response to mutual legal assistance requests on investigation and forfeiture of assets derived from drug trafficking and related crimes. The country also has competent authorities legally empowered to share information on money laundering-related investigations, including the identification and tracing of instruments related to this crime. However, CICAD views with concern that Guatemala had not reviewed or updated its regulatory and procedural frameworks allowing for effective cooperation mechanisms with other countries and relevant international organizations on forfeiture and management of assets derived from drug trafficking, money laundering and other related crimes.

CICAD observes that from the first to the sixth rounds (1999-2014), Guatemala has had laws on firearms, ammunition and explosives, as well as on money laundering. In addition, the country has had laws penalizing acts of corruption, trafficking in pharmaceutical products and controlled chemical substances, drug trafficking, money laundering, transnational organized crime, trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants and the manufacturing and illicit trafficking of firearms. Likewise, Guatemala has had laws that establish controls for pharmaceutical products, chemical and psychotropic substances, narcotics and for the manufacture, importing, exporting and transit of firearms, ammunition and explosives. CICAD also notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country has laws on public and citizen security and justice sector reform. CICAD also acknowledges that during the seven rounds (2014-2018), Guatemala has ratified all the conventions and protocols of the United Nations and conventions of the Organization of American States regarding the world drug problem.

CICAD takes note that in the third round (2003-2004), Guatemala had bilateral agreements for exchanging information about drugs and related crimes with other countries. CICAD also observes that from the third to the seventh rounds (2003-2018), the country has established bilateral and regional international cooperation agreements on the provision of mutual legal assistance to third States in judicial investigations, trials and legal proceedings relating to drug trafficking and related crimes. Similarly, Guatemala's legal system has allowed extradition for the drug trafficking and related crimes, likewise, permits extradition of nationals for said crimes.

CICAD recognizes Guatemala for the continued participation and commitment during the seventh evaluation round of the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM). In accordance with its national situation, the country is encouraged to fully implement the Plan of Action (2016-2020) of CICAD's Hemispheric Drug Strategy (2010).



**ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES (OAS)  
INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE CONTROL COMMISSION (CICAD)**

1889 F Street NW  
Washington, D.C. 20006  
[www.cicad.oas.org](http://www.cicad.oas.org)