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**Thirty-third Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific**

Denpasar, Indonesia, 6-9 October 2009

Item 4 of the provisional agenda\*

**Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Thirty-first Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific****Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Thirty-first Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific\*\***

1. The Thirty-first Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific, held in Bangkok from 13 to 16 November 2007, adopted a set of recommendations, following the consideration by working groups of the issues defined below. A questionnaire on the implementation of the recommendations was dispatched on 2 July 2009 for responses by 31 August 2009.
2. The present report was prepared on the basis of information provided to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) by Governments in reply to that questionnaire. As of 16 September 2009, twenty replies were received from Afghanistan, Armenia, Brunei Darussalam, China, India, Indonesia, Kiribati, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, New Zealand, the Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Turkey, United States of America and Uzbekistan. Other Member States may wish to report to the meeting on implementation under this agenda item at the Meeting.

**Issue 1: The response at the regional level to heroin trafficking****Recommendation 1**

3. **To meet the growing challenge to the region of Asia and the Pacific posed by the well-organized activities of syndicates such as the West African and Asian criminal groups, Governments must ensure that their law enforcement authorities are knowledgeable about the structures and modus operandi of such**

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\* UNODC/HONLAP/33/1

\*\* This document has not been edited.



**groups and that they are capable of responding effectively to their illegal activities.**

4. In Afghanistan, the Ministry of Counter-narcotics and the Counter Narcotics Police at the Ministry of Interior were in charge of responding to the threat posed by heroin trafficking and the activities of criminal groups. Furthermore, given the link between heroin trafficking and the insurgency, other law enforcement agencies involved in addressing this issue included the Counter-Terrorism Directorate under Ministry of Interior, the National Security Council and the National Security Directorate under Office of the President.

5. Armenia indicated that its Organized Crime General Department of the Police received information on the activities of organized crime groups, their modus operandi, as well as seizures and arrests, from INTERPOL, the Coordination Board of heads of law enforcement agencies responsible for fight against illegal drug trafficking of Member States of the Organization of Treaty for Collective Security, and the Central Asia Regional Information and Coordination Centre, established with the assistance of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

6. The Government of Brunei Darussalam ensured that its law enforcement authorities were able to respond to the activities of transnational organized criminal groups by providing adequate resources and capacity-building to its law enforcement officers. The law enforcement authorities of that country were active participants at international meetings. The National Narcotics Control Commission (NNCC) of China requested the drug control agencies in some key provinces and cities to analyse drug cases, trafficking routes and modus operandi of West African and Asian criminal groups. Since the beginning of 2009, the NNCC had been conducting a special operation against the activities of such groups at border checkpoints, airports, train stations and other locations, in Beijing, Guangdong and Guangxi.

7. India reported that its agencies were fully aware of the dangers posed by well organized trafficking organizations, including the West African network and that action against such traffickers included intelligence sharing, joint operations, follow-up action and assistance in prosecution. Other activities included raising the awareness of courier agencies and targeting suspected body couriers employed by traffickers.

8. Indonesia reported that it had gained knowledge about the modus operandi of West African and Asian criminal groups, that this information had been used for investigative purposes and that intelligence and information sharing needed to be improved. Kiribati reported that it had not experienced a high level of impact of international criminal activities, due possibly to its remote geographical location or the lack of criminal interest. Nevertheless, it had strongly encouraged capacity-building of law enforcement authorities, particularly in the area of core skills in relation to structures and modus operandi of criminal groups.

9. Malaysia reported that it had put stringent controls in place through the Poison Control Act of 1952, the Customs (Prohibition of Imports and Exports) Orders of 1988 and these controls were further strengthened with the inclusion of caffeine (used in heroin manufacture) in the Customs (Prohibition of Imports and Exports) Orders of 2004 and in the Poisons List of 2005. Furthermore, Malaysia conducted

inspections at premises handling precursors and fully utilized the PEN Online system.

10. In Mongolia, the Criminal Police Department exchanged information on drug trafficking cases with law enforcement authorities of other countries and provided the National Security Council with a report on fighting this type of crime. The drug control agency and law enforcement authorities of Myanmar were informed about the structure and modus operandi of organized crime syndicates at international conferences, such as the International Drug Enforcement Conference (IDEC).

11. New Zealand reported that its police and customs authorities monitored the situation regarding drug trafficking, that heroin was not a major problem in that country and that most opiate abuse was presumed to stem from internally diverted pharmaceuticals, such as morphine sulphate and over-the-counter preparations, such as codeine. The Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency (PDEA) continuously exchanged information on this issue with its foreign counterparts through intelligence sharing, as well as conferences and seminars. Samoa had established a Transnational Crime Unit.

12. In Singapore, the Central Narcotics Bureau (CNB) was actively working and exchanging intelligence with counterparts in the region to tackle the activities of such syndicates. Joint operations have also been conducted against such syndicates operating in Singapore and the region. The CNB has cooperated with the members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations and China Cooperative Operations in Response to Dangerous Drugs (ACCORD) on the establishment of a mechanism to support joint investigations into West African syndicates in South-East Asia. This year, CNB officers also participated in the International Workshop on the Suppression of West African Networks, organized by the Office of the Narcotics Control Board (ONCB) of Thailand.

13. In Sri Lanka, the Law Enforcement Subcommittee of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board held monthly meetings. In addition, Sri Lanka discussed bilateral arrangements and cooperation with the Russian Federation, India and Italy. The Government of Tajikistan had signed agreements with states in Central Asia, as well as Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of) on cooperation in the fight against illicit drug trafficking. Operational information was exchanged with counterparts in other countries and a database on law enforcement bodies and cross-border crime in the region was created.

14. The National Customs Directorate of Timor-Leste had limited resources and capacity to effectively respond to threats posed by organized criminal syndicates. The international community and the government of that country allocated resources to the modernization of the National Directorate of Customs, with a focus on the development of intelligence capability and the expansion of formal information sharing arrangements with counterpart law enforcement agencies and international customs administrations.

15. Turkey noted that West African groups were involved in cocaine trafficking in that country. African body couriers brought cocaine into Turkey through its international airports, especially the Istanbul Atatürk Airport, and approximately 40 such couriers were apprehended every year. The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) of the United States has worked closely with regional

partners to disrupt and dismantle West African networks. DEA also shared actionable intelligence with regional partners in this endeavour.

16. Uzbekistan reported that it had detected no involvement of West African criminals in drug trafficking and that its law enforcement authorities took regular prevention measures, exchanged information and intelligence and conducted joint operations, in cooperation with other countries.

## **Recommendation 2**

**17. Governments should take steps to ensure that their legislative and procedural controls over the manufacture, sale and international movement of precursor chemicals used in the manufacture of illicit drugs are capable of countering the changing tactics of traffickers seeking to divert internationally controlled chemicals and non-controlled chemical substitutes.**

18. Afghanistan enacted the Counter Narcotics Law, covering the manufacture, sale and international movement of precursor chemicals used in the manufacture of illicit drugs. The Counter-Narcotics Police at the Ministry of Interior and the Customs Department provided procedural controls and the Drug Regulation Guidelines implemented by the Ministry of Counter-Narcotics addressed the issue of the entry of precursor chemicals.

19. In Armenia, the Organized Crime General Department of the Police cooperated with the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) in monitoring the legal and illegal movements of precursors used in manufacture of drugs, psychotropic substances, and shared information in line with the provisions of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 (1988 Convention).

20. The Government of Brunei Darussalam actively reported to the INCB on the sale and movement of precursor chemicals. The Pharmacy Department at the Ministry of Health was responsible for responding to PEN Online notifications. Other competent authorities responsible for the control of precursor chemicals were the Royal Customs, the Excise Department and the Narcotics Control Bureau. The Government of China had taken measures in the areas of legislation, oversight, law enforcement and international cooperation to prevent the diversion of precursor chemicals.

21. In India, the Regulation of Controlled Substances Order of 1993 provided for comprehensive controls over five precursor chemicals, namely acetic anhydride, ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, anthranilic acid and *N*-acetylanthranilic acid. India also followed a strict PEN Online regime and was considering a proposal to include additional controls over ephedrine and pseudoephedrine along the border with Myanmar in the Customs Act.

22. Indonesia indicated that it had been monitoring and controlling the movement of precursor chemicals and had recently enacted a new law on narcotics, with penal sanctions for the illegal production, import, export, sale of precursor chemicals ranging from four to 20 years of imprisonment.

23. Kiribati reported a low level of action to counter the international movement of precursor chemicals, due to the limited capacity of enforcement authorities. It also recognized the need to develop model legislation in compliance with

international standards and agreements e.g. on mutual legal assistance and extradition. In Malaysia, customs importations of all controlled chemicals were monitored by the Royal Customs, Pharmacy and Chemistry Departments. The Mongolian Law on the Control of Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances was approved on November 28, 2002.

24. The Government of Myanmar took action to list safrole-rich oil as a controlled precursor chemical and started formulating legislation on online pharmacies. New Zealand reported that its Law Commission was reviewing the Misuse of Drugs Act, with the view to determining whether it was still “fit for purpose” and noted that a discussion document would be made available before the end of 2009. In the Philippines, the Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002 penalized the illegal importation, sale, distribution, manufacture and diversion of controlled precursors and essential chemicals (CPECs). The Dangerous Drugs Board Regulation No. 3 of 2003 required the registration and licensing, as well as permits and authorizations for handling CPECs. The PDEA recommended the inclusion of non-controlled chemicals in the list of CPECs.

25. Samoa amended the Narcotics Act of 1969 to address this issue. Singapore’s Third Schedule of the Misuse of Drugs Act There listed 24 controlled precursor substances, twenty-three of which were identified by the INCB. The INCB lists 14 of the 23 precursor substances under Table I and the remaining 9 precursor chemicals under Table II. Another precursor substance known as norpseudoephedrine is also controlled in Singapore. Specific regulations on the licensing and controls of these precursor substances were set out in Singapore’s Misuse of Drugs (Controlled Equipment, Material and Substances) Regulations. In addition, Singapore monitored and tracked transactions and identified suspicious cases for investigation. The Government of that country worked closely with external competent authorities and international control bodies through the exchange of information and intelligence.

26. In Sri Lanka, the Act No. 1 of the 2008 Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act was promulgated on 26 June 2009. A Precursor Control Authority was being set up and the chemical industry, importers and end-users were sensitized through awareness programmes. Tajikistan reported that it had adopted legislation on the licensing of various types of activities in 2004 and 2007, as well as on the licit circulation of precursors in 2003.

27. In Timor-Leste, front-line customs officers were aware of the potential for the diversion of precursor chemicals to the manufacture of illicit drugs. The profiling of imports of precursor chemicals and end use checks were conducted and, if required, import details were transmitted to the National Police. The Customs Code of that country was amended and provided for customs to achieve its enforcement and compliance related objectives.

28. Turkey noted that it had classified *m*-Chlorophenylpiperazine (mCPP) and benzylpiperazine (BZP) as narcotic drugs in 2008. The United States of America reported that the DEA had recently concluded a comparative study of the precursor chemical control regimes of the United States and Indonesia and that it was committed to precursor chemical control in South-East Asia. Uzbekistan’s Law on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, the Criminal Code and other

legislation have provided precise legal and remedial frameworks for the control of precursors and prevention of diversion.

### **Recommendation 3**

**29. Governments should encourage their drug law enforcement agencies to establish the necessary inter-agency cooperation mechanisms to enable them to respond quickly to requests to undertake controlled delivery operations.**

30. In Afghanistan, inter-agency cooperation was implemented through the Law Enforcement Working Group, which met monthly with the Ministry of Interior and the Customs Department. Armenia indicated that controlled deliveries and purchases of drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors were foreseen in the Article 33 of its Law on Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, as well as in the Law on “Operative-search activity”. The Government had also established an Intergovernmental Commission for preventing drug trafficking and other illegal trafficking, led by the Chief of Police.

31. Brunei Darussalam reported that controlled delivery operations required official approval from the relevant authorities in that country and that its drug law enforcement agency would have to study and evaluate any requests for controlled delivery operations on a case-by-case basis. In China, a joint task force on drug intelligence, led by the Ministry of Public Security and with the participation of the Supreme People’s Court, the Ministries of State Security, Transport, Commerce and Culture and other state agencies, was established. In recent years, the National Narcotics Control Commission conducted several controlled delivery operations in cooperation with drug control agencies of countries in the region.

32. India noted that the Regulation of Controlled Substances Order of 1993 provided for controlled deliveries and that it had conducted such operations with counterparts in other countries. In Indonesia, controlled delivery operations were conducted by the Police and the National Narcotics Board. Kiribati noted that there was an increasing need to develop strong national and regional linkages in response to the expansion of the type and source of security threats, especially with the increased detections and seizure of drugs in the Pacific region. The Government has established combined law enforcement agencies to serve as a mechanism to coordinate prompt response to controlled delivery operations.

33. Malaysia set up a National Task Force for precursor control, composed of members of the Pharmaceutical Services Division (PSD) at the Ministry of Health, the Royal Police, the Royal Customs, the Chemistry Department and the National Anti-Drugs Agency. The PSD, the Police and the Customs conducted joint inspections, when required, and all the law enforcement agencies, as well as the post and other courier service companies, cooperated in conducting controlled delivery operations.

34. The Government of Mongolia established a Standing Council on drug control, consisting of representatives of Police, Intelligence Agency, Customs Office, the Inspection Office, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Health. Myanmar reported that its 26 Anti-Narcotics Task Forces exchanged drug-related information with the view to arresting drug offenders and seizing illicit drugs. The most recent controlled delivery operation took place on 9 July 2009 and 138 kg of ephedrine were seized.

35. The Police and Customs of New Zealand had signed Memoranda of Understanding on cooperation in the areas of drug investigations and controlled deliveries. The National Drug Intelligence Bureau is composed of staff from the Customs Service, the Ministry of Health and the Police. Additionally, the Customs Service provides analysts to the Police National Intelligence Centre and government agencies also contribute to a Combined Law Agency Group (CLAG). Samoa had set up a joint police and customs unit; the Transnational Crime Unit included police, customs and immigration authorities. The Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency encouraged law enforcement agencies to follow its operational guidelines, when conducting anti-drug operations.

36. The Central Narcotics Bureau of Singapore used controlled deliveries as an intelligence tool for the purpose of gathering information on the modus operandi of drug trafficking syndicates, identifying their key members, as well as the local recipients of the drug consignments. Singapore had conducted successful joint controlled delivery operations with foreign counterparts. In Sri Lanka, the Law Enforcement Subcommittee of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board, comprising Police, Customs and Excise, Navy, Army, and Ministry of Health and other entities met monthly and exchanged information.

37. Tajikistan's legislation contained provisions on controlled delivery, in accordance with intergovernmental and interdepartmental agreements. In Turkey, competent law enforcement bodies have been conducting controlled delivery operations since 1997. In Timor-Leste, information and intelligence exchange, and operational cooperation among drug enforcement bodies, were part of the customs modernization programme. Formal arrangements at the policy and operational levels, between the National Customs Directorate and the National Police had not yet been fully developed.

38. The DEA of the United States worked with host countries to facilitate controlled delivery operations, most recently in Cambodia and Indonesia. The National Narcotics Board of Indonesia worked very closely with the Customs to facilitate controlled deliveries.

39. Uzbekistan's Law on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances contains provisions on joint controlled deliveries. Moreover, in the framework of the UNODC project "Controlled delivery techniques", a "Handbook on organizing and conducting controlled delivery operations" was prepared and disseminated to law enforcement in Uzbekistan and other participating countries. In addition, a number of inter-agency agreements on cooperation were signed in that country.

#### **Recommendation 4**

**40. Governments should encourage their drug law enforcement agencies to develop and disseminate widely procedures that enable them, with the appropriate training, to respond to requests to undertake controlled delivery operations.**

41. In Afghanistan, the Drug Regulation Committee under the Ministry of Counter-Narcotics (MCN) developed and disseminated procedures with the support of UNODC. MCN's law enforcement staff received trainings from the Turkish International Academy against Drugs and Organized Crime. The Training Academy

for Police continued providing specialized training courses on precursors and seizures, with support from the EU, Germany and UNODC.

42. Armenia had signed number of intergovernmental agreements and memoranda against illicit trafficking of drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors, which, in turn, allowed for the exchange of operational information, as well as the organization and implementation of joint operative-preventive measures within and outside national borders. The Government of Brunei Darussalam had yet to develop appropriate legislation and a procedural blueprint for controlled delivery operations and had been seeking the assistance and support of the international community in this area. China reported that drug control agencies at all levels had provided trainings on drug control laws and regulations, chemistry and medicine and the use of drug detection facilities, to their officers.

43. India reported that law enforcement agencies in that country had conducted controlled delivery operations, resulting in the arrest of drug traffickers and that relevant agencies shared their experiences. Indonesia noted that it had organized several trainings on controlled delivery, but that more were needed. In Kiribati, the Combined Law Agencies Group (CLAG) comprised of Police, Customs, Immigration and the Attorney-General's Office, noted the significance and benefits of ongoing training in areas of common practice and the linkages to other regional agencies through information sharing.

44. Malaysia noted that its Royal Customs authorities were in the process of organizing a meeting and of training all the enforcement agencies involved in the fight against drug trafficking and that the Royal Police played an important role in this matter and worked closely with other enforcement agencies. In Mongolia, the Criminal Police Department organized trainings for the local police on how to handle seized substances and investigate this type of crime.

45. In Myanmar, a drug investigation officers course, including a lecture on controlled deliveries, was conducted three times a year. New Zealand reported that it had taken appropriate action in this regard. Samoa noted the trainings offered by Australia and New Zealand. The Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency had organized trainings and seminars for its personnel in order to improve their knowledge and skills, and ensured that operational procedures on anti-drug operations were followed by both its personnel and other deputized drug enforcement units.

46. The Central Narcotics Bureau of Singapore had put appropriate procedures in place and its officers were informed about how to respond to such requests. Sri Lanka reported that law enforcement officers had been trained on controlled delivery operations in the framework of the "Regional precursor control project for South and South West Asia".

47. The legislation of Tajikistan contained provisions on controlled delivery, in line with intergovernmental and interdepartmental agreements. Timor-Leste noted the information and intelligence exchange, and operational cooperation among drug enforcement bodies and the formal arrangements between the National Customs Directorate and the National Police, which had yet to be fully developed.

48. In Turkey, training courses on controlled delivery were conducted annually by the Turkish International Academy against Drugs and Organized Crime and the

Anti-Smuggling and Organized Crime Department. The United States of America noted that its counterparts were adept at conducting controlled deliveries of controlled substances. Uzbekistan's legislation contained provisions on controlled deliveries and it had also participated in the UNODC project "Controlled delivery techniques".

**Issue 2: The growing significance of the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants in the region**

**Recommendation 5**

**49. Where they have not already done so, Governments should be encouraged to develop, within their law enforcement authorities, the expertise and skills needed to guide the safe dismantling of clandestine laboratories and the disposal of chemicals and toxic by-products associated with such manufacture.**

50. In Afghanistan, one of the battalions under the command of the Ministry of Interior has been dismantling laboratories. To date, however, Afghanistan has no safe disposal system that is environmentally friendly, due to its high cost. No clandestine laboratories or activities related to the illegal production of drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors have been detected in Armenia and, therefore, no forensic analysis has been made.

51. Brunei Darussalam reported that although officers had been sent to attend specialized training courses on dismantling clandestine laboratories, it lacked the appropriate procedural blueprint and legislation to convict the offenders and that, therefore, it would welcome the expertise of law enforcement authorities. Furthermore, no seizures of clandestine laboratories had been recorded in that country.

52. In China, the "Regulation on the Administration of Precursor Chemicals" defined the disposal procedures for seized precursor chemicals and the National Narcotics Control Commission was in the process of drafting an "Investigation Procedure and Criterion of Drug Manufacture Scene". Furthermore, the drug law enforcement agency of the Yunnan province initiated a project to develop environmentally-friendly equipment for the disposal of precursor chemicals. India indicated that its drug law enforcement agencies had the experience and skills to detect and dismantle clandestine laboratories, that law enforcement officers took safety measures and precautions, to the extent possible, and that further specialized training by UNODC on the safe disposal of chemical and toxic by-products was needed.

53. Indonesia conducted trainings on the safe dismantling of clandestine laboratories. However, trainings on the safe disposal of chemicals and toxic by-products remained to be organized and Indonesia was cooperating with the Serpong Centre of Science and Research in this regard. In Kiribati, such laboratories have not been detected. Law enforcement authorities did not have the expertise and skills required for the safe dismantling of clandestine laboratories or disposal of toxic chemicals and would depend entirely on foreign specialized agencies, in particular the Australian Federal Police (AFP), in this regard.

54. Malaysia reported that, although its Department of Chemistry had been conducting the chemical analysis of amphetamine-type stimulants, its law

enforcement agencies lacked the resources, equipment and manpower to use such information during operational activities. The Department had been disseminating some of the findings through the Forensic Alert. Mongolia noted that it had taken no action in this regard.

55. The Government of Myanmar has been conducting training on specialist responses to the problem of ATS, which included courses on the safe dismantling of clandestine laboratories and the disposal of chemical and other toxic substances, with the support of AFP. New Zealand reported that it had established a National Clandestine Laboratory Response Team (NCLRT), as well as a second response team, responsible for different geographic areas. Furthermore, a Chemical Diversion Analyst monitored and recorded chemical diversions in the region. New Zealand provided training to counterparts in the Pacific region. The NCLRT has also provided clandestine lab training to Indonesia (2007) and the Philippines (2009).

56. The Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency, particularly its operating units and chemists, followed closely the operational guidelines in dismantling clandestine laboratories and chemical warehouses. The Agency also funded the organization of various trainings and seminars, such as the “Clandestine Lab Investigation Course”, in order to enhance the skills and competency of its personnel, as well as continuously monitored the methods used for dismantling such laboratories and warehouses.

57. Samoa had requested assistance from New Zealand and Australia with the implementation of this recommendation, due to lack of resources. Singapore noted that, although it had not yet detected clandestine laboratories, the Central Narcotics Bureau had set up a Clandestine Lab Task Force, whose officers had attended training courses to acquire skills, such as deactivating and dismantling a clandestine laboratory, gathering evidence and conducting site and scene management.

58. Sri Lanka reported that law enforcement officers had been trained on controlled delivery operations in the framework of the “Regional precursor control project for South and South West Asia. There have been no seizures in Tajikistan between 2001 and 2009, except for ecstasy imported from elsewhere.” In Timor-Leste, the National Directorate of Customs was not responsible for the dismantling of clandestine laboratories or disposal of chemicals and toxic by-products and that relevant government authorities would be notified should such laboratories be detected.

59. In Turkey, a clandestine laboratory had been set up for training purposes on the premises of the Anti-Smuggling and Organized Crime Department. The United States reported that DEA had conducted several clandestine laboratory investigation and safety courses in Indonesia since 2006. In addition, DEA sponsored the attendance of countries throughout the region of clandestine laboratory and safety courses at the International Law Enforcement Academy in Bangkok every year.

60. Uzbekistan noted that, although it was not a drug-producing country, the State Commission on Drug Control had taken action to coordinate prevention measures in this regard. Training in this field was compulsory and included in the curriculum of law enforcement academies. More than 220 officers received training on this issue in the framework of the UNODC project “Precursors control in Central Asia (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan)”.

## Recommendation 6

61. **Governments should be encouraged to introduce measures such as impurity profiling of seized amphetamine-type stimulants and to make the findings of their analyses available throughout the region, so as to support the efforts of drug law enforcement authorities to identify the sources of amphetamine-type stimulants manufactured in the region and the trafficking routes used.**

62. Afghanistan indicated, although it did not produce amphetamine-type stimulants, some amphetamine-type stimulants were sold in Afghanistan by neighbouring countries. The Armenian Police received information on seizures, sources of production and ways of use of drugs, psychotropic substances, their precursors and amphetamines in the region from the Central Asia Regional Information and Coordination Centre, the Coordinating Board of heads of law enforcement bodies for fight against illegal drug trafficking of Member States of the Organization of Treaty for Collective Security and other entities.

63. The Government of Brunei Darussalam did not have sufficient resources and manpower to carry out profiling and welcomed foreign law enforcement authorities to conduct drug profiling of seized ATS in Brunei Darussalam and share such information within the region. In China, the Forensic Institute of the Ministry of Public Security and forensic departments at public security agencies of all levels, conducted quantitative and qualitative analysis of seized drugs. The National Narcotics Control Commission in that country developed a drug consumption market surveillance project and the forensic department of the recently established Drug Intelligence and Forensic Centre of the Ministry of Public Security collected drug samples from seizures across the country and conducted the identification and impurity analysis of seized drugs.

64. India indicated that action in this regard was under consideration in consultation with the UNODC Regional Office for South Asia. Indonesia reported that, although it had the capacity to identify the composition of seized ATS, it could not perform the required quantitative analysis, determine the sources of the ATS or the trafficking routes used. Indonesia noted that more training in this regard was needed. The enforcement authorities of Kiribati have limited capability and most frequently rely on overseas counterpart as reliable sources for drug-related information. For example, the Marshall Islands reported a route from Kiribati through the Marshall Islands to the Federated States of Micronesia. The Government is committed to tightening links with foreign agencies in order to identify the source and routes of ATS manufactured in the region.

65. Malaysia reported that its laboratories had been exchanging data and experiences through the Forensic Alert. Myanmar indicated that it had taken no action in this regard. New Zealand noted that its Police and Crown Research Institute were undertaking a joint research project to determine the source of methamphetamine seized, utilizing Forensic Isotopic Ratio Mass Spectrometry (FIRMS). Purity profiling undertaken in New Zealand continually shows purity levels for methamphetamine to be between 60 per cent and 80 per cent.

66. The Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency reported that although its chemists had knowledge on the theoretical aspect of drug profiling, due to financial limitations they had not attended any trainings and seminars and, thus, did not have

practical experience in this area. The Agency was in the process of acquiring some of the equipment required for its laboratory and its experts received assistance from foreign counterparts in the basic aspects of drug profiling.

67. Samoa indicated that it did not have the resources to implement this recommendation and that it required the assistance of New Zealand and Australia. There had been a limited number of seizures in Singapore and most of the drugs seized were produced and processed elsewhere and smuggled into Singapore. Given the close collaboration between the Central Narcotics Bureau and its major partners in the regional drug enforcement agencies, good outcomes and expedient follow-up efforts were achieved without drug profiling.

68. Sri Lanka noted that the “Regional precursor control project for South and South West Asia” contained a laboratory networking component. Tajikistan indicated that it had carried out no seizures between 2001 and 2009, except for ecstasy imported from elsewhere.

69. The DEA of the United States has utilized their Special Testing and Research Laboratory (STRL) in Washington to travel to the region on numerous occasions to aid in the processing of ATS mega-laboratories in Banten, Indonesia (2005), Kulim, Malaysia (2006), Cambodia (2007), Batam, Indonesia (2007) and Jakarta, Indonesia (2009). In each of these instances, STRL chemists took samples of the substances seized by police and conducted testing, the results of which were shared with the host country. Uzbekistan reported that it had taken measures in this regard, as outlined under the recommendation (5).

#### **Recommendation 7**

**70. Governments of countries in the region should be encouraged to exchange data on amphetamine-type stimulants and to participate in data collection mechanisms such as the Drug Abuse Information Network for Asia and the Pacific so that they can clearly understand the connections between the trafficking in and abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants and so that they can better respond to those problems by developing effective strategies and countermeasures.**

71. Afghanistan reported that it had no data on amphetamine-type stimulants and Armenia noted that, although it received some information on drug seizures, it did not have access to an information sharing network and special mechanisms for collecting information. The Narcotics Control Bureau of Brunei Darussalam has been providing required data and statistics to the Drug Abuse Information Network for Asia and the Pacific (DAINAP) since its establishment in 2004.

72. The National Narcotics Control Commission of China shared intelligence and cooperated with drug law enforcement agencies of other countries, as well as took active part in projects and conferences initiated by UNODC and in DAINAP.

73. India cooperated with foreign drug law enforcement agencies, such as the Australian Federal Police, the Hong Kong Police, the Singapore Police and the Narcotics Control Commission of China. It was also an active member of the Project Cohesion and Project Prism led by INCB. Indonesia implemented this recommendation and took active part in the DAINAP.

74. In Kiribati, a Transnational Crime Unit (TCU) has been established as the national law enforcement network providing a proactive, investigative and intelligence capability operated in collaboration with PTCU and the AFP in the field of transnational crimes. The Government strongly encouraged the dissemination of intelligence to other law enforcement agencies so better strategies and countermeasures could be developed.

75. Malaysia reported that it had been part of DAINAP through its National Anti-Drugs Agency, responsible for the input of data into the system. The Royal Malaysian Customs promoted the exchange of information on drug-related issues, the Department of Chemistry used the system of Forensic Alert and the Royal Police submitted monthly reports to the National Anti-Drugs Agency.

76. Mongolia indicated that it had taken no action in this regard, while in Myanmar, the Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control (CCDAC) has been participating in the DAINAP Programme and continued its participation in the Global Smart Programme, launched by UNODC.

77. New Zealand noted that its Police (NDIB) recently completed a research project, in cooperation with the US Drug Enforcement Administration to determine how to better control precursor smuggling into that country and to identify the risks associated with it. New Zealand was an active participant in the Australian National Chemical Diversion Congress and regularly shared information with Australia and Pacific neighbours. New Zealand police were members of the “Information Sharing System for the Control of Precursor Chemicals” (ISS).

78. The Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency conducted bilateral and multilateral information exchange programmes on drug trafficking and it had standing programmes with Indonesia and Malaysia. Samoa reported that such action was taken through the Transnational Organized Unit. Singapore has been providing data and statistical information to UNODC, ACCORD, DAINAP, as well as the Asian Collaborative Group on Local Precursor Control (ACoG). Sri Lanka has been providing information to South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation members through the SAARC Drug Offences Monitoring Desk.

79. Tajikistan reported that it had taken no action in this regard. The National Directorate of Customs of Timor-Leste recognized the need to fully participate in regional forums that facilitated the exchange of information and would seek membership and participation in forums, such as the WCO Regional Intelligence Office and DAINAP.

80. Turkey shared any type of data concerning drugs and the drug abuse with relevant international organizations such as UNODC or EMCDDA. The United States took no action in this regard. Uzbekistan reported that it had taken measures in this regard, as outlined under recommendation (5).

### **Issue 3: Inter-agency cooperation: a unified response to combating drug trafficking**

#### **Recommendation 8**

**81. In order to maintain border security, even as trade and transport services expand across the region, Governments should ensure that law enforcement**

**authorities are involved in the planning of future border management procedures.**

82. Afghanistan noted that, although Ministry of Interior had 12,000 border police officers under its authority, its requirement stood at 18,000 officers. Furthermore, border management procedures were contained in various Memoranda of Understanding signed with regional neighbours, such as Iran (Islamic Republic of), Turkmenistan and Pakistan.

83. Armenia noted that, according to workplan of the Coordination Board of heads of law enforcement agencies for fight against illegal drug trafficking of Member States of the Organization of Treaty for Collective Security, the preventive operation "Channel" had been conducted bi-yearly since 2003. The objectives of this operation included (a) the prevention of illicit trafficking of opium from Afghanistan through ports of Caspian and Black Sea to Eurasian countries, of cocaine from Latin America, of synthetic drugs from Eastern Europe and of precursors to Central Asia and Afghanistan, and (b) improvement of cooperation among appropriate counterparts of the Member States. These measures were implemented by intergovernmental operative groups of police, national security service, border guard troops and customs services.

84. The Government of Brunei Darussalam exercised vigilance in planning and implementing border control procedures through frequent national meetings and joint operations among national law enforcement agencies together with foreign counterparts. The Government entrusted the National Security Committee examine these management procedures. China reported that, in 2008, the joint operation of various relevant sectors and agencies had been further improved in all the regions, in line with requirement to set up a multi-dimensional drug defence mechanism to combat drug trafficking by land, air and sea.

85. In India, existing frameworks and coordination mechanisms with the Border Guard Force ensured the timely exchange of information and the response to operational requests on matters related to drug trafficking. The National Narcotics Board of Indonesia established a task force on border control, which has been operating at the borders with Malaysia and Singapore.

86. For the Government of Kiribati, the planning and management of border security was challenging due to the scattering of its islands over a vast area of the ocean and its limited surveillance capacity. Reports of drugs washed up on the beaches in the northern district supported the notion that illegal activities could have taken place on that country's shores without being detected.

87. Malaysia reported that a Border Management Working Group Meeting was held annually, together with the authorities of Thailand, so as to allow the departments operating at the border between the two countries to discuss procedures and relevant issues, as well as to share intelligence. Other law enforcement agencies, such as the Police, Customs and the National Anti-Drugs Agency, initiated bilateral activities with counterparts and, in addition, the Customs developed regional networking with Indonesian and Thai counterparts.

88. In Myanmar, the Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control (CCDAC) posted seven Border Liaison Officers at the borders of Myanmar-Thailand, Myanmar-China, Myanmar-Laos and provided capacity-building activities to those

officers in the framework of the project “Consolidation and Enhancement of the Border Liaison Office Mechanism (BLO) in East Asia”.

89. The border of New Zealand was controlled and managed by its Customs Service, which worked closely with the Police and other government agencies to ensure that the country’s borders were secure. The Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency participated in bilateral and multilateral meetings with foreign counterparts, including Malaysia and Indonesia, as well as attended conferences and trainings on border management issues.

90. Samoa had established a Border Control Board. In Singapore, the assessment of the Central Narcotics Bureau was that joint operations by various law enforcement authorities located at the checkpoints were frequent and, in order to cope with the ever-changing modus operandi of drug traffickers, authorities also conducted pre-operations planning meetings to develop appropriate strategies. Sri Lanka noted that the Navies of India and Sri Lanka jointly patrolled the coast and the Government had approved a bill on the establishment of Coastal Guard Brigade. In Timor-Leste, the National Customs Directorate was one of the partner agencies cooperating in the design of policy and operational procedures including access to information systems to facilitate the application of risk management techniques to evaluate the movements of persons, goods and vehicles.

91. Turkey’s geography caused difficulties in terms of surveillance and border control, which were carried out, in their appropriate areas, by the General Directorate of Security of the Ministry of Interior, the Prime Minister-Undersecretariat of Customs, the General Command of Land Forces and the General Command of Gendarmerie and by the Coast Guard Command. An Integrated Border Management Project, with the participation of all the responsible authorities was initiated in coordination of Ministry of Interior and an Action Plan on protecting borders and border gates with a single and professional law enforcement authority was prepared.

92. The United States noted that this was a bilateral issue and that DEA supported the border training and infrastructure needs of partner nations. Uzbekistan, in addition to complex measures taken by law enforcement bodies, had been participating in the project “Border Management in Central Asia” (BOMCA), funded by the European Union.

### **Recommendation 9**

**93. Where they have not already done so, Governments should take steps to ensure that inter-agency cooperation is supported as an integral part of the national strategy to combat drug trafficking.**

94. Afghanistan indicated that it had adopted a National Drug Control Strategy (NDCS), while Armenia noted that it had developed a “National Programme on the fight against drug abuse and illicit trafficking of drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors for 2009-2012”, to be presented to the National Assembly for approval.

95. In Brunei Darussalam, the National Committee of Transnational Crime (NCTC) was a platform for national law enforcement or other relevant agencies to exchange information and conduct joint operations. This platform was an integral

part of the national strategy to ensure peace and security in that country. India reported that it had taken action in this regard. Inter-agency cooperation was one of the strategies of the National Narcotics Board of Indonesia, since it was composed of representatives of government agencies dealing with drug-related issues.

96. Kiribati indicated that illicit drugs shipments transported in the region may have not been detected due to lack of inspection equipment or improper clearance. The Government of that country recognized the need for national strategies to allow for the implementation of intelligence-led initiatives to detect and disrupt drug trafficking activities.

97. Malaysia's National Drugs Policy was formulated in 1983 and issues related to drug trafficking were addressed by 22 government agencies through the Cabinet Committee on the Eradication of Drugs, chaired by the Prime Minister and the National Mechanism for Coordination the Implementation of the Policy in Eradicating Drugs. In Mongolia, a national programme on fighting narcotic drugs and related crimes was implemented between 2003 and 2007.

98. Myanmar included inter-agency cooperation in the national strategy to combat drug trafficking. A subcommittee of drug law enforcement, composed of representatives of customs, immigration and military agencies, was set up and a cooperation mechanism was established to process information, arrest drug offenders, dismantle clandestine laboratories and eradicate opium poppy fields.

99. New Zealand reported that it had taken action to bring together all the government agencies, through the Combined Law Agency Group, to work with and assist law enforcement in disrupting criminal enterprise. The relevant agencies of the Government of New Zealand were guided by and adhered to the National Drug Policy and the Police Illicit Drug Strategy 2009. The Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency noted that external support was imperative to its efforts against drug trafficking and actively participated in meetings and conferences organized by ACCORD, as well as meetings of the heads of national drug law enforcement agencies in Asia and the Pacific.

100. Samoa set up a joint unit with the support of the New Zealand Police and Australian Customs. Singapore noted that its national blueprint for tackling the drug problem comprised four main strategies, namely preventive drug education, drug enforcement, compulsory treatment and rehabilitation and continued aftercare. Different agencies were involved in implementing these strategies – preventive drug education and drug enforcement were spearheaded by the Central Narcotics Bureau, treatment and rehabilitation came under the authority of the Prisons office, and Singapore's Corporation of Rehabilitative Enterprises (SCORE) led the efforts in aftercare and continued rehabilitation.

101. In Sri Lanka, the Law Enforcement Subcommittee of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board, consisting of Police, Customs, Excise, Navy, Army and Ministry of Health met monthly and strengthened their cooperation in this regard. In Tajikistan, a specialized body, the Drug Control Agency, was set up to coordinate issues related to the fight against illicit drug trafficking, including the cooperation among departments.

102. Timor-Leste indicated that, over time, arrangements regarding information and intelligence exchange and operational cooperation among drug enforcement bodies

would be formalized and inter-agency working groups and committees would be established. Turkey developed a comprehensive national policy and strategy document on counteracting addictive substances and substance addiction for 2006-2012. Since the Integrated Border Management Project was still under implementation, law enforcement units responsible for the border security fulfilled their duties and the Turkish Coast Guard Command continued its fight against illicit drug trafficking in cooperation with the Gendarmerie, Turkish National Police and Customs.

103. The DEA of the United States was committed to working with regional partners throughout Asia and Oceania to combat drug trafficking. The DEA posted personnel in Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Burma, Viet Nam, Australia, China, Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region of China), South Korea, Japan and the Philippines to provide assistance. Uzbekistan established a State Commission on Drug Control, which coordinated the efforts of all the state agencies, public organizations and communities in the field of drug control. The day-to-day functions were fulfilled by the National Information-Analytical Centre on Drug Control under the Cabinet of Ministers.

#### **Recommendation 10**

**104. Governments in the region should ensure that training for key agencies responsible for drug law enforcement, including police, customs, anti-narcotics forces, prosecutors and the judiciary, is coordinated and integrated, as appropriate, in order to foster mutual understanding of the requirements and operational needs of the various services.**

105. Afghanistan established an Inter-Ministerial Committee on counter-narcotics in the framework of the National Development Strategy (ANDS), which convened high-level and technical meetings. The Committee discussed the operational needs of the law enforcement agencies.

106. In Armenia, a number of training courses and workshops for judicial, police and customs officers and prosecutors have been organized since 2001, with the financial support of EU and in the framework of the UN Development Programme. Brunei Darussalam indicated that localized trainings were sometimes organized for relevant law enforcement authorities depending on the availability of training slots. In order to foster mutual understanding and fulfil the operational needs of law enforcement authorities, such trainings were conducted annually.

107. In China, training courses were provided annually by the central government and the provincial governments to drug law enforcement officers, drug control volunteers and social workers. In some key provinces, courses on the Drug Control Law were provided to officers from all relevant state agencies. In March 2008 and April 2009, the National Narcotics Control Commission (NNCC) and the Austrian Federal Police conducted joint trainings for 80 officers. Furthermore, in 2008, the NNCC organized training courses for 165 drug control officers from Myanmar, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Cambodia, Viet Nam, Pakistan and Afghanistan.

108. India reported that the key agencies responsible for drug law enforcement agencies in that country, the Department of Revenue, the Narcotics Control Bureau, Customs and Excise, State Police the Anti-narcotics Task Forces were well trained and integrated. Regular training courses were organized at the National Academy of

Customs, Excise and Narcotics and financial assistance was provided to other States and enforcement agencies to organize trainings on drug law enforcement.

109. Indonesia indicated that law enforcement had received training, but more efforts were required to respond to the needs of various services. In Kiribati, the Combined Law Agency Group (CLAG) was designed to address illegal activities that took place within national borders. The main objective of the Group was to foster mutual understanding and cooperation among the key agencies and to enhance the exchange of intelligence, investigative and operational activities against transnational crimes. The Government strongly supported strengthening CLAG's capabilities in order for the various services to operate effectively.

110. Malaysia reported that the Royal Customs had been organizing international courses for participants at the Royal Customs Academy in Malacca. In addition, training courses for law enforcement personnel, including prosecutors and judges, from the Police, Customs and the Maritime Enforcement Agency were organized. In Mongolia, trainings on the topic "Your life, your community, a drug-free place" for government and non-governmental organizations dealing with drug-related issues were organized by the Criminal Police Department. Myanmar reported that it had taken no action in this regard.

111. The Government of New Zealand, through its National Drug Intelligence Bureau (NDIB), coordinates activities among law enforcement agencies and those involved in the efficient administration of the National Drug Policy. Samoa implemented this recommendation with the assistance of New Zealand and Australia. Singapore's Central Narcotics Bureau (CNB) maintained a close working relationship with the national police force in the field of training. All CNB officers undergo basic police training and CNB also conducts training programmes for both national and foreign law enforcement agencies. In 2008, the CNB conducted five courses for a total of 98 officials from 12 countries and nine national agencies.

112. The Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency noted that the success of anti-drug operations was contingent on the knowledge of the operating procedures by operating agents. The Agency organized rigorous trainings and seminars for its officers in order to enhance their operational capabilities.

113. The National Dangerous Drugs Control Board of Sri Lanka conducted regular training programmes for officers of Police, Customs, Army, Navy, Excise and other relevant personnel. In addition, the Board and University of Colombo established a joint one-year Diploma course in Drug Abuse Management Studies. The Drug Control Agency of Tajikistan was set up to coordinate issues related to the fight against illicit drug trafficking, including cooperation among departments.

114. Timor-Leste noted that the development of staff capabilities was central to the modernization programme of the National Directorate of Customs. A training and professional development framework was designed and support for the delivery of training curriculum was received in the form of financial assistance to build a computer-based training facility with access to the UNODC law enforcement curriculum.

115. In Turkey, a twinning project, "Development of a Training System for Border Police", was implemented in the framework of the Integrated Border Management Project. The project's purpose was to prepare a training strategy for the new border

organization, a programme for pre-service, in-service and management of human resources development and training including curriculum and methodology in line with EU standards, proposals for the establishment of new training structures and facilities, and the development of operational standards and best practices for the border organization, the elaboration of a “common manual of checks at the external borders” for the personnel currently working at borders.

116. The US DEA was committed to providing practical training for all anti-narcotics agencies in partner nations and it coordinated such commitments with other donor nations, such as Australia and the EU in order to reduce duplication. Whenever possible this training is hands-on and incorporated on-the-job training situations. In Uzbekistan, the State Commission on Drug Control and its permanent working body, the National Centre on Drug Control, were responsible for the implementation of this recommendation.

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