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English only*

Report of the Thirty-seventh Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific, held in Bangkok from 21 to 24 October 2013

Contents

| | <i>Page</i> |
|--|-------------|
| I. Matters calling for action by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs or brought to its attention. | 3 |
| Recommendations adopted by the Thirty-seventh Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific. | 3 |
| II. Major regional drug trafficking trends and countermeasures | 5 |
| III. Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Thirty-fifth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific | 6 |
| IV. Follow-up to the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem | 7 |
| V. Consideration of topics by working groups. | 8 |
| VI. Organization of the Thirty-eighth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific | 11 |
| VII. Other business | 13 |
| VIII. Adoption of the report. | 13 |
| IX. Organization of the Meeting. | 13 |
| A. Opening and duration of the Meeting | 13 |
| B. Attendance. | 13 |
| C. Election of officers | 14 |
| D. Adoption of the agenda | 14 |

* English is the working language of the subsidiary body.

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| | |
|---|----|
| E. Documentation | 15 |
| F. Closure of the Meeting | 15 |
| Annex | |
| List of documents before the Thirty-seventh Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific | 16 |

I. Matters calling for action by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs or brought to its attention

Recommendations adopted by the Thirty-seventh Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific

1. Participants in the Thirty-seventh Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA), Asia and the Pacific:

(a) Recalled the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, adopted by the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session, in which Member States decided that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its fifty-seventh session, in 2014, should conduct a high-level review of the implementation by Member States of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action;

(b) Also recalled General Assembly resolution 67/193 of 20 December 2012, in which the Assembly decided to convene a special session on the world drug problem in 2016 to review the progress in the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action, which would include an assessment of the achievements and challenges in countering the world drug problem, within the framework of the three international drug control conventions and other relevant United Nations instruments;

(c) Bore in mind the request made by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in its resolution 56/10 to the meetings of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission to submit regional recommendations, on the basis of their deliberations aimed at advancing the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action;

(d) Recalled Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 56/12, in which the Commission decided that the medium-term review, including intersessional meetings, should take into account, among other things, relevant studies and reports from the subsidiary bodies of the Commission, and called upon the participants in the high-level review to consider the work of the regional meetings of HONLEA, in particular initiatives that could further cooperation with regard to drug law enforcement;

(e) Bore in mind the recommendations adopted by the Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Meetings of HONLEA, Asia and the Pacific, held in 2010, 2011 and 2012, following the adoption of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action in 2009;

(f) Agreed to make the recommendations presented below.

Issue 1. Measures to counteract new trends in the use of technology by drug trafficking and organized criminal groups

2. The following recommendations were made with regard to the impact of modern technology on drug trafficking:

(a) Governments of the region should review and amend accordingly their existing legislation to ensure that it supports the investigation, gathering of

electronic evidence and prosecution of drug trafficking and related offences that are facilitated by information and communications technology;

(b) Governments should take steps to ensure that their law enforcement agencies, prosecution services and judiciary are aware of the need and are adequately trained, supported and funded to undertake the investigation, gathering of evidence and prosecution of offences involving cyber-related drug trafficking and money-laundering offences;

(c) To meet the challenges of Internet-based pharmacies and similar websites offering illicit or controlled drugs and pharmaceutical preparations, Governments should take steps to ensure close cooperation between national law enforcement and regulatory authorities, such as drug law enforcement agencies, the postal services and other relevant actors, to enable them to develop their responses to these crimes.

Issue 2. The role of law enforcement authorities in developing and implementing strategies for preventing drug trafficking and abuse

3. The following recommendations were made with regard to the role of law enforcement authorities in developing and implementing strategies for preventing drug trafficking and abuse:

(a) Governments are encouraged to provide specific training to their drug law enforcement officials on HIV/AIDS, illicit drug use and effective approaches to interacting with people who inject drugs and who may be at higher risk of exposure to HIV/AIDS;

(b) Governments are encouraged to review the methodology they use for data collection on drug use, patterns and trends, to obtain a more accurate assessment of the actual situation and to better assist in the design and implementation of effective interventions to reduce demand;

(c) Governments are encouraged to assess alternatives to imprisonment programmes for drug dependent persons to reduce their exposure to HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne infectious diseases, where necessary.

Issue 3. Controlling precursors and the illicit manufacture of heroin and amphetamine-type stimulants

4. The following recommendations were made with regard to controlling precursors and the illicit drug manufacture of heroin and amphetamine-type stimulants:

(a) Governments should ensure that their competent national authorities register, support and actively participate in the Pre-Export Notification Online (PEN Online) system supported by the International Narcotics Control Board, to reduce the opportunity for traffickers to divert precursor chemicals to illicit manufacture;

(b) Governments should be encouraged to raise public awareness of the dangers of new psychoactive substances, while at the same time taking steps to review and amend legislation in order to ensure enforceable controls are in place to control their importation, manufacture and distribution;

(c) Governments are encouraged to collaborate in the sharing of information on the detection and toxicological properties of new psychoactive substances

through the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) synthetic monitoring: Analyses Reporting and Trends (SMART) initiative.

II. Major regional drug trafficking trends and countermeasures

5. At its 1st and 2nd meetings, on 21 October 2013, the Meeting considered item 3 of its agenda, entitled “Major regional drug trafficking trends and countermeasures”. For its consideration of the item, the Meeting had before it a report of the Secretariat on statistical analysis of drug trafficking trends in East, South-East and South Asia, Oceania and worldwide (UNODC/HONLAP/37/2) and a note by the Secretariat on regional and subregional cooperation in Asia and the Pacific (UNODC/HONLAP/37/CRP.1). In addition, country reports were submitted by Armenia; Bangladesh; Brunei Darussalam; China; France; Hong Kong, China; India; Indonesia; Japan; Macao, China; Malaysia; New Zealand; Pakistan; the Russian Federation; Singapore; Sri Lanka; Thailand and Viet Nam (UNODC/HONLAP/37/CRP.3-20, respectively).

6. Representatives of UNODC introduced the item and made audiovisual presentations, providing an overview of trends in illicit drug production and trafficking in the region and worldwide, including the Global Smart Programme (East Asia) and the South-East Asia opiate economy, with indications of its growth and coming challenges. The presentations were based on information provided by Governments to UNODC. The representatives of India, the Russian Federation, Japan, Thailand, the Islamic Republic of Iran, New Zealand and Bangladesh made statements and audiovisual presentations.

7. Several participants reported on the activities of their respective authorities to counter drug trafficking and abuse, particularly through law enforcement cooperation in the region, such as information sharing and joint operations. Participants provided examples of recent interdiction cases and seizure statistics. Several representatives highlighted the importance of strengthening the exchange of operational information, including for countering the diversion of chemical precursors, as well as general information about drug-related crime. Countermeasures against illicit drug trafficking and abuse should take into account the need for the collaboration of drug law enforcement agencies and the forfeiture of proceeds derived from drug offences. Drug demand reduction measures should include public awareness programmes. The importance of the principle of shared responsibility was emphasized in addressing the drug problem, including countries of origin, transit and consumption.

8. Increased seizures of some drugs had been observed in the region. Methamphetamine seizures had reached their highest level in the East and South-East Asia region in 2012; in particular, in one country a steep rise (a 58-fold increase) had been observed in methamphetamine seizures over the past five years, while another country reported that interceptions of “yaba” had increased dramatically. There was a shift in precursor sourcing for methamphetamine to new forms using non-controlled substances. There had also been a five-fold increase in clandestine amphetamine-type-stimulant laboratories interdicted since 2006 in East and South-East Asia. Overall, amphetamine seizures had increased by about

40 per cent in the period 2010-2011. There had been a resurgence in opium poppy cultivation over the past six years, which paralleled an increase in opium seizures over the past year in East and South-East Asia. The porous borders and limited law enforcement capacities, together with the limited number of formal national and regional drug surveillance systems, made Pacific island States and territories vulnerable to drug traffickers.

9. It was observed that transnational drug trafficking organizations had targeted Japan owing to the high prices of drugs in that country and the fact that methamphetamine sources and smuggling routes had recently diversified. A worrying new trend was the use of women from the region as drug couriers by West-African syndicates. It was observed that the use of domestic postal services, air cargo and passenger plane couriers for drug trafficking continued. New psychoactive substances were proving to be a challenge in the region. This was being addressed in some countries by legislative changes, including new controls for designated substances that were not under international control. Trafficking by sea needed to be addressed by further cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region.

10. The widespread cultivation of opium poppy and production of opiates and heroin in Afghanistan remained of great concern to the international community. That situation required a comprehensive approach, including prioritizing alternative livelihood programmes in development plans for Afghanistan. The importance of measures to foster cooperation at the subregional, regional and international levels was emphasized, as was bilateral cooperation.

11. One speaker stated that a new notion of drug security should be introduced into international and national security enforcement, which would be aimed at countering the two global drug production centres in Afghanistan and South America. Authorities should develop national and regional development programmes as a key tool in countering these global centres, which were producing traditional drugs, as well as addressing the growing threat of new types of drugs. A common system of control measures, including registration, should be established for companies that produce, use and sell chemical precursors.

III. Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Thirty-fifth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific

12. At its 2nd meeting, on 21 October 2013, the Meeting considered item 4 of its agenda, entitled “Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Thirty-fifth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific”.

13. The Thirty-fifth Meeting of HONLEA, Asia and the Pacific, held in Agra, India, from 22 to 25 November 2011, had adopted a set of recommendations following consideration by working groups at that Meeting. A questionnaire on the implementation of the recommendations had been sent to Governments on 27 May 2013 for responses by 26 August 2013.

14. The Meeting had before it a report by the Secretariat prepared on the basis of information provided by Governments in response to a questionnaire sent to all

States members of HONLEA, Asia and the Pacific (UNODC/HONLAP/37/3). The report reflected the replies received from Armenia; Bangladesh; China; France; Hong Kong, China; Japan; Macau, China; Malaysia; New Caledonia; New Zealand; Pakistan; Philippines; Republic of Korea; Russian Federation; Singapore; Sri Lanka and Thailand. Shortly before or during the Meeting, completed questionnaires had also been received from Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, Indonesia and Iran (Islamic Republic of).

15. A representative of the Secretariat introduced the item and highlighted the issues related to the implementation of recommendations from the report. Statements were made by the representatives of Brunei Darussalam, the Islamic Republic of Iran and India.

16. The speakers reported that, like many other countries in the region, their authorities were participating in the PEN Online system and collaborating with private industry to prevent the diversion of chemical precursors. National measures to control chemical precursors were being applied in several cases where substances were not under international control.

17. On 27 and 28 August 2013, the 4th Regional Intelligence Working Group Meeting on Precursors, was held in Tehran as part of the regional programme for Afghanistan and neighbouring countries to combat the smuggling of acetic anhydride. This event was initiated and organized by UNODC and the Drug Control Headquarters of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The meeting's purposes included identifying the latest trends in the trafficking of chemical precursors, reviewing the current large seizures of precursors in Western and Central Asia and making recommendations on further joint and concerted measures to prevent the smuggling of precursors to Afghanistan.

IV. Follow-up to the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem

18. At its 2nd meeting, on 21 October 2013, the Meeting considered item 5 of its agenda, entitled "Follow-up to the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem". For its consideration of the item, the Meeting had before it the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem (A/64/92-E/2009/98, sect. II.A). The Secretary of the Meeting introduced the item. She highlighted the measures contained in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action, which stressed the need for international cooperation in countering the world drug problem, in recognition of the fact that it remained a common and shared responsibility that required an integrated, multidisciplinary and balanced approach to supply and demand reduction.

19. The Secretary informed the Meeting that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs had decided, in 2009, that it would conduct a high-level review of the implementation by Member States of the Political Declaration and its Plan of Action at its fifty-seventh session, in 2014. The high-level review in 2014 would be

followed, in 2016, by a special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem. At this special session, the Assembly was expected to review the progress made in the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action and assess the achievements and challenges in countering the world drug problem. Statements were made by the representatives of Thailand, Japan and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

20. The representative of Thailand reiterated that country's commitment to the balanced approach contained in the Political Declaration and the Plan of Action. She identified several priority areas that should be addressed at the forthcoming high-level review by the Commission and special session of the General Assembly. These areas included a greater focus on precursor control, including through addressing production sites; measures to reduce drug abuse among young people, as well as demand; enhanced international law enforcement cooperation, including greater attention to information sharing; and alternative development as contained in the Lima Declaration on Alternative Development, including the International Guiding Principles on Alternative Development (E/CN.7/2013/8, annex), which was vital and complementary to effective law enforcement. She informed the Meeting that Thailand planned to host a second international workshop on alternative development in early 2014 and invited Member States at the Meeting to participate. The representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran also reiterated that country's commitment to the balanced approach contained in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action, and stated that other countries should also commit themselves to the principle of shared responsibility in order to solve the world drug problem.

21. The representative of Japan emphasized that no agency could undertake effective drug law enforcement in isolation. Mutual assistance agreements and information exchange were essential. An example of an interregional enforcement operation was Operation WESTERLIES, organized by the World Customs Organization (WCO) and Japan Customs, with the support of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL). The Operation targeted methamphetamines sourced from African countries and destined for sale in Asia. Passengers travelling between the two regions, often via airports in Europe and the Middle East, were screened to detect who might be smuggling the drug. The representative also reported on the Regional Customs Laboratories Programme as an example of international cooperation. That initiative would be launched in 2014 by WCO, and would be sponsored by Japan Customs. It provided an opportunity for WCO members to update their knowledge and skills in chemical analysis and to enhance their tariff classification abilities, particularly in the field of agricultural and chemical products.

V. Consideration of topics by working groups

22. At its 3rd to 5th meetings, on 22 and 23 October 2013, the Meeting established working groups to examine the three issues under item 6 of its agenda, entitled "Consideration of topics by working groups". The observations made by the working groups and the conclusions reached after consideration of the issues are presented below. The recommendations made by the working groups and adopted by the Meeting are presented in section I above.

Issue 1. Measures to counteract new trends in the use of technology by drug trafficking and organized criminal groups

23. The working group on issue 1 met during the 3rd and 4th meetings, on 22 October 2013. In its consideration of the issue, the working group formulated the following observations:

(a) Traffickers were increasingly using the Internet and related technology to promote and sell illicit drugs and controlled substances;

(b) The increased availability of technology such as mobile telephone devices and computers, together with support websites and mobile applications, was now being exploited by criminal groups as a means to facilitate drug trafficking;

(c) Websites on the Internet were facilitating communication between buyers and sellers of illicit drugs, controlled pharmaceutical preparations and precursor chemicals by offering easy access to these illegal products, transaction anonymity through the use of encryption software and support to secure online financial transactions;

(d) Modern media such as social networks were serving as a new means of promoting the use of illicit drugs and psychoactive substances and enabled sellers to access a new group of clients who previously were not engaged in obtaining narcotic drugs and psychoactive substances.

24. The working group drew the following conclusions:

(a) Policing the Internet and preventing its misuse for drug trafficking and money-laundering offences posed a significant challenge to law enforcement agencies;

(b) There was a significant need to raise the awareness of and train law enforcement officers to enable them to deal effectively with crimes associated with the use of modern technology, such as drug trafficking and money-laundering;

(c) As crimes facilitated by technology frequently involved a transnational element that demanded a fast and timely response by law enforcement agencies, mechanisms for formal and informal regional and international cooperation must be developed;

(d) The speed of Internet transactions and the multiple jurisdictions that service providers operated from, as well as the mobility that the Internet afforded to its users, often necessitated changes in law enforcement powers to permit electronic evidence gathering;

(e) An assessment of the impact of drug trafficking facilitated by technology was difficult, particularly the challenge of estimating the number of “new users” who had not previously engaged in drug consumption, but were attracted to do so because of the ease and anonymity of the Internet.

Issue 2. The role of law enforcement authorities in developing and implementing strategies for preventing drug trafficking and abuse

25. The working group on issue 2 met during the 4th meeting, held on 31 October 2012. In its consideration of the topic in question, the working group formulated the following observations:

(a) The region was seeing an increase in amphetamine-type-stimulant abuse, both through injection and ingestion;

(b) Injecting drug use was a principle means of transmission of HIV/AIDS infection;

(c) Action programmes to reduce demand must facilitate access for drug dependent persons to a system of drug treatment, rehabilitation, social reintegration and recovery services that are evidence-based and follow internationally accepted quality standards;

(d) The region's drug law enforcement officers need to be trained and made increasingly aware of the facts about HIV/AIDS and its means of transmission;

(e) Gathering accurate data on illicit drug use in the region was difficult;

(f) The interventions of community police to reduce demand were most effective when they worked with communities to identify their needs, the resources available and how best to utilize these.

26. The working group drew the following conclusions:

(a) Firmly applied supply reduction countermeasures designed to reinforce legislation prohibiting the manufacture, trafficking and sale of illicit drugs were an important deterrent factor and an integral element of any national drug control and drug use reduction strategy;

(b) Needle and syringe exchange programmes and opioid substitution treatment were important components in reducing drug use and the exposure of people who inject drugs to HIV/AIDS;

(c) The UNODC global toolkit on HIV/AIDS for police, which was currently under preparation, would offer valuable guidance to police and other drug law enforcement training institutions in raising staff awareness and increasing professional knowledge on HIV/AIDS and on interacting safely with people who inject drugs;

(d) It was important that drug users had access to supervised treatment.

Issue 3. Controlling precursors and the illicit manufacture of heroin and amphetamine-type stimulants

27. The working group made the following observations:

(a) Since 2006 the region had seen a sharp increase in the areas under illicit cultivation of opium poppy and opium production, mainly in Afghanistan, and the size of production in the manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants, notably methamphetamine;

(b) While increasing heroin seizures in South-East Asia were in line with the increase in the number of areas under illicit opium poppy cultivation, not all the heroin seized was produced from the subregion's opium crops. Heroin from Afghanistan (the world's largest producer of illicit opium) was also present in the subregion;

(c) The seven-fold increase in reported seizures of methamphetamine, and the five-fold increase in clandestine laboratories dismantled in the region held significant implications for the region's countries;

(d) The ongoing government initiatives to open faster commercial corridors to free the movement of trade through the region would have a serious impact on how drug law enforcement agencies perform their duties;

(e) The partnerships, coordination and capacity-building made available under the 1993 Memorandum of Understanding on Drug Control in the Greater Mekong Subregion had delivered tremendous results, reducing the supply of illicit drugs by intercepting diverted chemical precursors and illicit drug consignments and by facilitating the arrest of those involved in their production and trafficking;

(f) New psychoactive substances, which had the potential to cause serious harm to public health, were appearing in the region's drug markets, their availability due in part to the exploitation of loopholes in existing drug control legislation.

28. The working group drew the following conclusions:

(a) Drug law enforcement authorities would need to adapt their enforcement strategies if they were to remain effective in their response to changing commercial and transport practices in the region;

(b) There was a need for a more proactive response by authorities across the region to information sharing on the movement of suspicious consignments of precursor chemicals, verification of accompanying documentation and end user certificates and information on current investigations involving their cross-border movement;

(c) The value of the 1993 Memorandum of Understanding on Drug Control in the Greater Mekong Subregion, now celebrating 20 years of cooperation between the six participating countries, had been clearly demonstrated in the collective results achieved;

(d) There needed to be greater flexibility in national drug and chemical control legislation in order to enable the application of effective controls over new psychoactive substances, which were currently being marketed under names such as legal herbs, legal powders and bath salts.

VI. Organization of the Thirty-eighth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific

29. At its 6th meeting, on 24 October 2013, the Meeting considered item 7 of its agenda, entitled "Organization of the Thirty-eighth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific". For its consideration of the

item, the Meeting had before it a note by the Secretariat on the organization of the Thirty-eighth Meeting of HONLEA, Asia and the Pacific (UNODC/HONLAP/37/4) and a conference room paper on the standard letter of agreement and conference requirements for hosting a meeting of HONLEA, Asia and the Pacific (UNODC/HONLAP/37/CRP.2). Statements were made by the representatives of Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, China, India and Indonesia.

30. It was proposed that the Meeting should consider the following topics for discussion by future working groups:

- (a) Synthetic drugs, the diversion of precursors and the marketing of drugs on the Internet;
- (b) The development and application of model legislation on drug control;
- (c) Supporting drug law enforcement agencies through tools, such as controlled delivery and asset forfeiture;
- (d) New psychoactive substances and facilities for testing them.

31. The Chair instructed the Secretariat to formulate those topics into themes for consideration by working groups on the basis of the priorities in the region and in consultation with States represented at meetings of HONLEA, Asia and the Pacific, as required.

32. Participants welcomed a proposal from the Secretariat to structure the working groups differently at the Thirty-eighth Meeting of HONLEA, Asia and the Pacific, in order to facilitate more interactive discussions. It was proposed that, at the next Meeting, after approximately an hour in plenary session with presentations on the topic, participants would go into break-out rooms to further discuss the topic in smaller groups. After the conclusion of the smaller group meetings on the working group topic, a participant from each group would report back to the plenary on the observations, conclusions and recommendations that each group had made. Each topic would be considered in parallel by two or three break-out groups, depending on the conference facilities available and the number of participants at the Meeting.

33. No offer to host the Thirty-eighth Meeting of HONLEA, Asia and the Pacific, was made at the Thirty-seventh Meeting. The Secretariat would be in contact with the Bureau and interested Member States with a view to identifying hosts for the Thirty-eighth Meeting.

34. The Meeting approved the following provisional agenda for the Thirty-eighth Meeting of HONLEA, Asia and the Pacific:

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda.
3. Major regional drug trafficking trends and countermeasures.
4. Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Thirty-sixth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific.
5. Follow-up to the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem.

6. Consideration of topics by working groups.
7. Organization of the Thirty-ninth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific.
8. Other business.
9. Adoption of the report of the Thirty-eighth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific.

VII. Other business

35. Statements were made by the representatives of the Philippines and Bangladesh. Speakers stated that, when countries provided information on numbers of drug users, they should follow a prescribed methodology from UNODC. This would enable meaningful comparisons to be drawn between the information provided by different countries and interventions could be more evidence-based.

VIII. Adoption of the report

36. At its sixth meeting, on 24 October 2013, the Meeting considered item 9 of its agenda and adopted the report of the Thirty-seventh Meeting of HONLEA, Asia and the Pacific (UNODC/HONLAP/37/L.1 and Add.1-7), including the reports of the working groups and the recommendations contained therein. Statements were made by the representatives of India, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan and China.

IX. Organization of the Meeting

A. Opening and duration of the Meeting

37. The Thirty-seventh Meeting of HONLEA, Asia and the Pacific, was held at the headquarters of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) in Bangkok from 21 to 24 October 2013. The representative of the Executive Director of UNODC addressed participants at the opening meeting.

B. Attendance

38. The following States members of ESCAP were represented: Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, France, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Malaysia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Singapore, Thailand, United States of America and Viet Nam.

39. Hong Kong, China, and Macao, China, as associate members of ESCAP, were also represented.

40. Germany was represented by an observer.

41. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the European Union and INTERPOL were also represented by observers.
42. UNODC served as the secretariat of the Meeting.

C. Election of officers

43. At its 1st meeting, on 21 October 2013, the Meeting elected the following officers by acclamation:

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| <i>Chair:</i> | Quirinus Van Beynen (New Zealand) |
| <i>First Vice-Chair:</i> | Ahwil Lutan (Indonesia) |
| <i>Second Vice-Chair:</i> | Osamu Morisue (Japan) |
| <i>Rapporteur:</i> | Mohammad Iqbal (Bangladesh) |

D. Adoption of the agenda

44. At its 1st meeting, the Meeting adopted the following agenda:
 1. Election of officers.
 2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
 3. Major regional drug trafficking trends and countermeasures.
 4. Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Thirty-fifth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific.
 5. Follow-up to the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem.
 6. Consideration of topics by working groups:
 - (a) Measures to counteract new trends in the use of technology by drug trafficking and organized criminal groups;
 - (b) The role of law enforcement authorities in developing and implementing strategies for preventing drug trafficking and abuse;
 - (c) Controlling precursors and the illicit manufacture of heroin and amphetamine-type stimulants.
 7. Organization of the Thirty-eighth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific.
 8. Other business.
 9. Adoption of the report of the Thirty-seventh Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific.

E. Documentation

45. The documents before the Meeting are listed in the annex to the present report.

F. Closure of the Meeting

46. Closing remarks were made by the Chair of the Meeting.

Annex

**List of documents before the Thirty-seventh Meeting of
Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia
and the Pacific**

| <i>Document symbol</i> | <i>Agenda item</i> | <i>Title or description</i> |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|--|
| UNODC/HONLAP/37/1 | 2 | Provisional agenda and annotations |
| UNODC/HONLAP/37/2 | 3 | Statistical analysis of drug trafficking trends in East, South-East and South Asia, Oceania and worldwide |
| UNODC/HONLAP/37/3 | 4 | Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Thirty-fifth Meeting of HONLEA, Asia and the Pacific |
| UNODC/HONLAP/37/4 | 7 | Organization of the Thirty-eighth Meeting of HONLEA, Asia and the Pacific |
| UNODC/HONLAP/37/L.1 and Add.1-7 | 9 | Draft reports |
| UNODC/HONLAP/37/CRP.1 | 3 | Regional and subregional cooperation in Asia and the Pacific |
| UNODC/HONLAP/37/CRP.2 | 7 | The standard letter of agreement and conference requirements for hosting a meeting of HONLEA, Asia and the Pacific |
| UNODC/HONLAP/37/CRP.3-20 | 3 | Country reports |