

27 November 2012

English only*

Report of the Thirty-sixth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific, held in Bangkok from 30 October to 2 November 2012

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-sixth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific	3
II. Major regional drug trafficking trends and countermeasures	4
III. Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Thirty-fourth 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-seventh Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific	13
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.

V.12-57720 (E)



Please recycle

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

1. The Thirty-sixth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA), Asia and the Pacific, made the recommendations set forth below, which were prepared by its working groups. The observations and conclusions of the working groups that led to the recommendations are presented in section V below.

Issue 1. Precursor chemicals, including the identification of new smuggling routes and of trafficking groups involved in the diversion of precursors and their modi operandi

2. The following recommendations were made with regard to the issue entitled “Precursor chemicals, including the identification of new smuggling routes and of trafficking groups involved in the diversion of precursors and their modi operandi”:

(a) Governments should ensure that the sale and use of the preparation ketamine is controlled and monitored to prevent its diversion for illicit use;

(b) Governments must ensure that the staff of authorities responsible for the administration of procedures managing chemical substances and internationally controlled precursor chemicals are properly trained and equipped to identify controlled chemicals and other chemical substances of concern;

(c) Governments should consider establishing inter-agency partnerships comprising ministries with the appropriate mandates to regulate, oversee and enforce the import and export, national manufacture, trade and distribution of precursor chemicals.

Issue 2. Production of amphetamine-type stimulants, in particular the detection and dismantling of “mega-labs”, the challenge of illicit manufacturing in kitchen laboratories, control of Internet pharmacies and the emergence of new designer drugs that are not under international control

3. The following recommendations were made with regard to the issue entitled “Production of amphetamine-type stimulants, in particular the detection and dismantling of ‘mega-labs’, the challenge of illicit manufacturing in kitchen laboratories, control of Internet pharmacies and the emergence of new designer drugs that are not under international control”:

(a) Governments should review their legislation to ensure that drug law enforcement authorities are empowered to deal with new challenges presented by pre-precursor substances, non-controlled licit chemicals and the emergence of new psychoactive substances that are sourced by drug traffickers;

(b) In response to the influence of transnational organized criminal groups trafficking amphetamine-type stimulants into and across the region, Governments

should actively encourage and support their drug law enforcement authorities to increase cooperation through measures such as the proactive exchange of information, collaboration in joint targeting and interception operations against identified drug trafficking syndicates and the early development of bilateral procedures to support and facilitate a rapid response to requests to undertake controlled delivery operations;

(c) Governments should ensure that drug law enforcement authorities take measures to monitor the sale of and trade in equipment used for the illicit production or manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, such as tablet-making machinery, laboratory glassware and related laboratory equipment, in order to effectively prevent the diversion of such materials to clandestine manufacturing sites.

Issue 3. Undertaking cross-border investigations: the challenges of multi-jurisdictional investigations, case studies of significant operations and lessons learned

4. The following recommendations were made with regard to the issue entitled “Undertaking cross-border investigations: the challenges of multi-jurisdictional investigations, case studies of significant operations and lessons learned”:

(a) Governments of the region should take steps to encourage law enforcement authorities based at international airports to work collaboratively, including in the creation of inter-agency task forces to pool professional experience and available knowledge, in order to address drug trafficking and related organized crime by air;

(b) In response to the increasingly complex methods employed by drug trafficking networks operating into and through the region, Governments need to support law enforcement authorities and prosecutors in launching domestic and cross-border intelligence-led investigations against high-profile drug trafficking syndicates, in order to collaboratively investigate, arrest and prosecute them;

(c) In anticipation of requests for assistance in the investigation of cross-border drug trafficking offences from foreign law enforcement agencies, Governments should establish practices, procedures and standard operating procedures, where applicable and in line with their national rules and regulations, which will facilitate a response when overseas investigations require their operational support.

II. Major regional drug trafficking trends and countermeasures

5. At its 1st and 2nd meetings, on 30 October 2012, 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/36/2) and a note by the Secretariat on regional and subregional cooperation in Asia and the Pacific (UNODC/HONLAP/36/CRP.1). In addition, country reports were

submitted by Armenia; Australia; Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; China; Fiji; Hong Kong, China; India; Indonesia; Japan; Macao, China; Malaysia; Maldives; Myanmar; New Zealand; Pakistan; Singapore; Sri Lanka; Thailand and Viet Nam. (UNODC/HONLAP/36/CRP.3-22, respectively).

6. Representatives of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) introduced the item and made audiovisual presentations, providing an overview of trends in illicit drug production and trafficking in the region and worldwide. The presentation was based on information provided by Governments to UNODC. The representatives of Bangladesh, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Pakistan, the Russian Federation and Thailand made statements and audiovisual presentations. The observer for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) also made a statement.

7. Several representatives reported on initiatives in their respective countries to counter drug trafficking and abuse, especially by promoting law enforcement cooperation in the region. The measures taken included the implementation of comprehensive national strategies and institutional frameworks for law enforcement, the review and update of relevant legislation, the gathering and analysis of information, initiatives to facilitate close cooperation between national agencies with international counterparts, intelligence-sharing and joint operations. Some States provided information on case studies and recent seizure and interdiction statistics. It was emphasized that the aspects of supply control and demand reduction were closely related and that adherence to the drug control conventions remained the cornerstone of international cooperation to combat the drug problem.

8. The representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran observed that, despite the ban on opium poppy cultivation and production in Afghanistan, the presence of the coalition forces and the efforts made to strengthen the anti-narcotic police in the country, there had been an increase in opiate production and there was no sign that the situation would improve in the near future.

9. The neighbouring countries of Afghanistan were facing major challenges in preventing shipments of illicit drugs from the country. Continuous access to high levels of precursor chemicals was also noted, which, combined with instability in some provinces, continued to exacerbate the drug problem in Afghanistan. The representative of Pakistan informed the meeting on trafficking in acetic anhydride for Afghan heroin production and on the precursor control regime that had been put in place in the country. Pakistan was also taking part in various international precursor chemical tracking initiatives, in precursor control operations sponsored by the International Narcotics Control Board and in all UNODC initiatives in that regard.

10. Cannabis production in Afghanistan was also a source of concern, competing with opium poppy as another illicit crop. Some speakers emphasized that alternative development programmes to prevent and eliminate the illicit cultivation of opium poppy, particularly in Afghanistan, should be given priority by the international community. Regional and international cooperation was of vital importance in countering the drug threat in Afghanistan, especially the Triangular Initiative of Afghanistan, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Pakistan.

11. Concern was continuing to grow in the region at the evidence of an increase in the manufacture and consumption of amphetamine-type stimulants. Methamphetamine and crystalline methamphetamine abuse was on the rise. New modi operandi for the smuggling of methamphetamine were mentioned. Case studies also revealed preferred smuggling methods and the increased numbers of air passenger couriers.

12. Some speakers referred to the computer-based training and e-learning initiatives undertaken by UNODC. It was proposed to translate computer-based training material into local languages, to facilitate capacity-building in local law enforcement authorities. The importance of relevant international drug control bodies was also emphasized. These included United Nations bodies, notably the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and its subsidiary bodies, UNODC and the International Narcotics Control Board. At the regional level, the International Drug Enforcement Conference, the Asia-Pacific Operational Drug Enforcement Conference and the Anti-Drug Liaison Officials' Meeting for International Cooperation made important contributions to strengthening cooperation. Other significant intergovernmental organizations included the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), the World Customs Organization and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization.

13. The representative of the Russian Federation informed the Meeting about the need to develop a conceptual document on an eastern hemisphere drug strategy aimed at countering the global drug threat and drug trafficking groups in the region of Asia and the Pacific. He also proposed to put on the agenda of the United Nations Security Council, as a matter of priority, the problem of the elimination of global centres of drug production. The representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran expressed reservations about referring matters pertaining to illicit drug production to the Security Council.

14. In addition, the representative informed the meeting on the proposal of the Russian Federation to establish an informal international team to devise alternative development programmes, which had been put forward at the International Conference of Foreign Ministers and Heads of Specialized National Agencies against the World Drug Problem, held in Lima on 25 and 26 June 2012.

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

15. At its 2nd meeting, on 30 October 2012, the Meeting considered item 4 of its agenda, entitled "Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Thirty-fourth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific".

16. The Thirty-fourth Meeting of HONLEA, Asia and the Pacific, held in Bangkok, from 30 November to 3 December 2010, 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 20 June 2012 for responses by 7 September 2012.

17. The Meeting had before it a report of 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/36/3). The report reflected the replies received from Armenia; Australia; China; Hong Kong, China; Japan; Macau, China; Nepal and New Zealand. Shortly before or during the Meeting, completed questionnaires had also been received from Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, France, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam.

18. A representative of the Secretariat introduced the item and highlighted the issues related to the implementation of recommendations from the report. A statement was made by the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

19. The Chair observed that a higher response rate from member States to the questionnaire would have allowed a more comprehensive review to have been made of the implementation of the recommendations of the Thirty-fourth Meeting of HONLEA, Asia and the Pacific. He suggested that those countries that had not yet done so submit their questionnaires.

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

20. At its 2nd meeting, on 30 October 2012, 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 the world drug problem remained a common and shared responsibility that required an integrated, multidisciplinary and balanced approach to supply and demand reduction.

21. 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. In addition, the Commission had recommended that the Economic and Social Council devote a high-level segment to a theme related to the world drug problem, and that the General Assembly hold a special session to address the world drug problem.

22. Statements were made by the representatives of Iran (Islamic Republic of Iran), Pakistan and Thailand. Participants discussed the effectiveness of alternative development policies and programmes. The importance of combining long-term commitments to alternative development goals with law enforcement efforts to reduce supply was emphasized. Participants stressed the importance of regional and interregional cooperation in countering illicit cultivation through alternative

development programmes. Alternative development was considered to be an effective solution to the problem of the illicit cultivation of crops for the production of narcotic drugs.

23. The representative of Thailand informed the Meeting about the measures taken by his Government to address all key areas of drug control, namely alternative development, supply reduction, drug demand reduction, control of precursors, money-laundering and judicial cooperation. He emphasized that alternative development strategies and programmes were aimed at addressing the root causes of the illicit cultivation of crops for the manufacture of drugs, namely poverty and lack of opportunities.

24. The representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran reported on the initiatives taken by his Government to establish closer cooperation with individual and relevant subregional, regional and international organizations aimed at combating trafficking in narcotic drugs. Together with supply reduction initiatives, the Islamic Republic of Iran had also put in place a number of harm reduction measures.

25. The representative of Pakistan informed the Meeting on the country's five-year drug abuse control master plan, which was launched in 2010 in order to reduce the health, social and economic costs associated with the drug problem. An expenditure of \$125 million was envisaged to implement the master plan, which included a substantial allocation for drug demand reduction activities. In that connection, assistance from the international community and UNODC would be welcome.

V. Consideration of topics by working groups

26. At its 3rd to 5th meetings, on 31 October and 1 November 2012, 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. Precursor chemicals, including the identification of new smuggling routes and of trafficking groups involved in the diversion of precursors and their modi operandi

27. The working group on issue 1 met during the 3rd and 4th meetings, on 31 October 2012. In its consideration of the issue, the working group formulated the following observations:

(a) It was the obligation of Governments to establish controls that ensure the adequate availability of controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes, while simultaneously preventing abuse, diversion and trafficking;

(b) Ketamine was often taken as a recreational substance in combination with other drugs and was favoured by those who used it because its effects were of short duration. Nevertheless, authorities had noted an increase in social problems and a deterioration in health directly associated with its long-term use;

(c) Before a preparation such as ketamine could be considered for international control it must be subject to evidence-based assessment in multiple areas, such as documentation on evidence of misuse, current best practices in its application, expert peer review and member State expert discussions at meetings of the Expert Committee on Drug Dependence convened by the World Health Organization (WHO);

(d) It was noted that airfreight and express courier services were particularly favoured for smuggling precursor chemicals and related chemical substances into the region, and special attention needed to be given to training and equipping law enforcement authorities stationed at entry points to recognize the threat and correctly identify the substances.

28. The working group drew the following conclusions:

(a) Good international cooperation was vital to implement effective countermeasures to prevent precursor chemical diversion;

(b) Problems identifying controlled chemicals and other chemical substances that could be modified to produce controlled precursors remained a challenge for front-line law enforcement officers. The chemical substances hydroxylamine and alphaphenylacetone nitril were current examples of non-controlled substances that were able to be transformed using a simple conversion process into a substance of abuse or an active precursor chemical for illicit drug manufacture;

(c) The problem of ketamine abuse required a comprehensive approach from all Government agencies responsible for illicit drug control, including the use of resources to gather and monitor statistics on drug trafficking and use;

(d) The Pre-Export Notification Online (PEN Online) system supported by the International Narcotics Control Board had proved to be a very effective mechanism for confirming the legitimacy of commercial parties involved in international transactions in precursor chemicals, and was an effective countermeasure to stop attempts at diversion;

(e) Government law enforcement and administrative authorities must engage in broader partnerships in response to new challenges in maintaining effective border controls, to prevent the diversion of precursor chemicals.

Issue 2. Production of amphetamine-type stimulants, in particular the detection and dismantling of “mega-labs”, the challenge of illicit manufacturing in kitchen laboratories, control of Internet pharmacies and the emergence of new designer drugs that are not under international control

29. 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 high levels of manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants in East and South-East Asia were reflected in the region’s statistics, as they accounted for half of the reported global seizures of methamphetamine, the rising numbers of those arrested for related drug offences and an increasing demand for treatment for abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants;

(b) The threat presented by methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA, commonly known as “ecstasy”) was declining. However, seizures of crystalline methamphetamine in 2011 were the highest ever recorded, and the market for that substance was rapidly expanding in new directions across the region;

(c) The growing incidence of injecting methamphetamine use was of concern because of the inherent health risk to users and the dangers associated with the transmittal of infectious diseases, such as hepatitis and HIV/AIDS;

(d) West African transnational organized criminal groups were very much involved in the trafficking of amphetamine-type stimulants from source countries into and across the region;

(e) There were new developments with regard to new psychoactive substances that were not under international control and that had pharmacological properties and effects that were closely similar to those of known illicit substances.

30. The working group drew the following conclusions:

(a) The influence of transnational organized criminal activity related to the illicit manufacture of and trafficking in amphetamine-type stimulants was of concern and should be the focus of closer law enforcement cooperation across the region;

(b) Measures by drug law enforcement authorities to monitor the sale of and trade in equipment used for the illicit production or manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, such as tablet-making machinery, laboratory glassware and related laboratory equipment, could lead to the identification of clandestine manufacturing sites;

(c) The shift to the sourcing of pre-precursor substances, the purchase and transport of precursors in new physical forms, the use of non-controlled licit chemicals and growing attempts at the diversion of pharmaceutical preparations were serious new challenges to effective law enforcement;

(d) The marketing of new psychoactive substances as “legal” alternatives to illicit drug use was of concern.

Issue 3. Undertaking cross-border investigations: the challenges of multi-jurisdictional investigations, case studies of significant operations and lessons learned

31. The working group on issue 3 met during the 5th meeting, held on 1 November 2012. In its consideration of the issue in question, the working group formulated the following observations:

(a) A significant number of illicit drug and precursor offences were transnational in nature and required inquiries to be initiated by law enforcement authorities in foreign jurisdictions;

(b) Investigating the actions of African organized criminal groups operating drug trafficking networks into and across the region was a challenge to law enforcement authorities, which had to gather information and evidence of their illegal activities from different countries and jurisdictions;

(c) Not all African States had diplomatic representation in the Asia-Pacific region, making contact with national authorities following the arrest of African nationals attempting to engage in drug trafficking a problem;

(d) Trust in professional counterparts was one of the cornerstones of successful collaboration, as were working partnerships between agencies and the provision of assistance when requested from foreign interlocutors undertaking investigations of drug trafficking syndicates;

(e) As the countries of ASEAN moved towards closer regional economic integration, their law enforcement authorities must also take steps to develop integrated practices and procedures that would support an effective regional response to combating drug trafficking.

32. The working group drew the following conclusions:

(a) Border agencies must effectively use the time needed for the travel of passengers and freight to their advantage and start risk assessment and profiling checks in advance of the arrival of suspects and/or suspicious consignments;

(b) Authorities must develop collaborative working practices, to be effective against drug trafficking syndicates. Border initiatives such as the Joint Planning Cell of the Triangular Initiative of Afghanistan, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Pakistan, hosted by the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Border Liaison Office of the Triangular Initiative, of the South-East Asia region and the Foreign Anti Narcotics Cooperative of Thailand directly supported operational coordination;

(c) To act effectively against the illegal activities of African organized criminal groups operating in the region, law enforcement and judicial authorities must develop closer cooperation in the timely sharing of intelligence gathered on the members of those groups and their operations; identify and share details of national contact points specializing in the investigation of operations of African criminal groups; and engage with the media to raise public awareness about the dangers of acting as a courier for those syndicates;

(d) The ASEAN regional initiative Airport Interdiction Task Force, which was established to support operational cooperation between the region's airport-based law enforcement authorities and to target drug trafficking and other cross-border organized crime, offered a practical step towards closer regional integration.

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

33. At its 6th meeting, on 2 November 2012, the Meeting considered item 7 of its agenda, entitled "Organization of the Thirty-seventh Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific". For its consideration of the item, the Meeting had before it the note by the Secretariat "Organization of the Thirty-seventh Meeting of HONLEA, Asia and the Pacific" (UNODC/HONLAP/36/4) and the conference room paper on the standard letter of agreement and conference requirements for hosting a meeting of HONLEA, Asia and the Pacific (UNODC/HONLAP/36/CRP.2).

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

(a) Ways and means for countering Internet crimes, such as trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including by addressing gaps in national legislation on cybercrime and in legislation aimed at countering drug trafficking;

(b) The PEN Online system and the possibility of making the system mandatory for all countries;

(c) Addressing the problem of the delay in the disposal of drug trafficking cases: ways and means to expedite the disposal of such cases, including by fostering dialogue between national judicial authorities;

(d) The importance of enhancing the online exchange of information among countries on drug-related matters;

(e) Strategies for preventing drug trafficking and abuse, including for the least affected countries.

35. 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.

36. The Meeting welcomed the offer by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to host the Thirty-seventh Meeting of HONLEA, Asia and the Pacific, in 2013.

37. The Meeting approved the following provisional agenda for the Thirty-seventh 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-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.
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.

VII. Other business

38. At its 6th meeting, on 2 November 2012, the Meeting considered item 8 of its agenda, entitled "Other business". A representative of UNODC made a presentation on computer-based training and e-learning. The representative of Bangladesh made a statement.

VIII. Adoption of the report

39. At its 6th meeting, on 2 December 2012, the Meeting considered item 9 of its agenda and adopted the report of the Thirty-sixth Meeting of HONLEA, Asia and the Pacific (UNODC/HONLAP/36/L.1 and Add.1-6), including the reports of the working groups and the recommendations contained therein. Statements were made by the representatives of Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Pakistan.

IX. Organization of the Meeting

A. Opening and duration of the Meeting

40. The Thirty-sixth Meeting of HONLEA, Asia and the Pacific, was held in Bangkok from 30 October to 2 November 2012. The Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Justice of Thailand, and the representative of the Executive Director of UNODC addressed the participants at the opening meeting.

B. Attendance

41. The following States members of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) were represented: Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, France, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, United States of America and Viet Nam.

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

43. Germany was represented by an observer.

44. ASEAN, INTERPOL and WHO were also represented by observers.

45. UNODC served as the secretariat of the Meeting.

C. Election of officers

46. At its 1st meeting, on 30 October 2012, the Meeting elected the following officers by acclamation:

<i>Chair:</i>	Malik Zafar Iqbal (Pakistan)
<i>First Vice-Chair:</i>	Ahwil Lutan (Indonesia)
<i>Second Vice-Chair:</i>	Ju Cheol-hyeon (Republic of Korea)
<i>Rapporteur:</i>	Mark Day (New Zealand)

D. Adoption of the agenda

47. 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-fourth 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) Precursor chemicals, including the identification of new smuggling routes and of trafficking groups involved in the diversion of precursors and their modi operandi;
 - (b) Production of amphetamine-type stimulants, in particular the detection and dismantling of “mega-labs”, the challenge of illicit manufacturing in kitchen laboratories, the control of Internet pharmacies and the emergence of new designer drugs that are not under international control;
 - (c) Undertaking cross-border investigations: the challenges of multi-jurisdictional investigations, case studies of significant operations and lessons learned.
7. Organization of the Thirty-seventh Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific.
8. Other business.
9. Adoption of the report of the Thirty-sixth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific.

E. Documentation

48. The documents before the Meeting are listed in the annex.

F. Closure of the Meeting

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

Annex**List of documents before the Thirty-sixth 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/36/1	2	Provisional agenda and annotations
UNODC/HONLAP/36/2	3	Statistical analysis of drug trafficking trends in East, South-East and South Asia, Oceania and worldwide
UNODC/HONLAP/36/3	4	Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Thirty-fourth Meeting of HONLEA, Asia and the Pacific
UNODC/HONLAP/36/4	7	Organization of the Thirty-seventh Meeting of HONLEA, Asia and the Pacific
UNODC/HONLAP/36/L.1 and Add.1-6	9	Draft reports
UNODC/HONLAP/36/CRP.1	3	Regional and subregional cooperation in Asia and the Pacific
UNODC/HONLAP/36/CRP.2	7	Standard letter of agreement and conference requirements for hosting a meeting of HONLEA, Asia and the Pacific
UNODC/HONLAP/36/CRP.3-22	3	Country reports