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## Commission on Narcotic Drugs

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Item 6 (a) of the provisional agenda\*

**Illicit drug traffic and supply: world situation with regard  
to drug trafficking and action taken by the subsidiary  
bodies of the Commission**

## Action taken by subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

### Report of the Secretariat

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\* E/CN.7/2006/1.



## I. Introduction

1. Four meetings of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs were held in 2005: the fortieth session of the Subcommittee on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East, held in Baku from 12 to 16 September; the Fifteenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA), Africa, held in Ouagadougou from 29 March to 1 April; the Fifteenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Santa Marta, Colombia, from 17 to 21 October; and the Twenty-ninth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific, held in Hanoi from 7 to 11 November.

2. Following a review of trends in drug trafficking and regional and subregional cooperation, each of the subsidiary bodies addressed drug law enforcement issues of priority in its region. Consideration of those issues was facilitated by the discussions that had been held during informal meetings of the working groups established for that purpose. In addition, the implementation of previous recommendations was reviewed by each of the subsidiary bodies.

3. At its fortieth session, the Subcommittee on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East considered the following issues: (a) strengthening border controls; (b) countering money-laundering and controlling non-institutional financial and value transfer arrangements; and (c) measures taken to counteract new trends in the use of technology by drug trafficking and organized criminal groups. The Fifteenth Meeting of HONLEA, Africa, considered the following issues: (a) impact upon African States of transit traffic in illicit drugs; (b) the underlying threat of illegal cannabis production in Africa; and (c) protection of witnesses. The Fifteenth Meeting of HONLEA, Latin America and the Caribbean, examined the following issues: (a) drug trafficking trends and illicit drug distribution networks: law enforcement countermeasures; (b) links between drug trafficking and other forms of organized crime; and (c) measures to counteract new trends in the use of technology by groups engaged in drug trafficking and organized crime. The Twenty-ninth Meeting of HONLEA, Asia and the Pacific, considered the following topics: (a) regional countermeasures to heroin trafficking; (b) measures to counteract new trends in the use of technology by drug trafficking and related organized criminal groups; (c) responding to the threat posed by manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants within the region; and (d) good practice procedures in law enforcement processing of drug abusers with HIV/AIDS.

4. The recommendations of the subsidiary bodies at the above-mentioned meetings are contained in the reports of the meetings (UNODC/SUBCOM/2005/5, UNODC/HONLAF/2005/5, UNODC/HONLAC/2005/5 and UNODC/HONLAP/2005/5), which will be made available to the Commission in the working languages of the respective subsidiary bodies. Their recommendations are summarized in section III below.

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

### Draft resolution to be recommended by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs for adoption by the Economic and Social Council

5. At its fortieth session, the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East recommended to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs the approval of the following draft resolution for adoption by the Economic and Social Council:

#### **Baku Accord on Regional Cooperation against Illicit Drugs and Related Matters: a Vision for the Twenty-first Century**

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Recalling* the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,<sup>1</sup> the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction<sup>2</sup> and the measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem,<sup>3</sup>

*Recalling* also General Assembly resolutions 53/115 of 9 December 1998, 54/132 of 17 December 1999, 55/65 of 4 December 2000, 56/124 of 19 December 2001 and 57/174 of 18 December 2002, in which the Assembly stressed the importance of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as well as the other subsidiary bodies of the Commission,

*Recalling further* General Assembly resolutions 53/115, 54/132, 55/65, 56/124, 57/174, 58/141 of 22 December 2003 and 59/163 of 20 December 2004, in which the Assembly encouraged the Subcommission, as well as the other subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, to continue to contribute to the strengthening of regional and international cooperation, taking into account the outcome of the twentieth special session of the Assembly,

*Recalling* its resolution 1997/39 of 21 July 1997, entitled “Baku Accord on Regional Cooperation against Illicit Cultivation, Production, Trafficking, Distribution and Consumption of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and Their Precursors”,

*Convinced* that the Baku Accord on Regional Cooperation against Illicit Drugs and Related Matters: a Vision for the Twenty-first Century will enhance cooperation against illicit drug trafficking in the Near and Middle East,

<sup>1</sup> General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

<sup>2</sup> Resolution 54/132, annex.

<sup>3</sup> Resolutions S-20/4 A to E.

1. *Takes note* of the Baku Accord on Regional Cooperation against Illicit Drugs and Related Matters: a Vision for the Twenty-first Century, the text of which is annexed to the present resolution;
2. *Urges* Member States to take appropriate measures to combat the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in accordance with the Baku Accord on Regional Cooperation against Illicit Drugs and Related Matters and the relevant resolutions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly and consistent with their national legislation and the provisions of the international drug control treaties;
3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to inform all Member States, relevant specialized agencies and other entities of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations of the Baku Accord on Regional Cooperation against Illicit Drugs and Related Matters.

#### **Annex**

##### **Baku Accord on Regional Cooperation against Illicit Drugs and Related Matters: a Vision for the Twenty-first Century**

*We, the representatives of States members of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East,*

*Having gathered* at the fortieth session of the Subcommission, held in Baku from 12 to 16 September 2005, to consider the Baku Accord on Regional Cooperation against Illicit Drugs and Related Matters: a Vision for the Twenty-first Century,

*Bearing in mind* the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,<sup>4</sup> the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction<sup>5</sup> and the measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem,<sup>6</sup>

*Recalling* Economic and Social Council resolution 1997/39 of 21 July 1997, entitled “Baku Accord on Regional Cooperation against Illicit Cultivation, Production, Trafficking, Distribution and Consumption of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and Their Precursors”,

*Recalling also* Economic and Social Council resolution 2005/24 of 22 July 2005, entitled “Providing support to Afghanistan with a view to ensuring the effective implementation of its Counter-Narcotic Implementation Plan”,

*Recalling further* Economic and Social Council resolution 2005/26 of 22 July 2005, entitled “International assistance to States affected by the transit of illicit drugs”,

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<sup>4</sup> Resolution S-20/2, annex.

<sup>5</sup> Resolution 54/132, annex.

<sup>6</sup> Resolutions S-20/4 A to E.

*Bearing in mind* the Joint Ministerial Statement and further measures to implement the action plans emanating from the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, adopted during the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,<sup>7</sup>

*Recalling* various other United Nations resolutions and recommendations, including General Assembly resolution 59/161 of 20 December 2004 and the recommendations of the International Narcotics Control Board in its report for 2004,<sup>8</sup> requesting the international community to support the Government of Afghanistan in its fight against the illicit cultivation of opium poppy and trafficking in narcotic drugs,

*Taking note* of the third biennial report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly<sup>9</sup> and other relevant reports submitted to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-eighth session, including the report on the world situation with regard to drug trafficking<sup>10</sup> and the report on the world situation with regard to drug abuse,<sup>11</sup>

*Deeply concerned* about the spread of drug abuse in the Near and Middle East and its effects on youth and on future generations,

*Deeply concerned also* about the increasing illicit cultivation of narcotic drug crops and illicit production of and trafficking in drugs, which threaten the political, economic and social structure and stability of the region,

*Alarmed* at the serious and growing threat posed by organized criminal groups involved in drug trafficking, money-laundering and various other forms of organized crime and their potential and, in some cases, actual links with terrorist groups,

*Aware* that in a number of countries illicit drug production represents a major obstacle to sustainable economic, social and political development,

*Taking into account* the multifaceted challenges faced by States situated along international trafficking routes and the effects of trafficking in drugs, including related crime and drug abuse, resulting from the transit of illicit drugs through the territory of transit States,

*Recognizing* the need to take further urgent measures against the illicit cultivation of narcotic drug crops and the illicit production of and trafficking in drugs in regions where drug traffickers and organized criminal groups take advantage of territories affected by conflict, war, foreign occupation or other situations to engage in illicit activities,

*Mindful* of the essential need to strengthen international, regional and subregional cooperation aimed at enhancing the capacity of States to tackle

<sup>7</sup> A/58/124, sect. III.A.

<sup>8</sup> *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2004* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.XI.3).

<sup>9</sup> E/CN.7/2005/2 and Add.1-6.

<sup>10</sup> E/CN.7/2005/4.

<sup>11</sup> E/CN.7/2005/3.

drug trafficking effectively and to meet the goals and targets for the year 2008 set by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,

*Reiterating* the principle of shared responsibility and the need for all States to promote and implement the action necessary to counter the world drug problem in all its aspects,

*Convinced* that specific action and comprehensive, well-coordinated national plans are the most effective means by which to combat problems involving illicit drugs and related crime,

*Have agreed* on the following:

*Cooperation between drug law enforcement agencies*

1. We reaffirm our commitment to promoting coordinated drug control strategies and unified responses to drug trafficking and, in that context, encourage the development, effective implementation and further strengthening of measures for the prevention and suppression of drug trafficking and the reduction of illicit drug demand in transit States, as well as cooperation in areas such as border control, mutual legal assistance, law enforcement, including controlled delivery, and exchange of information between transit States, countries of destination and countries of origin.

2. In promoting a unified response to combating drug trafficking in the region, States members of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East should promote closer coordination between drug law enforcement agencies of neighbouring States, such as through joint training, through the establishment of effective systems to promote the sharing of operational experience to facilitate the identification and arrest of drug traffickers and the dismantling of criminal groups and through the facilitation of regular meetings of drug law enforcement agencies with their cross-border counterparts.

3. Drug law enforcement agencies in the region should establish specific mechanisms for the regular exchange of information between national drug law enforcement agencies and their counterparts in neighbouring States and beyond on drug trafficking networks active in the region.

4. We emphasize the importance of coordinating law enforcement activities, in particular the exchange of information at the international level, which can benefit greatly by the establishment of coordination centres, such as the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

5. Governments should designate national law enforcement authorities to be responsible for dealing with requests for mutual legal assistance, as provided for in article 7 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,<sup>12</sup> as well as cooperating closely with other authorities with a view to enhancing the effectiveness of law enforcement action, as provided for in article 9 of that Convention.

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<sup>12</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

6. In order to expand their operational capacities, States members of the Subcommission should consider implementing coordinated operations at border stations, through coordinated mobile patrols and by strengthening joint drug law enforcement efforts at land and sea borders involving neighbouring States.

7. States members of the Subcommission should work towards greater harmonization of their criminal justice systems and national drug control legislation in order to expedite the taking of appropriate measures and other action against drug traffickers and related offenders.

8. To support the efforts of the international community to provide the necessary support to the counter-narcotic objectives of the Government of Afghanistan, by continued technical assistance and financial commitment, in particular, to all eight pillars of the Counter-Narcotic Implementation Plan of Afghanistan.

9. The Subcommission should continue to meet on an annual basis in the capital city of one of its member States.

#### *Drug demand reduction*

10. States members of the Subcommission should promote awareness, in particular among young people, of the health, social and psychological problems that may result from the abuse of illicit drugs.

11. States members of the Subcommission should consider amending their national legislation, where necessary, to facilitate the treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers through, for example, the introduction of drug courts, police referral to voluntary treatment programmes and other recognized alternative approaches to treatment.

12. States members of the Subcommission should strengthen their political commitment to implement drug abuse prevention policies and strategies effectively and to continue their drug demand reduction programmes, paying attention to early intervention, rehabilitation and social reintegration of drug users, in order to prevent the transmission of HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases in the context of drug abuse.

13. States members of the Subcommission should continue incorporating substance abuse prevention, treatment and health care into their national drug control strategies, as well as into their socio-economic development programmes, especially programmes designed to enhance the social and economic empowerment of women, and child welfare, including in relation to preventing and reducing the spread of HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases in the context of drug abuse.

14. States members of the Subcommission are also encouraged to ensure that substance abuse treatment is accessible and affordable to drug abusers living with HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases and to work to eliminate barriers to access for drug abusers in need of HIV/AIDS care and support.

*Assistance to transit States*

15. We welcome the follow-up of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to the Paris Pact initiative that emerged from the Paris Statement, which was issued at the end of the Conference on Drug Routes from Central Asia to Europe, held in Paris on 21 and 22 May 2003,<sup>13</sup> and encourage the development of similar strategies in other regions for countries affected by the transit of illicit drugs through their territory.

16. International financial institutions and other potential donors are encouraged to provide financial assistance to States affected by the transit of illicit drugs through their territory, including for empowering and building the capacity of locally available human resources, so that those States may intensify their efforts to combat drug trafficking and drug abuse and deal with their consequences.

17. States members of the Subcommission should integrate projects, where appropriate, for illicit drug demand reduction and strengthen treatment and rehabilitation services for drug abusers in the programmes for international assistance to those transit States which are affected by drug abuse as a result of the transit of illicit drugs through their territory, to enable them to deal effectively with the problem.

*Control of precursors*

18. States members of the Subcommission should cooperate closely with the International Narcotics Control Board to further strengthen international cooperation in the implementation of article 12 of the 1988 Convention, in accordance with the measures to control precursors adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session.<sup>14</sup>

19. States members of the Subcommission should support international operations aimed at preventing diversion of chemical precursors used in the illicit manufacture of cocaine, heroin and amphetamine-type stimulants, in particular Operation Topaz, Operation Purple and Project Prism coordinated by the International Narcotics Control Board, by exchanging information with other States and conducting timely joint law enforcement operations, including the use of controlled deliveries and backtracking investigations into the sources and origins of seizures.

20. States members of the Subcommission are urged to take immediate steps to ensure that the substances listed in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention are placed under the control of their regulatory authorities.

*Money-laundering*

21. States members of the Subcommission should strengthen action to prevent and combat money-laundering, including by enhancing international cooperation, adopting legislation that makes money-laundering a criminal and extraditable offence, establishing financial intelligence units to support the

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<sup>13</sup> S/2003/641, annex.

<sup>14</sup> General Assembly resolution S-20/4 B.

effective investigation and prosecution of money-laundering offences and removing any impediments to criminal investigation linked to bank secrecy.

*International cooperation in illicit crop eradication and alternative development*

22. The international community should be requested to assist and cooperate in the development of illicit crop eradication programmes and to promote alternative development programmes and, in particular, support should be given to Afghanistan in this respect.

*United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto and the United Nations Convention against Corruption*

23. States members of the Subcommission welcome the entry into force of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime<sup>15</sup> and its Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children,<sup>16</sup> the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air,<sup>17</sup> and the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition.<sup>18</sup>

24. States members of the Subcommission that have not yet done so should become parties to and implement the Organized Crime Convention and the Protocols thereto, as well as the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism, as soon as possible and, where appropriate, request assistance to that end from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in coordination with other relevant United Nations bodies, such as the Counter-Terrorism Committee.

25. States members of the Subcommission should also consider signing and ratifying the United Nations Convention against Corruption<sup>19</sup> as soon as possible in order to allow its early entry into force and subsequent implementation.

26. States members of the Subcommission and relevant regional economic integration organizations should take all necessary measures to improve international cooperation in criminal matters, especially in the form of extradition and mutual legal assistance, in accordance with the relevant conventions.

<sup>15</sup> Resolution 55/25, annex I.

<sup>16</sup> Resolution 55/25, annex II.

<sup>17</sup> Resolution 55/25, annex III.

<sup>18</sup> Resolution 55/255, annex.

<sup>19</sup> Resolution 58/4, annex.

### **III. Recommendations of the subsidiary bodies**

#### **A. Fortieth session of the Subcommittee on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East**

##### **Issue 1. Strengthening border controls**

6. Governments should ensure that their border control agencies receive suitable training, equipment and financial support to ensure their continued effectiveness.
7. To maximize the capital investment that Governments make to maintain safe and secure borders for their citizens, enforcement authorities with a mandate to control border areas should be encouraged to adopt procedures that will support the effectiveness of their operations.
8. Governments need to ensure that appropriate procedures are in place to maintain the highest standards of integrity within their law enforcement agencies and thus reduce opportunities for corrupt practices to undermine the effectiveness of their operations.

##### **Issue 2. Countering money-laundering and controlling non-institutional financial and value transfer arrangements**

9. Governments should take steps to increase the level of transparency in their national banking sector and comply with internationally agreed standards and norms pertaining to banking regulations, in order to facilitate the identification and investigation of suspicious financial transactions.
10. Governments must ensure that law enforcement agencies responsible for the investigation of financial crimes are in a position to operate within an appropriate legal framework and have well-trained staff.
11. Governments of the States members of the Subcommittee should be encouraged to take steps to reduce the level of underground banking systems and/or bring them under regulatory control.
12. Where they have not yet done so, Governments should consider establishing specialized financial investigation units to support the successful investigation of attempts at money-laundering and other financial crimes.

##### **Issue 3. Measures taken to counteract new trends in the use of technology by drug trafficking and organized criminal groups**

13. Governments should take steps to ensure that their law enforcement agencies are aware of ongoing developments in cybertechnology and are adequately prepared technically and professionally to respond swiftly to attempts by drug traffickers to utilize those new developments to frustrate investigations.
14. Governments are encouraged to establish, within their competent law enforcement authorities, national focal points for high-tech crime to respond to requests for assistance from foreign jurisdictions and to exchange information on current trends and practices encountered in the course of their own investigations.

15. To combat new offences related to cybercrime that accompany the use of new communication technologies, Governments are encouraged to ensure that their national legislation is adequate to sustain the successful investigation and prosecution of such offences within their jurisdictions.

## **B. Fifteenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa**

### **Issue 1. Impact upon African States of the transit traffic in illicit drugs**

16. Governments should support the efforts of their national law enforcement agencies to increase their cross-border, regional and international communication and intelligence-sharing with a view to becoming more effective against criminal organizations involved in drug trafficking.

17. States participating in the Meeting of HONLEA, Africa, should encourage law enforcement agencies from primary source countries in other regions to participate as observers in meetings of HONLEA, Africa, and similar regional events and to share experience and recommendations with a view to strengthening direct operational cooperation.

18. States participating in the Meeting of HONLEA, Africa, should increase their collaboration with countries of origin and destination, with the support of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and other relevant international organizations, in order to respond effectively to the threat posed by the transit through their territories of illicit drugs.

19. Governments should, if they have not yet done so, take steps to ratify and implement the international drug control conventions as well as the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (General Assembly resolution 55/25, annex I) and the Protocols thereto and the United Nations Convention against Corruption (resolution 58/4, annex), and have in place the necessary laws and capacity to facilitate international cooperation, including controlled deliveries, mutual legal assistance and extradition.

### **Issue 2. The underlying threat of illegal cannabis production in Africa**

20. Governments of African States should direct their delegates attending the Round Table for Africa, to be organized by UNODC and the African Union in Addis Ababa on 30 and 31 May 2005, to raise the issue of the seriousness of illicit cannabis cultivation, trafficking and abuse and its adverse effects upon the economic and social development of African communities.

21. Governments of African States should be encouraged to effectively address the threat posed by the illicit cultivation of cannabis:

- (a) By taking practical steps to gain an understanding of the magnitude of the problem in their communities;
- (b) By developing national and regional initiatives to coordinate measures;
- (c) By mobilizing communities with a view to curbing the illicit cultivation of, trafficking in and abuse of cannabis.

22. Governments of African States, in cooperation with the African Union and the regional economic communities, should take steps to align their domestic law on the prevention and control of illicit cultivation of, trafficking in and abuse of cannabis in order to reduce and overcome differences among jurisdictions and to ensure that a coherent response is adopted to that continent-wide threat.

**Issue 3. Protection of witnesses**

23. Governments that have not yet done so should consider establishing formalized procedures for the protection of witnesses who provide court testimony in order to strengthen the process of law and confidence in the judicial process.

24. Governments should be encouraged to review their current practices with regard to the protection and support provided to persons called upon to give testimony in their court systems, who are under threat, in order to ensure that adequate funding and resources are available to maintain robust and effective witness protection programmes.

25. Governments may wish to consider entering into mutual legal assistance agreements with neighbouring or other States in order to spread the costs and support the placement abroad of important witnesses who have given testimony and remain in danger.

**C. Fifteenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin America and the Caribbean**

**Issue 1. Drug trafficking trends and illicit drug distribution networks: law enforcement countermeasures**

26. Governments of countries in Latin America and the Caribbean that have not yet done so should encourage their authorities responsible for the control of precursor chemicals to engage the active support of the chemical industry in their enforcement efforts.

27. States of the region should, as a minimum, ensure the effective control of precursor chemicals under international control.

28. States controlling any substance not under international control that has been identified as being used in the production or manufacture of illicit drugs should ensure that they furnish appropriate information to other States of the region to avoid possible diversion of such a substance into illicit drug manufacture.

29. In addition to those precursor chemicals currently under international control, States of the region should consider adopting a common list of substitute substances frequently used in the manufacture of illicit drugs.

30. Governments should consider taking the necessary measures to prevent the diversion of “go-fast” boats, other vessels and their parts, which may be used in drug trafficking.

**Issue 2. Links between drug trafficking and other forms of organized crime**

31. Governments should ensure that their law enforcement agencies are empowered to undertake controlled deliveries so as to maximize the tools available to investigate and dismantle groups engaged in organized crime and drug trafficking.

32. To maximize their effectiveness in combating drug trafficking and other forms of cross-border organized crime, Governments should encourage their law enforcement agencies to combine resources in undertaking joint investigations.

33. Governments should enter into multilateral agreements to assist their law enforcement agencies in establishing formal networks and procedures to facilitate exchange of information, provision of operational support and use of special investigative techniques.

**Issue 3. Measures to counteract new trends in the use of technology by groups engaged in drug trafficking and organized crime**

34. Governments of countries in Latin America and the Caribbean should take immediate action to raise the awareness of their law enforcement agencies of the use of modern Internet and communication technology by drug traffickers and organized criminal groups and to ensure that those agencies are able and adequately prepared to respond.

35. Governments should take steps to ensure that their national legislation enables law enforcement authorities to gain speedy access to the data held by Internet service providers and should consider legal provisions within their legislation that oblige service providers to retain records in support of investigation and prosecution of offences by law enforcement agencies.

36. Governments of countries in the region should be encouraged to review bilateral and multilateral cooperation agreements to ensure that they are adequate in supporting the swift response required in the investigation of Internet-related offences and, where they are not, make appropriate amendments to those agreements.

**D. Twenty-ninth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific****Issue 1. Regional countermeasures against heroin trafficking**

37. Where they have not yet done so, Governments should support the establishment of partnerships between their chemical control authorities and the chemical industry with a view to developing industry codes of conduct and procedures and to strengthening cooperation so as to enhance the effectiveness of crucial control measures over precursor chemicals.

38. In response to the increasingly aggressive tactics employed by heroin traffickers and the sophistication of the methods used in the transport of their consignments of both illicit drugs and precursor chemicals, Governments should ensure that their law enforcement agencies are well trained and equipped and

technically supported to enable them to investigate, prosecute and dismantle those organizations.

39. Given the cross-border nature of heroin trafficking, Governments should ensure that their drug law enforcement agencies have the legislative authority, supported by the relevant bilateral and multilateral agreements, expeditiously to request and obtain the necessary operational and evidence-gathering support from their counterparts in foreign jurisdictions.

**Issue 2. Measures to counteract new trends in the use of technology by drug trafficking and related organized criminal groups**

40. In order to meet the challenge posed by modern and advancing communication technologies, and to combat emerging types of offences involving cybercrime, Governments should review their national legislation to ensure that it meets their needs to investigate successfully, secure evidence from Internet service providers and prosecute offences of that nature.

41. Governments of the region should take steps to examine the current terms under which sales of prepaid mobile telephone cards are made and take appropriate measures to ensure that their availability and use does not facilitate illicit drug trafficking and other forms of organized crime.

42. Law enforcement agencies of the region should be supported in developing specialized cybercrime units and Governments should take immediate steps to ensure that those units are able and prepared to investigate such offences effectively.

**Issue 3. Responding to the threat posed by the manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants within the region**

43. Governments should be encouraged to share information gathered in the course of investigation of trafficking in amphetamine-type stimulants, including the timely exchange of seized samples for signature analysis, in order that it may be developed into effective operational intelligence and used to dismantle trafficking organizations.

44. Where they have not yet done so, Governments should take steps to introduce the use of the pre-export notification procedure and strengthen their domestic controls in order to discourage attempts at illegal diversion of precursor chemicals to the illicit market and to further enhance the effectiveness of controls over those substances.

45. In response to growing international concern over the abuse of ketamine, Governments of the region should take steps to review current controls on its manufacture, sale and distribution so as to ensure that it is not readily available for illegal diversion and the appropriate United Nations bodies should consider putting it under international control.

**Issue 4. Good practice procedures in law enforcement processing of drug abusers with HIV/AIDS**

46. Governments that have not yet commenced doing so should provide front-line law enforcement officers with protective equipment and awareness-training on the

risks and dangers associated with injecting drug use and the epidemiology of HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases.

47. Governments should take steps to implement procedural guidelines that support the safe and professional interaction of staff responsible for drug law enforcement with persons at risk from HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases.

48. Governments should take steps to increase their knowledge of the prevalence of HIV/AIDS infection within the injecting drug user population so as to be able to predict future trends and respond with appropriate strategies that support both effective drug law enforcement and safe community health.

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