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**Illicit drug traffic and supply and related measures:  
world situation with regard to drug trafficking and  
recommendations of the subsidiary bodies of the  
Commission**

**Recommendations of the subsidiary bodies of the  
Commission on Narcotic Drugs****Report of the Secretariat****Contents**

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\* E/CN.7/2010/1.



## **I. Introduction**

1. Five meetings of subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs were held in 2009: the Eighth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA), Europe, held in Vienna from 6 to 18 June; the Nineteenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin America and the Caribbean, held on Isla Margarita, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, from 28 September to 2 October; the Thirty-third Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific, held in Denpasar, Indonesia, from 6 to 9 October; the Nineteenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa, held in Windhoek from 12 to 16 October; and the forty-fourth session of the Subcommittee on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East, held in Vienna from 16 to 19 November.
2. Pursuant to resolution 52/10, entitled “Strengthening interregional cooperation among the States of Latin America and the Caribbean and the States of West Africa in combating drug trafficking”, adopted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its fifty-second session, the Government of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, as host of the Nineteenth Meeting of HONLEA, Latin America and the Caribbean, ensured that particular focus was placed on cooperation among the bodies involved in tackling drug trafficking between the States of Latin America and the Caribbean and the States of Africa, in particular West Africa.
3. 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.
4. The recommendations of the subsidiary bodies at the above-mentioned meetings are reflected in section II below. The reports of those meetings (UNODC/HONEURO/8/5, UNODC/HONLAC/19/5, UNODC/HONLAP/33/5, UNODC/HONLAF/19/5 and UNODC/SUBCOM/44/5) will be made available to the Commission, upon request, in the working languages of the respective subsidiary bodies. The reports are also available on the website of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

## II. Recommendations of the subsidiary bodies

5. The recommendations below were transmitted by the subsidiary bodies for consideration and action by the Commission at its fifty-third session.

### A. Eighth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe

#### 1. The influence of the Internet and other electronic media on drug trafficking

6. The following recommendations were made with regard to the issue entitled “The influence of the Internet and other electronic media on drug trafficking”:

(a) As a first step towards ensuring an effective response to handling and recovering digital evidence, governments should encourage their law enforcement authorities to develop a digital evidence strategy;

(b) Because of the pressing need for a concerted worldwide response to cybercrime offences, governments should be encouraged to consider the development of a United Nations convention against such offences that provides direction and guidance and supports Member States in working together to combat such offences;

(c) To combat offences facilitated through the use of cybertechnologies, governments are encouraged to ensure that their national legislation is adequate to sustain the successful investigation and prosecution of such offences within their jurisdictions;

(d) Governments should be encouraged to establish digital evidence standards to maintain the integrity and quality of evidence gathered from cybertechnology sources.

#### 2. Information: the key to dismantling trafficking groups

7. The following recommendations were made with regard to the issue entitled “Information: the key to dismantling trafficking groups”:

(a) To support a concerted and effective response by law enforcement authorities against international trafficking networks and organized crime groups, governments should ensure that their national authorities make full use of the secure communication platforms, databases and other information resources available to them through participation in the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre, the European Police Office, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), the World Customs Organization and other trusted organizations established to support coordination;

(b) Governments should take steps to ensure that they have established the necessary legal framework to facilitate the mutually agreed operation of foreign undercover law enforcement officers in their jurisdictions;

(c) To enhance, strengthen and maintain close cooperation between law enforcement authorities engaged in the investigation of criminal networks trafficking illicit drugs, governments should encourage their authorities to respond

in a timely manner to requests for information and assistance from foreign counterparts.

### **3. Drug trafficking in Europe: trends, strategies and effective responses**

8. The following recommendations were made with regard to the issue entitled “Drug trafficking in Europe: trends, strategies and effective responses”:

(a) In response to the current threat posed to the States of both West Africa and Europe by transatlantic cocaine trafficking by well-organized and well-resourced criminal syndicates, governments should encourage their authorities to contribute to and support the Maritime Analysis and Operations Centre-Narcotics (MAOC-N) initiative;

(b) Owing to the growing use of non-commercial aircraft to traffic drugs using routes from Latin America to West Africa and from North Africa to landing points in Europe, governments must take immediate steps to strengthen cooperation between law enforcement authorities and the general aviation sector and to support authorities in gathering the information necessary and implementing the procedures required, in order to enable those authorities to respond more effectively to the growing trafficking threat.

### **4. Further recommendations**

9. The Meeting recommended that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its fifty-third session:

(a) Address the need to improve the international control of precursors, including the trade in the chemical precursor substitutes typically used in illicit drug production;

(b) Urge Member States to strictly implement Security Council resolution 1817 (2008), concerning international cooperation to curb the smuggling into Afghanistan of precursors for heroin production. As one solution to the problem of the smuggling of illicit supplies of precursors into Afghanistan, it should be recommended that all Member States introduce chemical marking of precursors;

(c) Urge Member States to implement in practice the political decisions as part of the Paris Pact initiative to combat trafficking in Afghan opiates;

(d) Adopt a resolution on the need to assign to the International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan a role in combating the illicit cultivation of drug crops and illicit drug production;

(e) Urge Member States to increase the effectiveness of the exchange of information between States on issues related to combating the illicit trade in drugs and their precursors;

(f) Request UNODC to conduct a study of the implementation by Member States of their obligations under the international drug control conventions regarding the exchange of information concerning all aspects of offences established under international legal agreements on the control of the trade in drugs and their precursors;

(g) Request UNODC to carry out a comprehensive analysis and evaluation of the whole range of crime-related challenges and threats stemming from Afghanistan, including terrorist activities, organized crime and the illicit drug trade.

## **B. Nineteenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin America and the Caribbean**

### **1. Round-table discussion on strengthening cooperation among the bodies involved in tackling drug trafficking between the States of Latin America and the Caribbean and the States of Africa, in particular West Africa**

10. Participants in the round-table discussion noted that it was necessary to map out cooperation at all levels, including source, transit and destination countries. Information-gathering, analysis and exchange of intelligence, training, joint operations, the placement of liaison officers, capacity-building, provision of equipment, and technical and mutual support were all areas requiring attention. Among the areas that were singled out for special attention as means of promoting better cooperation between Latin America and the Caribbean, West Africa and Europe were:

- (a) The establishment of bilateral cooperation agreements;
- (b) The pursuit of tripartite or multipartite cooperation arrangements;
- (c) Where bilateral agreements were not in place, full use by countries of the instrumentalities provided in the United Nations drug control conventions, particularly the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,<sup>1</sup> as well as the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime<sup>2</sup> and the United Nations Convention against Corruption,<sup>3</sup> to facilitate international cooperation, mutual legal assistance and information exchange and to counteract illicit traffic by sea;
- (d) The provision of specialized training;
- (e) The development of confidence-building measures;
- (f) Commitment to establishing a direct line for trustworthy communication with counterpart law enforcement agencies for information exchange;
- (g) Commitment to enabling and facilitating the regular exchange of information on the movement of persons, vessels or aircraft of interest;
- (h) Commitment to the exchange of information on passengers travelling from West Africa to Latin America or vice versa;
- (i) Pursuit of the exchange of senior operations officers on temporary secondment to build closer and more direct communication ties and gain better understanding of operational needs, procedures, practices and capacities;

<sup>1</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., vol. 2225, No. 39574.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., vol. 2349, No. 42146.

(j) Commitment to exploring future bilateral cooperation in the joint training of operational staff to build confidence, trust and complementarity in procedures.

11. It was recommended that a single focal point for the Latin American and Caribbean countries should be established for communications from West African law enforcement authorities. That focal point would then channel information and communications to the pertinent authority of the country concerned in the Latin America and the Caribbean region.

12. It was also recommended that governments should be encouraged to use existing coordination and information exchange mechanisms such as those provided by MAOC-N, the secure system for the exchange of information established under the UNODC project on law enforcement and intelligence cooperation against cocaine trafficking from Latin America to West Africa, which could be further developed and expanded, the Colombian Maritime Coordination Centre and the module within the Venezuelan National Information System on Drugs for the exchange of information with the competent authorities of other countries, presented at the meeting, or other appropriate, existing, real-time information exchange systems. In addition, consideration could be given to integrating existing systems into a single platform, while ensuring the required levels of robustness and security, to forestall the proliferation of multiple systems and platforms, which could generate incompatibilities and duplication.

13. It was also recommended that UNODC, the Economic Community of West African States and INTERPOL should work in partnership to implement the above recommendations.

## **2. Improving the effectiveness of controlled deliveries among States**

14. With regard to the issue entitled “Improving the effectiveness of controlled deliveries among States”, the following recommendations were made:

(a) Governments should take immediate steps to streamline the procedures and time taken to process official requests for legal assistance in gathering evidence, filing criminal charges and obtaining the extradition of offenders;

(b) To facilitate the clearance procedure for undertaking controlled deliveries, governments should be encouraged to include controlled delivery procedures within bilateral agreements concluded with neighbouring States and trade partners;

(c) In agreeing to undertake a controlled delivery operation, governments must agree that there will be an expeditious sharing of information between the cooperating authorities at the conclusion of the operation with regard to all persons associated with the offence, so as to ensure that all trafficking-group members in other jurisdictions may be investigated and prosecuted, as appropriate.

## **3. Effective border management at sea container terminals**

15. With regard to the issue entitled “Effective border management at sea container terminals”, the following recommendations were made:

(a) Governments should be encouraged to establish an inter-agency response for container control at national ports and container terminals through the establishment of specialist units dedicated to the review, selection and search of identified containers of interest;

(b) In order to better identify containers used for the carriage of illicit drugs, governments of the region should take steps to ensure the exchange of information between authorities on risk indicators, smuggling *modi operandi* and emerging trends;

(c) Law enforcement authorities of countries in the region should be supported by their governments in developing close cooperation with private sector port operators, shipping companies and trade associations such as the Business Alliance for Secure Commerce to engage their support in counter-narcotics initiatives and facilitate access to pre-arrival cargo information necessary for profiling and targeting of containers.

#### **4. Other recommendations**

16. Governments of the region that had not already done so were urged to register with and use the International Narcotics Control Board Pre-Export Notification Online (PEN Online) system for precursor chemicals without further delay.

17. Competent national authorities of countries in the region were urged to provide pre-export notifications to the International Narcotics Control Board for shipments of pharmaceutical preparations containing ephedrine and pseudoephedrine using the PEN Online system.

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

#### **1. Illicit drug trafficking: emerging trends across the region**

18. The following recommendations were made with regard to the issue entitled "Illicit drug trafficking: emerging trends across the region":

(a) To support the appropriate action needed to tackle the threat posed by West African syndicates, governments should encourage their law enforcement authorities, in close cooperation with the INTERPOL liaison office in Bangkok, to create a technical working group to act as a repository of expert knowledge on the operations of West African syndicates. This should contribute towards a better understanding of the role and functioning of such syndicates' criminal behaviour, patterns and techniques, as well as the manner in which joint investigation teams can be established to counteract them;

(b) Governments should ensure that their law enforcement agencies have a prepared set of standard operating procedures to support controlled deliveries, together with details of all the regions' national points of contact, legal requirements and constraints and any special requirements, which will be compiled into a consolidated handbook for distribution to interested agencies. It was recommended that a group of experts be established to agree upon a standard operating procedure template for the Asia-Pacific countries, which could be presented at the next

meeting of HONLEA, Asia and the Pacific. The standard operating procedure introduced by Indonesia at the Meeting and the existing UNODC template could be drawn upon in this context;

(c) With the aim of enhancing their efficiency in tackling organized crime, governments should ensure that their legal framework is in compliance with international standards set by the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the international drug control conventions;

(d) With the assistance of UNODC, capacity-building among member States, particularly countries neighbouring Afghanistan, in the joint area of counter-narcotics and -terrorism would contribute to undoing the nexus between drug trafficking and terrorism.

## **2. Measures to counter the manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants in the region**

19. The following recommendations were made with regard to the issue entitled “Measures to counter the manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants in the region”:

(a) To maintain stringent controls over the licit trade in precursor chemicals, governments should act to reinforce their national monitoring and control mechanisms with regard to chemicals used in the manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS);

(b) Governments should support increased regional cooperation among their law enforcement, forensic and chemical control authorities, to ensure a safe and environmentally friendly approach to the disposal of seized chemicals and products of clandestine laboratories. To support this outcome, governments of the region should form a small working group to review the matter and make recommendations on responses to the anticipated increase in clandestine laboratory seizures and on how to deal with the drugs and precursors seized in such situations. The assessment should (i) determine the extent of the problem and (ii) explore the most cost-effective options available to countries to address it. The working group may make recommendations based on the United Nations guidelines;

(c) To determine the source, location and trafficking patterns of illicit drugs and increase the effectiveness of their national drug law enforcement response, governments should support the development of drug signature analysis programmes and encourage the sharing of this research through regional and international collaboration.

## **3. Removing the profit from drug trafficking**

20. The following recommendations were made with regard to the issue entitled “Removing the profit from drug trafficking”:

(a) In order to enhance their capacity to remove profits from drug trafficking and, more broadly, from organized crime, following international standards in this matter, member States should ensure that necessary laws and regulations are in place to register and monitor legitimate hawala activities;



(b) Through international cooperation, intelligence-gathering and the development of proper tools, member States in the region should enhance their fight against money-laundering through the misuse of alternative remittance systems;

(c) Where they have not already done so, and if constitutional provisions allow for it, governments of the region should take steps to enact non-conviction-based asset forfeiture laws (civil forfeiture) and accordingly to increase their efficiency in confiscating ill-gotten assets originating from drug trafficking and organized crime.

## **D. Nineteenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa**

### **1. Developing effective drug law enforcement intelligence-led operational responses**

21. The following recommendations were made with regard to the issue entitled “Developing effective drug law enforcement intelligence-led operational responses”:

(a) Governments of the region must ensure that their law enforcement agencies have the capacity, procedures and skills to collect, collate and analyse information on those involved in illicit drug trafficking and other forms of organized crime;

(b) To support the effectiveness of their law enforcement response, governments must ensure that a policy of inter-agency cooperation is supported as an integral part of the national strategy to combat illicit drug trafficking and organized crime;

(c) Where they have not already done so, governments of the region should take steps to conclude bilateral cooperation agreements with neighbouring States and key trading partners specifically to speed up exchange of information and requests for assistance between their respective law enforcement agencies and judiciaries.

### **2. National responses in support of regional efforts and initiatives in the fight against illicit drug trafficking**

22. The following recommendations were made with regard to the issue entitled “National responses in support of regional efforts and initiatives in the fight against illicit drug trafficking”:

(a) To maintain public confidence in the legal process, governments must ensure that authorities responsible for the seizure, storage, sampling and analysis of drug exhibits have a formal and recognized procedure to follow, governing their destruction;

(b) Governments should take steps to provide greater assistance, both financial and technical, in the provision of drug treatment and rehabilitation services to those who abuse or are dependent on drugs;

(c) Law enforcement authorities should be encouraged and supported by their governments to undertake operations for the controlled delivery of illicit drugs,

precursor chemicals and the cash proceeds of crime to identify those persons responsible for trafficking in order to dismantle the organization that supports it;

(d) Where they have not already done so, governments should prepare a national drug strategy that provides guidance and clear direction to all agencies with a role to play in the implementation of government policies on supply and demand reduction.

### **3. Impact of the Internet and other electronic media on drug trafficking**

23. The following recommendations were made with regard to the issue entitled “Impact of the Internet and other electronic media on drug trafficking”:

(a) To meet the growing challenge of the criminal use of the Internet, and to deal with new kinds of evidence gathered in electronic form, governments should take steps now to introduce awareness-raising initiatives among their law enforcement personnel, prosecutors and judges about the Internet and electronic evidence, as a first step in the evolution of a national digital evidence strategy;

(b) To combat offences that are facilitated by cybertechnologies, governments must take steps to ensure that their national legislation is adequate to sustain the successful investigation and prosecution of such offences within their jurisdiction;

(c) To strengthen their effectiveness against illicit trafficking and other forms of organized crime, governments should take steps to develop trained staff within their law enforcement agencies, capable of supporting the investigation and prosecution of these offences through their knowledge of and expertise in the handling, gathering and preparation of electronic evidence;

(d) If they have not already done so, governments should encourage their law enforcement authorities to take guidance from the International Narcotics Control Board guidelines on online pharmacies and the use of the Internet for pharmaceutical sales.

### **4. Forensic services in Africa**

24. The following recommendations were made with regard to the issue entitled “Forensic services in Africa”:

(a) Governments should advocate the implementation of standard operating procedures designed around best practices for crime-scene investigation services, including actions of first responders;

(b) Governments should take steps to ensure that their forensic laboratories are adequately funded and suitably equipped to retain qualified professional staff;

(c) Governments should encourage their forensic service providers to initiate regional cooperation networks so as to strengthen their forensic capacity.

## **E. Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East at its forty-fourth session**

### **1. Combating the ongoing challenge of illicit opiate trafficking in the region**

25. The following recommendations were made with regard to the issue entitled “Combating the ongoing challenge of illicit opiate trafficking in the region”:

(a) Governments should be encouraged to establish close inter-agency cooperation at their land, sea and air borders, and to consider the establishment of specialist units dedicated to the review of information enabling the selection and search of identified persons, transports and goods of interest, so as to ensure well-managed controls and make full use of the professional skills, agency resources and legislative powers made available through the public investment in such controls;

(b) To strengthen their response to the illegal diversion of precursor chemicals from licit trade, law enforcement authorities should be supported by their governments to develop cooperation partnerships with the private sector chemical industry, and to engage its support in national counter-narcotics initiatives;

(c) It should be a priority of the governments of the region to encourage their law enforcement agencies to share information, cooperate in cross-border training and capacity-building, and engage with one another in undertaking controlled delivery operations to dismantle sophisticated trafficking syndicates.

### **2. Use of the Internet in trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals**

26. The following recommendations were made with regard to the issue entitled “Use of the Internet in trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals”:

(a) Governments should ensure that their law enforcement agencies are aware of the importance of electronic evidence gathered from such equipment as mobile telephones, personal computers, memory sticks and other such electronic data storage devices when investigating persons involved in illicit drug trafficking and organized crime;

(b) To meet the challenge of new cybercrime offences committed in conjunction with new communications technologies, governments should take steps to ensure that their national legislation is adequate to secure the gathering of electronic evidence for successful prosecutions;

(c) Governments should encourage their law enforcement authorities to develop a digital evidence strategy, as a first step towards ensuring effective handling and recovery of digital evidence gathered during the investigation of persons involved in illicit drug trafficking.

### **3. Amphetamine-type stimulants**

27. The following recommendations were made with regard to the issue entitled “Amphetamine-type stimulants”:

(a) Because the development of effective ATS countermeasure strategies relies heavily upon access to accurate data relating to their spread (such as information on quantities seized, patterns of abuse and numbers of people seeking treatment), it is essential that governments return their annual report questionnaires to UNODC and ensure that the information contained in them is accurate and comprehensive;

(b) Where they have not already done so, governments should be encouraged to survey their domestic precursor chemical requirements with a view to the implementation of a system of estimates in line with the International Narcotics Control Board guidelines for annual national requirements of precursor chemicals;

(c) Governments should encourage the analysis of seized ATS and support the exchange of the results between national laboratories and drug law enforcement authorities, so as to identify the active ingredients and common sources of manufacture, thus supporting the dismantling of trafficking networks through the discovery of trafficking routes and distribution patterns.

### **III. Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly and the outcome of the high-level segment of the fifty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs**

28. Participants in the Meetings of HONLEA, Latin America and the Caribbean, HONLEA, Africa, and the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East discussed the outcome of the high-level segment of the fifty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,<sup>4</sup> held in Vienna on 11 and 12 March 2009, which provided follow-up to the commitments made by Member States at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, on the world drug problem, held in June 1998. It was noted that the high-level segment of the Commission resulted in the adoption by Member States of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,<sup>5</sup> which reflected a holistic and balanced approach to counteracting the world drug problem, and that these embodied the commitment made by Member States, which needed to be reflected in measures at the national, regional and international levels.

29. It was emphasized that the Political Declaration and part II of the Plan of Action, on supply reduction and related measures, were particularly relevant to the work of the meetings of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission and that the subsidiary bodies should consider how they could provide follow-up and contribute to the work of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in this regard. Participants were informed that the General Assembly would consider the Political Declaration and Plan of Action at its sixty-fourth session, in November 2009, which reaffirmed the commitment of Member States to enhance international cooperation in countering the world drug problem.

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<sup>4</sup> See the reports of those meetings: UNODC/HONLAC/19/5, UNODC/HONLAF/19/5 and UNODC/SUBCOM/44/5, available at <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/commissions/CND/06-subsidiarybodies-2009.html>.

<sup>5</sup> A/64/92-E/2009/98, sect. II. A.

30. Most speakers provided overviews of their countries' main actions to implement the Political Declaration<sup>6</sup> and the measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem<sup>7</sup> adopted at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly. Several speakers referred to the adoption and enactment of anti-narcotics legislation in their respective countries and the adoption of national drug control strategies to address both illicit drug demand and supply. Legislation included measures to fight money-laundering and criminalize proceeds derived from drug trafficking.

31. One representative made reference to the updating of the national legislative framework for drug control, including recent anti-money-laundering and witness protection measures. It was noted that weak economies in Africa had strongly responded to demand from developed countries, and that demand for illicit drugs generated supply. The need for increased cooperation among Member States to strengthen the control of ATS and the need to provide financial and other support to governments for the implementation of measures in this field were emphasized. Several speakers reported on the comprehensive drug demand reduction measures their countries had adopted, which included measures for drug abuse prevention, the provision of aftercare treatment for drug users and their rehabilitation and social reintegration.

32. Several delegates reported on their commitment to international, regional and bilateral cooperation and on having participated in international and regional initiatives such as the Targeted Anti-Trafficking Regional Communication, Expertise and Training operation and the Paris Pact and in joint operations with neighbouring States. The need to exchange data and intelligence and the importance of judicial cooperation, particularly to extradite and prosecute drug traffickers, and of controlled deliveries were stressed by most speakers. One representative expressed the view that to address new trafficking trends new strategies were needed and that law enforcement agencies should always stay one step ahead of the traffickers. Some speakers noted the importance of cooperation with UNODC.

33. Several speakers indicated that their governments, in cooperation with the International Narcotics Control Board, had established effective mechanisms and institutions to monitor precursor chemicals and to prevent their diversion. They also reported significant seizures of acetic anhydride and other chemicals used in illicit drug manufacture. Reference was made by several speakers to their use of the PEN Online system. Significant seizures of illicit drugs, including heroin, hashish and Captagon tablets, were also reported by a number of speakers. Several speakers referred to the need to provide border and other checkpoints with equipment and infrastructure. One of the main issues remained the use of sea containers by drug traffickers at land and sea borders.

#### **IV. Organization of future meetings of the subsidiary bodies**

34. At the Nineteenth Meeting of HONLEA, Latin America and the Caribbean, the representative of Peru informed the participants of the offer by his Government to

<sup>6</sup> General Assembly resolution S-20/2.

<sup>7</sup> General Assembly resolution S-20/4.

host the Twentieth Meeting, in 2010. The Government of Peru and the Secretariat have since been in contact regarding the organization of the meeting in October 2010.

35. At the Nineteenth Meeting of HONLEA, Africa, the representative of Nigeria informed the Meeting of the intention of the Government of Nigeria to host the Twentieth Meeting in Abuja in the third quarter of 2010. The representative of Rwanda also informed the Meeting of his Government's readiness to host the Twentieth Meeting. Following the meeting, the Secretariat contacted the Governments of Nigeria and Rwanda, with a view to making the necessary arrangements for the hosting of the Twentieth and Twenty-first meetings.

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