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English, French, Russian and
Spanish only*

Report of the Tenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe, held in Vienna from 2 to 5 July 2013

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* English, French, Russian and Spanish are the working languages of the subsidiary body.



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

Recommendations adopted by the Tenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe

1. Participants in the Tenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe:

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

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

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

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

(e) Bore in mind the recommendations adopted by the Eighth and Ninth Meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe, held in 2009 and 2011, after the adoption of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action;

(f) Agreed to make the recommendations presented below.

1. Demand reduction and related measures

2. The following recommendations were made with regard to the topic entitled "Demand reduction and related measures":

(a) Governments should develop, review and strengthen integrated drug demand reduction policies and programmes that offer effective, science-based prevention and care in health-care and social services across the spectrum, from

primary prevention to early intervention, treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration;

(b) Governments should ensure that national drug demand reduction strategies deliver comprehensive policies and programmes using a multi-agency approach that includes health-care, social care, criminal justice, employment and education agencies working together to effectively reach persons at risk and persons already engaged in illicit drug use;

(c) Governments should be encouraged to consider, within their legal frameworks and in compliance with applicable international laws, enabling their criminal justice systems to provide treatment and rehabilitation as alternatives to prosecution and prison for drug-using offenders;

(d) Governments should also be encouraged to provide specialized training for prison officers working with drug-dependent inmates.

2. Responding to changing trends in drug use, including new psychoactive substances

3. The following recommendations were made with regard to the topic entitled “Responding to changing trends in drug use, including new psychoactive substances”:

(a) Governments are encouraged to be proactive in contributing information to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Early Warning Advisory on New Psychoactive Substances¹ so as to benefit from timely warnings regarding new psychoactive substances, analysis of developing trends in trafficking, current *modi operandi* and legislation developed to curb their abuse;

(b) Governments should conduct information and education campaigns among the general public to alert them to the dangers of the use of new psychoactive substances and so reduce demand for their availability;

(c) Governments must ensure that their legislation is adequate and that their drug law enforcement officials are informed, aware, well trained and capable of recognizing new psychoactive substances in order to act effectively against the threat posed by such substances.

3. Developing an effective response to illicit drug trafficking using sea containers

4. The following recommendations were made with regard to the topic entitled “Developing an effective response to illicit drug trafficking using sea containers”:

(a) Governments are encouraged to consider assessing the vulnerability of ports and terminal operations to the “rip-off” technique of importing illicit drugs in sea containers and to take action, as appropriate, to support the effectiveness of the actions taken by their authorities to address that growing challenge;

(b) As part of their support to the international response to disrupt drug trafficking, Governments are encouraged to invite their law enforcement authorities to consider undertaking investigations following the interception of illicit drug consignments in sea freight, including through the use of controlled deliveries, the

¹ See www.unodc.org/LSS/Home/NPS.

exchange of information with authorities involved along the route of the consignment and the gathering of evidence from, and exchange of evidence with, authorities in other jurisdictions that may be able to contribute to the successful dismantling and prosecution of an organized criminal network;

(c) Governments are encouraged to invite their drug law enforcement agencies working at ports and container terminals to consider joining the UNODC/World Customs Organization Container Control Programme and engaging with the joint port control units established under the Programme in order to effectively combat drug trafficking using maritime routes by sharing information and coordinating in targeting sea containers suspected to contain drugs and other prohibited goods.

II. Current situation with respect to regional and subregional cooperation

5. At its 1st and 2nd meetings, held on 2 July, the Meeting considered item 3 of the agenda, entitled “Current situation with respect to regional and subregional cooperation”. For its consideration of the item, the Meeting had before it a document prepared by the Secretariat entitled “Statistics on drug trafficking trends in Europe and worldwide” (UNODC/HONEURO/10/2) and a conference room paper entitled “Current situation with respect to regional and subregional cooperation in South-Eastern and Eastern Europe” (UNODC/HONEURO/10/CRP.1).

6. Representatives of the Secretariat introduced the item and gave audiovisual presentations that provided an overview of illicit drug trafficking trends across the region and worldwide and of the support provided by UNODC through its regional programme for South-Eastern Europe and its initiatives in Eastern Europe. Statements were made by the representatives of Spain, the Russian Federation, Latvia, Romania, Finland, France, Belarus, Ukraine, Lithuania, Turkey, Israel, Norway, Switzerland, Ireland, Italy and Germany.

7. The Meeting discussed current drug trafficking trends in Europe and approaches to countering them, with reference to particular cases and seizures. Several speakers indicated that maritime transport, together with air transport, continued to be a preferred medium for traffickers and noted the increasing use of containers to traffic cocaine and other illicit drugs. The use of the Internet in drug trafficking was also mentioned. A number of speakers informed the Meeting about the recent trend of large numbers of small seizures of drugs, which could reflect a new modus operandi of drug trafficking groups. It was noted that that new trend posed challenges to law enforcement authorities in detecting consignments, assessing the significance of individual interceptions and obtaining appropriate legal penalties if it was later discovered that the seizures were part of a larger trafficking operation.

8. The extensive illicit production of opium in Afghanistan remained of serious concern, and speakers shared specific examples of trends and cases. It was observed that there was increasing evidence of groups operating from Pakistan involved in coordinating the trafficking of heroin within Europe by air couriers and maritime transport.

9. Some speakers stressed the need for the control of the movement of poppy seeds, as they were used to conceal poppy straw and opium.
10. Speakers referred to the largely stable trends concerning cocaine trafficking from South America, in particular from Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Colombia and Peru, via both the traditional routes and routes through West Africa to Europe. Some speakers reported that ports around the Black Sea were being used as new entry points for cocaine trafficked to Western Europe along the Balkan route. It was also mentioned that the Russian Federation was among the destinations of cocaine trafficked to Europe.
11. With reference to cannabis, several speakers highlighted a shift in trafficking trends towards the production of cannabis herb in both private homes and larger commercial plantations that used hydroponic technology. Other speakers reported on increasing numbers of seizures in their countries of cannabis resin originating in Afghanistan and Morocco. One speaker informed the Meeting of laboratory work undertaken by organized criminal groups to produce cannabis plants that yielded larger amounts of tetrahydrocannabinol.
12. The Meeting also discussed measures taken and the need for further efforts to curb trafficking in precursors and synthetic drugs, including methamphetamine. New and emerging challenges included the growing market for new psychoactive substances, especially among young people, as well as the increasing use of the Internet by drug traffickers.
13. The importance of combining supply reduction measures with demand reduction measures was emphasized. Some speakers discussed harm reduction measures and mentioned that they should have their place within a balanced and comprehensive approach. One speaker did not agree with that position. Different views were expressed on the risks and benefits of methadone treatment programmes. The need to incorporate rehabilitation and social reintegration measures into demand reduction was noted. A few speakers expressed concern at the increased appearance of buprenorphine (e.g. Subutex) on the street market.
14. Speakers also provided information on steps taken to enhance regional and subregional cooperation, as well as inter-agency cooperation within countries. In that context, UNODC reported on its “networking of networks” strategy. Some speakers reported on enhanced cooperation, the conclusion of bilateral cooperation agreements and the organization of regional meetings such as the International Drug Enforcement Conference held in Moscow in June 2013. One speaker highlighted that the world drug problem represented a threat to international and regional stability and health, noting that further efforts were required to implement the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, while observing the international drug control conventions. It was emphasized that a broad discussion was needed about the elimination of illicit drug production in Afghanistan and other producing countries. The call was made for further international and regional cooperation in the area of countering money-laundering and it was noted that the Economic and Social Council could play an important role in supporting and increasing alternative development programmes.

III. Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Ninth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe

15. At its 2nd meeting, held on 2 July, the Meeting considered item 4 of the agenda, entitled “Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Ninth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe”. The Meeting had before it a document prepared by the Secretariat (UNODC/HONEURO/10/3) on the basis of information provided by Governments in response to a questionnaire sent to all States participating in the Meeting. The document reflected the replies received from Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Finland, Germany, Israel, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, the Russian Federation, Slovakia, Spain, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey as at 13 May 2013. After that date, responses to the questionnaire had been received from Belarus, Bulgaria, France, Ireland, Italy, Malta, Romania, Serbia and Slovenia.

16. The Meeting was informed of actions taken to implement specific recommendations at the national level, results that had been achieved and difficulties that had been encountered.

17. Statements were made by the representatives of Romania, France, Italy and the United States of America.

18. With regard to the recommendations concerning the topic “Regional cooperation in combating the illicit drug trade in Europe”, the representative of Romania highlighted that her Government had set up a specialized unit for tackling organized criminal groups, including those involved in drug trafficking, in Constanta harbour, and that the unit worked in cooperation with the border police, the coast guard and customs authorities.

19. The representative of France stressed that his Government was committed to strengthening operational cooperation at the multilateral and bilateral levels. For instance, France had participated, along with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in the European Multidisciplinary Platform Against Criminal Threats (EMPACT) workshop on West Africa in October 2011, as part of the European Union policy cycle for organized and serious international crime. At the bilateral level, cooperation between France and Spain had been strengthened by an agreement signed on 10 October 2012 that formalized the establishment of a three-year plan for cooperation in the fight against drug trafficking, including the setting up of permanent information units. The representative of France also emphasized that the Government had factual, reliable and comprehensive information concerning the illicit drug situation with respect to both drug trafficking and drug use within the country, collected through the national observatory for drugs and drug addiction, which worked closely with the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction.

20. The representative of Italy said that her delegation had found the questionnaire on the implementation of recommendations adopted at the previous meetings very useful.

21. Delegations were encouraged to make enhanced efforts in the future to submit their replies to the questionnaire in time for the information submitted to be included in the analysis undertaken by the Secretariat in preparing the pre-session documentation.

22. It was stressed that participants should keep in mind that the following two years would bring longer-term policy implications in the light of the high-level review by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the implementation 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, which would take place in 2014, as well as the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in early 2016. It was hoped that the Tenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe, would contribute to that work by offering relevant recommendations that could serve as a basis for policy guidance to Governments and, importantly, could be implemented at the operational level.

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

23. At its 2nd and 7th meetings, held on 2 and 5 July, participants discussed item 5, 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 participants had before them the United Nations publication entitled “Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem”, as well as Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions 56/10 and 56/12. The Secretariat introduced the item. Statements were made by the representatives of the United States, Finland, the Russian Federation, France, Spain, Lithuania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Norway, Austria, Belarus, Israel and Germany.

24. The participants agreed to submit to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, further to the request made by the Commission in its resolution 56/10, the recommendations made on the basis of the deliberations of the working groups held under agenda item 6 as regional recommendations aimed at moving forward in the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action (see section I of this report).

V. Consideration of topics by working groups

25. At its 3rd to 6th meetings, held on 3 and 4 July, the Meeting established working groups to examine three topics under item 6 of the agenda, entitled “Consideration of topics by working groups”. The observations made by the working groups and the conclusions reached are presented below. (For the recommendations made by the working groups and adopted by the Meeting, see section I above.)

1. Demand reduction and related measures

26. The working group held one meeting, on 3 July. In its consideration of the topic entitled “Demand reduction and related measures”, the working group made the following observations:

(a) National drug strategies were aimed at reducing the consumption of controlled narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances not related to medical or scientific purposes, the negative impact of their use on communities and the health risks associated with their abuse to individual users;

(b) A range of factors could increase the likelihood of an individual using and becoming dependent on a controlled narcotic drug or psychotropic substance, and certain individuals were more likely to become dependent on illicit drugs;

(c) Prevention activities based on science reduced drug use and reduced the income of criminal organizations;

(d) Vulnerable groups, including children and young people, women, individuals in prison and those recently released from prison, were at risk of becoming involved with drug use or of drug dependence, and dependent drug users, specifically injecting heroin users, were at risk of HIV and other health conditions — such groups required targeted drug prevention and drug dependence treatment strategies;

(e) Science-based methods for the prevention and treatment of drug dependence had been proved to be a cost-effective strategy for reducing demand for controlled narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and for having a positive impact on the health of persons and communities;

(f) Active participation of law enforcement authorities in communities and in strategic approaches to drug use prevention and in drug dependence treatment interventions potentially reduced stigma, increased protection for children at high risk and facilitated the cost-effective use of resources.

27. The working group reached the following conclusions:

(a) More consideration should be given to introducing demand reduction initiatives that effectively addressed dependence on illicit drugs;

(b) The awareness of law enforcement officials about the health and socioeconomic problems associated with drug use and dependence should be further strengthened. Training of law enforcement officers concurrently with health-care and social service professionals would further enhance the integrated approach of drug demand reduction strategies;

(c) Cooperation between law enforcement and social service providers, specifically in health, education and employment, could be an effective way of maintaining the effectiveness of demand reduction programmes while reducing the attraction and use of illicit drugs;

(d) Programmes to reduce demand for illicit drugs were an effective means of limiting the profits of organized criminal groups and reducing the harm caused by illicit drug use and ongoing drug dependence;

(e) Drug demand reduction interventions should be tailored to meet the specific needs of the groups at risk they were targeting, as different segments of the population had different needs and required different interventions.

2. Responding to changing trends in drug use, including new psychoactive substances

28. The working group held one meeting, on 3 July. In its consideration of the topic entitled “Responding to changing trends in drug use, including new psychoactive substances”, the working group made the following observations:

(a) New psychoactive substances were substances of abuse either in a pure form or in a preparation not controlled by the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 or the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 but that might pose a public health risk;

(b) The Internet was a primary vector for advertising and selling new psychoactive substances;

(c) The description of new psychoactive substances as “legal highs” had led to a public misconception that such substances not currently under legislative control were less dangerous and therefore posed less risk;

(d) Existing legislation in many countries could not effectively keep up with the speed at which suppliers were able to introduce and market new psychoactive substances;

(e) A number of countries had placed the burden of proof of meeting the standard of national regulations on consumer protection, health and product safety on the manufacturers and distributors of new psychoactive substances;

(f) Differences in national legislation had resulted in gaps in the control of new psychoactive substances at the international level.

29. The working group reached the following conclusions:

(a) The UNODC Early Warning Advisory on New Psychoactive Substances was a resource that offered national authorities access to valuable technical information to combat the illegal manufacture and distribution of new psychoactive substances;

(b) Addressing the challenges associated with identifying, tracing and tracking the financial transactions of those persons behind the sale of new psychoactive substances over the Internet was beyond the ability of most law enforcement agencies;

(c) There was a need to raise the awareness of the public and law enforcement officials about the dangers of new psychoactive substances in order to remove misconceptions as to the safety of their use and to implement more effective controls over their sale, importation and distribution;

(d) The development of legislation providing for regulation of generic groups of substances lending themselves to the manufacture of new psychoactive substances was an effective approach to applying controls over such substances;

(e) The significant profits being made from the sale of new psychoactive substances made their manufacture and trafficking increasingly attractive activities for organized criminal groups.

3. Developing an effective response to illicit drug trafficking using sea containers

30. The working group held two meetings, on 4 July. In its consideration of the topic entitled “Developing an effective response to illicit drug trafficking using sea containers”, the working group made the following observations:

(a) While sea containers had for a long time been used for the trafficking of illicit drugs, recent statistics had highlighted their renewed importance for traffickers importing cocaine into Europe;

(b) To act effectively against the trafficking groups that were concealing their illicit consignments within the large volume of licit trade transported in sea containers, law enforcement agencies needed to cooperate more closely with one another in sharing information and undertaking joint operations targeting those criminal groups;

(c) Cocaine trafficking groups were packing cocaine into small consignments (100 kg or less) to reduce the risk of interception and to lower their exposure to financial loss if those consignments were seized by the authorities;

(d) The “rip-off” technique employed by traffickers of cocaine into Europe, which involved the use of containers of licit goods belonging to innocent third parties to conceal the transport of illicit consignments, was a growing challenge for law enforcement and port security authorities.

31. The working group reached the following conclusions:

(a) Information-sharing between ports enabled law enforcement authorities to better focus their efforts and effectively direct their resources so as to increase the likelihood of finding illicit drugs concealed within international trade transported in containers;

(b) The growth in popularity of the “rip-off” technique for trafficking cocaine meant that authorities should address corruption and the influence of organized criminal groups operating within container ports;

(c) In addition to operational cooperation between law enforcement agencies working in ports and container terminals, government agencies also needed to cooperate with private sector operators — such as shipping companies, freight forwarding agencies and terminal operators — so as to benefit from their access to commercial shipping information and their professional insights into anomalies or unusual practices;

(d) The UNODC/World Customs Organization Container Control Programme contributed significantly to building national capacities to address illicit drug trafficking using containers and should continue to be supported through the provision of financial support by donors to UNODC and the provision of substantive and technical expertise by Member States to enable the establishment of new operational units and the ongoing professional development of established operations.

VI. Organization of the Eleventh Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe

32. At its 7th meeting, held on 5 July, the Meeting considered item 7 of its agenda, entitled “Organization of the Eleventh Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe”. For its consideration of the item, the Meeting had before it a document on that topic, which had been prepared by the Secretariat (UNODC/HONEURO/10/4). During the discussion of the item, statements were made by the representatives of the Russian Federation, the United States, the United Kingdom, Spain, Belgium, France, Lithuania, Bulgaria, Norway and Finland.

33. Participants were reminded that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in its resolution 56/10, had encouraged Member States, in consultation with UNODC, to devote the topic of at least one of the working groups at the meetings of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission to the follow-up to the Political Declaration and Plan of Action, on the basis of the reports submitted by States to UNODC.

34. Many speakers stressed that, while it was useful to propose possible topics for further consideration, it was important to wait for the outcome of the 2014 high-level review by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the implementation by Member States of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action before a decision was taken on the topics for the working groups at the Eleventh Meeting.

35. Several representatives proposed topics for further consideration. The Russian Federation suggested that one of the working groups should be dedicated to counteracting the centres of illicit narcotic drug production. The United States proposed new psychoactive substances and chemical precursors as possible topics for the working groups and Norway suggested that one of the working groups could focus on money-laundering and measures against illicit financial flows, thereby using information obtained from seizure operations in line with relevant legislation. Further topics included methamphetamine, put forward by Finland, and maritime drug trafficking, proposed by Belgium.

36. The Meeting approved the following draft provisional agenda for the Eleventh Meeting:

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. Current situation with respect to regional and subregional cooperation.
4. Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Tenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe.
5. Follow-up to the 2014 high-level review by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the implementation 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.
6. Consideration of topics by working groups.
7. Organization of the Twelfth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe.
8. Other business.

9. Adoption of the report of the Eleventh Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe.

VII. Other business

37. At its 7th meeting, the Meeting considered item 8 of its agenda, entitled “Other business”. Delegations were encouraged to complete a feedback survey on the services provided by the Secretariat.

VIII. Adoption of the report

38. At its 8th meeting, on 5 July, the Meeting adopted the report of its Tenth Meeting (UNODC/HONEURO/10/L.1 and Add.1-5), as revised, including the reports of the working groups and their recommendations.

IX. Organization of the Meeting

A. Opening and duration of the Meeting

39. The Tenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe, was held in Vienna from 2 to 5 July 2013. The Deputy Executive Director of UNODC addressed the participants at the opening meeting. The Chair of the Tenth Meeting also addressed the meeting.

B. Attendance

40. The following States were represented: Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Spain, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States.

41. The European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, the European Union, the International Narcotics Control Board and the World Customs Organization were represented by observers.

42. UNODC served as the secretariat of the Meeting.

C. Election of officers

43. At its 1st meeting, on 2 July 2013, the Tenth Meeting elected the following officers:

<i>Chair:</i>	Simona Marin (Romania)
<i>First Vice-Chair:</i>	Hendrik Roggen (Belgium)
<i>Second Vice-Chair:</i>	Igor Voblikov (Russian Federation)
<i>Rapporteur:</i>	Martin Krämer (Austria)

D. Adoption of the agenda

44. Also at its 1st meeting, the Tenth Meeting adopted the following agenda:
1. Election of officers.
 2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
 3. Current situation with respect to regional and subregional cooperation.
 4. Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Ninth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe.
 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) Demand reduction and related measures;
 - (b) Responding to changing trends in drug use, including new psychoactive substances;
 - (c) Developing an effective response to illicit drug trafficking using sea containers.
 7. Organization of the Eleventh Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe.
 8. Other business.
 9. Adoption of the report of the Tenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe.

E. Documentation

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

X. Closure of the Meeting

46. A closing statement was made by the Chair of the Tenth Meeting.

Annex

List of documents before the Tenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe

<i>Document number</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Title or description</i>
UNODC/HONEURO/10/1	2	Provisional agenda and annotations
UNODC/HONEURO/10/2	3	Statistics on drug trafficking trends in Europe and worldwide
UNODC/HONEURO/10/3	4	Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Ninth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe
UNODC/HONEURO/10/4	7	Organization of the Eleventh Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe
UNODC/HONEURO/10/L.1 and Add.1-5	9	Draft report
UNODC/HONEURO/10/CRP.1	3	Current situation with respect to regional and subregional cooperation in South-Eastern and Eastern Europe
UNODC/HONEURO/10/CRP.2-18	3	Country reports