

28 November 2006

Original: English*

**Thirtieth Meeting of Heads of
National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies,
Asia and the Pacific**
Bangkok, 14-17 November 2006

**Report of the Thirtieth Meeting of Heads of National Drug
Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific, held in
Bangkok from 14 to 17 November 2006**

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* The present report is issued in English, the working language 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 Thirtieth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific

1. The Thirtieth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific, made the recommendations set forth below, which were prepared by its working groups. The observations and conclusions of the working groups that led to the recommendations are presented in chapter IV of the present report.

Issue 1. Illicit traffic in and consumption of heroin

2. The following recommendations were made with regard to illicit traffic in and consumption of heroin:

(a) Governments should support their drug law enforcement agencies in their efforts to strengthen cooperation with their professional counterparts, both nationally and internationally, in rapid exchange of information, in undertaking of joint operations and in provision of operational assistance;

(b) In response to the well-organized trafficking operations of syndicates operating across the region, such as the Western African networks, Governments should ensure that their drug law enforcement agencies are adequately supported in the development of information about the modus operandi of such groups and capable of responding effectively against their well-organized trafficking operations;

(c) Governments should encourage the development of heroin signature analysis and the sharing of results and test samples for further analysis between interested drug law enforcement counterparts.

Issue 2. Witness protection

3. The following recommendations were made with regard to witness protection:

(a) Governments should take steps to ensure that they have in place established procedures to ensure the safety and protection of those persons who are asked to provide court evidence as witnesses;

(b) Governments must ensure that adequate funding is made available to support witness protection programmes, so as to maintain community confidence and support in the judicial system.

Issue 3. Control of amphetamine-type stimulants and their precursors

4. The following recommendations were made with regard to the control of amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS) and their precursors:

(a) Governments should examine their current legislation and procedures governing control over internationally listed precursor chemicals, equipment used in clandestine manufacturing and other nationally identified chemicals commonly

diverted for abuse, to ensure that their law enforcement agencies can act effectively against traffickers seeking to obtain such precursors for illicit manufacture of ATS;

(b) To extend the effectiveness of their law enforcement agencies in dealing with illicit manufacture, trafficking and abuse of ATS, Governments should encourage their control authorities to develop new partnerships, such as with the chemical industry, to engage their support in combating the diversion of precursors;

(c) Governments should further strengthen their existing regional and international cooperation in the fight against trafficking in ATS and precursor chemical control through supporting the international precursor control initiatives Project Cohesion and Project Prism of the International Narcotics Control Board, and supporting their law enforcement agencies in the active pursuit of backtracking investigations into chemicals and equipment recovered from traffickers.

Issue 4. Illicit traffic by sea, confined waters and inland waterways

5. The following recommendations were made with regard to illicit traffic by sea, confined waters and inland waterways:

(a) If they have not already done so, Governments should encourage their border authorities to undertake joint or coordinated maritime patrols with neighbouring or regional partners on inland waterways, in confined waters and in surveillance of vessels of interest in deep water transit past their territorial waters;

(b) Governments should ensure that the legal and procedural framework exists to support a coordinated inter-agency, inter-service response to the threat posed by illicit trafficking by sea;

(c) To address the threat posed by foreign flagged vessels used to transport illicit drugs, as has been witnessed in recent cases involving the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Governments must actively support their border control authorities, develop the operational contacts and establish the legal frameworks needed to ensure timely exchange of information, secure receipt of intelligence and passing of operational requests on matters relating to maritime trafficking.

II. Major regional drug trafficking trends and countermeasures

6. At its 1st and 2nd meetings, on 14 November 2006, the Meeting considered item 3 of its agenda, entitled "Major regional drug trafficking trends and countermeasures". For its consideration of the item, the Meeting had before it a document prepared by the Secretariat entitled "Regional and subregional cooperation in Asia and the Pacific" (UNODC/HONLAP/2006/2) and a conference room paper prepared by the Secretariat on statistics on drug trafficking trends in East, South-East and South Asia, Oceania and worldwide (UNODC/HONLAP/2006/CRP.1).

7. A representative of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) introduced the item and made an audio-visual presentation providing an overview of trends in illicit drug production and trafficking in the region and worldwide. The presentation was based on information provided by Governments to UNODC. The

representatives of Australia, the Republic of Korea, China, the Philippines, Pakistan, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran and New Zealand made statements including audio-visual presentations. The observer for the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat also made an audio-visual presentation.

8. The representative of the Republic of Korea provided an overview of the drug trafficking trends and countermeasures in his country, including recent arrests, drug smuggling routes, major transit cases and trafficking volumes. A marked decline in arrests related to narcotics offences had been noted since 2003, due to law enforcement action aimed at drug trafficking groups. In the area of countermeasures, the importance of real-time mutual assistance was emphasized, especially through the Anti-Drug Liaison Officials' Meeting for International Cooperation, which was hosted annually by the Republic of Korea. The Anti-Drug Liaison Officials' Meeting for International Cooperation facilitated real-time mutual assistance between its member States, including information-sharing and extradition. Several effective joint law enforcement operations had taken place between members of the group.

9. The representative of China briefed the meeting on national campaigns against illicit drug trafficking and abuse. Those campaigns included public awareness and education, treatment and rehabilitation, as well as law enforcement interdiction and control of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals. Information was also provided concerning the law enforcement achievements over the previous year, including drug cases solved and volumes of seizures. The structure of regional manufacturing and trafficking of ATS had changed significantly. While domestic manufacture of ATS had reduced significantly in China, international drug trafficking groups were increasingly smuggling drugs into the country, including ketamine, methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA) and cocaine. China suggested that neighbouring States should work with it to establish an intelligence exchange platform and law enforcement coordination mechanism to adopt effective precursor control cooperation measures.

10. The representative of the Philippines outlined drug abuse trends in his country. The principal drugs of abuse were methamphetamine hydrochloride (commonly known as "shabu"), cannabis and MDMA (commonly known as "ecstasy"). Over recent years, several clandestine methamphetamine laboratories had been dismantled and illegal drugs, controlled precursors and equipment were seized. While cannabis plant eradication was continuing, it was difficult to sustain progress because it grew naturally in the country without cultivation. Furthermore, intelligence reports had indicated the presence of transnational drug groups that utilized the country as a venue for the production of ketamine powder for export. A legal loophole had now been closed, so that ketamine was a controlled substance that could not be freely imported and exported. The combined efforts of Government agencies and foreign counterparts were necessary to combat drug trafficking successfully. Several joint investigations, including controlled delivery, had yielded effective results against drug trafficking groups. It was noted that law enforcement efforts needed to be combined in a balanced approach, including preventive education, alternative livelihoods, awareness-raising and community and family involvement. Economically vulnerable sectors of society were particularly susceptible to involvement in criminal activities, including drug trafficking.

11. Pakistan explained the changes that had recently occurred in poppy cultivation in that country. In 2002, Pakistan had been declared “poppy-free”. However, since then, there had been some increase in illicit cultivation. The Government had taken measures to reduce cultivation, including supporting alternative livelihoods, imposing fines and confiscating assets through court prosecutions. However, concern was expressed about the sharp resurgence of poppy cultivation in Afghanistan. In order to cope better with that threat, the number of anti-narcotics personnel had been increased significantly in Pakistan. Improved cooperation with counterparts in the region and sharing of expertise were also important.

12. The Islamic Republic of Iran reported that the drug situation in South-West Asia had deteriorated in 2006 and the volume of illicit drug cultivation, production, abuse and traffic had continued to grow. The Islamic Republic of Iran had suffered considerable losses owing to the instability in Afghanistan and increased drug trafficking from that country. In spite of rigorous law enforcement measures and costly fortifications along the border, there was no sign of reduction in the drug trafficking from Afghanistan. The human cost of drug law enforcement was very high; in 2006, many armed confrontations had been reported and over 30 officers had been killed in the line of duty. Demand reduction was also a priority in the Islamic Republic of Iran, involving dissemination of life-skills training, public awareness and alternative activities for young people.

13. It was noted during the discussion that the effective control of chemical precursors was one way to prevent the production of heroin, even if poppy cultivation had risen in certain areas. Concern was also expressed that poppy seed imported legally for condiments might have become mixed with illicit crops in some areas. Furthermore, controlled delivery was increasingly used as an effective law enforcement tool for dismantling cross-region and cross-border trafficking syndicates. However, controlled delivery of hazardous substances presented particular challenges, as the contamination from the substances threatened both the public and the environment. Furthermore, lengthy cross-border controlled deliveries, such as those involving vessels crossing the high seas from one jurisdiction to another, involved a number of difficulties, including legal, technical, logistical, financial and human resources issues.

14. The observer for the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat spoke of the cooperation in the Pacific region, together with discussions concerning national bilateral and multilateral initiatives. In that context, several secure communications networks that collected and disseminated information in the Pacific had been developed to facilitate law enforcement operations in the area. Other intergovernmental bodies, such as Interpol and the Customs Cooperation Council (also called the World Customs Organization), had also made important contributions in the area.

III. Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Twenty-eighth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific, by States of the region

15. At its 2nd meeting, on 14 November 2006, the Meeting considered agenda item 4, entitled “Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Twenty-eighth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific, by States of the region”. The Meeting had before it a report prepared by the Secretariat on the basis of information provided by Governments in response to a questionnaire sent to all States represented at the meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific (UNODC/HONLAP/2006/3). The report reflected the answers received from Australia, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mongolia, Myanmar, New Zealand, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Turkey. After that date or in the course of the meeting, completed questionnaires were submitted by Brunei Darussalam, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Malaysia.

16. A representative of the Secretariat introduced the item. Statements were made by the representatives of Thailand, China, Myanmar, the Philippines and India, informing the Meeting of actions taken to implement specific recommendations at the national and regional levels. Thailand informed the Meeting that it had sponsored a draft resolution at the forty-ninth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs supporting placing ketamine under international control, and that the matter was currently under critical review by the World Health Organization. The representative of UNODC informed the Meeting that since the border liaison office programme had been so successful, consideration was being given to extending it to additional countries.

IV. Consideration of issues by working groups

17. At its 3rd to 6th meetings, on 15 and 16 November, the Meeting established working groups to examine four issues: illicit traffic in and consumption of heroin; witness protection; control of ATS and their precursors; and illicit traffic by sea, confined waters and inland waterways. The observations made by the working groups and the conclusions reached after consideration of the issues are presented below. For the recommendations adopted by the Meeting, see chapter I of the present report.

Issue 1. Illicit traffic in and consumption of heroin

18. The working group on issue 1 met on 15 November 2006. In its consideration of the topic under review, the working group made the following observations:

(a) Illicit opium cultivation within the Golden Triangle region of Myanmar and the Lao People’s Democratic Republic was continuing to decline. However,

heroin production from the Golden Crescent was starting to make an appearance in the region;

(b) Cooperation between drug law enforcement agencies across the region should be strengthened;

(c) The operations of heroin trafficking syndicates across borders and jurisdictions, such as Western African networks which had been active in the region for more than 10 years, continued to challenge drug law enforcement efforts;

(d) Drug profiling analysis of heroin seizures was gaining importance as an investigative tool.

19. The working group drew the following conclusions:

(a) To act effectively against heroin trafficking syndicates, law enforcement agencies should strengthen their cooperation across the region, should be supported in the exchange of information, should be encouraged to undertake joint investigations and should be prepared to provide operational support upon receiving requests for assistance from foreign counterparts;

(b) The profile and importance of Western African trafficking syndicates had changed considerably, moving from the role of couriers to that of planners and organizers of extensive trafficking operations with active interests in other areas of criminal enterprise, such as identification fraud, currency counterfeiting and money-laundering;

(c) The analysis of samples from heroin seizures to determine their purity and chemical signature further supported the identification of production sources, routes and networks.

Issue 2. Witness protection

20. The working group on issue 2 met on 15 November 2006. In its consideration of the topic under review, the working group made the following observations:

(a) Intimidation and the fear of personal violence were common factors that could dissuade people from coming forward as witnesses before the courts;

(b) In the successful prosecution of key organizers of illicit drug trafficking syndicates, it was often only the testimony of witnesses that could establish the link between those individuals and the illegal activities of the syndicate;

(c) Key witnesses were often implicated in the offence concerning which they were providing evidence.

21. The working group drew the following conclusions:

(a) Witnesses should be confident of the ability of their justice system to protect them from threats of retaliation if they are called upon to provide testimony;

(b) The evidence provided by witnesses forms an integral part of the judicial process and therefore those persons willing to provide that type of information should be protected;

(c) It is essential that witness protection programmes should be well organized and financed and capable of meeting the needs of the communities they serve.

Issue 3. Control of amphetamine-type stimulants and their precursors

22. The working group on issue 3 met on 16 November 2006. In its consideration of the topic under review, the working group made the following observations:

(a) Illicit manufacture, trafficking and abuse of ATS continued to increase in the region;

(b) The diversion of ketamine into illicit channels posed serious concerns in many countries of the region;

(c) Effective precursor control played a critical part in restricting the illicit manufacture of ATS. More awareness about precursor chemicals and the role they played in ATS manufacture was needed for law enforcement agencies, together with upgrading of their capacity to test and identify suspect chemical substances;

(d) Monitoring the sale and shipment of new and second-hand equipment used in the pharmaceutical industry, such as tableting machines, mixers and ovens and their parts and glass wear could provide indicators of clandestine laboratory operations;

(e) The destruction of seized chemicals should be considered in the context of safe disposal and environmental protection.

23. The working group drew the following conclusions:

(a) The existing regional and international cooperation among law enforcement agencies in investigating ATS trafficking and controlling their precursor chemicals could be strengthened, in particular with further funding and technical support from international donors, who also stood to benefit from additional support to established initiatives under way in the region;

(b) The capacity of law enforcement agencies to respond more effectively to ATS manufacture and their trafficking could be improved through upgrading the skills and knowledge of front-line staff utilizing the UNODC computer-based training programme, strengthening cross-border cooperation in information-sharing, fostering support for joint operations against the trafficking organizations in the region and developing new strategies and partnerships with the chemical industries, their manufacturers and agents;

(c) In addition to maintaining effective controls over the internationally listed precursor chemicals, national restrictions could also be warranted upon specific substances identified as subject to abuse, such as ketamine and caffeine. Such measures, together with monitoring the sale and movement of technical equipment used for illicit ATS manufacture, subsequently greatly supported the successful undertaking of backtracking investigations into chemicals and equipment recovered from traffickers.

Issue 4. Illicit traffic by sea, confined waters and inland waterways

24. The working group on issue 4 met on 16 November 2006. In its consideration of the topic under review, the working group made the following observations:

(a) The threat posed by maritime smuggling of illicit drugs in vessels, travelling both along coasts and from deep water, had long been a concern of authorities of the region. In addition, the region had extensive navigable inland waterways that were heavily used for legitimate transport and commerce, but were also utilized for the smuggling of narcotics;

(b) Maritime trafficking could cover a number of scenarios, including illegal activities of crew members employed to operate legitimate commercial trading vessels; offloading from mother ships in international waters to smaller coastal vessels; deep water drops of buoyed contraband subsequently recovered by shore-based craft; and trafficking of substances concealed within commercial sea freight containers;

(c) Two highly publicized maritime smuggling interceptions occurring since 2001 had highlighted the role played by vessels bearing the flag of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as traffickers of illicit drugs around the region.

25. The working group drew the following conclusions:

(a) The joint marine patrols established under the UNODC border liaison office programme, such as those undertaken by law enforcement officers from the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Thailand on the Mekong River, acted as both a visible deterrent to would-be smugglers and an effective way to build trust, develop knowledge of local shipping and boat owners and strengthen cooperation between law enforcement authorities sharing a common threat on a common border;

(b) Responding effectively in order to counter maritime smuggling required cooperation between authorities both nationally and internationally in the exchange of information on vessel movements, crew lists, intelligence held on crews and vessels of interest and support as applicable in the event of an operational request for assistance;

(c) The establishment of a specialized maritime response capacity, formalizing national coordination agreements between drug law enforcement agencies and the military authorities, holding regular meetings between services and engaging in combined agency training had proved to be successful strategies to address the threat posed by maritime drug smuggling.

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

26. At its 7th meeting, on 17 November, the Meeting considered item 6 of its agenda, entitled "Organization of the Thirty-first Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific". For its consideration of the item, the Meeting had before it a document prepared by the Secretariat (UNODC/HONLAP/2006/4) and a questionnaire on the working methods of the

subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (UNODC/HONLAP/2006/CRP.2). During the consideration of the item, statements were made by the representatives of China, the Hong Kong SAR of China, Australia, New Zealand and India. The observer for Interpol also made a statement.

27. The Secretariat recalled that heroin was a standing issue on the agenda for consideration by the working groups. Several participants suggested that since the ATS threat was growing in the region, there should also be a standing item on the agenda to address related issues. In addition, it was suggested that a working group should focus on overcoming the legal and other obstacles to joint law enforcement operations by Member States. Delegations also expressed an interest in being briefed on UNODC programmes in the region, such as computer-based training.

28. Concerning the working methods of the Meeting, one representative suggested that the agenda should be circulated well in advance of the Meeting, so that sub-items could be identified for the working group topics. For example, in the area of ATS, the source of manufacturing equipment could be a topic for discussion. It was observed that there should be an opportunity to present suggestions for working group topics closer to the next Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific, and that the topics selected should be of general concern to States in the region. The Secretariat informed the Meeting that responses to the questionnaire on the working methods of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs would be collated. The Meeting was also informed that since the year 2008 had been set for a review of the implementation of the goals and targets adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, it was proposed to add an agenda item on follow-up to the twentieth special session of the Assembly.

29. The Meeting approved the following provisional agenda for the Thirty-first Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific:

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda.
3. Major regional drug trafficking trends and countermeasures.
4. Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Twenty-ninth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific, by States of the region.
5. Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly.
6. Consideration of topics by working groups. [to be determined]
7. Organization of the Thirty-second Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific.
8. Other business.
9. Adoption of the report.

VI. Adoption of the report

30. At its 7th meeting, on 17 November 2006, the Meeting adopted the report of the Thirtieth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific (UNODC/HONLAP/2006/L.1 and Add.1-6), including the reports of the working groups and the recommendations contained therein. Statements were made by the representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Hong Kong SAR of China, India and Japan. With reference to the discussion that took place in the working group on illicit traffic by sea, confined waters and inland waterways, the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea disputed the statements made by the representative of Japan that its flagged vessels had played a role in trafficking of illicit drugs in the region, and reaffirmed its commitment to combating drug trafficking and abuse. The representative of Japan replied that highly publicized maritime trafficking interceptions had provided evidence of the role of the vessels of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in such trafficking.

VII. Organization of the Meeting

A. Opening and duration of the Meeting

31. The Thirtieth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific, was held at the headquarters of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific in Bangkok from 14 to 17 November 2006. The Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Justice of Thailand and the representative of the Executive Director of UNODC addressed the participants at the opening meeting.

B. Attendance

32. The following States members of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific were represented: Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Turkey, United States of America, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam. The Hong Kong SAR of China and the Macao SAR of China were also represented.

33. Belgium, Canada, Italy and Spain were represented by observers.

34. Interpol, the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat and the Regional Intelligence Liaison Office for Asia and the Pacific of the World Customs Organization were represented by observers.

35. UNODC served as the secretariat of the Meeting.

C. Election of officers

36. At its 1st meeting, on 14 November 2006, the Meeting elected the following officers by acclamation:

<i>Chairman:</i>	Krishna Chandra Verma (India)
<i>First Vice-Chairman:</i>	Joon-myung Lee (Republic of Korea)
<i>Second Vice-Chairman:</i>	Win van der Velde (New Zealand)
<i>Rapporteur:</i>	Sarath Gunatunge (Sri Lanka)

D. Adoption of the agenda

37. Also at its 1st meeting, the Meeting adopted the following agenda:

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda.
3. Major regional drug trafficking trends and countermeasures.
4. Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Twenty-eighth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific, by States of the region.
5. Consideration of topics by working groups:
 - (a) Illicit traffic in and consumption of heroin;
 - (b) Witness protection;
 - (c) Control of amphetamine-type stimulants and their precursors;
 - (d) Illicit traffic by sea, confined waters and inland waterways.
6. Organization of the Thirty-first Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific.
7. Other business.
8. Adoption of the report of the Thirtieth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific.

E. Documentation

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

F. Closure of the Meeting

39. A closing statement was made by the representative of the Executive Director of UNODC.

Annex

List of documents before the Thirtieth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific

<i>Document number</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Title or description</i>
UNODC/HONLAP/2006/1	2	Provisional agenda, annotations and provisional timetable
UNODC/HONLAP/2006/2	3	Regional and subregional cooperation in Asia and the Pacific
UNODC/HONLAP/2006/3	4	Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Twenty-eighth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific
UNODC/HONLAP/2006/4	6	Organization of the Thirty-first Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific
UNODC/HONLAP/2006/L.1 and Add.1-6	8	Draft report
UNODC/HONLAP/2006/CRP.1	3	Statistics on drug trafficking trends in East, South-East and South Asia, Oceania and worldwide
UNODC/HONLAP/2006/CRP.2	6	Questionnaire on the working methods of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs
UNODC/HONLAP/2005/CRP.3-20	3	Country reports