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**Thirty-first Meeting of Heads of
National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies,
Asia and the Pacific**
Bangkok, 13-16 November 2007

**Report of the Thirty-first Meeting of Heads of National
Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific,
held in Bangkok from 13 to 16 November 2007**

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

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

Issue 1. The response at the regional level to heroin trafficking

2. The following recommendations were made with regard to the response at the regional level to heroin trafficking:

(a) To meet the growing challenge to the region of Asia and the Pacific posed by the well-organized activities of syndicates such as the West African and Asian criminal groups, Governments must ensure that their law enforcement authorities are knowledgeable about the structures and modus operandi of such groups and that they are capable of responding effectively to their illegal activities;

(b) Governments should take steps to ensure that their legislative and procedural controls over the manufacture, sale and international movement of precursor chemicals used in the manufacture of illicit drugs are capable of countering the changing tactics of traffickers seeking to divert internationally controlled chemicals and non-controlled chemical substitutes;

(c) Governments should encourage their drug law enforcement agencies to establish the necessary inter-agency cooperation mechanisms to enable them to respond quickly to requests to undertake controlled delivery operations;

(d) Governments should encourage their drug law enforcement agencies to develop and disseminate widely procedures that enable them, with the appropriate training, to respond to requests to undertake controlled delivery operations.

Issue 2. The growing significance of the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants in the region

3. The following recommendations were made with regard to the growing significance of the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants in the region:

(a) Where they have not already done so, Governments should be encouraged to develop, within their law enforcement authorities, the expertise and skills needed to guide the safe dismantling of clandestine laboratories and the disposal of chemicals and toxic by-products associated with such manufacture;

(b) Governments should be encouraged to introduce measures such as impurity profiling of seized amphetamine-type stimulants and to make the findings of their analyses available throughout the region, so as to support the efforts of drug

law enforcement authorities to identify the sources of amphetamine-type stimulants manufactured in the region and the trafficking routes used;

(c) Governments of countries in the region should be encouraged to exchange data on amphetamine-type stimulants and to participate in data collection mechanisms such as the Drug Abuse Information Network for Asia and the Pacific so that they can clearly understand the connections between the trafficking in and abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants and so that they can better respond to those problems by developing effective strategies and countermeasures.

Issue 3. Inter-agency cooperation: a unified response to combating drug trafficking

4. The following recommendations were made with regard to the issue on inter-agency cooperation: a unified response to combating drug trafficking:

(a) In order to maintain border security, even as trade and transport services expand across the region, Governments should ensure that law enforcement authorities are involved in the planning of future border management procedures;

(b) Where they have not already done so, Governments should take steps to ensure that inter-agency cooperation is supported as an integral part of the national strategy to combat drug trafficking;

(c) Governments in the region should ensure that training for key agencies responsible for drug law enforcement, including police, customs, anti-narcotics forces, prosecutors and the judiciary, is coordinated and integrated, as appropriate, in order to foster mutual understanding of the requirements and operational needs of the various services.

II. Major regional drug trafficking trends and countermeasures

5. At its 1st and 2nd meetings, on 13 November 2007, 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/2007/2) and a conference room paper prepared by the Secretariat entitled “Statistical analysis of drug trafficking trends in East, South-East and South Asia, Oceania and worldwide” (UNODC/HONLAP/2007/CRP.1).

6. 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 China, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Pakistan and the Russian Federation made statements, including audio-visual presentations.

7. The representative of China reported that the Golden Triangle was changing from being the major source of heroin to being the major source of methamphetamine smuggled into China. Furthermore, the Golden Crescent posed a

growing threat because of the considerable increase in illicit opium production in that area. Heroin was mainly being smuggled into China by air concealed in the bodies or luggage of passengers and by land through border crossing points. The representative observed that many criminal groups involved in smuggling heroin originating in the Golden Crescent were from West Africa and that they worked with drug syndicates in China, using Asian couriers. Ketamine was being smuggled into China from South and South-East Asia, methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA, commonly known as “ecstasy”) from Western Europe and cocaine from South America. Methamphetamine manufacture in China continued to affect not only the south-eastern coastal areas but also the inland provinces. Since the second half of 2005, seizures of methamphetamine had surpassed those of heroin, reflecting the changing trends in domestic drug consumption. Drugs containing substances such as ketamine, triazolam, buprenorphine and diazepam were mainly being abused in places of entertainment by young people and white-collar employees. Criminal groups, which were frequently armed, used methods involving modern means of communication, such as satellite and maritime telephones and multiple mobile telephones and SIM cards, making themselves even harder to detect by communicating in the languages of minority groups.

8. The representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran highlighted escalating challenges in the region, including the high level of opium production in Afghanistan, the expansion of unstable areas, increasing poverty, unemployment and insecurity and the increased number of heroin and morphine processing laboratories in Afghanistan. The regional policies and strategies of the Islamic Republic of Iran included improving cooperation with other countries, integrating regional arrangements for information exchange, enhancing current mechanisms for cooperation between countries and organizations through regional networks and promoting the participation of relevant entities in the region, including Governments, the private sector and civil society, in campaigns against drug smuggling. Regional cooperation activities included signing memorandums of understanding, holding regular meetings with national border guard authorities and their counterparts in other countries, conducting joint border patrols with Pakistan, assigning drug liaison officers to Afghanistan, Pakistan and Turkey and promoting regional cooperation efforts with other countries in the Persian Gulf area to combat the spread of illicit drugs, within the framework of the Paris Pact initiative. Triangular meetings between Afghanistan, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Pakistan, an initiative of UNODC, were improving coordination between those countries by strengthening border control capacities and promoting joint border controls, exchanges of information and joint training activities. Several examples of successful intelligence-led operations were presented to the Meeting. The human cost of drug control measures continued to be high and often resulted in a tragic loss of lives. According to the representative, priorities for the region included: reducing the illicit cultivation of opium poppy in Afghanistan; strengthening intelligence-led operations targeting international drug smuggling networks, including through increased cooperation between drug liaison officers; and establishing backtracking procedures and other mechanisms for controlling precursor chemicals.

9. The representative of the Russian Federation emphasized the important role that bilateral cooperation between States played in combating drug trafficking. He stated that the Government of the Russian Federation had recently signed agreements with seven Governments in the region of Asia and the Pacific and was in

the process of concluding similar mechanisms with yet other Governments. As a result, a range of police operations aimed at the suppression of transnational drug trafficking groups was being conducted jointly with more than 60 other States. The representative also said that controlled delivery was a key method used for combating drug trafficking. He mentioned, as an example, a controlled delivery operation that had been conducted jointly by the Russian Federation and Thailand in 2006. In order to counter the smuggling of drugs originating in Afghanistan, the strategy of the Russian Federation included creating “financial security belts” and “anti-narcotic security belts” to prevent drugs from leaving and precursors from entering Afghanistan and also to enable the international community to detect the proceeds of drug trafficking. In 2007, the Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism and the Russian financial intelligence unit took part in the operation Channel, which was conducted under the aegis of the Collective Security Treaty Organization. The Russian Federation also supported the efforts of UNODC and the International Narcotics Control Board to find out where precursors were coming from and by which routes they were reaching Afghanistan. Legislation had been amended to facilitate the exchange of information between Russian authorities and their counterparts in other countries concerning drug law enforcement. The strengthening of the international legal basis for cooperation, operational information exchange and interaction between law enforcement authorities was essential to improving cooperation against drug trafficking.

10. The representative of Pakistan referred to a continuing increase in drug trafficking that was affecting the region. While opium poppy was not being cultivated in Pakistan, that country’s border with Afghanistan was porous and, in spite of close cooperation between Afghanistan, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Pakistan, an estimated 36 per cent of all the heroin originating in Afghanistan was being smuggled through Pakistan. New threats were also emerging, including the introduction of cocaine, the recording of high levels of heroin and morphine; moreover, the spread of “hashish” (cannabis resin) was often overlooked. Another growing trend was the use of acetic acid instead of acetic anhydride as a precursor chemical. The enhancement of information-sharing and the provision of mutual assistance among law enforcement authorities were deemed by the representative to be vital to addressing the problem of drug trafficking.

III. 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

11. At its 2nd meeting, on 13 November 2007, the Meeting considered item 4 of its agenda, entitled “Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Twenty-ninth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific, by States in the region”. The Meeting had before it a document prepared by the Secretariat (UNODC/HONLAP/2007/3) on the basis of information provided by Governments in response to a questionnaire sent to all States members of HONLEA, Asia and the Pacific. The document reflected the replies received by the Secretariat from the Governments of Afghanistan, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China (including the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of

China), Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Turkey by 2 November 2007. After that date or in the course of the Meeting, completed questionnaires were submitted by India, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Russian Federation and Thailand. A representative of the Secretariat introduced the item.

IV. Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly

12. At its 2nd meeting, on 13 November 2007, the Meeting considered item 5 of its agenda, entitled "Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly". The Secretariat introduced the item with a briefing on the decisions made at the fiftieth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs concerning follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly. The representatives of China, Japan and Lao People's Democratic Republic made statements.

13. The representative of China noted that in 1998, at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, Governments had adopted the Political Declaration (Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex), measures to strengthen international cooperation to address the world drug problem and the declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction (Assembly resolution S-20/3, annex). Those documents formed the general framework for drug control worldwide and played a unique role in coordinating the efforts of Member States to achieve the goals set at the twentieth special session. China suggested that, since 2008 marked the deadline for achieving the goals set by the Assembly at its twentieth special session, the representative of the international community should consider the following proposals:

(a) Since opium poppy cultivation in the Golden Triangle had been reduced, the international community should continue to provide the necessary funds and technologies to make the region of Asia and the Pacific free of opium poppy cultivation as soon as possible;

(b) As a result of the efforts made by Governments in the region, the increase in the number of heroin abusers seemed to have levelled off, but the rate of abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants was continuing to increase rapidly. Accordingly, the international community should immediately adopt measures to maintain the reduced demand for heroin and to contain the rapid increase in the abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants;

(c) While the drug law enforcement capacity in the region had been enhanced, illicit drug manufacturing and trafficking operations had become increasingly sophisticated and difficult to detect, posing new challenges that required drug law enforcement agencies to exchange information in real time, summarize and share (where appropriate) successful experiences and best practices, and jointly develop innovative cooperation mechanisms that improved the effectiveness of drug law enforcement initiatives between countries.

14. The representative of Japan emphasized the importance of inter-agency coordination and the promotion of those measures against drug trafficking and

abuse that had been implemented as part of Japan's five-year drug abuse strategy, put in place following the twentieth special session of the General Assembly. In order to interdict drugs at the border, the National Police Agency of Japan was strengthening its cooperation with other law enforcement agencies, in Japan and elsewhere. Bilateral and multilateral agreements between Japan and other countries had been concluded for cooperation in drug law enforcement. A national database system provided valuable information on drug seizure cases. It was noted that considerable progress had been made in drug characterization and chemical profiling since 1998.

15. The representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic highlighted his country's historic achievement of being declared free of opium in February 2006, two years ahead of the conclusion of the implementation period set at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly. However, the representative also stressed the need to ensure that opium poppy cultivation did not resume, by providing all former opium poppy farmers with sustainable alternative livelihoods, treating all remaining addicts, preventing new addictions and relapses, protecting the country from being involved in drug trafficking in the region, addressing the increasing problems associated with trafficking in and abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants and related crime, and strengthening legislative, judicial and law enforcement capacities to deal with those issues.

16. It was noted that, to address those concerns, the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic was adopting a multipronged approach that included a strategic programme to be implemented after all opium production had ceased and an action plan targeting 1,100 former opium-producing villages for poverty reduction. The representative urged the international community to coordinate efforts and provide assistance to ensure that a decisive and enduring victory was won against the scourge of illicit drugs.

V. Consideration of issues by working groups

17. At its 3rd to 5th meetings, on 14 and 15 November, the Meeting established working groups to examine three issues: the response at the regional level to heroin trafficking; the growing significance of the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants in the region; and inter-agency cooperation, a unified response to combating drug trafficking. 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. The region's response to heroin trafficking

18. The working group on issue 1 held a meeting on 14 November 2007. In its consideration of the topic under review, the working group made the following observations:

(a) The Golden Triangle was producing less heroin as a result of the concerted efforts of Governments in the region to reduce opium poppy cultivation and to effectively control the trade in precursor chemicals, while the significant increase in illicit opium production in the Golden Crescent was a growing threat;

(b) West African crime syndicates were particularly active in smuggling heroin from the Golden Crescent into the region;

(c) Commercial airliners, courier companies and the international postal system remained the most commonly reported means employed by syndicates to smuggle heroin into and through the region;

(d) Opium prices were rising sharply in the region as a result of the eradication of opium poppy crops, while the quantities of heroin being intercepted were getting smaller;

(e) Criminal groups traditionally involved in trafficking in heroin had started trafficking in other substances as well, including pharmaceuticals and amphetamine-type stimulants.

19. The working group drew the following conclusions:

(a) Effective national precursor controls, supported by the active cooperation of neighbouring States and trading partners in monitoring the international flow of precursors, was contributing to a reduction in heroin manufacture in the region and to significantly lower heroin purity levels;

(b) Declining quantities of heroin from the Golden Triangle being seized and a consequent fall in significant trafficking cases under investigation were the results of the reduction in illicit opium production in South-East Asia;

(c) The significant production of illicit opiates in Afghanistan posed a serious threat to the region;

(d) The activities of West African drug trafficking syndicates throughout the region represented a challenge to law enforcement authorities;

(e) Backtracking investigations of seized precursor chemicals had proved effective in tracing the origin of the chemicals and the methods used in their diversion;

(f) The technique of controlled delivery was an effective law enforcement tool for dismantling criminal groups engaged in trafficking in heroin and precursor chemicals used in the manufacture of heroin.

Issue 2. The growing significance of the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants in the region

20. The working group on issue 2 held a meeting on 14 November 2007. In its consideration of the topic under review, the working group made the following observations:

(a) Since 2003, regional trends in the abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants had been increasing steadily. In many countries in the region, the national health services reported high and growing demand for treatment for the abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants;

(b) More than 40 per cent of all drug-related arrests reported in the region in 2006 involved offences linked to the abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants. Almost 40 million methamphetamine tablets were seized in the region over that reporting

period, along with more than 1 million “ecstasy” tablets and 8.4 tons of crystal methamphetamine;

(c) More clandestine drug laboratories used for manufacturing methamphetamine were dismantled in 2007 than in 2006. Among those laboratories were new, large-scale manufacturing sites that were discovered and dismantled in countries previously only associated with trafficking;

(d) Impurity profiling of samples of amphetamine-type stimulants provided law enforcement authorities with the opportunity to identify the operations of different laboratories, plot epidemic patterns and identify trafficking routes and distribution patterns;

(e) Considerable quantities of safrole-rich oils had been seized in the region in the previous 12 months.

21. The working group drew the following conclusions:

(a) The safe dismantling of clandestine laboratories and the disposal of dangerous and toxic chemicals associated with the manufacture of illicit drugs required specialists to be trained to work within law enforcement agencies, to guide and support front-line staff;

(b) Production likely exceeded domestic demand in many countries in the region;

(c) The increase in the illicit manufacture of and trafficking in amphetamine-type stimulants in Asia and the Pacific threatened to worsen the situation with regard to drug abuse throughout the region;

(d) There was a clear case for monitoring more closely drug abuse trends in the countries of the region with the aim of supporting development of national drug control strategies and law enforcement responses;

(e) The UNODC survey on the use of safrole-rich oils in the region had contributed to raising awareness of that precursor chemical among authorities.

Issue 3. Inter-agency cooperation: a unified response to combating drug trafficking

22. The working group on issue 3 held a meeting on 15 November 2007. In its consideration of the topic under review, the working group made the following observations:

(a) Export-driven growth was increasing transport links and services throughout the region, making it harder for authorities to effectively control their countries’ borders;

(b) Drug law enforcement agencies seeking assistance from their counterparts in other countries needed their requests for information or assistance to be responded to quickly;

(c) Inter-agency cooperation was a dynamic process, and law enforcement authorities must be prepared to modify and update existing inter-agency agreements and to amend procedures in order to meet changing operational needs;

(d) Effective action against illicit drug trafficking resulted from the proactive use of intelligence obtained from all sources available to law enforcement agencies.

23. The working group drew the following conclusions:

(a) As trade and transport links expanded in response to economic growth, law enforcement authorities must be involved in their Government's process for the development of new procedures to upgrade border management systems;

(b) Law enforcement authorities needed to further strengthen cooperation mechanisms for exchanging information, conducting analyses and providing operational support to meet the challenges posed by increased regional trade and cross-border traffic. The development of trusted channels for the exchange of information were becoming increasingly important;

(c) Successful inter-agency cooperation entailed establishing relations with partner agencies based on equality and recognizing the professionalism and skills that such agencies could bring to the investigation of drug trafficking offences. Such cooperation could fill operational gaps, for example by providing access to specialized equipment, databases and additional staff resources.

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

24. At its 7th meeting, on 16 November, the Meeting considered item 7 of its agenda, entitled "Organization of the Thirty-second 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/2007/4). During the consideration of the item, statements were made by the representatives of India, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Japan.

25. It was proposed that the Meeting consider as a topic for discussion the manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants in the region. That would include a discussion on the internationally controlled precursors used in the manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants and on the increasing problem of the use of non-controlled chemical substitutes. No offer to host the Thirty-second Meeting of HONLEA, Asia and the Pacific, was made.

26. The Meeting approved the following provisional agenda for the Thirty-second Meeting of HONLEA, Asia and the Pacific:

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda.
3. Major regional drug trafficking trends and countermeasures.
4. Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Thirtieth 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-third Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific.
8. Other business.
9. Adoption of the report.

VII. Adoption of the report

27. At its 7th meeting, on 16 November 2007, the Meeting adopted the report of the Thirty-first Meeting of HONLEA, Asia and the Pacific (UNODC/HONLAP/2007/L.1 and Add.1-5), 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 and India. The observer for the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat also made a statement.

VIII. Organization of the Meeting

A. Opening and duration of the Meeting

28. The Thirty-first Meeting of HONLEA, Asia and the Pacific, was held at the headquarters of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific in Bangkok from 13 to 16 November 2007. 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

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

30. Canada, Germany, Italy, Qatar and Sweden were represented by observers.

31. The Asian Development Bank, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, Interpol, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat and the World Customs Organization were represented by observers.

32. UNODC served as the secretariat of the Meeting.

C. Election of officers

33. At its 1st meeting, on 13 November 2007, the Meeting elected the following officers by acclamation:

<i>Chairman:</i>	D. P. Mendis (Sri Lanka)
<i>First Vice-Chairman:</i>	Okinobu Hirai (Japan)
<i>Second Vice-Chairman:</i>	Mohammed Masoud Zabetian (Islamic Republic of Iran)
<i>Rapporteur:</i>	Rodolfo N. Caisip (Philippines)

D. Adoption of the agenda

34. 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-ninth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific.
5. Consideration of topics by working groups:
 - (a) The response at the regional level to heroin trafficking;
 - (b) The growing significance of the illicit amphetamine-type stimulants in the region;
 - (c) Inter-agency cooperation: a unified response to combating drug trafficking.
6. Organization of the Thirty-second Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific.
7. Other business.
8. Adoption of the report of the Thirty-first Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific.

E. Documentation

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

F. Closure of the Meeting

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

Annex**List of documents before the Thirty-first 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/2007/1	2	Annotated provisional agenda and provisional timetable
UNODC/HONLAP/2007/2	3	Regional and subregional cooperation in Asia and the Pacific
UNODC/HONLAP/2007/3	4	Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Twenty-ninth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific
UNODC/HONLAP/2007/4	7	Organization of the Thirty-second Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific
UNODC/HONLAP/2007/L.1 and Add.1-5	9	Draft report
UNODC/HONLAP/2007/CRP.1	3	Statistical analysis of drug trafficking trends in East, South-East and South Asia, Oceania and worldwide
UNODC/HONLAP/2005/CRP.2-25	3	Country reports