

15 November 2016

English only\*

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## **Report of the Fortieth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific, held in Colombo from 24 to 27 October 2016**

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

#### **Recommendations adopted by the Fortieth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific**

1. The Fortieth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific, adopted the recommendations set forth below, which had been drawn up by the working groups.

##### **Issue 1. New developments in national and regional responses to the evolving threat posed by amphetamine-type stimulants and new psychoactive substances**

2. The following recommendations were made with regard to new developments in national and regional responses to the evolving threat posed by amphetamine-type stimulants and new psychoactive substances:

(a) Governments should consider reviewing current drug control policies and frameworks to reflect the operational recommendations contained in the outcome document of the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem held in 2016;

(b) Governments should encourage the sharing of information and cooperation relating to technical support between national forensic laboratories responsible for the profiling of illicit drugs, particularly regarding the identification of amphetamine-type stimulants and new psychoactive substances;

(c) In their efforts to counter drug trafficking, Governments should encourage their authorities to make use of the tools and services available through the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), such as the UNODC early warning advisory on new psychoactive substances, which is a tool for information collection and sharing, the annual report questionnaire, Pre-Export Notification Online (PEN Online) and the Project Ion Incident Communication System, which was developed by the International Narcotics Control Board;

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(d) Governments should, as a matter of urgency, encourage their drug law enforcement authorities to institutionalize their exchanges of operational intelligence through the use of existing regional cooperation platforms and shared protocols so as to counter the illicit actions of drug traffickers.

**Issue 2. Measures to ensure comprehensive and balanced efforts at the national level to reduce drug demand**

3. The following recommendations were made with regard to measures to ensure comprehensive and balanced efforts at the national level to reduce drug demand:

(a) Governments are encouraged to adopt a comprehensive, integrated, balanced and multidisciplinary approach to the drug problem;

(b) Governments are encouraged to ensure a balanced distribution of resources with a view to enabling the adequate implementation of their supply and demand reduction policies;

(c) Governments are encouraged, where appropriate and in accordance with national legislation, to consider alternatives to conviction or punishment, such as treatment, education, rehabilitation and social reintegration.

**Issue 3. Best practices in preventing and countering drug-related money-laundering and illicit financial flows, and measures to improve international cooperation in that regard**

4. The following recommendations were made with regard to best practices in preventing and countering drug-related money-laundering and illicit financial flows, and measures to improve international cooperation in that regard:

(a) Governments are encouraged to engage in international regional and subregional cooperation as an effective measure against money-laundering;

(b) Governments are encouraged to enact or amend their legislation so that it complies with international standards and relevant conventions on combating the financing of the illicit drug trade;

(c) Governments should ensure that the anti-corruption measures that they have put in place to maintain the integrity of their financial investigation units are regularly revised so that they are effective and support the development of an appropriate organizational culture.

**Issue 4. Addressing the specific needs of women and girls with regard to the world drug problem**

5. The following recommendations were made with regard to addressing the specific needs of women and girls with regard to the world drug problem:

(a) Governments should develop and implement policies tailored to the specific needs of female drug users in order to increase their access to treatment for drug use disorders;

(b) Governments are encouraged to ensure proportional sentencing and to develop and implement gender-sensitive alternatives to imprisonment, in particular for women who commit minor drug-related offences or women with parental and other caretaking responsibilities, in line with international instruments such as the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules);

(c) Governments, in their efforts to ensure multisectoral policy approaches to the drug problem, should increase the presence of women in law enforcement institutions and provide gender-sensitive training to law enforcement officers and other relevant professionals;

(d) Governments are encouraged to gather sex-disaggregated data in community and prison settings in order to better assess the specific needs of women and girls with regard to the drug problem, and to facilitate the development of evidence-based policies.

## II. Major regional drug trafficking trends and countermeasures

6. At its 1st and 2nd meetings, on 24 October 2016, 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 report of the Secretariat containing a statistical analysis of drug trafficking trends in East and South-East Asia and Oceania and worldwide (UNODC/HONLAP/40/2) and a note by the Secretariat on regional and subregional cooperation in South Asia, East Asia, South-East Asia and the Pacific (UNODC/HONLAP/40/3). In addition, country reports were submitted by Armenia, Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, China (including Macao, China), Fiji, France, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Kiribati, Myanmar, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Thailand (UNODC/HONLAP/40/CRP.3-22).

7. Representatives of UNODC introduced the item and gave audiovisual presentations. The representatives of the Russian Federation, Thailand, Japan, the Philippines, China, India, Sri Lanka, Australia, Fiji and the Islamic Republic of Iran made statements and/or gave audiovisual presentations.

8. The speakers reported on current trends in drug trafficking, cultivation and production in their countries and in the region, and on measures taken to counter those trends. Several speakers informed the Meeting about seizures and arrests and the dismantling of laboratories by authorities in their countries, as well as about efforts made to amend or update relevant national legislation.

9. It was noted that the world drug problem remained a common and shared responsibility, that it continued to pose a serious threat to the health, safety and well-being of people and that it undermined socioeconomic and political stability and sustainable development.

10. Speakers referred to innovative drug concealment methods detected by the authorities of their countries, as well as to the drug trafficking activities of national and international syndicates. Several speakers also provided details about identified drug trafficking routes and the *modi operandi* of traffickers.

11. Reference was made to the continued, acute threats posed by amphetamine-type stimulants and by newly emerging drugs, including new psychoactive substances. The need was stressed to create mechanisms for their timely detection and suppression. The Meeting was informed about legislative efforts made at the national level to place such substances under control, for example, the adoption of a “catch-all” approach to scheduling, whereby substances with similar chemical compositions were placed under control as a group in order to prevent the emergence of substances that circumvented national legislation. Concern was expressed regarding the slow pace of scheduling new psychoactive substances at the international level.

12. The importance was stressed of combating drug trafficking using the Internet by, *inter alia*, requesting Internet service providers to delete rogue vendor sites, arresting

site administrators and tracing the sources of the drug supply. Challenges relating to the emergence of the darknet and the use of bitcoins were mentioned, as was the need to undertake action in that regard at the national and international levels. Concern was also expressed regarding the operation of Internet pharmacies and the scale of drug-related transactions on the Internet.

13. Reference was made to the serious threat posed by drug production in and drug trafficking from Afghanistan. Concern was expressed regarding the sharp increase in illicit drug production, in particular in some of the provinces. The situation had resulted in part from insufficient action being taken by the Government of Afghanistan, and the Government's weak efforts to control precursor diversion, as well as the cultivation in Afghanistan of new genetically modified varieties of opium poppy. The need to apply existing cooperation formats and mechanisms such as the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Collective Security Treaty Organization and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, in the Central Asian region was noted. Reference was made to the activities of the Joint Planning Cell of the Triangular Initiative of Afghanistan, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Pakistan, and to the second anti-drug working group meeting of heads of drug control agencies of Brazil, China, India, the Russian Federation and South Africa (the BRICS States) held on 8 July 2016 in New Delhi.

14. Speakers referred to operations undertaken by their countries in cooperation with other States and to the importance of promoting bilateral and multilateral cooperation and information-sharing at the operational and policymaking levels. Reference was made to the continuing high levels of drug production in the Golden Triangle and to efforts made by States to address the drug problem in the Greater Mekong subregion, including the Safe Mekong operation, which required financial, technical and other support from States.

15. The importance was noted of countering money-laundering and seizing the proceeds of drug trafficking and other forms of transnational organized crime. In that regard there was a need for enhanced cooperation between competent authorities and financial intelligence units.

16. Reference was made to countries' drug demand reduction efforts, which were made in line with their national legislation. The importance was stressed of awareness-raising and prevention activities, and of advocacy campaigns, especially among young people.

17. The importance was noted of law enforcement cooperation, including measures such as controlled deliveries and joint investigations and operations. It was important to share intelligence and best practices in a timely manner. A number of speakers noted that it was useful and important to improve inter-agency coordination at the national level, inter alia by establishing task forces, national stakeholder groups and bodies tasked with gathering and sharing intelligence among all stakeholders.

18. Speakers highlighted the need to carry out effective measures to strengthen international cooperation towards an integrated and balanced strategy to counter the world drug problem and to implement the outcome document of the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem held in 2016.

### **III. Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Thirty-eighth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific**

19. At its 2nd meeting, on 24 October 2016, the Meeting considered item 4 of its agenda, entitled “Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Thirty-eighth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific”.

20. In 2014, the Thirty-eighth Meeting, held in Bangkok from 21 to 24 October, had adopted a set of recommendations following consideration by working groups at that Meeting. On 30 June 2016, the Secretariat dispatched a questionnaire to Governments on the implementation of those recommendations.

21. The Meeting had before it a report of the Secretariat prepared on the basis of the information provided by Governments in response to that questionnaire (UNODC/HONLAP/40/4). The report reflected the replies received by 9 September 2016, which had come from Armenia, Australia, Bangladesh, China (including Macao, China), France, Indonesia, Japan, Myanmar, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Thailand. Shortly before or during the Meeting, completed questionnaires were also received from Brunei Darussalam, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Nepal.

22. A representative of the Secretariat introduced the item and highlighted the issues related to the implementation of the recommendations from the report.

### **IV. Consideration of topics by working groups**

23. At its 3rd to 7th meetings, from 25 to 27 October 2016, under item 5 of the agenda, entitled “Consideration of topics by working groups”, four working groups each examined one of the four issues under that item. The observations made by the working groups and the conclusions reached after consideration of the issues are presented below. The recommendations made by the working groups and adopted by the Meeting are presented in section I above.

#### **Issue 1. New developments in national and regional responses to the evolving threat posed by amphetamine-type stimulants and new psychoactive substances**

24. The working group on issue 1, new developments in national and regional responses to the evolving threat posed by amphetamine-type stimulants and new psychoactive substances, met during the 3rd meeting, held on 25 October 2016. During its consideration of the issue, the working group made the following observations:

(a) The manufacture of, trafficking in and use of amphetamine-type stimulants remain a serious and growing challenge to the region;

(b) Authorities must consider new strategies in the development of their measures to counter the challenges and risks posed by the use of new psychoactive substances and amphetamine-type stimulants;

(c) To ensure a coordinated response to methamphetamine, authorities should develop an action plan that incorporates a multi-agency response, imposes controls on precursor chemicals, breaks down the supply chain by encouraging international

cooperation, supports the fast introduction of changes to drug control legislation and offers easy access to treatment for methamphetamine addiction;

(d) Governments should focus on combating precursors and their diversion from origin to destination countries;

(e) Many law enforcement authorities encounter challenges in correctly identifying amphetamine-type stimulants and new psychoactive substances owing to the lack of appropriate professional skills or technical resources;

(f) Efforts to trace the sources of Internet-based suppliers of illicit drugs, including amphetamine-type stimulants, have been hindered by traffickers' use of the darknet.

25. The working group drew the following conclusions:

(a) Chemical profiling and signature analysis can make valuable contributions to the investigation of trafficking offences by making it possible to identify commonly manufactured drug batches, production sites, trafficking routes and the trafficking syndicates involved;

(b) Inter-agency cooperation, both domestically and across borders, remains an essential element in the successful prevention of the diversion of precursor chemicals, the trafficking in amphetamine-type stimulants and the illicit sale of chemical substances used in the manufacture of new psychoactive substances;

(c) Fast-tracking the scheduling of designated chemical substances used in the manufacture of new psychoactive substances would help law enforcement agencies to respond more effectively, given the speed with which traffickers switch from scheduled to non-scheduled substances;

(d) There is a need to support countries that are at the front line of the fight against drug trafficking by providing technical assistance and equipment in proportion to the scale of the threat that they face and the countermeasures needed;

(e) More efforts should be undertaken to study the use of cyberspace by drug traffickers and to develop law enforcement countermeasures;

(f) Law enforcement measures to counter drug trafficking by means of the Internet could be improved by raising awareness of the phenomenon among law enforcement professionals and teaching them Internet-related investigation skills.

## **Issue 2. Measures to ensure comprehensive and balanced efforts at the national level to reduce drug demand**

26. The working group on issue 2, measures to ensure comprehensive and balanced efforts at the national level to reduce drug demand, met during the 4th meeting, held on 25 October 2016. During its consideration of the issue, the working group made the following observations:

(a) Countries across the Asia-Pacific region have adopted a wide range of approaches to drug demand reduction based on previously identified needs and in coordination with the law enforcement agencies involved;

(b) A clear division of roles and responsibilities, together with a commitment to coordination, is essential when different national institutions are involved in the design and implementation of demand and supply reduction policies;

(c) Prevention and educational programmes in schools and on social media are important elements of demand reduction strategies, and authorities should be encouraged to implement such programmes.

27. The working group drew the following conclusions:

(a) There is a need for close cooperation between all relevant national authorities, particularly in the law enforcement, health, education and justice sectors, in order to achieve an effective, balanced and comprehensive response to the drug problem;

(b) An effective national strategy should include elements such as awareness-raising activities to inform communities about the dangers of drug abuse and to strengthen their resistance to drugs; well-funded programmes that support the treatment and reintegration of users into their communities; measures to counter the activities of organized criminal groups involved in trafficking; the promotion of inter-agency cooperation and integrated border controls; and the strengthening of international cooperation in the exchange of information and the investigation of drug trafficking offences;

(c) Where appropriate, consideration could be given to the establishment of courts mandated to exercise the option of sentencing drug users to treatment as an alternative to prison;

(d) With reference to the Sustainable Development Goals, demand reduction should be included in future regional and international meetings organized by UNODC, with a view to ensuring good health and well-being.

28. As part of its proceedings, the working group conducted a study tour of a rehabilitation centre during the 7th meeting, on 27 October. The study tour had been organized by the host Government and was part of the proceedings of the working group.

**Issue 3. Best practices in preventing and countering drug-related money-laundering and illicit financial flows, and measures to improve international cooperation in that regard**

29. The working group on issue 3, best practices in preventing and countering drug-related money-laundering and illicit financial flows, and measures to improve international cooperation in that regard, met during the 5th meeting, held on 26 October 2016. During its consideration of the issue, the working group made the following observations:

(a) Currently, a very small portion of the total global proceeds of drug trafficking and production is being seized;

(b) Financial investigations can be an important source of information on criminal organizations and the networks behind drug trafficking and production, and may include the *modi operandi*, the criminals involved and the drug supply chains utilized;

(c) Given the nature of the information handled in financial investigations, law enforcement officers may be exposed to more corruption opportunities than in other fields;

(d) The use of informants has proved effective in seizing illicit financial flows and disrupting the operation of criminal groups;

(e) Informal banking networks such as *hawala* are very difficult to prosecute for money-laundering offences and are therefore popular with drug trafficking networks for the transfer of cash. In many jurisdictions, bitcoins are not considered legal currency and therefore fall outside the scope of money-laundering legislation.

30. The working group drew the following conclusions:

(a) Domestic inter-agency cooperation, the ready exchange of information and international collaboration among judicial authorities and financial intelligence units need to be encouraged so as to effectively target and disrupt the financial flows of drug-related criminal organizations in the region;

(b) It is important to revise anti-corruption measures regularly to ensure that they remain effective and support the development of an appropriate organizational culture;

(c) Legislation enabling the seizure of funds and assets derived from trafficking should be reviewed and updated to remain in step with changes in money-laundering practices employed by criminal organizations, for instance the use of informal banking systems such as hawala, or of bitcoins.

**Issue 4. Addressing the specific needs of women and girls with regard to the world drug problem**

31. The working group on issue 4, addressing the specific needs of women and girls with regard to the world drug problem, met during the 6th meeting, held on 26 October 2016. During its consideration of the issue, the working group made the following observations:

(a) The exploitative use of women and girls in drug trafficking is on the rise, and the intersection between drug trafficking and trafficking in women and girls for the purpose of sexual exploitation magnifies the problem;

(b) Women and girls who use drugs face greater stigma and discrimination than men, which limits their access to health services;

(c) The underlying causes of women's involvement in drug use and drug-related crime include lower socioeconomic status, lower educational levels and the marginalization of women in rural areas;

(d) There are insufficient sex-disaggregated data on the drug problem in community and prison settings;

(e) While Governments have undertaken efforts to implement gender-sensitive strategies in addressing the drug problem, such efforts vary across the region and remain largely insufficient.

32. The working group drew the following conclusions:

(a) Comprehensive, gender-specific strategies are needed to increase female drug users' access to treatment;

(b) In view of the increase in the population of women involved in the drug trade and imprisoned for drug-related offences, criminal justice systems need to be better equipped to cater to the specific needs of women drug offenders;

(c) Since the majority of women involved in drug trafficking have committed minor offences, and in view of their role as sole or primary caretakers, it is important to consider alternatives to imprisonment;

(d) It is important that law enforcement officials and other professionals who work to counter the drug problem understand the specific needs of women and girls and the multisectoral nature of the world drug problem.

## **V. 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 and to the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem held in 2016**

33. At its 2nd and 8th meetings, on 24 and 27 October 2016, the Meeting considered item 6 of its agenda, 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 and to the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem held in 2016”.

34. For its consideration of the item, the Meeting had before it General Assembly resolution S-30/1, entitled “Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem”, the Political Declaration and Plan of Action, and the Joint Ministerial Statement 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.

35. The Secretary of the Meeting introduced the item. She highlighted that, in its resolution 64/182, the General Assembly, welcoming the outcome of the high-level segment of the fifty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, had adopted the Political Declaration and Plan of Action as adopted at the high-level segment of that session of the Commission and had called upon States to take the measures necessary to fully implement the actions set out therein, with a view to attaining in a timely manner the goals and targets set for 2019. She recalled that Member States had committed themselves to effectively implementing the Political Declaration and Plan of Action through resolute international cooperation, in collaboration with relevant regional and international organizations. Pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 67/193, 69/200 and 70/181, the Assembly had convened a special session on the world drug problem from 19 to 21 April 2016, and, in its resolution S-30/1, had adopted the outcome document entitled “Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem”, which contained recommendations on a broad range of thematic areas.

## **VI. Organization of the Forty-first Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific**

36. At its 8th meeting, on 27 October 2016, the Meeting considered agenda item 7, entitled “Organization of the Forty-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 note by the Secretariat on the organization of the Forty-first Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific (UNODC/HONLAP/40/5) and a conference room paper containing a standard letter of agreement and conference requirements for hosting a meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific (UNODC/HONLAP/40/CRP.1).

37. The representatives of the Philippines and Australia made statements.

38. It was proposed that one of the topics the Meeting should consider for discussion by future working groups could be the use of innovative technologies to prevent drug trafficking and drug abuse.

39. The Chair instructed the Secretariat to formulate that and other relevant topics into themes for consideration by working groups on the basis of the priorities in the region and in consultation with States represented at the Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific, as required.

40. The Philippines offered to host the Forty-first Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific. The representative of Australia announced that that country would like to be considered for hosting the Forty-second Meeting.

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

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Major regional drug trafficking trends and countermeasures.
4. Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Thirty-ninth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific.
5. Consideration of topics by working groups: [*to be determined*].
6. 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 and to the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem held in 2016.
7. Organization of the Forty-second Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific.
8. Other business.
9. Adoption of the report of the Forty-first Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific.

## **VII. Other business**

42. At its 8th meeting, on 27 October, the Meeting considered agenda item 8, entitled "Other business". No issues were raised under the agenda item.

## **VIII. Adoption of the report**

43. At the same meeting, on 27 October 2016, the Meeting considered item 9 of its agenda and adopted the report of the Fortieth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific (UNODC/HONLAP/40/L.1 and Add.1-6), including the reports of the working groups and the recommendations contained therein, as orally amended.

## **IX. Organization of the Meeting**

### **A. Opening and duration of the Meeting**

44. The Fortieth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific, organized by UNODC, was held in Colombo from 24 to

27 October 2016. The representative of the Executive Director of UNODC made an opening statement. The Minister of Science, Technology and Research of Sri Lanka delivered a statement on behalf of the President of the country. The Minister of Law and Order and Southern Development of Sri Lanka made a statement at the opening of the Meeting.

## **B. Attendance**

45. The following States members of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific were represented: Australia, Bangladesh, China, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Malaysia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Viet Nam.

46. Hong Kong, China, and Macao, China, as associate members of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, were represented.

47. Canada, Germany and Italy were represented by observers.

48. UNODC served as the secretariat of the Meeting.

## **C. Election of officers**

49. At its 1st meeting, on 24 October 2016, the Meeting elected the following officers by acclamation:

*Chair:* Ravindra Fernando (Sri Lanka)

*First Vice-Chair:* Ronny Rosfyandi (Indonesia)

*Second Vice-Chair:* Myint Thein (Myanmar)

*Rapporteur:* Chayapoj Hasunaha (Thailand)

## **D. Adoption of the agenda**

50. At the same meeting, the Fortieth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific, adopted the following agenda:

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Major regional drug trafficking trends and countermeasures.
4. Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Thirty-eighth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific.
5. Consideration of topics by working groups:
  - (a) New developments in national and regional responses to the evolving threat posed by amphetamine-type stimulants and new psychoactive substances;
  - (b) Measures to ensure comprehensive and balanced efforts at the national level to reduce drug demand;

- (c) Best practices in preventing and countering drug-related money-laundering and illicit financial flows, and measures to improve international cooperation in that regard;
  - (d) Addressing the specific needs of women and girls with regard to the world drug problem.
6. 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 and to the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem held in 2016.
  7. Organization of the Forty-first Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific.
  8. Other business.
  9. Adoption of the report of the Fortieth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific.

#### **E. Documentation**

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

#### **F. Closure of the Meeting**

52. Closing remarks were made by the Chair of the Meeting.

## Annex

### List of documents before the Fortieth 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/40/1	2	Annotated provisional agenda
UNODC/HONLAP/40/2	3	Report of the Secretariat containing a statistical analysis of drug trafficking trends in East and South-East Asia and Oceania and worldwide
UNODC/HONLAP/40/3	3	Note by the Secretariat on regional and subregional cooperation in South Asia, East Asia, South-East Asia and the Pacific
UNODC/HONLAP/40/4	4	Note by the Secretariat on the implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Thirty-eighth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific
UNODC/HONLAP/40/5	7	Note by the Secretariat on the organization of the Forty-first Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific
UNODC/HONLAP/40/L.1 and Add.1-6	9	Draft report
UNODC/HONLAP/40/CRP.1	7	Standard letter of agreement and conference requirements for hosting a meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific
UNODC/HONLAP/40/CRP.2	5 (d)	Background note by the Secretariat entitled "Working group on addressing the specific needs of women and girls with regard to the world drug problem"
UNODC/HONLAP/40/CRP.3-22	3	Country reports
UNODC/HONLAP/40/CRP.23	5 (a)	List of "designated substances", submitted by Japan