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**Twenty-ninth Meeting of Heads of National  
Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia  
and the Pacific**

Hanoi, 7-11 November 2005

**Report of the Twenty-ninth Meeting of Heads of National  
Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific, held  
in Hanoi from 7 to 11 November 2005**

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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 Twenty-ninth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific**

1. The Twenty-ninth 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 contained in chapter IV of the present report.

#### **Issue 1. Regional countermeasures against heroin trafficking**

2. The following recommendations were made with regard to regional countermeasures against heroin trafficking:

(a) Where they have not already done so, Governments should support the establishment of partnerships between their chemical control authorities and the chemical industry with a view to developing industry codes of conduct and procedures and to strengthening cooperation so as to enhance the effectiveness of crucial control measures over precursor chemicals;

(b) In response to the increasingly aggressive tactics employed by heroin traffickers and the sophistication of the methods used in the transport of their consignments of both illicit drugs and precursor chemicals, Governments should ensure that their law enforcement agencies are well trained and equipped and technically supported to enable them to investigate, prosecute and dismantle those organizations;

(c) Given the cross-border nature of heroin trafficking, Governments should ensure that their drug law enforcement agencies have the legislative authority, supported by the relevant bilateral and multilateral agreements, expeditiously to request and obtain the necessary operational and evidence-gathering support from their counterparts in foreign jurisdictions.

#### **Issue 2. Measures to counteract new trends in the use of technology by drug trafficking and related organized crime groups**

3. The following recommendations were made with regard to measures to counteract new trends in the use of technology by drug trafficking and related organized crime groups:

(a) In order to meet the challenge posed by modern and advancing communication technologies, and to combat emerging types of offences involving cybercrime, Governments should review their national legislation to ensure that it meets their needs to investigate successfully, secure evidence from Internet service providers and prosecute offences of this nature;

(b) Governments of the region should take steps to examine the current terms under which sales of prepaid mobile telephone cards are carried out and take

appropriate measures to ensure that their availability and use does not facilitate illicit drug trafficking and other forms of organized crime;

(c) Law enforcement agencies of the region should be supported in developing specialized cybercrime units and Governments should take immediate steps to ensure that those units are able and prepared to investigate such offences effectively.

**Issue 3. Responding to the threat posed by manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants within the region**

4. The following recommendations were made with regard to responding to the threat posed by manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS) within the region:

(a) Governments should be encouraged to share information gathered in the course of investigation of trafficking in ATS, including the timely exchange of seized samples for signature analysis, in order that it may be developed into effective operational intelligence and used to dismantle trafficking organizations;

(b) Where they have not already done so, Governments should take steps to introduce the use of the pre-export notification procedure and strengthen their domestic controls in order to discourage attempts at illegal diversion of precursor chemicals to the illicit market and to further enhance the effectiveness of controls over these substances;

(c) In response to growing international concern over the abuse of ketamine, Governments of the region should take steps to review current controls on its manufacture, sale and distribution so as to ensure that it is not readily available for illegal diversion and the appropriate United Nations bodies should consider putting it under international control.

**Issue 4. Good practice procedures in law enforcement processing of drug abusers with HIV/AIDS**

5. The following recommendations were made with regard to good practice procedures in law enforcement processing of drug abusers with HIV/AIDS:

(a) Governments that have not already commenced doing so should provide front-line law enforcement officers with protective equipment and awareness-training on the risks and dangers associated with injecting drug use and the epidemiology of HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases;

(b) Governments should take steps to implement procedural guidelines that support the safe and professional interaction of staff responsible for drug law enforcement with persons at risk from HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases;

(c) Governments should take steps to increase their knowledge of the prevalence of HIV/AIDS infection within the injecting drug user population so as to be able to predict future trends and respond with appropriate strategies that support both effective drug law enforcement and safe community health.

## II. Major regional drug trafficking trends and countermeasures

6. At its 1st and 2nd meetings, on 7 November, 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 and entitled “Regional and subregional cooperation in Asia” (UNODC/HONLAP/2005/2) and a conference room paper entitled “Statistics on drug trafficking trends in East, South-East and South Asia, Oceania and worldwide” (UNODC/HONLAP/2005/CRP.1).

7. A representative of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) introduced the item and made an audio-visual presentation, based on information provided by Governments, which gave an overview of trends in illicit drug production and trafficking in the region and worldwide. Representatives of China, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, the Philippines and Thailand made statements, some of which included audio-visual presentations. The observer from the International Criminal Police Organization and the representative of the Regional Centre for East Asia and the Pacific of UNODC also made multimedia presentations.

8. The representative of Japan reported on recent drug-smuggling trends and countermeasures that had been taken by that country. Methamphetamine, the most widely abused drug in Japan, was imported from within the region, as well as from Canada. The Japanese Coast Guard had established a Transnational Organized Crime Strike Force, which gathered and exchanged intelligence from domestic and foreign authorities, and was responsible for monitoring and pursuing vessels suspected of illicit drug trafficking. The work of the Strike Force was illustrated with two stimulant-smuggling cases involving international criminal groups.

9. The representative of China reported that, in 2005, greater quantities of methamphetamine had been smuggled into China from the Golden Triangle, posing challenges to law enforcement agencies. China was also a transit area for South-East Asian heroin bound for international drug markets. In a growing trend, drug traffickers were increasingly dividing their large shipments into smaller ones in order to minimize exposure to loss from law enforcement seizures. In addition, traffickers were frequently arming themselves with weapons in order to protect their drug shipments and to avoid capture by law enforcement officers. In order to combat illicit drug abuse and trafficking, China had launched a nationwide “People’s War” against drugs, which comprised five campaigns: drug abuse prevention and education; drug treatment and rehabilitation; blocking of drug sources; effective drug law enforcement; and strict control of illicit substances, including precursor chemicals. In addition, the second International Congress of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and China Cooperative Operations in Response to Dangerous Drugs (ACCORD) had been held in Beijing from 18 to 20 October 2005. The Congress had endorsed a declaration entitled “The Beijing Declaration”, a plan of action for 2005-2010 and regional joint action against ATS-related crime among ACCORD countries.

10. The representative of the Philippines reported on increases in the use of ketamine. Ketamine had been classified as a dangerous substance in the Philippines,

making its unauthorized possession an offence. He recommended that other countries should declare ketamine a controlled substance without delay. An example was given of an investigation conducted jointly with law enforcement agencies from the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China, Indonesia, the Macao SAR of China, Malaysia and the United States of America. The operation had led to the dismantling of an ice laboratory in the Philippines, the arrest of the principal and several members of the criminal organization, as well as seizures of precursor chemicals and the freezing of bank accounts and assets. The operation was successful thanks to effective cooperation between the relevant authorities.

11. The representative of Thailand informed the Meeting that ketamine was under strict control in Thailand.

12. The representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran noted that, due to continuing opium poppy cultivation and heroin production in Afghanistan, drug trafficking continued to affect neighbouring countries. The smuggling into the region, especially from Central Asia, of precursor chemicals for heroin production in Afghanistan was also increasing. The production and smuggling of ATS in South-West Asia was an alarming new concern, which required cooperation among the affected countries within the region. In that context, the representative emphasized the importance of appointing liaison officers in the region to prevent the illicit traffic of narcotic drugs and the illegal diversion of precursor chemicals. The representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran recommended that international law enforcement cooperation be expanded. In the area of strengthening regional cooperation, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan had held some important meetings, including the Intergovernmental Technical Committee, which were attended by senior law enforcement officers and project management staff.

13. The representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic reported on the successful reduction of opium cultivation in that country, but confirmed the increase in illicit ATS production and trafficking in the region. It was noted with concern that linkages between drug trafficking, corruption, terrorism, money-laundering, as well as other related organized criminal activities were threatening security and stability in the region and impeding social development. Therefore, enhanced regional and international cooperation was required. The representative further recommended that sustainable alternative livelihoods should be provided for opium-growing farmers in order to lift them out of their dependency on that illicit crop and alleviate poverty. That should involve not only income generation, but also improving educational services, health care and infrastructure and enhancing market skills, with special attention given to the participation and empowerment of local people.

14. The representative of the Regional Centre for East Asia and the Pacific of UNODC identified three important developments in the region. First, while there had been a significant decline in opium poppy cultivation in Myanmar, opium production in Afghanistan had continued at a high level, despite a decrease in the area under cultivation. Second, methamphetamine abuse in the region had continued to increase and it had been observed that drug traffickers had extended their clandestine laboratories from countries such as China, Myanmar and Thailand to Fiji, Malaysia and the Philippines. Third, the reported prevalence of HIV among injecting drug users in the region accounted for over 50 per cent of HIV cases. The representative noted with concern that rates of HIV infection in prisons were significantly higher than in other sectors of society and that that had serious social

implications when former prisoners re-entered the general population. To address that issue, UNODC was launching a project on HIV/AIDS in prisons and detention centres.

15. The representative went on to outline recent initiatives undertaken in the region with the assistance of UNODC. Over 40 border liaison offices had been established, with more than 240 officers operating at high-risk border areas among the six Asian countries that had signed the memorandum of understanding (Cambodia, China, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam). The increased cooperation between border authorities had resulted in a significant number of joint investigations, which had led to arrests and seizures. It was hoped that countries in the region would support the expansion of border cooperation to more border areas, including countries outside the memorandum of understanding agreement. In addition, UNODC was providing training for drug law enforcement agencies to counter drug trafficking and organized criminal activities through a computer-based training programme. The importance of the training centres in the region was highlighted, as was the participation and support of countries of the region in those training initiatives. The representative also reported on the new ACCORD plan of action for each of the four pillars (promoting public awareness on the dangers of drugs; sharing best practices on demand reduction; strengthening the rule of law; and providing alternative development programmes) and highlighted special initiatives on ATS-related crimes, including proposed regional joint law enforcement backtracking operations. Finally, the rising number of seizures of ketamine indicated an important new drug trend in the region, with ketamine often being contained in stimulants. Ketamine had been the subject of a recommendation by the Twenty-eighth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific, but had not yet been scheduled as a controlled substance under the international drug control conventions. Action by Member States or the World Health Organization, or both, would be required in order to place ketamine under international control.

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

16. At its 2nd meeting, on 7 November, the Meeting considered item 4 of its agenda, entitled "Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Twenty-seventh Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific". The Meeting had before it a document 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/2005/3). The document reflected the answers received by 31 October 2005 from Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, the Hong Kong SAR of China, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Myanmar, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand and Turkey. After that date or in the course of the Meeting, questionnaires were submitted by India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, New Zealand, the Russian Federation, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam.

17. A representative of the Secretariat introduced the item. A statement was made by the representative of Australia informing the Meeting of actions taken to implement specific recommendations at the national and regional levels.

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

18. At its 3rd to 6th meetings, on 8 and 9 November, the Meeting established working groups to examine four issues: regional countermeasures to heroin trafficking; measures to counteract new trends in the use of technology by drug trafficking and related organized crime groups; responding to the threat posed by manufacture of ATS within the region; and good practice procedures in law enforcement processing of drug abusers with HIV/AIDS. The observations made by the working groups and the conclusions reached after consideration of the issues are presented below. The recommendations adopted by the Meeting are given in chapter I of the present report.

##### **Issue 1. Regional countermeasures to heroin trafficking**

19. The working group on issue 1 met on 8 November. During its consideration of the issue, the working group made the following observations:

(a) South-East Asia's Golden Triangle and South-West Asia's Golden Crescent remained the region's principal areas of illicit opium production, although strengthened drug control strategies, alternative development projects and eradication programmes had supported a major reduction in illicit poppy cultivation and opium production in Myanmar and the Lao People's Democratic Republic; alternative development projects to reduce illicit poppy cultivation in Afghanistan were badly needed;

(b) The trafficking of heroin and the precursor chemicals used in its manufacture was becoming increasingly sophisticated. There had been a return by on-board couriers on commercial flights to the practice of body-packing heroin in small quantities, express mail systems and the international postal network were increasingly being used;

(c) There had been an increase in the level of illicit traffic observed from the Golden Triangle down the Mekong River;

(d) There was a need to further strengthen law enforcement cooperation at the national, regional and international levels, in particular for operations at sea and along land borders.

20. The working group drew the following conclusions:

(a) Improvements in drug enforcement strategies and countermeasures in recent years had led to the emergence of new trafficking routes through the region for both raw opium and heroin;

(b) The repackaging of precursor chemicals into different containers and the dispatch of smaller consignments to facilitate their transport to remote production sites had made backtracking investigations into the source of seized precursor chemicals more challenging;



(c) The transnational character of illicit heroin trafficking required bilateral and multilateral cooperation.

**Issue 2. Measures to counteract new trends in the use of technology by drug trafficking and related organized crime groups**

21. The working group on issue 2 met on 8 November. During its consideration of the issue, the working group made the following observations:

(a) The Internet had firmly established itself as an expanding communication and information phenomenon available and in increasing use in every country of the world. Annual Internet use was growing at a rate of 700 per cent a year;

(b) The Internet was an attractive medium for criminals engaged in illicit drug trafficking and seeking to source illicit drugs or for those seeking to acquire the precursors used in their manufacture;

(c) Traffickers continued to use prepaid, disposable mobile telephones requiring no formal proof of identification upon purchase for communicating with their suppliers, distribution networks and customers.

22. The working group drew the following conclusions:

(a) Because of the anonymity the Internet offered its users, its availability as a wide-ranging communication tool and the ease with which it permitted communication across international borders and jurisdictions, criminal organizations were likely to use it increasingly to support their illegal activities;

(b) The sale of prepaid mobile telephones should be subject to control: for example, the number purchasable in a single transaction could be limited and purchasers could be required to produce positive identification;

(c) Establishing dedicated technical and investigation units, whose staff would develop effective tools and countermeasures to investigate and prevent the use of the Internet for the advancement of criminal activities, should be a priority for law enforcement authorities.

**Issue 3. Responding to the threat posed by manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants within the region**

23. The working group on issue 3 met on 9 November. During its consideration of the issue, the working group made the following observations:

(a) “No chemicals, no drugs”. Controls over the precursor chemicals used for the illicit manufacture of ATS should be further strengthened;

(b) In an effort to minimize the risk of the complete loss of their illegal operation to dismantling by drug law enforcement authorities, traffickers were separating the process of illicit manufacture of methamphetamine into individual operations undertaken at different locations;

(c) The abuse of ketamine was emerging as a serious new trend in the region. Seizures were increasing and demand for the substance had dramatically driven up its price on the illicit market;

(d) Changes in trafficking trends over the previous three years had seen a drop in the number of interceptions of North Korean fishing vessels with methamphetamine destined for Japan, where organized criminal groups were significantly involved in the illicit importation and distribution of methamphetamine on that market;

(e) The signature analysis programme employed by the Thai authorities was proving to be a successful investigative and intelligence-generating tool, contributing to the identification of common production batches and manufacturing sites of methamphetamine in the region;

(f) The pre-export notification system was recognized as an effective measure to prevent the illicit diversion of precursor chemicals and offered authorities the opportunity to identify potential fraudulent transactions and commence investigations into their originators.

24. The working group drew the following conclusions:

(a) Cooperation on drug impurity and signature-profiling should be further expanded and enhanced as it had proven an effective method of identifying the sources of ATS for backtracking investigations, as had the forensic examination of tool marks and logos in the identification of common manufacturing sites and producers;

(b) To maintain the integrity and effectiveness of the pre-export notification system, authorities should ensure that they responded in a timely manner to all requests for clearances;

(c) Because the illicit trafficking and abuse of ketamine was of such serious concern, a review of national legislation, law enforcement and international cooperation for its control was now warranted;

(d) To enhance the effectiveness of controls over precursor chemicals, consideration should be given to the establishment of a single national competent authority able to develop a clear understanding of the legitimate needs and distribution patterns of domestic precursor requirements and capable of developing the necessary professional skills and expertise in the investigation of attempts at precursor diversion.

#### **Issue 4. Good practice procedures in law enforcement processing of drug abusers with HIV/AIDS**

25. The working group on issue 4 met on 9 November. During its consideration of the issue, the working group made the following observations:

(a) Changing patterns of heroin production, trafficking and use across Asia, such as the change from smoking and inhaling to injecting, had led to an epidemic of HIV/AIDS infection among intravenous drug users;

(b) There was a close relationship between the spread of HIV/AIDS infection among intravenous drug users and drug trafficking routes;

(c) Drug law enforcement officers, in the performance of their duties, might frequently be in contact with intravenous drug users at risk from infection with HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases;

(d) HIV/AIDS was a blood-borne pathogen that drug law enforcement officers could readily be protected from through the provision of simple safety measures and the adoption of good procedures.

26. The working group drew the following conclusions:

(a) Where they have not already commenced doing so, Governments should provide their front-line law enforcement officers with protective equipment and training on the risks and dangers associated with injecting drug use and the epidemiology of HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases;

(b) To ensure the protection of staff responsible for drug law enforcement, Governments should take steps to implement procedural guidelines to ensure their safe and professional interaction with persons at risk from HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases;

(c) Governments should take steps to increase their knowledge of the prevalence of HIV/AIDS infection within the injecting drug user population, so as to be able to predict future trends and respond with effective strategies to promote effective drug law enforcement and community health.

## **V. Organization of the Thirtieth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific**

27. At its 7th meeting, on 10 November, the Meeting considered item 6 of its agenda, entitled "Organization of the Thirtieth 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/2005/4). During the consideration of the item, a statement was made by the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

28. The topic of drug trafficking and organized crime was suggested by the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran for consideration by a working group at the Thirtieth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific.

29. The Meeting approved the following draft provisional agenda for the Thirtieth 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-eighth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific.
5. Consideration of topics by working groups.
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.

## **VI. Adoption of the report**

30. At its 7th meeting, on 10 November, the Meeting adopted the report of the Twenty-ninth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific (UNODC/HONLAP/2005/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 China, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Thailand.

## **VII. Organization of the Meeting**

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

31. The Twenty-ninth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific, was held in Hanoi from 7 to 11 November 2005. The Vice-Minister of Public Security and Vice-Chairman of the National Committee for AIDS Prevention and for Drug and Prostitution Control of Viet Nam and the representative of the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime 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, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Turkey, United States of America and Viet Nam. The Hong Kong SAR of China and the Macao SAR of China were also represented.

33. Belgium, Canada and Germany were represented by observers.

34. The International Criminal Police Organization, the Regional Intelligence Liaison Office for Asia and the Pacific of the Customs Cooperation Council (also called the World Customs Organization) and the United Nations Development Programme were represented by observers.

35. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime served as the secretariat of the Meeting.

### **C. Election of officers**

36. At its 1st meeting, on 7 November 2005, the Meeting elected the following officers by acclamation:

<i>Chairman:</i>	Tran Van Thao (Viet Nam)
<i>First Vice-Chairman:</i>	Michael Phelan (Australia)
<i>Second Vice-Chairman:</i>	Aryanto Sutadi (Indonesia)
<i>Rapporteur:</i>	Anselmo S. Avenido, Jr. (Philippines)

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

37. At the same meeting, the Twenty-ninth 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.
3. Major regional drug trafficking trends and countermeasures.
4. Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Twenty-seventh Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific.
5. Consideration of topics by working groups:
  - (a) Regional countermeasures to heroin trafficking;
  - (b) Measures to counteract new trends in the use of technology by drug trafficking and related organized crime groups;
  - (c) Responding to the threat posed by manufacture of ATS within the region;
  - (d) Good practice procedures in law enforcement processing of drug abusers with HIV/AIDS.
6. Organization of the Thirtieth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific.
7. Other business.
8. Adoption of the report of the Twenty-ninth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific.

### **E. Documentation**

38. The documents before the Twenty-ninth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific, are listed in the annex to the present report.

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

39. Closing statements were made by the representatives of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and China. The Chairman of the Twenty-ninth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific, and the representative of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime also made closing remarks.

## Annex

### List of documents before the Twenty-ninth 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/2005/1	2	Provisional agenda, including annotations and provisional timetable
UNODC/HONLAP/2005/2	3	Regional and subregional cooperation in Asia
UNODC/HONLAP/2005/3	4	Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Twenty-seventh Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific
UNODC/HONLAP/2005/4	6	Organization of the Thirtieth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific
UNODC/HONLAP/2005/L.1 and Add.1-6	8	Draft report
UNODC/HONLAP/2005/CRP.1	3	Statistics on drug trafficking trends in East, South-East and South Asia, Oceania and worldwide
UNODC/HONLAP/2005/CRP.2-20	3	Country reports