

13 July 2015

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## **Report of the Eleventh Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe, held in Brussels from 22 to 25 June 2015**

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

#### **Recommendations adopted by the Eleventh Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe**

1. Participants in the Eleventh Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA), Europe:

(a) Recalled the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 64/182, in which Member States decided, among other things, that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, at its fifty-seventh session, in 2014, should conduct a high-level review of the implementation by Member States of the Political Declaration and its Plan of Action; recommended that the Economic and Social Council should devote a high-level segment to a theme related to the world drug problem; and also recommended that the General Assembly should hold a special session to address the world drug problem;

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

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\* Available only in English, French, Russian and Spanish, which are the working languages of the subsidiary body.



(c) Took note with appreciation of 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, adopted by the Commission at its fifty-seventh session, in which achievements, challenges and priorities for action within the framework of the three international drug control conventions and other relevant United Nations instruments were identified;

(d) Welcomed the decision made by the General Assembly in its resolution 69/200 that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs should lead the preparatory process for the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016, by addressing all organizational and substantive matters in an open-ended manner;

(e) Also welcomed in that regard the adoption by the Commission of its resolutions 57/5 and 58/8 on the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016, in which the Commission, *inter alia*, decided to take all possible measures to ensure an adequate, inclusive and effective preparatory process, with the active involvement of all relevant stakeholders;

(f) Resolved to continue to support and contribute to the preparatory process for the special session of the General Assembly to be held in 2016, in view of the request made by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in its resolution 56/10, to the meetings of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission to contribute to the monitoring of the implementation by Member States of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action at the regional level by discussing regional views on progress made in that regard;

(g) Submitted the following regional recommendations of the working groups aimed at moving forward in the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action.

**1. Airport Communication Project**

2. The following recommendations were made with regard to the topic entitled "Airport Communication Project":

(a) Governments are encouraged to continue their financial and technical support to the Airport Communication Project (AIRCOP) of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) so as to support the establishment of new operational joint airport interdiction task force units and the ongoing professional development of established operations;

(b) Where they have not already done so, airport-based law enforcement agencies should be encouraged to open a dialogue with the joint airport interdiction task force units, formed under the AIRCOP initiative, to commence information-sharing and to build professional networks that will in turn support more effective operational responses against trafficking;

(c) Governments are encouraged to support initiatives that facilitate close operational cooperation in the sharing of information between authorities (such as advanced passenger information, passenger name records, and advanced cargo information), in accordance with applicable privacy requirements, to enable effective and timely risk assessment of passengers and airfreight.

## **2. Container Control Programme**

3. The following recommendations were made with regard to the topic entitled “Container Control Programme”:

(a) Governments should encourage their drug law enforcement authorities to work more closely with drug source countries and transit States through capacity-building programmes such as the UNODC/World Customs Organization (WCO) Container Control Programme;

(b) Governments should be encouraged to assist other countries in investigating drug seizures made in containerized freight destined for Europe, so as to secure the conviction of those who organize those shipments and the dismantlement of the organized crime networks that profit from their operation;

(c) Governments should be encouraged to support source countries by making law enforcement experts and relevant technical equipment available to them to improve the technical skills and professional knowledge of their border law enforcement agencies in assessing the threat from organized criminal groups involved in illicit drug trafficking through their territories and designing measures to counter them.

## **3. Handling synthetic drug production and responding to changing trends in drug use, new psychoactive substances and precursors**

4. The following recommendations were made with regard to the topic entitled “Handling synthetic drug production and responding to changing trends in drug use, new psychoactive substances and precursors”:

(a) Governments are encouraged to urgently address the necessary control measures regarding the status of new psychoactive substances, which are sometimes marketed as “legal highs”, so as to remove ambiguity in the minds of consumers;

(b) Governments are encouraged to urgently undertake research regarding the harmful effects of new psychoactive substances on human health, and to take steps to improve the knowledge of their law enforcement authorities about the manufacture and supply of such substances, including the involvement of organized criminal groups in their trafficking and distribution;

(c) Given the important role the Internet plays in promoting the sale of new psychoactive substances, and given the use made of international postal and courier services to deliver them, Governments are encouraged to support their law enforcement agencies in establishing close partnerships with the services concerned to develop new and effective strategies to intercept such substances, including by encouraging the development and use of relevant technical equipment.

## **4. Measures to counter money-laundering and illicit financial flows**

5. The following recommendations were made with regard to the topic entitled “Measures to counter money-laundering and illicit financial flows”:

(a) Governments should encourage their drug law enforcement agencies to share information with their national financial intelligence units at the early stages of investigations;

(b) Governments are encouraged to establish inter-agency joint investigation teams to investigate the laundering of proceeds of drug trafficking;

(c) Governments are encouraged to support UNODC in the implementation of capacity-building to combat money-laundering and illicit financial flows stemming from drug trafficking.

## **II. Current situation with respect to regional and subregional cooperation**

6. At its 1st and 2nd meetings, held on 22 June, the Meeting considered item 3 of the agenda, entitled “Current situation with respect to regional and subregional cooperation”. For its consideration of the item, the Meeting had before it two reports prepared by the Secretariat, entitled “Statistics on drug trafficking trends in Europe and worldwide” (UNODC/HONEURO/11/2) and “Current situation with respect to regional and subregional cooperation in South-Eastern and Eastern Europe” (UNODC/HONEURO/11/3). In addition, country reports on the illicit drug trafficking situation were submitted by Armenia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Romania, the Russian Federation, Slovakia, Spain, Switzerland and Turkey (UNODC/HONEURO/11/CRP.1-23).

7. Representatives of the Secretariat introduced the item. An audiovisual presentation provided an overview of illicit drug trafficking trends across the region and worldwide. Another presentation informed about the support provided by UNODC through its regional programme for South-Eastern Europe and about UNODC initiatives in Eastern Europe. A presentation was made by the representative of Belgium on its national approach to the world drug problem.

8. The Meeting discussed current drug trafficking trends in Europe and approaches to countering them, with reference to particular cases and seizures. The involvement of organized criminal groups in drug trafficking was also discussed.

9. Reference was made to seizures of heroin, cocaine, amphetamine and methamphetamine. One delegation referred to trafficking in buprenorphine. Information was shared on the continued use of the Balkan route for heroin trafficking from Afghanistan. Concern was expressed about the increased use of the southern route, a situation that was calling for additional capacity-building for African countries. The challenges raised by cocaine trafficking via West Africa and the Mediterranean from Latin America were also discussed.

10. Many countries indicated increased seizures in cannabis, which remained the most commonly available substance on the market. Concern was raised by several delegations about the increased level of tetrahydrocannabinol in cannabis products due to the genetic modification of the seeds. The Meeting discussed the increase in indoor and domestic production sites for cannabis, often managed by foreign nationals.

11. Participants discussed emerging challenges, in particular the steep rise of new psychoactive substances, as well as the use of the Internet, postal services and international courier services for drug trafficking. A number of delegations referred to the need to react immediately to new psychoactive substances, even before they

are scheduled under national or international law. Some participants reported that new legislation had been enacted to that effect. Delegations discussed new channels of distribution for new psychoactive substances and the challenges encountered in developing effective detection techniques. The challenges created by the use of the Internet and the increasingly sophisticated forms of payment required adequate responses. Reference was also made to the fact that new psychoactive substances made it more challenging to test drivers of motor vehicles for drug use.

12. Several delegations stressed that, in order to effectively address the world drug problem, it was important to have a balanced approach covering demand reduction, supply reduction and international cooperation. The need for a common and shared responsibility involving countries of origin, countries of transit and countries of destination was also stressed. Reference was made to the need to involve various governmental stakeholders, including law enforcement and customs agencies, financial authorities and data-collection agencies.

13. Several delegations emphasized the importance of involving non-governmental organizations and civil society, including youth, in prevention and awareness-raising activities, and in doing so to draw on the opportunities offered by social media. The importance of effective public-private partnerships and of cooperation with organizations such as UNODC was also stressed.

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

14. At its 2nd meeting, held on 22 June, the Meeting considered item 4 of the agenda, entitled “Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Tenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe”. The Meeting had before it a document prepared by the Secretariat (UNODC/HONEURO/11/4) on the basis of information provided by Governments in response to a questionnaire sent to all States participating in the Meeting. The document reflected the replies received as at 24 April 2015 from the Governments of Armenia, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Finland, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Luxembourg, Romania, the Russian Federation, Spain, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. After that date, responses to the questionnaire had been received from Austria, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Switzerland and Turkey, which the Secretariat had not been able to include in the report because of their late submission.

15. Upon invitation by the Chair, the representatives of France, Italy, Slovakia and Turkey orally informed the Meeting about the status of implementation of the recommendations adopted at the Tenth Meeting.

16. With regard to the implementation of the recommendations concerning demand reduction and related measures, several delegations informed the meeting about alternative measures to incarceration for consumption-related drug offences.

Information was also provided on training activities for prison officers and health workers working with inmates who use drugs.

17. With regard to the implementation of the recommendations concerning new psychoactive substances, the Meeting was informed of various national strategies aiming to detect and identify them, such as through monitoring Internet sites used to sell them. The Meeting also discussed the relevance of early warning systems and the real-time exchange of information. The Meeting was informed about emergency scheduling measures in place in a number of countries. The need for quick responses and effective regional cross-border cooperation was highlighted. Participants discussed the point that, while the use of modern technology for drug trafficking raised new challenges, one of its manifestations, social media, provided opportunities for prevention and awareness-raising, particularly among young people.

18. With regard to the implementation of the recommendations concerning illicit drug trafficking using sea containers, information was provided on techniques used in ongoing investigations, and on training provided to port officers.

#### **IV. Follow-up to the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, in preparation for the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016**

19. At its 2nd meeting, held on 22 June, the Meeting discussed item 5 entitled “Follow-up to the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, in preparation for the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016”. For its consideration of the item, the Meeting had before it the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem and the Joint Ministerial Statement adopted at 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. The Secretariat introduced the item. The Chair of the Board tasked by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs with the preparations for the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem, to be held in 2016, addressed the meeting in a video message.

20. Participants mentioned a number of issues to be dealt with in the context of the preparations for the special session of the General Assembly, including: the need for a scientific, evidence-based approach; the strengthening of the principle of common and shared responsibility, involving countries of production, transit and consumption; respect for the international drug control conventions; and respect for human rights. The importance of a multidisciplinary drug policy that included prevention, treatment and rehabilitation efforts in balance with supply reduction measures was also highlighted.

21. Several delegations stressed the importance of effective international and regional cooperation and made reference to specific projects such as the Paris Pact

Initiative. The importance of adopting additional measures in countries with an extensive drug economy was also mentioned.

22. The need to further enhance efforts to address organized criminal groups involved in drug trafficking was emphasized, and in particular the need to concentrate on depriving them of their financial resources through asset tracing and confiscation. Reference was made to new legislative action taken by several countries, including the introduction of non-conviction-based asset recovery and the sharing of confiscated assets among States concerned.

23. Pursuant to Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 56/10, the Chair proposed to follow what was done at the Tenth Meeting, and to complement the recommendations of the working groups with some preambular paragraphs, placing those recommendations in the context of ongoing preparations, led by the Commission, for the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem, to be held in 2016.

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

24. At its 3rd to 7th meetings, held from 23 to 25 June, the Meeting established working groups to examine four topics under item 6 of the agenda, entitled “Consideration of topics by working groups”. The observations made by the working groups and the conclusions reached are presented below. (For the recommendations made by the working groups and adopted by the Meeting, see section I above.)

### **1. Airport Communication Project**

25. The working group held one meeting, on 23 June. In its consideration of the topic under review, the working group made the following observations:

(a) Airports are important gateways that offer valuable opportunities to identify persons engaged in illicit cross-border drug trafficking, cash couriers and related organized crime offences;

(b) Trafficking organizations exploit the weakened law enforcement response in airports of countries where instability, poor security and corruption have an adverse influence on law enforcement operations;

(c) In working with selected international airports in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean to enhance inter-service coordination, professionalism and the provision of specialist training in profiling, questioning and inspection methods, Aircop is making a much-needed contribution to building capacities and professional networks.

26. The working group reached the following conclusions:

(a) The Aircop initiative, funded by the European Commission, has proved to be successful in the beneficiary countries, where it operates through improving national inter-service cooperation, enhancing professional skills of law enforcement authorities and assisting in making vulnerable countries less attractive to drug trafficking organizations;

(b) Having better equipped and trained law enforcement personnel at international airports with the necessary means to communicate key information to counterparts in other locations on inbound and outbound flights is a major step towards combating illicit drug trafficking by air;

(c) It is important for the authorities responsible for conducting risk assessments, passenger targeting and profiling, and identifying persons engaged in illicit drug trafficking to have a close and cooperative relationship with private sector operators such as airlines and airport authorities so as to benefit from ready access to advance passenger and commercial information.

## **2. Container Control Programme**

27. The working group held two meetings, on 23 June. In its consideration of the topic under review, the working group made the following observations:

(a) Sea containers remain an important method used by trafficking organizations for transporting bulk shipments of illicit drugs;

(b) The quantity of cocaine in sea containers intercepted by authorities is increasing;

(c) It is crucial that law enforcement authorities responsible for screening the international supply chain establish close connections with one another to encourage confidence-building and the sharing of information about those involved in illicit drug trafficking.

28. The working group reached the following conclusions:

(a) The targeting and profiling of sea containers is more effective when there is an established platform for information-sharing between border control agencies and when they closely coordinate their operational responses;

(b) Additional efforts are needed to ensure that interception by border control authorities of illicit drugs transported in containers is effectively followed up with an investigation into those responsible;

(c) The UNODC/WCO Container Control Programme is contributing significantly to building border agencies' essential capacities to efficiently address illicit drug trafficking by sea container, and for that reason should continue to receive support through the provision of financial support by donors to UNODC and the provision of substantive and technical expertise by Member States to enable their establishment of new operational units and the further professional development of established operations.

29. A field visit to the port of Antwerp organized by the Belgian authorities was held jointly with the UNODC/WCO Container Control Programme on 24 June. Participants were welcomed by Johan Van Overtveldt, Minister of Finance of Belgium. Presentations were made by the Chief Harbour Master, representatives of customs, police, the employers' association of the port of Antwerp, the office of the public prosecutor of Antwerp, and UNODC. The presentations were followed by practical demonstrations of techniques and equipment used to detect and intercept drugs and forfeit goods trafficked using sea containers. Participants shared practical and operational experiences with special units and with national customs and maritime police officers.



### **3. Handling synthetic drug production and responding to changing trends in drug use, new psychoactive substances and precursors**

30. The working group held one meeting, on 23 June. In its consideration of the topic under review, the working group made the following observations:

(a) The nature of synthetic drug use has changed dramatically with the arrival of new psychoactive substances, also known as legal highs. While not internationally controlled substances, they mimic their effects. New psychoactive substances include substances that create effects similar to those of cannabis (synthetic cannabinoids), stimulants (synthetic cathinones and piperazines), hallucinogens (phenethylamines, tryptamines) and heroin (new fentanyls);

(b) Increasing quantities of new psychoactive substances are being seized in Europe, with synthetic cannabinoids accounting for the majority of new substances reported;

(c) The Internet is an important medium used in promoting the sale and use of new psychoactive substances.

31. The working group reached the following conclusions:

(a) Most users of new psychoactive substances want to buy the effect, not specific substances. They do not necessarily know or care about the chemical composition of the drugs they consume;

(b) Interpreting current trends in the use of new psychoactive substances and its expansion is difficult, as it is rarely reflected in general population surveys and only to a limited extent in youth surveys;

(c) Even when the manufacture of new psychoactive substances takes place outside Europe, the important activities of packaging, labelling, customizing and promoting their use take place in the region. Therefore there is a need for a collective response and acceptance of shared responsibility to act collectively in countering those substances.

### **4. Measures to counter money-laundering and illicit financial flows**

32. The working group held one meeting, on 25 June. In its consideration of the topic under review, the working group made the following observations:

(a) Addressing money-laundering and recovering the proceeds of crime is intrinsically linked to combating illicit drug trafficking;

(b) Many financial intelligence units act as a filter for information provided by the private financial sector by screening their declarations to identify transactions that may indicate illicit transactions warranting further investigation;

(c) UNODC offers a capacity-building programme to support national authorities in developing the skills to identify suspicious financial transactions and initiate investigations into their origin;

(d) Authorities need to continue to pay attention to the detection of cash in transit across their borders.

33. The working group reached the following conclusions:

(a) The innovative attempts made by organized criminal groups to circumvent anti-money-laundering regulations, such as using trade-based money-laundering and compensation mechanisms, demonstrate that new challenges are emerging in the fight against drug trafficking;

(b) Cooperation between law enforcement agencies through the early sharing of information about investigations into trafficking suspects is essential if a money-laundering investigation is to recover the proceeds of crime.

## **VI. Organization of the Twelfth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe**

34. At its 7th meeting, held on 25 June, the Meeting considered item 7 of its agenda, entitled “Organization of the Twelfth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe”. For its consideration of the item, the Meeting had before it a document on that topic, which had been prepared by the Secretariat (UNODC/HONEURO/11/5).

35. The Secretary informed the meeting that the Twelfth Meeting was to be held in 2017. The Chair invited States interested in hosting it to contact the Secretariat so that the venue could be determined as early as possible.

36. Participants were encouraged to suggest possible topics to be considered by the working groups at the Twelfth Meeting under item 6 of the provisional agenda. The following topics were proposed: (a) use of the darknet and bitcoins; (b) investigation techniques used to counter the use of the Internet for drug trafficking; (c) measures to address new psychoactive substances; (d) measures to counter trafficking in cocaine and heroin via traditional and new routes; (e) asset recovery and the management and tracing of proceeds from drug trafficking; and (f) trends and developments in money-laundering techniques and the transfer of proceeds among jurisdictions.

37. The Meeting took note of the proposals and requested the Secretariat to finalize the issues to be discussed by working groups prior to the Twelfth Meeting. On that basis, the following draft provisional agenda for the Twelfth Meeting was adopted:

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. Current situation with respect to regional and subregional cooperation.
4. Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Eleventh Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe.
5. Follow-up to the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem.
6. Consideration of topics by working groups.

7. Organization of the Thirteenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe.
8. Other business.
9. Adoption of the report of the Twelfth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe.

## **VII. Other business**

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

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

39. At its 7th meeting, on 25 June, the Meeting adopted the report of its Eleventh Meeting (UNODC/HONEURO/11/L.1 and Add.1-7), as revised, including the reports of the working groups and their recommendations.

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

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

40. The Eleventh Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe, was held in Brussels from 22 to 25 June 2015. The inaugural ceremony was held on 22 June and addressed by Koen Geens, Minister of Justice of Belgium. The Secretary read out opening remarks on behalf of the Executive Director of UNODC. The Chair of the Eleventh Meeting, Peter De Buysscher (Belgium), also addressed the Meeting.

### **B. Attendance**

41. The following States members of HONLEA, Europe, were represented: Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom and United States of America.

42. The Council of Europe, the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, the European Union and the European Police Office (Europol) were represented by observers.

43. UNODC served as the secretariat of the Meeting.

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

44. At its 1st meeting, on 22 June, the Eleventh Meeting elected the following officers:

<i>Chair:</i>	Peter De Buysscher (Belgium)
<i>First Vice-Chair:</i>	Miguel Ángel Alonso Rodríguez (Spain)
<i>Second Vice-Chair:</i>	Jaakko Sonck (Finland)
<i>Rapporteur:</i>	Marián Geleta (Slovakia)

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

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

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. Current situation with respect to regional and subregional cooperation.
4. Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Tenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe.
5. Follow-up to the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, in preparation for the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016.
6. Consideration of topics by working groups:
  - (a) Airport Communication Project;
  - (b) Container Control Programme;
  - (c) Handling synthetic drug production and responding to changing trends in drug use, new psychoactive substances and precursors;
  - (d) Measures to counter money-laundering and illicit financial flows.
7. Organization of the Twelfth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe.
8. Other business.
9. Adoption of the report of the Eleventh Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe.

### **E. Documentation**

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

## **X. Closure of the Meeting**

47. A closing statement was made by Catherine De Bolle, Commissioner General of the Belgian Federal Police. The Chair of the Eleventh Meeting also made closing remarks.

## Annex

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

<i>Document number</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Title or description</i>
UNODC/HONEURO/11/1	2	Provisional agenda and annotations
UNODC/HONEURO/11/2	3	Statistics on drug trafficking trends in Europe and worldwide
UNODC/HONEURO/11/3	3	Current situation with respect to regional and subregional cooperation in South-Eastern and Eastern Europe
UNODC/HONEURO/11/4	4	Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Tenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe
UNODC/HONEURO/11/5	7	Organization of the Twelfth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe
UNODC/HONEURO/11/L.1 and Add.1-7	9	Draft report
UNODC/HONEURO/11/CRP.1-23	3	Country reports