

12 July 2019

Original: English\*

---

## **Report of the Thirteenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe, held in Lisbon from 2 to 5 July 2019**

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

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

1. Participants in the Thirteenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe, adopted a number of recommendations made by its working groups. Those recommendations are presented below.

##### **1. The misuse of new technologies and communication modes for drug-related activities**

2. The following recommendations were made with regard to the topic entitled “The misuse of new technologies and communication modes for drug-related activities”:

(a) Governments are encouraged to strengthen cooperation between law enforcement agencies, financial intelligence units, financial supervision agencies, judicial authorities and the private sector to prevent the misuse of new technologies and combat the illegal drug trade in the darknet, including with the use of cryptocurrencies. Such cooperation should take place both at the national and international levels;

(b) Governments should use the regional meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies and other relevant regional and international forums for the exchange, systematization and sharing of good practices in the area of combating the illegal drug trade, including trade involving the misuse of new technologies;

(c) Governments should ensure system-wide basic training for law enforcement officers, including through the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) cryptocurrency training courses, with a focus on the key skills related to new communication tools, the darknet and cryptocurrencies.

---

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



**2. New modi operandi in trafficking and trends in concealment methods and transport, and the role of customs authorities in effective border management strategies**

3. The following recommendations were made with regard to the topic entitled “New modi operandi in trafficking and trends in concealment methods and transport, and the role of customs authorities in effective border management strategies”:

(a) Governments should encourage strong cooperation between police, customs, and other law enforcement and specialized agencies at national and international levels. In addition, cooperation with the private sector, including shipping companies, exporters, and postal and express courier services, should be strengthened;

(b) Platforms for regional and international law enforcement cooperation organizations and centres, including the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Europol), the European Border and Coast Guard Agency (Frontex), the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and the World Customs Organization (WCO), should be actively used for regional and international cooperation as in the elaboration of regional and international threat assessments and for facilitating investigations of specific cases as well as post-seizure investigations;

(c) Governments should consider the utilization of artificial intelligence for the purposes of analysis, profiling, cross-checking of information, targeting the trafficking of drugs through the mail and parcels, and other customs-related activities, including with a view to adapting to the changing criminal environment.

**3. Addressing the illicit manufacture and diversion of and trafficking in precursors**

4. The following recommendations were made with regard to the topic entitled “Addressing the illicit manufacture and diversion of and trafficking in precursors”:

(a) Governments should consider optimizing the use of international provisions, such as provisions established by the European Commission, including the “catch all” clause, which allows for the seizure of non-controlled chemicals that can be used for the illicit manufacture of drugs on the basis of grounded suspicion;

(b) Governments should develop and enhance cooperation with the private sector on a constant basis, with a view to enhancing the regulation of substances, both controlled and non-controlled, which could be used for the illicit manufacture of drugs;

(c) Governments should consider enhancing the exchange of information and strengthening cooperation in conducting joint investigations and carrying out controlled deliveries in cases of trafficking of precursors.

**4. Ensuring holistic national responses through improved cooperation among domestic authorities, in particular, the law enforcement, health and justice sectors**

5. The following recommendations were made with regard to the topic entitled “Ensuring holistic national responses through improved cooperation among domestic authorities, in particular, the law enforcement, health and justice sectors”:

(a) Governments are encouraged to promote multisectoral collaboration in the development, implementation and evaluation of drug demand and supply reduction programmes and services, including through the establishment of national coordination mechanisms;

(b) Governments are encouraged to strengthen cooperation and effective coordination among national authorities, in particular in the health, education, social, justice and law enforcement sectors, in order to ensure that the specific needs of affected individuals are appropriately met;

(c) Governments are encouraged to enhance effective coordination of investigations at the national and international levels, including through the centralization of information- and intelligence-sharing;

(d) Governments are encouraged to regularly update the directory of competent national authorities, in line with the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988.

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

6. At its 2nd meeting, held on 2 July 2019, 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 a report of the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to drug trafficking ([E/CN.7/2019/5](#)) and a note by the Secretariat on the current situation with respect to regional and subregional cooperation in South-Eastern and Eastern Europe ([UNODC/HONEURO/13/3](#)). In addition, country reports on the drug trafficking situation were submitted by Andorra, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Czechia, Finland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Portugal, Romania, the Russian Federation, Slovakia, Spain, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ([UNODC/HONEURO/13/CRP.1–22](#)).

7. A representative of the secretariat introduced the item. The presentation provided an overview of drug trafficking trends across the region and worldwide and highlighted the support provided by UNODC through its regional programme for South-Eastern Europe.

8. The Meeting discussed current drug trafficking trends in Europe and approaches to addressing and countering them, with reference to particular cases and important seizures made.

9. Recent trends and patterns in organized crime related to the world drug problem, as well as anti-money-laundering and asset recovery measures undertaken in the region, were presented. Reference was also made to the activities implemented under the joint UNODC-WCO Container Control Programme in South-Eastern and Eastern Europe.

10. The importance of collecting, analysing and sharing reliable data within the region for the purposes of addressing drug abuse and associated health and social issues was highlighted. It was also underscored that cooperation at the regional and interregional levels, as well as regional cooperation among law enforcement and judicial authorities, were essential components of a comprehensive approach to counter trafficking in drugs.

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

11. At its 2nd and 3rd meetings, held on 2 and 3 July 2019, the Meeting considered item 4 of the agenda, entitled “Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Twelfth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe”. The Meeting had before it a document on that topic, which had been prepared by the Secretariat ([UNODC/HONEURO/13/4](#)) on the basis of information provided by Governments in response to a questionnaire sent to all States participating in the Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe. The document reflected the replies received as at 23 April 2019 from the Governments of Armenia, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia,

Finland, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, North Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, Serbia, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. After that date, responses to the questionnaire were received from Andorra, Azerbaijan, France, Ireland, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Ukraine, which, owing to the late submission, were not reflected in the report.

12. The Secretary of the Meeting introduced the item and provided a summary of the main issues highlighted in the note on the implementation of the recommendations adopted at the Twelfth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe.

13. With regard to the implementation of the recommendations concerning the use of the Internet for drug-related activities, the Meeting was informed of measures taken by Governments to ensure that their law enforcement agencies were well informed, professionally trained and were provided with suitable resources. Many countries reported on having established specialized units to enhance the effectiveness of investigations of cyber-related offences and the use of the Internet for the purposes of trafficking. Most countries reported that additional training was provided, including in cooperation with regional and international partners, and that more resources were being allocated at the national level to address cyberrelated offences. Furthermore, Governments reported on cooperation initiatives at the national, regional and international levels, including with postal services and Internet providers.

14. Regarding the recommendations on alternatives to imprisonment for certain offences as demand-reduction strategies that promote health and public safety, countries reported on alternative measures implemented at the national level, including payment of a fine, deferral of the sentence if the individual was willing to undergo treatment, reprimands for young offenders, electronic bracelets, pretrial supervision, suspension of sentences, parole, community service, and probation or deferred judgment. A number of countries reported that national legislation provided for flexibility, taking into account, among other things, the nature of the offence and the motives for its commission, the extent to which the offence posed a threat to the general public, the identity and personal situation of the perpetrator, the extent of the damage caused as well as any other mitigating and aggravating circumstances. Some countries reported on national cooperation efforts between law enforcement agencies and community-based organizations, national inter-agency coordination mechanisms, and the provision of medical and non-medical treatment and health-care services, including in prison settings. Governments also implemented awareness campaigns by (a) using the media; (b) setting up dedicated websites to provide information; (c) publishing reports; and (d) organizing events, lectures, public debates and conferences on the matter.

15. With respect to mainstreaming gender perspectives in drug-related policies and programmes, countries reported on national efforts to ensure equal access to health care, with most Governments having programmes in place that take into account the specific needs of pregnant or nursing women with drug use disorders, including in prison settings. Some countries also reported working closely with non-governmental organizations in offering services, including for female sex workers. Most countries reported on collecting sex-disaggregated data with regards to treatment, rehabilitation and reintegration, including through national surveys, while only a few countries reported on collecting data on participation of women in drug-related crimes and organized criminal groups.

16. Reporting on the recommendations concerning money-laundering, illicit financial flows and effective countermeasures, countries provided information on the national frameworks and cooperation mechanisms in place to ensure effective investigation of money-laundering and the recovery of proceeds of crime. A number of countries reported that national legal frameworks ensured that evidence gathered through financial investigations could be used in legal proceedings and had legal standing in courts. Governments also reported on implementing training activities and organizing workshops for prosecution services, law enforcement officers, financial

investigators and customs officers, including in cooperation with regional and international partners.

#### **IV. Follow-up to the implementation at the national, regional and international levels of all commitments, as reflected in the Ministerial Declaration of 2019, to address and counter the world drug problem**

17. At its 1st meeting, held on 2 July 2019, the Meeting discussed agenda item 5 entitled “Follow-up to the implementation at the national, regional and international levels of all commitments, as reflected in the Ministerial Declaration of 2019, to address and counter the world drug problem”. For its consideration of the item, the meeting had before it the 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem; the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly entitled “Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem”; as well as the Ministerial Declaration on Strengthening Our Actions at the National, Regional and International Levels to Accelerate the Implementation of Our Joint Commitments to Address and Counter the World Drug Problem.

18. The Secretary of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs made a presentation to introduce the agenda item, informing participants of the outcome of the sixty-second session of the Commission, held in Vienna from 14 to 22 March 2019, and in particular its ministerial segment, held on 14 and 15 March 2019. The Secretary provided information on the content of the Ministerial Declaration, adopted at the ministerial segment.

19. The Meeting was further informed about the multi-year workplan for the period 2019–2023, adopted by the Commission at its fourth intersessional meeting, on 24 June 2019, as a follow-up to the Ministerial Declaration, with a view to accelerating the implementation of all international drug policy commitments through the organization of thematic discussions aimed at fostering a dialogue and exchanging good practices, challenges and lessons learned.

20. Participants were encouraged to join the thematic discussions to bring their operational perspectives to the Commission and to exchange views with practitioners and experts from all over the world on how the implementation of all international drug policy commitments could be accelerated, addressing the challenges identified in the Ministerial Declaration, among others.

21. Under agenda item 5, participants also discussed the importance of streamlining data-gathering mechanisms, including through enhanced cooperation among regional and international organizations, with a view to avoiding duplication of reporting efforts.

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

22. At its 3rd to 6th meetings, held on 3 and 4 July, 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 sect. I above.)

**1. The misuse of new technologies and communication modes for drug-related activities**

23. The working group held one meeting, on 3 July. In its consideration of the topic under review, the working group made the following observations:

(a) Criminals are actively using new technologies for the purposes of communication, the advertisement of illegal drugs and related trade, and the laundering of the proceeds of the illegal drug trade;

(b) New technologies allow criminals to operate from different geographic locations using computer equipment and resources located in several different jurisdictions or even using cloud computing;

(c) The darknet and cryptocurrencies provide a high level of anonymity to criminals;

(d) The large volume of freely available technologies, the widespread use of mobile applications, the high degree of anonymity and the low amount of the minimal initial investments attract young people to get involved in the illegal drug trade on the darknet.

24. The working group drew the following conclusions:

(a) The growth of virtual drug markets poses a major challenge to law enforcement and the effective implementation of drug control policies. The fact that manufacturers, suppliers, retailers, Internet site-hosting services and payment processing services may all be based in different countries makes the monitoring of online drug markets and related investigations particularly difficult;

(b) It is important to combine traditional law enforcement investigative techniques with those based on the new technologies and tools, including those related to the darknet and cryptocurrencies;

(c) Law enforcement agencies have officers with experience in the investigation of new technologies, but they are not necessarily available as trainers. To create a “critical mass” of officers able to investigate new technologies, it is necessary to provide specialized training to law enforcement agencies to enable them to use the tools based on new technologies for the detection, monitoring and investigation of crime committed on the darknet that involves drug trafficking, the misuse of cryptocurrencies and related laundering of crime proceeds. Training should also be provided to judicial competent authorities, including prosecutors, with the aim of broadening knowledge and understanding of the misuse of new technologies;

(d) The varied legal status of cryptocurrencies in different national legislations can be challenging, leading to difficulties in relation to the freezing and management of seized cryptocurrencies and their final forfeiture;

(e) With regard to the development of countermeasures against the misuse of new technologies, it is important to take into account all areas of the illegal drug business, including cultivation, chemistry, transport, communication, distribution, sale channels and laundering of the proceeds.

**2. New modi operandi in trafficking and trends in concealment methods and transport, and the role of customs authorities in effective border management strategies**

25. The working group held one meeting, on 3 July. In its consideration of the topic under review, the working group made the following observations:

(a) A diversification in the modi operandi and concealment methods, including the “rip-on/rip-off” method, concealment in various shipments, concealment in structural cavities and other hard to detect concealments, was observed by the Meeting;

(b) Customs and other law enforcement and specialized agencies, including drug control agencies, financial intelligence units and border control units, played a significant role in strengthening responses to counter trafficking in drugs. Coordination between those agencies was key in achieving specific results in the countering of drug trafficking and related financial flows. The UNODC-WCO Container Control Programme was highlighted to facilitate inter-agency cooperation targeting illicit cargo flows, while facilitating legitimate trade;

(c) Intelligence-led policing was highlighted as an effective approach for investigating and implementing proactive responses to the increasing challenges posed by drug-related crime at national and international levels;

(d) Delays in communication of actionable information, difficulties in reaching competent authorities in other countries, different legal frameworks and counter-surveillance techniques used by criminals were identified as challenges for law enforcement agencies.

26. The working group drew the following conclusions:

(a) There was a need to develop and implement protocols and standard operating procedures at the national and international levels, and information on national points of contact for partners from other countries should be regularly updated and shared with counterparts;

(b) There was a need to shift towards adaptable and flexible risk indicators and risk management approaches rather than relying on fixed and standard ones;

(c) Close cooperation between relevant law enforcement agencies such as police, customs and other specialized agencies was considered a prerequisite to effectively countering drug trafficking and related crime;

(d) Despite difficulties in implementing controlled deliveries, that technique was considered one of the key law enforcement investigative tools in identifying and dismantling illicit supply chains.

### **3. Addressing the illicit manufacture and diversion of and trafficking in precursors**

27. The working group held one meeting, on 4 July. In its consideration of the topic under review, the working group made the following observations:

(a) The regulatory aspects of precursor control in Europe were considered to be satisfactory, with the European Commission coordinating meetings and discussions in the region to adapt to changing scenarios in the trafficking of precursors;

(b) Law enforcement and regulatory agencies face difficulties in investigating and prosecuting cases related to non-controlled substances used for the illicit manufacture of drugs;

(c) Effective application of relevant international provisions, such as the European Union regulations applicable to precursor control, may require the reversal of the burden of proof to the importer of the chemicals.

28. The working group drew the following conclusions:

(a) The provision referred to as a “catch all” clause provided for the possibility of law enforcement intervention with regard to non-controlled substances, when necessary;

(b) There was a need to strengthen import control measures on chemicals entering the European Union, because control of such substances becomes more difficult in the absence of customs borders;

(c) It is important to raise awareness and share the knowledge and expertise of the relevant agencies, in order to identify and investigate cases of misdeclaration, falsified import and export documents, and the use of front companies;

(d) Efforts should be made to ensure that existing tools and systems such as the Pre-Export Notification Online (PEN Online) system and the Precursors Incident Communication System (PICS) were properly used for exports of chemicals to countries outside the European region.

#### **4. Ensuring holistic national responses through improved cooperation among domestic authorities, in particular, the law enforcement, health and justice sectors**

29. The working group held one meeting, on 4 July. In its consideration of the topic under review, the working group made the following observations:

(a) Coordination among relevant national authorities, including the exchange of information and intelligence among the relevant partners, was essential for effective national drug policies;

(b) Countries in the region have set up different national coordination structures to ensure that actions are coordinated and executed in cooperation with the relevant partners;

(c) A clear understanding of the relevant mandates, and the division of roles and responsibilities, together with a commitment to coordination, was highlighted as essential in cooperation efforts among national entities in the design, implementation and evaluation of demand and supply reduction policies.

30. The working group drew the following conclusions:

(a) Close cooperation between all relevant national authorities, in particular in the law enforcement, health, education and justice sectors, was essential to ensure an effective, balanced and comprehensive response to the drug problem;

(b) An effective national strategy should ensure adequate resources for demand and supply reduction efforts, as well as for measures to counter the activities of organized criminal groups involved in trafficking, and should also promote national and international cooperation in the investigation of drug-related offences;

(c) Data collection and analysis as well as the sharing of information and intelligence were identified as essential for the development, implementation, evaluation and monitoring of effective national drug demand and supply policies.

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

31. At its 7th meeting, held on 5 July, the Meeting considered item 7 of its agenda, entitled “Organization of the Fourteenth 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/13/5](#)).

32. The Secretary informed the Meeting that the Fourteenth Meeting was to be held in 2021. The Chair invited States interested in hosting the Meeting to contact the Secretariat so that the venue could be determined as early as possible.

33. Participants were encouraged to suggest possible topics to be considered by the working groups at the Fourteenth Meeting under item 6 of the provisional agenda. The following topics were proposed: crimes linked to drug trafficking, in particular in cases involving violence; the use of new technologies for drug trafficking; international cooperation and coordination among law enforcement agencies, in particular with regard to information-sharing; and economic aspects of drug trafficking.



34. The Meeting took note of the proposals and requested the Secretariat to finalize the issues to be discussed by working groups prior to the Fourteenth Meeting. On that basis, the following draft provisional agenda for the Fourteenth 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 Thirteenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe.
5. Follow-up on the implementation at the national, regional and international levels of all commitments, as reflected in the Ministerial Declaration of 2019, to address and counter the world drug problem.
6. Consideration of topics by working groups.
7. Organization of the Fifteenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe.
8. Other business.
9. Adoption of the report of the Fourteenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe.

## **VII. Other business**

35. At its 7th meeting, held on 5 July 2019, the Meeting considered item 8 of the agenda entitled “Other business”.

36. A number of speakers, while reiterating the need for an integrated and balanced approach to the world drug problem, underlined the importance of continuing to focus the meetings of the Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe, on law enforcement matters, with a view to further enhancing cooperation among law enforcement agencies in the region.

37. Some speakers recommended looking into possibilities to further enhance the cooperation with law enforcement authorities in other regions, who were gathering at the annual meetings of the other subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the other regional meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies and the Subcommission for the Near and Middle East.

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

38. Also at its 7th meeting, the Meeting adopted the report of its Thirteenth Meeting (UNODC/HONEURO/13/L.1 and Add.1–7), as orally amended, including the reports of the working groups and their recommendations.

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

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

39. The Thirteenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe, was held in Lisbon, from 2 to 5 July 2019. Welcome remarks were made by the Chair of the Meeting. Opening statements were made by the Minister of Justice of Portugal and the Minister of Health of Portugal. The Secretary of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs also made an opening statement on behalf of the Executive Director of UNODC.

## **B. Attendance**

40. The following States members of the Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe, were represented: Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Czechia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukraine and United States of America.

41. The International Narcotics Control Board, the Council of Europe-Pompidou Group, the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, Europol, the Maritime Analysis and Operations Centre and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe were represented by observers.

42. UNODC served as the secretariat of the Meeting.

## **C. Election of officers**

43. At its 1st meeting, on 2 July 2019, the Thirteenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe, elected the following officers:

*Chair:* João Melo (Portugal)

*First Vice-Chair:* Ibolya Csákó Fülöpné (Hungary)

*Second Vice-Chair:* Justine Grech (Malta)

*Rapporteur:* Stewe Alm (Sweden)

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

44. Also at its 1st meeting, on the recommendation of one delegation, the Meeting decided not to consider item 7 of the provisional agenda, entitled “Implementation of Commission on Narcotic Drugs decision 60/1, on strengthening the subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs” during the Thirteenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe. The Thirteenth Meeting adopted the following agenda, as amended:

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 Twelfth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe.
5. Follow-up to the implementation at the national, regional and international levels of all commitments, as reflected in the Ministerial Declaration of 2019, to address and counter the world drug problem.
6. Consideration of topics by working groups:
  - (a) The misuse of new technologies and communication modes for drug-related activities;
  - (b) New modi operandi in trafficking and trends in concealment methods and transport, and the role of customs authorities in effective border management strategies;
  - (c) Addressing the illicit manufacture and diversion of and trafficking in precursors;
  - (d) Ensuring holistic national responses through improved cooperation among domestic authorities, in particular, the law enforcement, health and justice sectors.

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

## **E. Documentation**

45. The documents before the Thirteenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe, are listed in the annex.

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

46. The Chair of the Thirteenth Meeting made closing remarks. Closing remarks were also made by the Portuguese Drugs and Alcohol National Coordinator and Director General of the Intervention on Addictive Behaviours and Dependencies General Directorate (SICAD).

## Annex

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

<i>Document number</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Title or description</i>
<a href="#">UNODC/HONEURO/13/1</a>	2	Provisional agenda and annotations
<a href="#">UNODC/HONEURO/13/2</a>	3	Note by the Secretariat transmitting the report of the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to drug trafficking
<a href="#">E/CN.7/2019/5</a>	3	Report of the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to drug trafficking
<a href="#">UNODC/HONEURO/13/3</a>	3	Report of the Secretariat on the current situation with respect to regional and subregional cooperation in South-Eastern and Eastern Europe
<a href="#">UNODC/HONEURO/13/4</a>	4	Note by the Secretariat on the implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Twelfth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe
<a href="#">UNODC/HONEURO/13/5</a>	7	Note by the Secretariat on the organization of the Fourteenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe
<a href="#">UNODC/HONEURO/13/L.1 and Add.1–7</a>	9	Draft report
<a href="#">UNODC/HONEURO/13/CRP.1–22</a>	3	Country reports