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**Forty-third Meeting of Heads of  
National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies,  
Asia and the Pacific**

Bangkok, 22–25 October 2019

Item 4 of the provisional agenda \*\*\*

**Implementation of the recommendations adopted by  
the Forty-first Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law  
Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific****Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the  
Forty-first Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law  
Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific****Note by the Secretariat****I. Introduction**

1. The Forty-first Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific, held in Bangkok from 27 to 30 November 2017, adopted a set of recommendations following the consideration by working groups of the issues identified below.
2. In accordance with established practice, the report on the Forty-first Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific, was forwarded to the Governments represented at that Meeting. A questionnaire on the implementation of the recommendations was dispatched on 4 June 2019, with a deadline for replies set at 26 July 2019.
3. The present note was prepared on the basis of information provided to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) by Governments in response to that questionnaire. By the deadline, replies had been received from China, France, Nepal, New Zealand, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and the United States of America, and Macao, China. The questionnaires of those Member States that agreed have been posted online. Some of the questionnaires contain a lot of additional information that was not included in the report due to the word limit on official documents.
4. Member States that have not provided responses for inclusion in the present report and Member States whose responses have not been included because they were

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\* Reissued for technical reasons on 13 September 2019.

\*\* Available only in English, which is the working language of the subsidiary body.

\*\*\* [UNODC/HONLAP/43/1](#).



received after the deadline may wish to brief the Meeting on the implementation of recommendations under the corresponding agenda item.

## II. Responses from Member States to the questionnaire

### Issue 1. Role of the Internet in addressing drug trafficking and abuse

#### Recommendation (a)

**Governments are encouraged to develop, with the support of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, guidelines and standard operating procedures for handling digital evidence and investigations into Internet-related drug crimes and cryptocurrency seizures, as well as to identify modalities for sharing best practices and experiences in addressing those issues.**

5. China reported that in 2015 the Government combined industry and postal service functions with drug control as related to the Internet, and provided scientific, legal and policy guidelines for online drug control.

6. Macao, China reported that its Judiciary Police provided standard operating procedures for the investigators handling digital evidence and investigations of Internet-related criminal activities. The Macao Criminal Procedure Code also stipulated the proper methods of evidence collection.

7. The Nepal Police established a digital forensic lab to handle digital evidence and investigations into Internet-related drug crimes and cryptocurrency seizures.

8. New Zealand reported that the New Zealand Police had a standard operating practice for the handling of digital evidence obtained from Internet-related drug crimes and cryptocurrency seizures. That practice was governed by the New Zealand Policing Act 2008, the Evidence Act 2006 and the Victims' Rights Act 2002. Appropriate forums for the sharing of best practices had been identified.

9. The Philippines reported that due to conflicting laws regarding the admissibility of electronic evidence for criminal cases, the Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency was in a state of uncertainty as to how to extract and process electronic evidence in a manner admissible under court standards. The Agency has its own forensic laboratory for the extraction and processing of electronic evidence, but protocols were needed that were in line with existing laws and rules pertaining to the handling of digital evidence.

10. The Korean National Police Agency had published a digital evidence seizure guidance manual (2017) and a cryptocurrency investigation manual (2018), enabling drug investigators across the country to investigate according to the guidelines. The Agency organized training programmes on tracking telecommunications, cryptocurrency investigation and digital evidence seizure, which provided drug investigators with opportunities to learn and acquire practice with respect to those subjects on a regular basis, three times a year.

11. The Russian Federation reported that following a decision taken by the President in 2018 and with a view to striking at the economic foundations of crime linked to trafficking in drugs and their precursors, law enforcement agencies had been set the strategic task of ensuring that the proceeds from such trafficking were frozen and could not be used to re-establish or expand the infrastructure used to undertake illicit activities of that kind again.

12. The United States reported having taken action on all recommendations except for the one related to poppy cultivation, which was not relevant to the United States.

### **Recommendation (b)**

**Governments are encouraged to allocate sufficient resources and build national capacities and capabilities in the field of online investigations, digital forensics and cryptocurrencies, as well as to cooperate with Internet service providers, in order to counter drug-related offences.**

13. According to the reply of China, the drug control authority conducted joint research with Internet enterprises on trends in Internet-related drug crimes and the strategies for combating such crime.

14. Macao, China reported that to fight Internet-related crimes, which had been growing in recent years, the Macao Judiciary Police had set up a unit within the Information Technology Crimes Division that specialized in the field of online investigation, including online drug-related criminal activities. The Macao Judiciary Police had also developed partnerships with overseas law enforcement agencies and the Internet service industry to fight that scourge. The Computer Forensic Division established by the Macao Judiciary Police provided digital forensics expertise and support for criminal investigations involving digital data and evidences.

15. Nepal reported that the Cybercrime Bureau had been established in 2018 to allocate sufficient resources and build national capacities and capabilities in the field of online investigations and other Internet-related drug crimes.

16. New Zealand noted that the New Zealand Police had standard operating procedures for online investigations, digital forensics and cryptocurrencies. This included working with Internet service providers.

17. The Philippines reported that the Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency currently had digital forensics capabilities in all regional offices. However, the Agency lacked online investigation capabilities due to the insufficient number of personnel trained for and dedicated to the conduct of online investigations. Coordination with service providers was rare and happened on a case-by-case basis, with the case investigator coordinating with the service provider for electronic evidence.

18. In the Republic of Korea, the Cyber Narcotics Investigation Unit of the Seoul Central District Prosecutors' Office was to be renamed the Dark Web Investigation Team in August 2019 and was to be reinforced with greater staffing so that it would be more capable of coping with the risks posed by the illicit use of cryptocurrencies such as bitcoin, Monero and Dash. Government agencies, including the Korean National Police Agency and the Ministry of Food and Drug Safety, conducted online monitoring on a frequent basis.

19. The Russian Federation reported that within the Directorate General for Drug Control of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, a directorate had been established to organize operational preventive measures for tackling the drug threat as related to use of information technology and for combating the laundering of the proceeds from drug trafficking. The new directorate included a department tasked with countering the use of the Internet for drug trafficking.

20. Tajikistan reported that resources such as online investigations, digital forensics and investigations involving cryptocurrencies had just started to be developed in the country. There was a lack of appropriate equipment and qualified specialists, but also of dedication, required to develop this area.

### **Recommendation (c)**

**Governments should encourage their law enforcement agencies to set up specialized units to deal with the use of the Internet and other technologies for drug trafficking, with a special focus on investigations into the darknet and cryptocurrencies, to appoint focal points, as appropriate, and to ensure better integration between those units and their counterpart cybercrime units, as well**

**as to conduct joint operations to counter the use of the Internet in the commission of drug-related crime.**

21. China reported on conducting eight special operations of online drug control since 2011 to curb the high incidence of Internet-related drug problems and combat online drug-related illegal and criminal activities. The Government of China conducted those operations from time to time and achieved good results.

22. Macao, China reported that the Macao Judiciary Police established a unit within the Information Technology Crimes Division specialized in dealing with all Internet-related criminal activities, including trafficking of drugs via the Internet. A wide range of techniques and equipment had been developed for crime prevention, investigation and apprehension of criminals. The Information Technology Crimes Division and Narcotics Division of the Macao Judiciary Police are working closely with their counterpart cybercrime units and drug units for the timely exchange of intelligence and to conduct joint operations.

23. In Nepal, the Narcotics Control Bureau was the specialized unit dealing with the use of the Internet and other technologies for drug trafficking. The Cybercrime Bureau was established with a special focus on investigations into the darknet and cryptocurrencies. The Narcotics Control Bureau and the Cybercrime Bureau conducted joint operations to counter the use of the Internet in the commission of drug-related crime.

24. New Zealand reported that the New Zealand Police utilized its High-Tech Crime Group to facilitate investigations into Internet-related drug crimes. This included investigations into the darknet and cryptocurrencies.

25. In the Philippines, the cybercrime investigation and digital forensic unit was created in 2017 to (a) address the proliferation of online illegal drug trafficking and online activities aiding illegal drug trafficking; (b) enable the operational units of the Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency to seamlessly conduct the gathering and processing of electronic evidence with the goal of using that evidence in court; and (c) enable the efficient gathering of electronic data for intelligence purposes. Each regional office of the Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency is supposed to have a cybercrime investigation and digital forensic unit with four assigned personnel trained in digital forensics and cybercrime investigations, but the transfer of personnel posed a challenge to those units.

26. In the Republic of Korea, the Cyber Narcotics Investigation Unit working under the Seoul Central District Prosecutors' Office had been in place since 2014 to detect online drug trafficking and had many accomplishments, including the detection of drug-related offences by 27 offenders and the confiscation of proceeds equivalent to \$250,000 between October 2018 and July 2019. The Korean National Police Agency appointed 52 investigators to monitor the online drug markets in 2019. During 2019, drug investigators have been cooperating with the Cyber Bureau of the Korean National Police Agency by searching for drugs on the darknet using the "darknet illegal data retrieval system" developed and operated by the Cyber Bureau.

27. The Russian Federation reported that they were actively cooperating with the competent authorities of other countries to curb the use of Internet resources for the sale of narcotic drugs. For example, during the period 2016–2018, assistance was provided to the Ministry of the Interior of Belarus in connection with the criminal proceedings against 28 members of a criminal group that had used the Internet resource "LegalRC.biz" to set up the online shops "Stalker", "Mr. Donalds" and "Ganza Project". Following a series of concerted measures, eight members of that drug trafficking gang had been arrested in Belarus and the Russian Federation.

28. In Tajikistan, the Ministry of Internal Affairs cooperates with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and other international organizations to deal with the use of the Internet.

### Recommendation (d)

**Governments should continue to use the Internet to conduct awareness-raising and drug abuse prevention campaigns, targeting, in particular, young people.**

29. China reported having introduced new “Internet plus drug preventive education” methods and was building a national digital platform of preventive drug education for adolescents. By May 2019, 195,000 primary and middle schools and more than 75 million students nationwide had logged on to the platform and participated in preventive drug lessons. The 2018 “Youth competition on drug control knowledge” was held using that platform. More than 52 million students from 149,000 schools joined in the online competition.

30. Macao, China reported that the Macao Judiciary Police, the Social Welfare Bureau and non-governmental organizations often used the Internet and social media platforms such as Facebook, Instagram and WeChat to conduct a variety of campaigns against drug abuse and drug-trafficking criminal activities. Some of those campaigns target young people.

31. Nepal reported that its police had continued to use the Internet for awareness-raising and drug abuse prevention campaigns targeting young people, including schools, colleges and the community, under the banner of the “Community-Police Partnership” programme.

32. New Zealand reported that the New Zealand Police and the Customs Service continued to use Internet-based platforms to deliver drug prevention and drug harm messages, some of which targeted young people. The National Drug Intelligence Bureau was creating the country’s first drug information alert warning system to mitigate the risk and harm caused by current and emerging drugs. Its content would be accessed online, and urgent messaging would be delivered via social media platforms.

33. The Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency, as the lead agency in implementing the Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002 (Republic Act No. 9165), had created animated drug abuse prevention material and a dedicated website to support awareness-raising and drug abuse prevention initiatives targeting young people in particular.

34. The Korean National Police Agency is campaigning on social media platforms that are popular with the younger generation, including YouTube and Instagram, about the dangers of drug abuse. Moreover, the Agency is encouraging drug users to enter treatment. The Ministry of Food and Drug Safety conducts continuous campaigns to prevent drug abuse and to raise awareness of the negative influence of drugs by broadcasting new announcements each year on television, the radio and the Internet.

35. The Russian Federation reported that in order to enhance the effectiveness of Internet-based efforts to prevent the non-medical use of drugs among children, adolescents and young people, a number of measures were implemented by the Ministry of Internal Affairs. For example, up-to-date legislative, regulatory, statistical and reference information on the trafficking of drugs and on the prevention of their non-medical use had been published in the media and on the Internet.

36. In Tajikistan, the Ministry of the Interior holds annual discussions at universities and schools.

### Recommendation (e)

**Governments are encouraged to engage in and promote cooperation at the regional and international levels in the area of the use of the Internet and modern technologies in the commission of drug-related crimes through, inter alia, platforms for research and joint training.**

37. China reported on a UNODC training course on online drug control investigations held in Shanghai in 2018. Officers from the Narcotics Control Bureau

of the Ministry of Public Security and other foreign drug control authorities gave lessons during the training session. Officers from different areas of China attended that training session.

38. Macao, China reported that the Macao Judiciary Police employed a wide range of technological techniques in combating cybercrime, including drug-related offences. The Macao Judiciary Police also regularly carried out videoconferences with foreign counterparts to discuss and address the current criminal activities and sharing of intelligence.

39. Nepal reported that government entities and the Nepal Police coordinated, shared and exchanged their views and practices on the use of the Internet and modern technologies to control drug-related crimes.

40. New Zealand reported that the New Zealand Police and the Customs Service continued to work and train with internationally based partners and using domestically based assets in the area of use of the Internet and modern technologies in the commission of drug-related crimes.

41. The Philippines reported that the Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency was a participant in several UNODC- and INTERPOL-initiated training sessions related to cybercrime. There were no joint training/research activities with foreign counterparts specifically for combating information and communications technology-related drug crimes. The Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency had not initiated any such activity with counterparts at the regional or international level.

42. Given the importance of Internet-facilitated drug crimes, the Prosecution Service of the Republic of Korea had made efforts to develop its enforcement capacity and was participating in international events. In January 2019, delegates from the Prosecution Service participated in the workshop led by the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) on public-private partnerships for the prevention of trafficking in new psychoactive substances and other drugs through the Internet, held in Bangkok, and shared their relevant experience with the other participants. In addition, the Prosecution Service had been invited to a special event held during the sixty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. The Korean National Police Agency holds an annual international working group meeting on responses to drug smuggling, inviting more than 30 countries in the Asia-Pacific region. At the meeting, participants share information on the latest trends in drug-related crime, such as use of the darknet, and maintain close cooperation. Also, the Agency and the Korea Customs Service hold a joint workshop twice a year to discuss the distribution of narcotic drugs using the darknet and cryptocurrencies.

43. The Russian Federation reported that international cooperation in this area was carried out within the framework of, inter alia, the Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism, the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre for combating the illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors (CARICC) and the Paris Pact initiative on blocking illicit financial flows linked to drug trafficking in Afghanistan.

## **Issue 2. Measures to counter the illicit manufacturing of, the diversion of and trafficking in precursors**

### **Recommendation (a)**

**Governments are encouraged to develop robust national legislation and regulatory mechanisms on precursor controls in order to better monitor and respond to flows of precursor chemicals.**

44. China reported on listing 23 kinds of precursor chemicals in 2005, licensing and recording the manufacturing, management, purchasing, transporting, export and import of precursor chemicals. Thirty-two further substances have been listed since then. In 2015, the issue of “illegal manufacturing and transporting of precursor chemicals” was added to the Amendment of the Criminal Law of China.

45. France reported having adopted a decree that completed its national legislation on the control of drug precursors. The decree reinforced the powers of the regulatory authority in charge of the monitoring of drug precursors. A new strategy for 2019 was introduced to reinforce the partnership with industry and raise awareness within it.

46. Macao, China reported that in order to better monitor and respond to flows of precursor chemicals, Law No. 272/2003 and the Law No. 17/2009 had established the requirement of compulsory licensing of any of the listed precursor chemicals with the Macao Economic Bureau. Accordingly, all production, manufacture, application, trade, distribution, import, export, transit, transport, advertising, use or possession of precursor chemicals was monitored. All records of production, manufacture, application and distribution were to be kept for inspection.

47. Nepal reported that the Narcotics Control Act of 1976 was in the process of being amended to develop robust national legislation and regulatory mechanisms for precursor controls in order to better monitor and respond to flows of precursor chemicals.

48. New Zealand reported legislation related to precursor chemicals included the Misuse of Drugs Act 1975, the Medicines Act 1981 and the Customs and Excise Act 1996.

49. The Philippines reported that the country had in place strict laws and regulatory mechanisms (Dangerous Drug Board Regulation No. 1, series of 2014) for including mandatory registration and the licensing of all handlers of precursor chemicals, as well as requirements on the following: storage, permits for import/export, labelling, recording and reporting, among other things. That regulation was currently being reviewed for amendment to improve measures on preventing the diversion of precursors.

50. In the Republic of Korea, the permission of authorities is required to import, export and manufacture precursor chemicals, and each import, manufacture and trade transaction should be reported. The Ministry of Food and Drug Safety enhances the supervision of precursor chemicals through the use of thorough site inspections.

51. In the Russian Federation, the exchange of information on the licit marketing of precursor chemicals is provided for by the following legislative and regulatory instruments: decision No. 419 of 2010 of the Government of the Russian Federation on the submission of information on activities related to the marketing of precursors of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and on the registration of relevant operations; decision No. 640 of 2010 of the Government of the Russian Federation approving the rules for the production, processing, storage, sale, acquisition, use, transportation and destruction of precursors of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances; and decision No. 181 of 2011 of the Government of the Russian Federation on the procedure for importing into the Russian Federation and exporting therefrom narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors.

### **Recommendation (b)**

**Governments should provide additional capacity-building opportunities to their national law enforcement, forensic and regulatory authorities with a view to improving the identification and interdiction of precursor chemicals, in particular those substances that are not commonly used.**

52. According to the reply by China, training sessions on the control of precursor chemicals are held annually for different levels of the police force, introducing the methods and skills used for identifying precursor chemicals. The police force has been purchasing more checking equipment to equip front-line law enforcement officers.

53. France reported on regular inter-agency meetings for staff of enforcement bodies and forensic laboratories, held to support cooperation and provide the same level of information to every administrative body involved in the monitoring, control and analysis of drug precursors.

54. Macao, China reported that the Macao Judiciary Police maintained a dedicated drug enforcement entity that was fully resourced. The forensic laboratory had ample ability to identify precursor chemicals. The Economic Bureau of Macao conducted regular inspections on relevant manufacturers to ensure that the records provided were genuine and up-to-date.

55. Nepal reported the Government was conducting training to enhance capacity-building of national law enforcement, forensic and regulatory authorities with a view to improving the identification and interdiction of precursor chemicals, in particular those substances that are not commonly used. It also organized and managed a workshop and seminar in which other stakeholders participated.

56. New Zealand reported that the New Zealand Police and Customs Service continued to deliver training to their staff so that newly identified precursors would be recognized and an appropriate response could be taken. That measure was reinforced with information provided by the government-funded Institute of Environmental Science and Research.

57. The Philippines reported lacunae in the area of the identification of precursor chemicals and would appreciate invitations to training events on this subject.

58. The Russian Federation reported on systematic, ongoing efforts to strengthen controls on the movement of precursors of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. The most prominent chemical in the licit trade of precursors used in the production of synthetic drugs had, in the past, been 1-phenyl-2-nitropropene. However, in September 2018, amendments to a decision of the Government of the Russian Federation entered into force, establishing stricter controls on the movement of that substance. As a result, 1-phenyl-2-nitropropene began to disappear from circulation. At the same time, a reduction in the output of clandestine laboratories that synthesize amphetamine had been observed. On the other hand, towards the end of 2018, a substitute of 1-phenyl-2-nitropropene began to circulate. Appropriate controls are now being developed and efforts undertaken to identify the channels through which that substance is finding its way into shops that sell chemical reagents.

### **Recommendation (c)**

**Governments should improve their use of existing tools, such as Pre-Export Notification Online and the Precursors Incident Communication System, developed by the International Narcotics Control Board to control precursor chemicals.**

59. China reported using the Pre-Export Notification Online (PEN Online) system and checking all exports of precursor chemicals through that system. China also actively used the Precursors Incident Communication System (PICS) by sharing the checking information.

60. France reported responding to more than 96 per cent of PEN Online notifications and entering every drug precursor-related incident into PICS.

61. Macao, China reported that the Economic Bureau of Macao had been using INCB tools and services such as PEN Online and PICS since 2014. The Macao Judiciary Police had also been using the PICS and the Project Ion Incident Communication System (IONICS) since 2014.

62. Nepal reported strictly utilizing PEN Online and PICS, developed by INCB, in order to control precursor chemicals.

63. The National Drug Intelligence Bureau of New Zealand receives notifications of pre-exports for all precursor drugs by New Zealand-based companies.

64. The Philippines reported consistently using PEN Online in its processing of export permits for controlled precursors and essential chemicals since 2008.

65. The Ministry of Food and Drug Safety of the Republic of Korea had been utilizing PEN Online since 2006 to better control precursor chemicals.



66. The Russian Federation reported that existing tools, such as PEN Online and PICS, were used effectively in the Russian Federation and enabled the authorities to maintain adequate control over the movement of precursor chemicals. In fulfilment of the obligations of the Russian Federation under article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, the Directorate General for Drug Control of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, over the 12 months of 2018, prepared 322 pre-export notifications of precursor shipments and transmitted those notifications to the competent authorities of other countries through PEN Online. They have, in turn, received and reviewed 426 notifications from the country's foreign partners over the same period.

67. Tajikistan reported being one of the most vulnerable countries to exploitation by drug dealers who transported goods to the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States and Europe.

#### **Recommendation (d)**

**Government are encouraged to undertake additional efforts to assess how precursor chemicals are diverted and trafficked at the national and regional levels.**

68. China emphasized that it attached great importance to trends in precursor chemicals flows and trafficking and considered their assessment to be an important component of, and a priority in, precursor control. The drug control authority analysed trends in precursor chemical flows and trafficking.

69. In France, through inter-agency meetings, especially those involving forensic analysis, the National Drug Precursor Monitoring Task Force (MNCPC) raises awareness among the enforcement entities on new trends in the diversion of drug precursors and on the emergence of new trends on designed precursors.

70. Macao, China reported that the Macao Judiciary Police maintained very effective cooperation with the authorities in Hong Kong, China and Guangdong Province, with the timely exchange of intelligence and information on the trafficking of precursor chemicals and on how precursor chemicals are diverted. The Macao Judiciary Police had been using PICS and the IONICS since 2014. The Judiciary Police had obtained access rights to that system and had been receiving information on seizures of new psychoactive substances and precursor chemicals in other countries.

71. Nepal reported mobilizing law enforcement entities to control the diversion and trafficking of precursor chemicals at the national and regional levels.

72. New Zealand reported that the New Zealand Police had dedicated clandestine laboratory teams involved with investigations into domestic illicit drug manufacturing. The clandestine laboratory teams included dedicated scientists from the government-funded Institute for Environmental and Scientific Research. Part of their role was to identify precursors used primarily in the manufacture of methamphetamine.

73. The Philippines reported an increase in compliance inspections in 2019, despite limited manpower. More compliance inspections were to be made by 2020, with the deployment and implementation of a new regulatory compliance system, and findings would be entered in the system for immediate reference, "review reference/assessment" and "review/assessment".

74. The Russian Federation reported systematic monitoring to counter the threat of precursor chemicals being diverted for illicit ends. That said, an increase in the manufacturing of synthetic drugs from chemicals that had not been placed under control had been observed. Another emerging problem was that a number of substances that were not formally considered as precursors were being imported into that country. In customs documents, those substances were recorded under general designations, such as "aromatic ketones". Efforts were being made to place such

substances under control. Thus, by a decision of 28 March 2018, the Government of the Russian Federation had introduced control measures for seven such substances.

75. Tajikistan reported that, to support the work of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and other law enforcement agencies, the Government welcomed all efforts to prevent drug trafficking and had established a drug control agency.

#### **Recommendation (e)**

##### **Governments are encouraged to counter illicit financial flows related to the trafficking in and diversion of precursor chemicals.**

76. China reported that its narcotics control authority systematically investigated the money flows of all organized crime involving drugs, including precursor chemicals. Thanks to those investigations, the police could uncover the networks responsible for the cases, crack down on the financial foundation of drug syndicates and combat drug-related money-laundering.

77. France reported that, as a member of the Paris Pact initiative, it monitored trade in acetic anhydride, the main heroin precursor. It had made an active and concrete contribution to prevent diversion and build the capacity of Afghan and Tajik enforcement agencies to seize drug precursors through the holding of a training course in Dushanbe, Tajikistan, in 2018.

78. Macao, China reported that the Anti-Money-Laundering Division of the Macao Judiciary Police had the capability to counter financial flows related to illicit drug trafficking, including traffic in controlled chemicals.

79. Nepal reported monitoring and assessing the export of precursor chemicals, identifying those that were needed and basing licensing on that analysis.

80. New Zealand investigations into financial activities relating to illicit drugs could be carried out with the help of investigators from the National Organised Crime Group. In addition, the police used its Financial Intelligence Group and worked with investigative teams from individual banks and other financial institutions.

81. The Philippines, through its financial investigation/intelligence and investigation service, had signed a memorandum of agreement with the Anti-Money Laundering Council with the main objective of promoting and encouraging cooperation and coordination to effectively prevent, control, detect and investigate activities linked to money-laundering and the financing of terrorism. It also aimed at strengthening cooperation in the areas of information exchange and capacity-building to enhance the capability of both parties to tackle money-laundering, the financing of terrorism and illegal activities.

82. In the Russian Federation, countering illicit financial flows and money-laundering was an integral part of operational measures aimed at detecting and combating illegal activities, including the traffic in precursors. A specialized department has been established within the Directorate General for Drug Control of the Ministry of Internal Affairs to address such matters.

#### **Recommendation (f)**

##### **Governments on whose territories poppy cultivation is increasing should take measures to eliminate such cultivation, in order to reduce demand for and the flow of precursors.**

83. Nepal reported that its police had launched a programme to eradicate poppy and cannabis cultivation.

84. In the Russian Federation, efforts are currently under way to establish a mechanism for the legislative and regulatory control of the marketing of opium poppy in the Russian Federation.

### **Issue 3. Effective measures for coordinating border management strategies**

#### **Recommendation (a)**

**Governments are encouraged to consider linking the networks of border liaison offices and port control units, as well as to make better use of the existing mechanisms for regional and international cooperation, including functioning regional cooperation centres, such as the joint planning cell, the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre and the Criminal Information Centre to Combat Drugs of the Gulf Cooperation Council, as well as the networks of police and drug liaison officers based in the countries of the region.**

85. Macao, China reported that, within the region, the Macao Judiciary Police had maintained very effective cooperation with the authorities of Hong Kong, China and Guangdong Province and that they regularly conducted joint operations. Liaison officers had been assigned and permanent contacts had been established. International operations were coordinated through that unit, which also attended regional and international meetings regularly.

86. Nepal reported that, to make better use of existing mechanisms for regional and international cooperation, its Government and police were taking part in various regional and counterpart cooperation activities, such as the Coordination Centre and the Criminal Information Centre to Combat Drugs, as well as police networks in the Indo-Nepal border area.

87. New Zealand reported that its police and customs used border liaison officers located around the world. It had also staffed a multi-agency centre based in Auckland, the Integrated Targeting and Operations Centre, that brought together the key border agencies of customs, Immigration New Zealand, the Ministry for Primary Industries and Maritime New Zealand.

88. The Republic of Korea reported that its drug law enforcement agencies had endeavoured to strengthen the networks with more counterparts in the region and beyond. For example, the Prosecution Service had established the Asia-Pacific Information and Coordination Center for Combating Drug Crimes in September 2012 to make better use of regional drug crime information and to carry out inter-agency joint operations, after the signing of a multilateral memorandum of understanding by the drug law enforcement agencies of the States members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

89. The Russian Federation reported on an international counter-narcotics operation entitled “Channel to Centre”, conducted from 26 February to 1 March 2019, the headquarters of which had been based at CARICC. The law enforcement, border control and customs agencies, security services and financial intelligence units of States members of the Collective Security Treaty Organization participated in the operation.

#### **Recommendation (b)**

**Governments are encouraged to improve and strengthen cooperation at the national level between law enforcement and other relevant agencies involved in border control.**

90. China reported that its National Narcotics Control Commission coordinated drug control law enforcement activities with border control agencies, such as the National Immigration Administration and the General Administration of Customs of the People’s Republic of China. In addition, those two agencies helped the drug control and aviation control police with investigating drug cases.

91. Macao, China reported that the Macao Judiciary Police maintained a very effective cooperation with the Macao Customs and the Public Security Police Force. In addition, liaison officers had been assigned and permanent contacts had been established to exchange intelligence and share information among agencies.

92. Nepal reported holding meetings and conducting workshops with counterparts to strengthen and develop cooperation and mutual understanding in order to combat drug-related crimes.

93. In New Zealand, the National Drug Intelligence Bureau comprised staff from the police, customs and the Ministry of Health. The national-level operation targeting low-volume illicit drug imports (project Loco) had been run continuously since its launch by the Integrated Targeting and Operations Centre, but investigations were conducted from the region of destination of drugs.

94. The Philippines reported that, in 2018, the Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency had embarked on strengthening cooperation with its local counterparts. The Agency had initiated and signed a memorandum of agreement with the Philippine Ports Authority, the Maritime Industry Authority and the Philippine Coast Guard. This memorandum was intended to enhance border control through efficient information-sharing and shared drug control efforts to intercept illegal drugs.

95. The Republic of Korea reported that, to promote information-sharing at the international and inter-agency levels, the Narcotics Division of the Prosecution Service had held an annual drug enforcement meeting entitled “Anti-Drug Liaison Officials Meeting for International Cooperation” since 1989. In 2018, representatives of more than 20 nations and five international organizations had discussed the latest drug issues, such as new psychoactive substances and the facilitation of drug trafficking through the darknet, while presentations on regional issues had been made by UNODC, INCB, CARICC and the World Customs Organization.

96. The Russian Federation reported that, as part of efforts to enhance and strengthen cooperation at the national level between the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Federal Customs Service, and with a view to combating the smuggling of drugs into Russian territory, operational searches and examination measures had been applied to flights from Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan arriving at Zhukovsky International Airport and Moscow Domodedovo Airport. In total, such operations had been conducted for more than 90 flights and had involved examining the hold baggage, hand luggage and outer clothing of more than 2,000 passengers. No drugs had been detected during those searches.

### **Recommendation (c)**

**Governments are encouraged to monitor more closely all movement of goods, not to be limited only to import, but also transit and export.**

97. According to the report, the General Administration of Customs of the People’s Republic of China had full power of supervision over the export and import of goods, while the postal service oversaw postal parcels.

98. Macao, China reported that, in response to the request to monitor all movement of goods and regulate the import, export and transit of goods, the Government of Macao, China had implemented Law No. 7/2003, as amended by Law No. 3/2016, and administrative regulation No. 28/2003. Those pieces of legislation contained provisions for goods subject to the pre-licensing system put in place by the relevant authorities of Macao, China for import and export licences.

99. Nepal reported that the police had held a meeting with customs officers on the monitoring of goods that were exported, imported or in transit.

100. New Zealand reported that monitoring all movement of goods was standard operating procedure for its customs. Goods were traced to the source, within the limits set by rules relating to respect for privacy, the collection of intelligence and investigations.

101. The Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency had initiated and signed a memorandum of agreement with the Philippine Ports Authority, the Maritime Industry authority and the Philippine Coast Guard to deter the smuggling of illegal drugs through the ports and along the coast.

102. The Republic of Korea reported that the Korea Customs Service had been monitoring not only imports and exports but also goods in transit for drug smuggling. For example, it had seized 64 kg of cocaine in a transshipment container bound for China. In May 2018, it had become mandatory for all people handling medical narcotics to report all handling information electronically, including manufacture, distribution and use, through the narcotics information management system operated by the Ministry of Food and Drug Safety.

#### **Recommendation (d)**

**In order to increase knowledge about goods and supply chains and to ensure proper control measures, Governments are encouraged to actively promote cooperation between law enforcement and other relevant agencies and the private sector.**

103. To prevent the illegal flows of precursor chemicals and drug transportation through logistics channels and illegal Internet transactions, the National Narcotics Control Commission of China had introduced policies to encourage companies involved in chemical manufacturing, transport, management, logistics, the Internet and other industries to combat drug crimes actively, and it rewarded informers with large annual bonuses.

104. As regards drug precursors, France reported that it promoted a strong partnership with the industry by facilitating licit trade, while in return economic operators were expected to notify the Government of suspicious transactions. France was of the opinion that companies were at the forefront of measures against the diversion of chemical precursors, given their knowledge of their products and customers.

105. Macao, China reported that, to gain knowledge about goods and supply chains and to prevent the use of imported and exported goods for illegal purposes, the Macao Judiciary Police had been proactively promoting communication mechanisms between the private sector and the relevant authorities of Macao, China.

106. Nepal reported being actively engaged in increasing the knowledge about goods and supply chains to ensure proper control and enhanced cooperation and coordination between law enforcement agencies and other entities.

107. The New Zealand Police worked closely with partners in the private sector that had been identified in the course of investigations. The New Zealand postal service, financial institutions and telecommunication companies were routinely engaged with.

108. The Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency had entered into cooperation agreements with other relevant agencies and bureaux.

109. The Republic of Korea reported that the Korea Customs Service had established a cooperation relationship with airline companies. The Service thus received passenger record data from airlines, which allowed it to identify more efficiently highly likely suspects among passengers.

110. Efforts were currently being undertaken to enhance legislation in the Russian Federation to counter the use of postal services for smuggling drugs, in particular through stricter controls of transport and logistics companies involved in mail delivery. To ensure the reliable identification of users of postal services, the Ministry of Digital Development, Communications and Mass Media, in collaboration with the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Federal Customs Service and the Federal Security Service, had prepared a draft ministerial order for approving rules for the provision of postal services. The proposed order would enable the operators of postal services to request proof of identity from customers wishing to send something by registered mail and to record and store the details of the senders' identity documents.

**Recommendation (e)**

**Governments are encouraged to strengthen the capacities of the relevant agencies to collect, collate, analyse and share criminal intelligence, with a focus on the activities of organized criminal groups, including those involved in drug trafficking.**

111. China reported conducting research on drug-related crimes, cracking down on syndicates involved in drug manufacturing and transport and their transregional criminal activities. Analytic research based on the drug situation and linkages among drug syndicates of different regions was conducted both during investigations and after solving a case, translating information into intelligence.

112. Macao, China reported that the Narcotics Division of the Macao Judiciary Police had established a unit responsible for the collation, collection and analysis of drug-related intelligence. It ensured the identification and good management of linkages between international and domestic operations. The sharing of intelligence and joint operations focused on drug trafficking and organized crime.

113. In Nepal, the Narcotics Control Bureau, the Central Investigation Bureau and the Cyber Bureau had been established to enhance and strengthen the capacities of the relevant agencies to collect, collate, analyse and share criminal intelligence, with a focus on the activities of organized criminal groups, including those involved in drug trafficking.

114. New Zealand reported that the police and customs worked and engaged with a range of agencies to collect, collate, analyse and share intelligence on drug trafficking.

115. The Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency actively participated in international meetings related to the subject matter, such as those of the International Drug Enforcement Conference, the ASEAN Senior Officials on Drug Matters, the Anti-Drug Liaison Officials Meeting for International Cooperation and the Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies.

116. The Republic of Korea reported that the National Anti-Drug Coordinating Committee had been placed under the Office of the Prime Minister since 2001 to ensure more efficient coordination among national drug enforcement agencies. The participating agencies included the Ministry of Justice, the Prosecution Service, the Korean National Police Agency, the Korea Customs Service, the Ministry of Food and Drug Safety and multiple government entities. Meetings were held on semi-annual basis to devise and promote comprehensive anti-drug policies and strengthen anti-drug partnerships among the relevant agencies in terms of data sharing, international cooperative investigations, rehabilitation programmes and public education. In order to target and select highly likely suspects or cargoes suspected of containing illegal drugs, the Korea Customs Service had been sharing specific information about passengers, exporters and importers that smuggled drugs with related enforcement agencies bilaterally.

117. The Russian Federation reported that a series of operational search activities, including some based on the controlled delivery technique, had been conducted in 2018, in cooperation with the counter-narcotics units of Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, in order to thwart attempts to smuggle drugs into Russian territory. Some 25 kg of heroin in illicit circulation had thus been seized.

118. Tajikistan proposed to create a contact group of law enforcement agencies involved in countering drug trafficking.

**Issue 4. Practical measures tailored to the specific needs of children and young people to prevent and treat drug abuse among them and to address their involvement in drug-related crime, including cultivation and trafficking**

**Recommendation (a)**

**Governments are encouraged to enhance cooperation among the education, health and law enforcement sectors at the national level with regard to prevention interventions that target young people.**

119. China reported that, since 2015, its National Narcotics Control Commission had been cooperating with 14 ministries, including the Ministry of Education, to provide preventive drug education to adolescents nationwide. Preventive drug education activities had been organized at the start of the school year, in autumn, for four consecutive years, reaching 144 million students from 270,000 schools. Drug-control public unions had been established among more than 1,300 universities. In 2018, the number of new drug users had decreased, as had the involvement of young people in drug-related crimes in 30 provinces.

120. Macao, China reported that its Narcotics Control Commission had set up a working group focused on drug problems affecting young people and that this group planned to hold regular meetings to discuss and tackle drug problems among young people in Macao, China, strengthen exchange and cooperation between the Government of Macao, China and non-governmental organizations, work jointly on drug prevention among young people and prevention education, and improve such services as drug rehabilitation programmes. The Social Welfare Bureau continued to provide and promote preventive education.

121. Nepal reported that its Government and police worked closely with ministries and agencies to encourage and enhance cooperation among the education, health and law enforcement sectors at the national level with regard to prevention interventions that targeted young people.

122. New Zealand reported that its police had dedicated teams with a specific focus on young people. Youth Aid teams developed prevention intervention plans tailored to the needs of each young person that they engaged with.

123. As the lead agency in the implementation of the Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act, the Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency had initiated and implemented the following initiatives: a youth camp for anti-drug advocates; Step Up – an advocacy training programme for community leaders led by the Sangguniang Kabataan (a community youth council); comics developed and mascots created by the Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency; animated drug abuse prevention material; and lectures and seminars for students.

124. The Russian Federation reported that, to ensure good coordination of the federal executive authorities' actions to prevent the non-medical use of drugs, the inter-agency working group of the State Anti-Drug Committee drew up every year an inter-agency plan for the organization of preventive work to counter the non-medical use of drugs. The overriding goal of the plan was to stop the prevalence of drug addiction among minors of age from increasing further. The measures taken included enhancing the legislative and regulatory basis for drug prevention work and increasing the organizational and methodological support for such work; improving the mechanisms for preventing drug abuse at different stages; and organizing at the federal level networking events for children and young people aimed at fostering a culture of active rejection of drugs among a wide range of target groups.

**Recommendation (b)**

**Governments are encouraged to enhance the knowledge and build the capacity of teachers and other relevant professionals, including through training courses, in the area of drug use prevention.**

125. China reported that, as part of the nationwide project of drug preventive education among adolescents, the drug control and education agencies had established teams of teachers who had been provided with training on drug control. By the end of 2018, the number of such teachers had reached 1.12 million and the number of after-school counsellors 230,000. China had also introduced a programme on Internet and drug control education, established a digital platform on drug preventive education for adolescents and provided courses and teaching materials on drug preventive education.

126. Macao, China reported that, to enhance the awareness of frontline staff regarding anti-drug information, the Social Welfare Bureau cooperated with non-governmental organizations in the provision of anti-drugs training courses for social workers, teachers, police officers, customs officers and medical staff. Those courses included: how to identify young people who had drug abuse problems; improving motivation among drug addicts to quit drugs; and enhancing drug rehabilitation counselling skills. The Social Welfare Bureau also provided financial and technical support to non-governmental organizations for carrying out additional training workshops to strengthen the anti-drug knowledge of relevant professionals.

127. The Nepal Police had launched a public-police partnership programme to enhance the knowledge and build the capacity of teachers and other relevant professionals, including through training courses, in the area of drug use prevention.

128. New Zealand reported that its police were actively engaged with schools through their youth services teams to deliver crime prevention messages, including mitigating and preventing drug use and drug-related harm.

129. In the Philippines, in addition to the conduct of lectures and seminars for students, teachers were also a target audience for initiatives of the Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency. The purpose was to help to capacitate teachers to perform their functions of persons in authority on school premises, as stated in section 44 of the Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act and in its Implementing Rules and Regulations.

130. The Republic of Korea reported on online drug abuse prevention courses targeting teachers, which had been taken by 52,144 people, and on testing basic courses for experts on drugs, which had been completed by 42 people.

131. In the Russian Federation, the Ministry of Internal Affairs had organized a number of events for specialists from the counter-narcotics commissions in the constituent entities of the country to help them to develop their professional skills.

**Recommendation (c)**

**Governments are encouraged to further enhance their drug use prevention programmes that target preschool and primary school children, as well as young people.**

132. China reported operating small grants programmes on drug control and AIDS prevention education for adolescents and funding 380 programmes on drug control awareness-raising campaigns and education. The China Narcotics Control Foundation ran drug control projects, had built 1,080 drug control book corners and three drug control science education centres in schools in remote rural areas, to expand the reach of drug control education.

133. Macao, China reported that its Social Welfare Bureau had continued to implement a programme on healthy life education, targeting children of 5 to 12 years of age. A programme for junior secondary students entitled “Thinking it through” was also in place. Every year, more than 23,000 students participated in those



programmes. A website created to support the “Healthy life education programme” also provided useful information to both children and parents and encouraged children to join the Harold Fans Club in order to increase awareness of any relevant anti-drug activities and information.

134. Nepal reported working with UNODC on the formulation of drug prevention directives and the school curriculum against drug use.

135. The Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency had developed animated drug abuse prevention material, comics and mascots. Those programmes and projects had been initiated for the purpose of engaging audiences of 5 to 21 years of age, the so-called “generation Z”. Evidence-based research had shown that those initiatives had facilitated faster and easier learning for the intended audience. In addition, the Agency regularly conducted lectures and seminars for students, from preschool to tertiary level.

136. In the Republic of Korea, prevention education targeting preschoolers and young people had been provided to 14,289 people in 2018, and prevention programmes had been improved by using different types of programmes, including educational plays (attended by 73,135 people in 2018) and peer consultant training courses and camps (attended by 1,736 people in 2018).

137. In the Russian Federation, the Ministry of Internal Affairs implemented every year a range of measures in the area of drug use prevention, which also covered the prevention of associated offences and antisocial behaviour and were directed towards school-age children and young people, among others.

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