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Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Report on the fiftieth session*
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Chapter I

Matters calling for action by the Economic and Social Council or brought to its attention

A. Draft resolutions for adoption by the Economic and Social Council

1. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Draft resolution I

The need for a balance between demand for and supply of opiates used to meet medical and scientific needs

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 2006/34 of 27 July 2006 and previous relevant resolutions,

Recognizing that the medical use of narcotic drugs, including opiates, is indispensable for the relief of pain and suffering,

Emphasizing that the need for a balance between the global licit supply of opiates and the legitimate demand for opiates used to meet medical and scientific needs is central to the international strategy and policy of drug control,

Noting the fundamental need for international cooperation with the traditional supplier countries in drug control to ensure universal application of the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961¹ and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol,²

Reiterating that a balance between consumption and production of opiate raw materials was achieved in the past as a result of efforts made by the two traditional supplier countries, India and Turkey, together with established supplier countries,

Noting that the stocks of opiate raw materials continue to be sufficient to cover the expected licit demand and that, despite lower production levels in 2005 and 2006, excessive stocks should be avoided,

Emphasizing the importance of the system of estimates, based on actual consumption and utilization of narcotic drugs, furnished to and confirmed by the International Narcotics Control Board on the extent of cultivation and production of opiate raw materials, in particular in view of the current oversupply,

Recalling the Joint Ministerial Statement adopted during the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,³ in which ministers and other government representatives called upon States to continue to

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

² *Ibid.*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

³ A/58/124, sect. II.A.

contribute to the maintenance of a balance between the licit supply of and demand for opiate raw materials used for medical and scientific purposes and to cooperate in preventing the proliferation of sources of production of opiate raw materials,

Considering that opiate raw materials and the opiates derived from them are not just ordinary commodities that can be subjected to the operation of market forces and that, therefore, market economy considerations should not determine the extent of cultivation of opium poppy,

Reiterating the importance of the medical use of opiates in pain relief therapy, as advocated by the World Health Organization,

Noting that countries differ significantly in their level of licit demand for narcotic drugs and that in most developing countries the use of narcotic drugs for medical purposes has remained at an extremely low level,

1. *Urges* all Governments to continue to contribute to maintaining a balance between the licit supply of and demand for opiate raw materials used for medical and scientific purposes, supporting traditional and established supplier countries, and to cooperate in preventing the proliferation of sources of production of opiate raw materials;

2. *Urges* Governments of all producer countries to adhere strictly to the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961⁴ and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol⁵ and to take effective measures to prevent the illicit production or diversion of opiate raw materials to illicit channels, and encourages improvements in practices in the cultivation of opium poppy and the production of opiate raw materials;

3. *Urges* Governments of consumer countries to assess their licit needs for opiate raw materials realistically on the basis of actual consumption and utilization of opiate raw materials and the opiates derived from them and to communicate those needs to the International Narcotics Control Board in order to ensure effective supply, calls on Governments of countries producing opium poppy to limit its cultivation, taking into account the current level of global stocks, to the estimates furnished to and confirmed by the Board, in accordance with the requirements of the 1961 Convention, and urges that, in providing estimates of such cultivation, producer countries consider the actual demand requirements of importing countries;

4. *Endorses* the concern expressed by the International Narcotics Control Board in its report for 2005⁶ regarding the advocacy by a non-governmental organization of legalization of opium poppy cultivation in Afghanistan, and urges all Governments to strongly oppose such proposals and to continue to strengthen drug control in compliance with their obligations emanating from the international drug control treaties;

5. *Urges* the Governments of all countries where opium poppy has not been cultivated for the licit production of opiate raw materials, in compliance with the relevant Economic and Social Council resolutions and with the appeal of the

⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

⁶ *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.06.XI.2), para. 208.

International Narcotics Control Board in its report for 2006⁷ and in the spirit of collective responsibility, to refrain from engaging in the commercial cultivation of opium poppy in order to avoid the proliferation of supply sites, and calls on Governments to enact enabling legislation to prevent and prohibit the proliferation of sites used for the production of opiate raw materials;

6. *Commends* the International Narcotics Control Board for its efforts in monitoring the implementation of the relevant Economic and Social Council resolutions and, in particular:

(a) In urging the Governments concerned to adjust global production of opiate raw materials to a level corresponding to actual licit requirements and to avoid creating imbalances between the licit supply of and demand for opiates caused by the exportation of products manufactured from seized and confiscated drugs;

(b) In inviting the Governments concerned to ensure that opiates imported into their countries for medical and scientific use do not originate from seized and confiscated drugs;

(c) In arranging informal meetings, during the sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, with the main States that import and produce opiate raw materials;

7. *Requests* the International Narcotics Control Board to continue its efforts to monitor the implementation of the relevant Economic and Social Council resolutions in full compliance with the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the present resolution to all Governments for consideration and implementation.

Draft resolution II

Improvement of drug abuse data collection by Member States in order to enhance data reliability and the comparability of information provided

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling that, in the preamble to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,⁸ the parties to the 1961 Convention considered that effective measures against abuse of narcotic drugs required coordinated and universal action and understood that such action called for international cooperation guided by the same principles and aimed at common objectives,

Recalling also the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,⁹

⁷ *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2006* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.07.XI.11), para. 65.

⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

⁹ *Ibid.*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

Recalling further that the General Assembly at its twentieth special session recognized the importance of comprehensive and objective information for the control of drugs,

Recalling further that the World Health Organization has developed guidelines for the collection of data on prevalence, trends and patterns of drug abuse and problems related to drug use, with the aim of supporting Member States in developing assessments that are internationally comparable and based on valid, reliable and timely data,

Recalling further that the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime has developed a toolkit for monitoring drug abuse, which provides a pragmatic approach for Member States to use to assess the drug abuse situation,

Considering that the World Health Organization published in 2000 the *Guide to Drug Abuse Epidemiology*¹⁰ with the objective of updating the methodology for the collection of data incorporating technical advances of the previous twenty years,

Considering also that, as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime pointed out in its *World Drug Report 2006*, some States lack the monitoring systems required to produce reliable, comprehensive and internationally comparable data,¹¹ and stressing the importance of more Member States submitting their replies to the annual reports questionnaire and the biennial reports questionnaire, thereby ensuring better global representation in the assessment of all aspects of the drug problem,

Recalling the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, which called for demand reduction programmes to be based on a regular assessment of the nature and magnitude of drug use and abuse and drug-related problems in the population,¹²

Recalling also the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,¹³

1. *Stresses* the importance of carrying out, at the request of Member States, training programmes of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other relevant intergovernmental organizations to support the adoption of sound methods and harmonize indicators used for statistics on drug use, which have already been considered by the Statistical Commission, in order to collect and analyse comparable data on drug abuse;

2. *Reaffirms* the importance of all Member States submitting to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, including through the annual reports questionnaire and the biennial reports questionnaire, data that are reliable and internationally comparable;

3. *Encourages* Member States to use, to that end, the *Guide to Drug Abuse*

¹⁰ WHO/MSD/MSB/00.3.

¹¹ *World Drug Report 2006* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.06.XI.10), vol. 1, "Analysis", p. 3.

¹² General Assembly resolution S-20/3, annex, para. 9.

¹³ General Assembly resolution 54/132, annex.

Epidemiology,¹⁴ published by the World Health Organization, and the toolkit for monitoring drug abuse developed by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

4. *Also encourages* Member States to provide information to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime pursuant to Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 43/1, in which the Commission took note of the consensus reached by technical experts at a meeting, held in Lisbon in January 2000, on the principles, structures and indicators for drug information systems, and pursuant to Commission resolution 44/3.

Draft resolution III

Support to the counter-narcotic measures and programmes of Afghanistan

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing the threat that the cultivation of opium poppy and the production of and trafficking in narcotic drugs pose to the security and development of Afghanistan and to security at the regional and international levels,

Noting with concern the unprecedented increase of 59 per cent in the illicit cultivation of opium poppy in Afghanistan from 2005 to 2006, according to the report of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime entitled *Afghanistan: Opium Survey 2006*,

Bearing in mind that 65 per cent of that increase was registered in the three southern provinces of Afghanistan, that the growing insurgency has further weakened the vulnerable security in those provinces and that the remaining 35 per cent of that increase was elsewhere in Afghanistan,

Recognizing the need for further intensified efforts for the complete elimination of opium poppy cultivation in all Afghanistan, in accordance with the National Drug Control Strategy,

Noting with concern the links between illicit drugs and terrorist activities in Afghanistan,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 60/179 of 16 December 2005, in which the Assembly called upon the international community to provide the necessary support to the objectives of the Government of Afghanistan, in particular to the Counter-Narcotics Implementation Plan,

Recalling also the commitment of Member States to the fight against the production of and trafficking in illicit drugs, in line with the provisions of the international drug control conventions and pursuant to its resolution 2006/32 of 27 July 2006, in which it invited the international community to provide the necessary support to enable the Government of Afghanistan to implement the National Drug Control Strategy,

¹⁴ WHO/MSD/MSB/00.3.

Recalling further the Moscow Declaration adopted by the Second Ministerial Conference on Drug Trafficking Routes from Afghanistan, held in Moscow from 26 to 28 June 2006, which emphasized the need to ensure a steady reduction in the illicit cultivation of opium poppy and trafficking in opium,¹⁵

Noting with appreciation the bilateral and multilateral support provided to assist the Government of Afghanistan in eliminating opium poppy cultivation and drug production, trafficking and abuse,

Noting with interest the Good Performance Initiative of the Government of Afghanistan, aimed at supporting provinces that achieve sustained progress towards eliminating opium poppy or remaining free of opium poppy, through the provision of financial assistance for agreed priority development projects,

Welcoming the efforts of the Government of Afghanistan to fully implement the National Drug Control Strategy,

Emphasizing the necessity to strengthen the involvement of the international community in eliminating opium poppy cultivation and drug production, trafficking and abuse in Afghanistan,

Bearing in mind that securing the elimination of opium poppy cultivation will require sustained effort and that, as recognized by Member States in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,¹⁶ action against the world drug problem is a common and shared responsibility and the problem must be addressed in a multilateral setting,

Noting that corruption is rampant at many levels of government and has an impact on drug production and drug trafficking in Afghanistan,

1. *Calls upon* the Government of Afghanistan to intensify the efforts of its counter-narcotic programmes and to hold accountable those responsible for or complicit in opium poppy cultivation and production and trafficking in narcotic drugs, in order to eliminate opium poppy cultivation and trafficking in narcotic drugs;

2. *Encourages* the international community to continue to support the implementation of the National Drug Control Strategy of Afghanistan by contributing, inter alia, to the Counter-Narcotics Trust Fund in order to enable the Government of Afghanistan to finance its counter-narcotic programmes effectively, including alternative development livelihood initiatives and the Good Performance Initiative;

3. *Welcomes* the commitment of the international community to the broader development and reconstruction of Afghanistan, as reflected in the endorsement of the Afghanistan Compact,¹⁷ adopted at the conclusion of the London Conference on Afghanistan, held from 29 January to 1 February 2006, and reconfirmed during meetings of the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board, established under the Compact;

¹⁵ A/61/208-S/2006/598, annex.

¹⁶ General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

¹⁷ S/2006/90, annex.

4. *Calls upon*, in this context, the Government of Afghanistan and its development partners to implement the Afghanistan Compact and the Afghanistan National Development Strategy with counter-narcotics as a cross-cutting issue;

5. *Also calls upon* the Government of Afghanistan to intensify its efforts to eliminate corruption at all levels of government, including by the prosecution of offenders;

6. *Notes* the opposition of the Government to licit cultivation of opium poppy in Afghanistan, which concurs with the concerns expressed by the International Narcotics Control Board in its report for 2006;¹⁸

7. *Welcomes* the recommendations of the Second Ministerial Conference on Drug Trafficking Routes from Afghanistan, held in Moscow from 26 to 28 June 2006, including those that address strengthening cooperation between Afghanistan and its neighbouring States, as well as the need for a balanced approach, tackling both illicit drug supply and demand issues;

8. *Calls upon* Member States and invites international organizations to strengthen their support to the States in the forefront of the fight against drug trafficking from Afghanistan, while commending border control measures taken by some neighbouring States;

9. *Invites* international organizations and Member States to provide new and additional financial resources and technical assistance with a view to enhancing regional cooperation and cross-border management involving Afghanistan and the most affected transit States;

10. *Calls upon* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to work alongside donors, in their capacities as partner nations, in particular the lead partner nation to the Government of Afghanistan on counter-narcotics, in order to ensure that the multilateral assistance provided to Afghanistan is fully aligned with the priorities set in its National Drug Control Strategy;

11. *Decides* to continue the consideration of this matter.

Draft resolution IV

Strategy for the period 2008-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 59/275 of 23 December 2004 on programme planning,

Recalling Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 48/14, in which the Commission urged the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to develop an overarching strategy, in consultation with Member States, for consideration by the Commission, and also urged the Office to ensure that the

¹⁸ *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2006* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.07.XI.11).

strategy, as approved by Member States, through the strategic framework, guided the formulation of clearly defined objectives, improved benchmarks and performance indicators that would measure both qualitatively and quantitatively the impact of the work of the Office in full compliance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly on result-based budgeting,

Taking into consideration the deliberations of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-ninth session¹⁹ and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fifteenth session²⁰ concerning progress made on the development of the overarching strategy of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,

Expressing appreciation for the extensive consultations held by Member States, including within the framework of the open-ended informal Group of Friends of the Chairmen of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, to consider the strategy for the period 2008-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,

Acknowledging that the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime undertook extensive consultations with other United Nations bodies and relevant civil society entities and among its own staff during the preparation of the strategy,

1. *Approves* the strategy for the period 2008-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, contained in the annex to the present resolution;

2. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to incorporate the strategy for the period 2008-2011 into the strategic framework and to present the latter to the relevant intergovernmental bodies, for their consideration and approval;

3. *Stresses* that all action aimed at implementing the strategy for the period 2008-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, especially action involving the participation of relevant civil society entities, shall be undertaken in full consultation with and at the request of the Member States concerned;

4. *Requests* the Executive Director to prepare the consolidated budget for the biennium 2008-2009, as well as for the biennium 2010-2011, for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, based, inter alia, on the strategy for the period 2008-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

5. *Urges* Member States and other partners to provide sufficient, stable and predictable funding to the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme;

6. *Recommends* that a sufficient share of the regular budget of the United Nations be allocated to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to enable it to fulfil its mandates;

7. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to submit to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its reconvened fiftieth

¹⁹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2006, Supplement No. 8 (E/2006/28), chap. IX.*

²⁰ *Ibid., Supplement No. 10 and corrigendum (E/2006/30 and Corr.1), chap. VIII.*

session a report identifying the medium-term strategy activities projected for the period 2008-2009 and the estimated cost to implement them;

8. *Also requests* the Executive Director to report, through the programme performance report, to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on progress made in the implementation of the strategy for the period 2008-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

9. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to improve its evaluation mechanisms and project cycle management.

Annex

Strategy for the period 2008-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

A. Strategy for the period 2008-2011

1. The mission of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is to contribute to the achievement of security and justice for all by making the world safer from crime, drugs and terrorism.

2. The present strategy translates this vision into a platform for action. It is based on the existing mandates of UNODC and links them to results and does not represent a modification of these mandates. The strategy grew out of extensive consultations with all the stakeholders of the Office.

3. It is built on five premises:

(a) Crime, drugs and terrorism are universal challenges. Effective responses to these threats include national, regional and international responses, based on the principle of shared responsibility;

(b) The United Nations helps define these international responses; becomes custodian of the relevant international legal instruments when adopted; facilitates international cooperation; keeps the world informed about how the problem in question is evolving; and assists Member States, when requested, in building domestic capacity and in translating the multilateral standards into national practice;

(c) An important part of the established mandates of UNODC is to facilitate the ratification and implementation of the relevant international conventions on crime, drugs and terrorism;

(d) UNODC has a comparative advantage to contribute, in compliance with its mandates, to this multilateral response, in particular, in offering:

(i) Normative services: facilitating the effective implementation of existing international legal instruments and their transformation into global norms and, where appropriate, facilitating negotiation of international legal instruments;

(ii) Research and analysis;

(iii) Technical assistance: assisting Member States, upon request, in signing and ratifying relevant international legal instruments and facilitating implementation of these instruments; and providing Member States, upon request, with legislative assistance and facilitating national capacity-building, inter alia, in the area of multilateral standards and norms;

(e) These services must be consistent with, and indeed contribute to, the wider efforts of the United Nations towards peace, security and development.

4. The strategy responds to the following needs, expressed by the many different stakeholders of UNODC:

(a) **The need for more stable, predictable and sufficient funding.** Currently 12 per cent (16.1 million United States dollars) of the UNODC annual budget of US\$ 135.9 million comes from the regular budget of the United Nations. The remaining 88 per cent comes from voluntary contributions of Member States to two separate trust funds. Most of these contributions are earmarked. Although the increase in earmarked contributions represents a vote of confidence in UNODC by Member States, it creates an unstable and unpredictable funding situation, making it difficult to plan even one year ahead. UNODC must grow to respond to the greater demand for its services. The resources provided to UNODC should be commensurate with the mandates and the tasks entrusted to it;

(b) **Given the wide array of mandates, the need to operationalize results within the established mandates of UNODC and in conformity with the Financial Rules and Regulations of the United Nations and the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning;**

(c) **The need to find the right mix of normative, analytical and operational functions within the mandates of the UNODC programmes.** While it is clear that the Office must do all three, the specific mix will vary according to time and place, and to the particular issue being addressed. As custodian of the relevant international treaties and with its accumulated in-house expertise, UNODC has a comparative advantage in helping Member States translate international legal commitments into operational standards and norms;

(d) **The need to improve horizontal integration.** The interrelationship between drugs, crime and terrorism should be reflected, where appropriate and in accordance with established mandates of UNODC, in the work of UNODC in the provision of technical assistance;

(e) **The need to balance expertise between headquarters and the field.** Expertise and presence in the field should be increased, with due regard to project activity, through, among others, various arrangements in partnership with other United Nations entities, while maintaining optimal staffing levels at headquarters;

(f) **The need to specify the results to be achieved, and the resources required for this, to carry out effective programme delivery and to produce these concrete results.** The consolidated biennial budget should become a real tool for the planning and use of human and financial resources required for the effective implementation of the programmes. UNODC should be accountable for delivering results, and all Member States should be able to see how funds are being spent.

5. The UNODC strategy for the period 2008-2011 responds to the needs outlined above and is a joint undertaking of all the stakeholders of UNODC. This joint undertaking applies both to the formulation of this strategy, which has been done, and to its implementation. The means to secure the involvement of all stakeholders in the implementation is the consolidated biennial budget, in full compliance with relevant General Assembly resolutions and financial rules and regulations.

6. In support of the strategy, which will be reflected in the strategic framework and the consolidated biennial budget, UNODC will develop an implementation plan as an internal managerial tool, which will show:

- (a) How each concrete result specified in the strategy will be achieved;
- (b) How much it will cost;
- (c) Where each activity will be carried out (country, region, world);
- (d) Who (in terms of work units) will be responsible for it;
- (e) Which projects will contribute to achieving it;
- (f) What performance indicators will be used to measure its achievement.

7. Actions under this strategy contribute towards the protection and empowerment of those most vulnerable, in particular women and children, and to securing their lives, livelihoods and dignity.²¹

B. Objectives and results

8. UNODC will concentrate on three themes: rule of law; policy and trend analysis; and prevention, treatment and reintegration and alternative development.

I. Rule of law

9. The rule of law is the basis for providing security and justice for all. It is therefore the cornerstone of the work of UNODC. UNODC has assisted in the development of the international instruments on drugs and crime. It is the secretariat and custodian of the drug and crime conventions and protocols. The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy,²² in which Member States expressed their resolve to strongly condemn terrorism in all its forms and manifestations committed by whomever, wherever and for whatever purposes and recognized UNODC as the lead office for the delivery of legal assistance in preventing terrorism.

(a) Main objectives

10. For the theme of rule of law, the main objectives are as follows:

- (a) *To promote, at the request of Member States, effective responses to crime, drugs and terrorism by facilitating the implementation of relevant international legal instruments;*
- (b) *To promote, at the request of Member States, effective, fair and humane criminal justice systems through the use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice.*

²¹ Nothing in this document prejudices the acceptance of concepts that have not been approved by the General Assembly.

²² General Assembly resolution 60/288.

(b) *Result areas*

11. The result areas are as follows:

Result area 1.1. Ratification and implementation of conventions and protocols

- 1.1.1. Universal ratification of the international drug control conventions, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto,²³ the United Nations Convention against Corruption²⁴ and the relevant international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism
- 1.1.2. Improved national capacity for the enactment of domestic legislation in line with the above-mentioned conventions and protocols
- 1.1.3. Improved capacity of national criminal justice systems to implement the provisions of the above-mentioned conventions and protocols
- 1.1.4. High-quality services provided to treaty-based organs and governing bodies related to drugs, crime and terrorism

Result area 1.2. International cooperation in criminal justice matters

- 1.2.1. Enhanced capacity for international cooperation against crime, organized crime, corruption, drug trafficking and terrorism
- 1.2.2. Strengthened capacity of Member States to establish comprehensive and effective regimes against money-laundering and financing of terrorism in accordance with the relevant General Assembly resolutions
- 1.2.3. Strengthened capacity of Member States to establish comprehensive and effective regimes against money-laundering related to organized crime, drug trafficking and corruption
- 1.2.4. Enhanced capacity for international cooperation in asset recovery, mutual legal assistance, extradition and other forms of international cooperation in accordance with relevant conventions and protocols and, where appropriate and upon request, assisted by model treaties and agreements
- 1.2.5. Enhanced knowledge of the barriers to and good practices in the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the United Nations Convention against Corruption, in particular, the provisions for international cooperation
- 1.2.6. Enhanced capacity for law enforcement cooperation against crime, organized crime, corruption, drug trafficking, diversion of precursors and terrorism

²³ General Assembly resolution 55/25, annexes I-III, and resolution 55/255, annex.

²⁴ General Assembly resolution 58/4, annex.

1.2.7. Enhanced capacity to respond effectively utilizing special investigative techniques in the detection, investigation and prosecution of crime, organized crime, corruption and drug trafficking

1.2.8. Enhanced capacity to protect witnesses

Result area 1.3. Criminal justice systems: more accessible, accountable and effective

1.3.1. Enhanced capacity of Member States, particularly States in post-conflict or transitional stages, to develop and maintain accessible and accountable domestic criminal justice systems in accordance with international standards and norms

1.3.2. Enhanced capacity to respond to new and emerging forms of crime

1.3.3. Improved capacity of national criminal justice systems to use and apply relevant United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice

Result area 1.4. Terrorism prevention

1.4.1. Increasing awareness of relevant international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism and related United Nations resolutions

1.4.2. Enhancing the capacity of Member States to address the legal aspects of countering terrorism as reflected in the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, adopted by the General Assembly

1.4.3. Enhanced legal knowledge and expertise of Member States on the issues of terrorism prevention through, inter alia, the holding of training programmes, workshops and seminars

2. *Policy and trend analysis*

12. Effective policy must be based on accurate information. Policy and trend analysis is essential to measuring trends, highlighting problems, learning lessons and evaluating effectiveness. Scientific and forensic findings enrich policy and trend analysis by providing the basis for accurate information in specific areas.

13. Better data and improved national capacity to collect data are needed to support and enhance the international community's responses to crime and illicit drugs. There is also a greater need for counter-terrorism legal analysis in order to carry out technical assistance.

(a) *Main objective*

14. For the theme of policy and trend analysis, the main objective is as follows:

Enhanced knowledge of thematic and cross-sectoral trends for effective policy formulation, operational response and impact assessment in drugs and crime.

(b) *Result areas*

15. The result areas are as follows:

Result area 2.1. Threat and risk analysis

- 2.1.1. Enhanced knowledge of trends including emerging trends in drug and specific crime issues available to Member States and the international community
- 2.1.2. Enhanced capacity of Member States and the international community to formulate strategic responses to address emerging trends in drugs and crime

Result area 2.2. Scientific and forensic capacity

- 2.2.1. Improved scientific and forensic capacity of Member States to meet internationally accepted standards
- 2.2.2. Increased use of scientific information and laboratory data, supported by UNODC, in strategic operations, policy and decision-making

3. *Prevention, treatment and reintegration, and alternative development*

16. Drugs, crime, corruption and terrorism affect the lives of individuals and are major obstacles to sustainable development.

17. Addressing drug abuse and illicit drug production requires a shared responsibility. Prevention, reduction and the elimination of the cultivation of illicit drug crops are integral to achieving sustainable development and require special policies and greater efforts on the part of all member States. In this regard, alternative development, an important component of a balanced and comprehensive drug control strategy, is intended to create a supportive environment for the implementation of that strategy, in contributing in an integrated way to the eradication of poverty, thus contributing to the attainment of Millennium Development Goals.²⁵

(a) *Main objectives*

18. For the theme of prevention, treatment and reintegration and alternative development, the main objectives are as follows:

(a) *Reduction of opportunities and incentives for illicit activities and gains, and reduction of drug abuse, HIV/AIDS (as related to injecting drug abuse, prison settings and trafficking in human beings), criminal activity and victimization with a special focus on women and children, as well as the dissemination of information and successful practices in those areas;*

(b) *Effective prevention campaigns, care and reintegration into society of drug users and offenders, and assistance to victims of crime;*

²⁵ A/56/326, annex.

(c) *Foster and strengthen international cooperation based on the principle of shared responsibility in sustainable alternative development, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development.*

(b) *Result areas*

19. The result areas are as follows:

Result area 3.1. Community-centred prevention

- 3.1.1. Enhancing understanding and use of international standards and norms for crime prevention
- 3.1.2. Enhancing understanding and use of balanced demand and supply reduction strategies as a means for reducing the illicit drug problem
- 3.1.3. Creating tools to address youth and violent crime, especially in marginalized urban communities
- 3.1.4. Enhancing national capacity to prevent drug abuse
- 3.1.5. Increasing awareness of human trafficking among relevant authorities, general public and vulnerable groups
- 3.1.6. Increasing awareness among relevant authorities and the general public that smuggling of migrants is a criminal activity and poses serious risks to migrants
- 3.1.7. Expanding the capacity of Member States to foster community-centred drug abuse and crime prevention programmes and, in that context, increased cooperation between UNODC and relevant entities of civil society that are active in such programmes in accordance with relevant international conventions and within the mandates of UNODC

Result area 3.2. Corruption prevention

- 3.2.1. Effective development and implementation, by Member States, of preventive anti-corruption policies in compliance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption, through enhancing national capacity
- 3.2.2. Enhancing the capacity of Member States in establishing and strengthening effective, independent anti-corruption bodies in compliance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption
- 3.2.3. Increased awareness at the international level of corruption and its negative impact, as well as wider recognition of the United Nations Convention against Corruption
- 3.2.4. Increased cooperation between UNODC and relevant civil society entities as well as bilateral and multilateral organizations that advance capacities to implement the United Nations Convention against Corruption

- 3.2.5. Enhanced integrity and transparency of criminal justice systems in the context of corruption prevention through enhancing national capacity

Result area 3.3. HIV/AIDS prevention and care (as related to injecting drug users, prison settings and trafficking in human beings)

- 3.3.1. Expand Member States' capacity to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS among injecting drug users, in conformity with relevant international conventions and the established mandates of UNODC
- 3.3.2. Expand Member States' capacity to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS in prison settings
- 3.3.3. Expanding, in consultation with the Member States concerned, the capacity of relevant entities of civil society to respond to HIV/AIDS among injecting drug users and in prison settings, in accordance with relevant international conventions and the established mandates of UNODC

Result area 3.4. Alternative development

- 3.4.1. Enhanced capacity of Member States, upon request, to design and implement sustainable alternative development programmes, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes, within their broader development context, aimed at preventing, reducing and eliminating the illicit cultivation of opium poppy, coca bush and cannabis
- 3.4.2. Raising awareness of and mainstreaming the issue of alternative development, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes, among international organizations, international financial institutions and development networks
- 3.4.3. Increased partnerships between UNODC and relevant civil society entities and the private sector that promote Member States' capacity for collaborative activities in alternative development, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development

Result area 3.5. Treatment and rehabilitation of drug-dependent persons

- 3.5.1. Increased Member States' capacity to provide treatment and support services to drug-dependent persons
- 3.5.2. Enhanced knowledge of treatment and rehabilitation for abusers of new and emerging types of drugs and expanded Member States' capacity to respond to the abuse of such drugs
- 3.5.3. Improved well-being, rehabilitation and reintegration into society of people undergoing treatment for drug dependence
- 3.5.4. Increased partnerships with relevant civil society entities that advance Member States' capacities to provide treatment and rehabilitation that are in accordance with the relevant international conventions

Result area 3.6. Prison reform

- 3.6.1. Wide application of international standards and norms on the treatment of prisoners
- 3.6.2. Increased capacity to apply international standards on the professional management/operation of prisons
- 3.6.3. Increased capacity to apply international standards and norms on diversions, restorative justice and non-custodial sanctions, where appropriate
- 3.6.4. Increased partnerships with relevant civil society entities that advance Member States' capacities to apply international standards and norms that are in accordance with the relevant international conventions and within the established mandates of UNODC

Result area 3.7. Juvenile justice

- 3.7.1. Enhancing capacity of Member States to apply international standards and norms on juvenile justice
- 3.7.2. Increased partnerships between UNODC and relevant civil society entities that advance Member States' capacities to apply international standards and norms on juvenile justice

Result area 3.8. Assistance to victims

- 3.8.1. Wider application of international standards and norms on the treatment of victims of crime
- 3.8.2. Strengthened capacity of Member States to implement victim assistance programmes for the most vulnerable segments of society, including women and children
- 3.8.3. Strengthened partnerships between UNODC and relevant civil society entities that advance Member States' capacity to raise awareness of existing standards and norms and their application in the area of victim assistance

C. Management support

20. In line with relevant General Assembly resolutions and decisions, including those related to the United Nations reform process, and rules and regulations of the United Nations, this strategy puts particular emphasis on results-based management, budgeting and accountability. The following management support initiatives are guided by General Assembly resolutions, in particular resolutions 55/231 of 23 December 2000, 60/1 of 16 September 2005 and 60/257 and 60/260 of 8 May 2006:

- (a) Improved results-based management:
 - (i) Resources are well aligned with strategic objectives;
 - (ii) Planning, programming and budgetary cycles are aligned;

- (iii) Continuous strengthening of the monitoring and evaluation framework, in particular project cycle management;
- (iv) Improved capacity to apply the lessons learned from evaluation;
- (b) Effective and transparent financial management:
 - (i) Effective and transparent financial management at the project and organizational level, contributing to the overall efficiency of UNODC;
 - (ii) Improved financial reporting and analysis, including risk assessment;
- (c) Motivated staff:
 - (i) Further development of transparent, effective and fair recruitment/placement systems to support a results-based approach;
 - (ii) Performance of staff evaluated on the basis of the achievement of results and the demonstration of required values and competencies;
 - (iii) Due regard shall be paid to the recruitment of staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible;
- (d) Expanded strategic partnerships:
 - (i) Deepening and widening of partnerships including, where appropriate, with relevant civil society entities and the private sector in order to achieve operational synergies and generate a multiplier effect in promoting good practices and achieving the agreed upon results;
 - (ii) Leveraging resources effectively by broadening its resource base by coordinating with development partners and through initiatives such as the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security;
- (e) Strengthened field capacity:
 - (i) Increase expertise and presence in the field, with due regard to project activity, through, among others, different arrangements in partnership with other United Nations entities, while maintaining optimal staffing levels at headquarters;
 - (ii) Integration of UNODC field capacities into the United Nations country teams where appropriate;
 - (iii) Technical assistance projects in accordance with national and regional priorities within the framework of this strategy and in consultation with the Member States concerned and other development partners;
 - (iv) Country ownership of technical assistance;
 - (v) Consultation with the Member States concerned on the presence of field offices based on consideration of planning, programming and budgetary requirements;
- (f) Innovative information and communications technology:

Effective use of modern information technology services for programmatic, management and reporting purposes;

- (g) Raise the public profile of UNODC activities:
 - (i) Making the achievements of UNODC more visible to both the general public and to the specialized audience of policymakers, practitioners and analysts/researchers;
 - (ii) Effective utilization of both classical and modern information and communication technologies to raise the profile of UNODC;
- (h) Reporting:
Reporting on the progress of the implementation of the strategy.

B. Draft decisions for adoption by the Economic and Social Council

2. The Commission recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft decisions:

Draft decision I

Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its fiftieth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the fifty-first session of the Commission

The Economic and Social Council takes note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its fiftieth session and approves the provisional agenda and documentation for the fifty-first session of the Commission set out below.

Provisional agenda and documentation for the fifty-first session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

Documentation

Provisional agenda and annotations

Normative segment

3. Thematic debate on the follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly: general overview and progress achieved by Governments in meeting the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008 set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the Assembly at its twentieth special session.

Documentation

Reports of the Secretariat (*as necessary*).

4. Drug demand reduction:
 - (a) Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction;

- (b) World situation with regard to drug abuse.

Documentation

Report of the Secretariat

- 5. Illicit drug traffic and supply:
 - (a) World situation with regard to drug trafficking and action taken by subsidiary bodies of the Commission;
 - (b) Follow-up to the twentieth special session:
 - (i) Measures to promote judicial cooperation (extradition, mutual legal assistance, controlled delivery, trafficking by sea and law enforcement cooperation, including training);
 - (ii) Countering money-laundering;
 - (iii) Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Crops and on Alternative Development.

Documentation

Reports of the Secretariat

- 6. Implementation of the international drug control treaties:
 - (a) Changes in the scope of control of substances;
 - (b) International Narcotics Control Board;
 - (c) Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly:
 - (i) Measures to prevent the illicit manufacture, import, export, trafficking, distribution and diversion of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;
 - (ii) Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors;
 - (d) Other matters arising from the international drug control treaties.

Documentation

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2007

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2007 on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988

Notes by the Secretariat (*as necessary*)

Operational segment

- 7. Policy directives to the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

Documentation

Report of the Executive Director

8. Strengthening the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body.

Documentation

Report of the Executive Director

9. Administrative and budgetary questions.

Documentation

Report of the Executive Director

10. Preparation for the high-level segment at the fifty-second session of the Commission:

- (a) Thematic focus, format and arrangements;
- (b) Envisaged outcome.

* * *

11. Provisional agenda for the fifty-second session of the Commission.

12. Other business.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat (*as necessary*)

13. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fifty-first session.

Draft decision II

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board

The Economic and Social Council takes note of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2006.²⁶

C. Matters brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council

3. The following resolutions and decision adopted by the Commission are brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council:

²⁶ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.07.XI.11.

Resolution 50/1

Follow-up to the Second Ministerial Conference on Drug Trafficking Routes from Afghanistan

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reaffirming the commitments undertaken by Member States in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,²⁷ in which Member States recognized that action against the world drug problem was a common and shared responsibility and expressed their conviction that it must be addressed in a multilateral setting,

Welcoming the Paris Pact initiative emerging from the Paris Statement,²⁸ which was issued at the end of the Conference on Drug Routes from Central Asia to Europe, held in Paris on 21 and 22 May 2003,

Taking note with concern of the report of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime entitled *Afghanistan: Opium Survey 2006*, which emphasized that the cultivation of narcotic drug crops and the production of and trafficking in narcotic drugs had significantly increased and threatened the security and stability of that country and had negative regional and international implications,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 2006/32 of 27 July 2006, entitled "Support for the National Drug Control Strategy of the Government of Afghanistan",

Welcoming the ongoing efforts of the Government of Afghanistan in the fight against narcotic drugs,

Expressing its support for the efforts of Member States aimed at strengthening international and regional cooperation in order to counter the threat to the international community posed by the illicit cultivation of opium poppy in Afghanistan and the illicit trade in opium,

Commending the activities carried out by neighbouring States of Afghanistan to promote cooperation aimed at countering the threat from illicit opium poppy cultivation in Afghanistan and trafficking in narcotic drugs from Afghanistan, as well as cooperation in controlling the smuggling of precursors into Afghanistan,

Welcoming the outcome of the Conference on Afghanistan held in London on 31 January and 1 February 2006, which included counter-narcotics as a cross-cutting theme,

Welcoming also the decisions taken by the International Conference on Border Management and Regional Cooperation, held in Doha on 27 and 28 February 2006,

Welcoming further the decision on expert round tables adopted by the Paris Pact Policy Consultative Group,

Recalling its resolution 49/5, in which it expressed support for the proposal of the Russian Federation to convene in Moscow in June 2006, in continuation of the

²⁷ General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

²⁸ See S/2003/641, annex.

Paris Pact initiative, an international conference at the ministerial level on drug routes from Central Asia to Europe,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on the implementation of the Paris Pact initiative;²⁹

2. *Welcomes also* the outcome of the Second Ministerial Conference on Drug Trafficking Routes from Afghanistan, organized by the Government of the Russian Federation in cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and held in Moscow from 26 to 28 June 2006,³⁰ in continuation of the Paris Pact initiative, and calls upon States to strengthen international and regional cooperation to counter the threat to the international community posed by the illicit production of drugs in Afghanistan and trafficking in drugs originating in that country and to continue to take concerted measures in the framework of the Paris Pact initiative;

3. *Expresses its satisfaction* with the spirit of international solidarity and cooperation that made the preparations for the Second Ministerial Conference and the Conference itself a success;

4. *Calls upon* the Government of Afghanistan and the international community to intensify their efforts in the fight against narcotic drugs within the framework of the Afghanistan Compact;³¹

5. *Urges* Member States and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and invites interested international organizations to promote the implementation of the Moscow Declaration adopted by the Second Ministerial Conference on Drug Trafficking Routes from Afghanistan and the recommendations of the Conference;

6. *Notes* the importance of taking measures to ensure effective follow-up to the Second Ministerial Conference in the framework of the Paris Pact initiative;

7. *Welcomes* the readiness of the international community to support the financing of the new phase of the Paris Pact project of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime as an initiative addressing both supply and demand concerns over the heroin trafficking routes;

8. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its fifty-first session on the measures taken and on progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution.

²⁹ E/CN.7/2007/9.

³⁰ A/61/208-S/2006/598, annex.

³¹ S/2006/90, annex.

Resolution 50/2

Provisions regarding travellers under medical treatment with internationally controlled drugs

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling article 4 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,³² permitting special provisions for international travellers regarding the scope of control for psychotropic substances other than those in Schedule I of that Convention,

Recalling its resolution 43/11, in which it invited the International Narcotics Control Board, with the participation of Member States, to examine provisions that might facilitate and enhance security in cases involving travellers under medical treatment with internationally controlled drugs in order to maintain the continuity of their treatment in the country of destination and/or transit,

Taking note of the publication of the guidelines for national regulations concerning travellers under treatment with internationally controlled drugs,³³ prepared pursuant to its resolution 44/15,

Recalling its resolution 45/5, in which it encouraged States to consider implementing the recommendations contained in the guidelines for national regulations concerning travellers under treatment with internationally controlled drugs,

Recalling also its resolution 46/6 on provisions regarding travellers under medical treatment with drugs containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances under international control,

Taking into account the need to keep travellers under medical treatment with internationally controlled drugs informed of different national requirements and limitations, while acknowledging the importance of making the transport of such drugs secure,

1. *Urges* States parties to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,³⁴ that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol³⁵ and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971³⁶ to notify, through their competent authorities, the International Narcotics Control Board of restrictions in their national jurisdictions currently applicable to travellers under medical treatment with internationally controlled drugs;

2. *Requests* Member States to notify the International Narcotics Control Board immediately of any changes in their national jurisdictions in the scope of control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances relevant to travellers under medical treatment with internationally controlled drugs;

³² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

³³ *Guidelines for National Regulations concerning Travellers under Treatment with Internationally Controlled Drugs* (2003) (United Nations publication).

³⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

³⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

³⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

3. *Urges* the International Narcotics Control Board to publish the above-mentioned information in a consistent form, including electronically, in order to ensure its dissemination to the travelling public, thereby facilitating the task of government agencies;

4. *Requests* the International Narcotics Control Board, in its report for 2007, to inform Member States of the state of the implementation of the present resolution.

Resolution 50/3

Responding to the threat posed by the abuse and diversion of ketamine

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling its resolution 48/1, on promoting the sharing of information on emerging trends in the abuse of and trafficking in substances not controlled under the international drug control conventions,

Recalling also its resolution 49/6, in which it called on Member States to place ketamine on the list of substances controlled under their national legislation, where the domestic situation so required, and encouraged Member States to consider adopting a system of import-export certificates for use by their government agencies,

Recalling further the reports of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2004³⁷ and 2005,³⁸ in which the Board noted the widespread abuse of substances not scheduled under the international drug control treaties, in particular the abuse of ketamine, especially among youth in East and South-East Asia, and the trafficking in ketamine in that region and in other regions, including Oceania and South America,

Recognizing that, in many countries, when compressed oxygen is not available, ketamine is the only means of anaesthesia,

Noting the diversion of ketamine for illicit use in a mixture or in conjunction with amphetamine-type stimulants, especially methylenedioxymethamphetamine (commonly known as “ecstasy”), as well as its harmful effects,

Noting also that the World Health Organization is conducting a critical review of ketamine,

Concerned by the threat to the well-being of youth and society posed by the diversion and abuse of ketamine,

Noting that a number of Member States in many regions have placed ketamine on their lists of substances controlled under national legislation,

³⁷ *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2004* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.XI.3).

³⁸ *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.06.XI.2).

Noting also the efforts made to discuss in international forums on drug law enforcement held in Asia and the Pacific the placing of ketamine on the list of substances controlled under the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,³⁹ in order to better control and limit abuse of and trafficking in that substance,

1. *Encourages* Member States to pay particular attention to the emerging problem of widespread abuse and diversion of ketamine, in particular in East and South-East Asia and South America, which also affects States in other regions;

2. *Also encourages* Member States to consider adopting a system of precautionary measures for use by their government agencies to facilitate the timely detection of the diversion of ketamine;

3. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to share the concerns of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs with the Expert Committee on Drug Dependence of the World Health Organization, and, in that regard, looks forward to the updated review of ketamine in the report of the Expert Committee.

Resolution 50/4

Improving the quality and performance of drug analysis laboratories

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recognizing the important role of drug analysis laboratories as part of national drug control systems, and the value of laboratory results and data to criminal justice systems, law enforcement and health authorities and policymakers,

Noting that law enforcement authorities and other clients of drug analysis laboratories need results that are reliable, valid, based on standard procedures, compatible with results in other laboratories that meet the evidentiary standards of the respective judicial, administrative and legal systems and obtained in an effective and efficient manner within the required timescale and that provide value for money,

Recognizing that the quality of the analysis and results of such laboratories has significant implications for the justice system, law enforcement and prevention and health, as well as for the international harmonization and worldwide exchange and coordination of drug information and data,

Recognizing also that the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime has an essential role in facilitating the development of drug-testing facilities and scientific support services worldwide and in improving the quality and performance of drug analysis laboratories, that it has expertise in implementing laboratory-related projects and that it must make the most effective use of its limited resources to fulfil that role,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 49/168, section II, of 23 December 1994 and resolution 52/92, section II, of 12 December 1997, in which the Assembly requested the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, now called the

³⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, to continue providing assistance to Member States requesting support in establishing or strengthening national drug detection laboratories,

Acknowledging the added value of the international quality assurance support of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in providing means for the continued monitoring of the situation of laboratories throughout the world, identifying factors affecting laboratory performance and where improvements can be made, including how to best target support, thus providing an evidence base for technical assistance projects and for the monitoring of their effectiveness,

Recognizing the cost-effectiveness of having a sustainable international network of laboratories and scientific support services allowing the transfer of specialized technical and forensic expertise from States with adequate resources to those in need of assistance, in order to promote equality and reduce gaps between Member States,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 2003/32 of 22 July 2003, in which the Council urged relevant international organizations, in consultation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, to provide financing and other support for the training of experts in various subjects related to the fight against the world drug problem, with particular emphasis on, among other things, drug-testing laboratories and laboratory quality assurance,

Concerned about the increasing gap between Member States in terms of the technical level of their laboratory and scientific services,

1. *Recommends* that the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime should continue supporting the analytical work of laboratories by providing reference samples of controlled substances, by identifying best practices and encouraging the use of guidelines, subject to extrabudgetary resources, by developing manuals on standard methods including relevant research, by offering training opportunities and by promoting and facilitating the exchange of information, material and data;

2. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to support the integration of laboratories and scientific support into drug control frameworks and the use of analytical data as a primary source of information worldwide, for example, for systems giving early warning on new drug trends;

3. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to build on its corporate knowledge and, subject to extrabudgetary resources, to conduct in-depth analyses in order to identify competency requirements, training needs and other areas where assistance could be provided;

4. *Further requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in cooperation with Member States, to devote attention to drug analysis laboratories, including forensic laboratories and other laboratories, developing project proposals, as appropriate, for capacity-building, providing services to support drug abuse treatment and toxicology, on the priorities recommended and requested in the present resolution;

5. *Encourages* Member States to give higher priority to the development of sustainable laboratory and scientific services, and recommends that national

laboratories participate in the external quality assurance programme offered by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

6. *Invites* Member States to secure and broaden their support to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, including funding for activities related to improving the performance of national laboratories, support for quality assurance and support for the establishment of sustainable scientific services worldwide;

7. *Calls upon* Member States and international, regional and subregional institutions to contribute to the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime set out in the present resolution by providing expertise as a resource for the development of cooperative networks among laboratories and scientists and to explore innovative ways to ensure more effective exchange of expertise and information worldwide.

Resolution 50/5

Identifying sources of precursors used in illicit drug manufacture

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,⁴⁰

Reaffirming the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,⁴¹ in which Member States decided to establish 2008 as a target date for States to eliminate or reduce significantly, among other things, the diversion of precursors,

Appreciating the efforts by Member States to regulate precursors with a view to preventing their diversion,

Acknowledging the efficacy of international precursor control operations such as Project Cohesion and Project Prism in preventing diversions,

Recognizing that the ultimate objective of precursor control is to stop or significantly reduce the availability of precursors for illicit drug manufacture,

Appreciating the initiatives taken pursuant to the Paris Pact initiative⁴² to tackle, among other things, the illicit supply of acetic anhydride,

Recognizing that precursors have a number of legitimate uses and that there is a need not to adversely affect legitimate trade in precursor chemicals while preventing their diversion,

Recognizing also that a large proportion of the precursors produced is used for legitimate purposes, that a fraction of the total production is used for the illicit manufacture of drugs and that there is thus a need to concentrate efforts on identifying the sources of the illicit supply of precursors,

⁴⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

⁴¹ General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

⁴² Emerging from the Paris Statement (S/2003/641, annex), issued at the end of the Conference on Drug Routes from Central Asia to Europe, held in Paris on 21 and 22 May 2003.

Noting with concern the continued availability of precursors for illicit drug manufacture,

Noting also with concern the inadequate availability of information on the sources of precursors, the methods of diversion and the trafficking routes used to divert them to the major regions of illicit drug manufacture,

Recognizing the need for greater efforts in the main regions of illicit drug manufacture to identify the sources of precursors, the methods of diversion and the trafficking routes used, in order to concentrate efforts on the problem areas,

1. *Invites* the International Narcotics Control Board, working with Member States, relevant international bodies and existing initiatives such as Project Cohesion, to continue to identify the main sources of the acetic anhydride supplied to the main regions manufacturing heroin, the methods of diversion employed and the trafficking routes used;

2. *Also invites* the International Narcotics Control Board, working with Member States, relevant international bodies and existing initiatives such as Project Cohesion, to continue to identify the main sources of the potassium permanganate supplied to the main regions manufacturing cocaine, the methods of diversion employed and the trafficking routes used;

3. *Further invites* the International Narcotics Control Board, working with Member States, relevant international bodies and existing initiatives such as Project Prism, to continue to identify the main sources of the ephedrine, pseudoephedrine and 1-phenyl-2-propanone supplied to the main regions manufacturing amphetamine and methamphetamine, the methods of diversion employed and the trafficking routes used;

4. *Urges* Member States to render all possible support and assistance to the International Narcotics Control Board in the above-mentioned endeavours.

Resolution 50/6

Promoting collaboration on the prevention of diversion of precursors

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,⁴³ in which Member States established 2008 as a target date for States to eliminate or reduce significantly the diversion of precursors,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution S-20/4 B of 10 June 1998, adopted by the Assembly at its twentieth special session, in which the Assembly considered that measures against the diversion of precursors could be effective only through concerted worldwide action and international cooperation guided by common principles and objectives,

⁴³ General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

Recalling further that, in General Assembly resolution S-20/4 B, it is stated that States should promote the exchange of experience relating to police, customs and other administrative investigation, interception, detection and control of diversion of precursors,

Recalling further that the International Narcotics Control Board, in its report for 2006,⁴⁴ urged all parties to the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988⁴⁵ to take all the necessary measures to monitor, within their territories, the manufacture and distribution of precursor chemicals under international control,

Recognizing that different challenges in reducing the supply of amphetamine-type stimulants are faced by Member States, but that common characteristics of the manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants exist among Member States, principally the reliance of illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants on the availability of precursor chemicals used also in licit manufacture,

Recognizing also the importance of applying national precursor controls with uniform effectiveness throughout the world, as a means of avoiding the displacement of diversion points across national borders,

Noting that the International Narcotics Control Board, in its information package on the control of precursors, emphasized the need for effective administrative, legislative and regulatory controls and structures governing the legitimate trade in precursor chemicals within national borders as a means of implementing article 12 of the 1988 Convention,

Acknowledging that controls on the legitimate trade in precursor chemicals within national borders will complement the work of existing projects of the International Narcotics Control Board, including Project Prism and Project Cohesion, which monitor the international diversion of precursor chemicals into the manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants and of heroin and cocaine, respectively,

Recognizing the establishment of the Asian Collaborative Group on Local Precursor Control and the International Forum on Control of Precursors for Amphetamine-type Stimulants,

Acknowledging the role of the joint forum of the Asian Collaborative Group on Local Precursor Control and the International Forum on Control of Precursors for Amphetamine-type Stimulants in striving to improve the control of precursors of amphetamine-type stimulants in Asia through enhanced collaboration on regulatory, administrative and legislative controls and practices,

1. *Encourages* the joint forum of the Asian Collaborative Group on Local Precursor Control and the International Forum on Control of Precursors for Amphetamine-type Stimulants to take forward the work programme adopted at the forum meeting held in Tokyo from 13 to 16 February 2007, annexed to the present resolution;

⁴⁴ *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2006* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.07.XI.11), para. 649, recommendation 22.

⁴⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

2. *Encourages* Member States to consider the adoption of similar regional collaborative mechanisms for the control of precursors for amphetamine-type stimulants, within the framework of the relevant intergovernmental organizations.

Annex

Asian Collaborative Group on Local Precursor Control: terms of reference

Aim

The Asian Collaborative Group on Local Precursor Control (ACoG) will contribute to the prevention of precursor diversion into synthetic drug manufacture in the Asian region.

Objective

ACoG will achieve its aim by promoting the adoption of best practice national regulatory, administrative and legislative policies and practices that address the threat of local precursor diversion.

Terms of reference

In promoting its objective, ACoG will provide a regional forum focused on:

1. Encouraging a shared appreciation of precursor threats and emerging trends in the Asian region;
2. Sharing information about effective measures to prevent the local diversion of precursor chemicals and equipment;
3. Seeking to develop responsive strategies to respond to identified emerging trends and threats;
4. Identifying opportunities for cooperation and support for building capacity in the Asian region to respond to threats.

Asian Collaborative Group on Local Precursor Control and the International Forum on Control of Precursors for Amphetamine-type Stimulants:

Work programme

Background

Most precursor chemicals have legitimate uses that provide a number of social benefits. However, the diversion of these substances into illicit drug manufacture poses a serious threat to all countries.

Asian countries are some of the world's largest producers and traders in chemicals that can also be used as precursors for amphetamine-type stimulant (ATS) drugs. Precursor control is therefore a centrally important issue for law enforcement and regulatory agencies in Asian countries.

The illicit ATS production environment is dynamic. Criminal groups are opportunistic and resilient. They are capable of responding quickly and flexibly to changed market constraints, such as the introduction of measures to counter diversion. Preventing and responding to the diversion of precursors from legitimate to illicit trade therefore requires innovative regulatory controls and law enforcement responses.

A regional response to precursor diversion is needed that incorporates both coordinated actual countermeasures and improvements to our collective knowledge base about the legitimate and illicit precursor chemical markets. To avoid the displacement of diversion points across national borders, it is crucial that controls are applied with uniform effectiveness across the region.

Priority areas

To meet the threats posed by the illicit precursor and ATS market to Asia, members have identified a number of key priority areas to focus the work of ACoG and the International Forum on Control of Precursors for Amphetamine-type Stimulants (IFCP):

1. *Forensic technical capacity.* All countries should seek to ensure they have available the relevant expertise and related equipment necessary to ensure they are able to respond to ATS issues.
2. *Market knowledge.* Visibility of the legitimate precursor market must be improved by:
 - (a) Better understanding the legitimate uses of precursors;
 - (b) Monitoring the legitimate commercial movements of precursors;
 - (c) Estimating the legitimate market demand for precursors in each country.
3. *Industry control.* A strong theme in the range of countermeasures introduced to combat diversion must incorporate the effective regulation and control of the legitimate precursor trade, while recognizing the economic and community benefit imperatives of the legitimate precursor trade.
4. *Industry engagement.* Wherever possible, any countermeasures should be progressed in a way that engages fully with, and secures the cooperation of, legitimate industry.
5. *Information/intelligence exchange.* Countermeasures and operations in the Asian region should be grounded in a collective knowledge base emerging from strong intelligence production and information-sharing networks.
6. *Harmonization.* Wherever possible, countries in the Asian region should seek to harmonize their approaches to controlling the trade in precursor chemicals.
7. *Ministerial engagement.* Opening a ministerial-level dialogue about existing precursor threats, emerging trends and the potential for coordinated regional action should be pursued as part of formulating effective and workable responses to precursor diversion in the Asian region.
8. *Use of existing mechanisms.* When developing and implementing countermeasures, countries in the Asian region should, wherever possible, exploit and build upon the significant range of arrangements, programmes and resources already in place to address precursor diversion.

Future action

In pursuing these priority areas, ACoG and IFCP propose to undertake the following activities as important first steps toward implementing an effective and coordinated response to precursor diversion across the Asian region:

1. Develop an ACoG/IFCP action plan, which would outline a number of actions aimed at:

(a) Exploring the potential for a regional intelligence hub about precursors used in Asian ATS manufacture, their sources and criminal modus operandi;

(b) Identifying intelligence and information gaps, with a view to developing an ATS intelligence collection plan for the Asian region;

(c) Recognizing the Information Sharing System (sponsored by Japan) as an effective means for conducting and sharing the results of forensic analysis of ATS and their precursors, thereby providing a centralized regional source of information about precursors used in Asian ATS manufacture, their original source and criminal modus operandi;

(d) Developing arrangements for each country to voluntarily participate in the Information Sharing System by providing samples of seized ATS and raw precursor products to be forensically analysed;

(e) Developing effective mechanisms for investigating seizures of ATS both within and across borders, giving attention to the potential benefits of controlled delivery operations and backtracking operations;

(f) Improving technical forensic capacity in the region to effectively respond to ATS issues;

(g) Exploring the potential benefits of conducting a baseline study of alternative precursors for ATS, which can be used to improve precursor monitoring and control measures.

2. Developing a regional situation report on the range of precursor threats and challenges faced by the Asian region, and the existing controls, legislation and practices in place in member countries, including any identified gaps or weaknesses.

3. New Zealand, Japan and the Netherlands will work together to provide members with more information on the trafficking, regulation and use of benzyloperazine.

4. Identify an appropriate opportunity for ministerial collaboration on precursor control, including discussion of the direction of ACoG and IFCP and their programme of work.

5. Support taking a resolution to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs emphasizing the success and value of the ACoG/IFCP model to other United Nations Member States.

The Attorney-General's Department of the Government of Australia and the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare of the Government of Japan will coordinate the progression of these activities in consultation with other interested members before the next meeting.

Australia and Japan will also explore possibilities for hosting the next ACoG/IFCP meeting in late 2007, possibly in conjunction with the Australian National Chemical Diversion Congress, scheduled to be held in Tasmania in October.

Resolution 50/7

Strengthening the security of import and export documents relating to controlled substances

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Bearing in mind that it has made numerous references to the need to confirm the legitimacy of import and export documents,

Noting that, on many occasions, officials signing such documents have not been legally authorized to do so by their State, a situation that gives rise to doubts about the legitimacy of the documents issued,

Noting with concern the increase in the workload of the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board, and recognizing the outstanding work done by the Board in serving as a guide and intermediary on such issues,

Bearing in mind the Convention Abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents,⁴⁶ to which many Member States are parties,

1. *Urges* all Member States to pay particular attention to security measures concerning import and export documents issued by Member States for operations covered by the international drug control treaties;

2. *Also urges* all States parties to the Convention Abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents to give full effect to the Convention with respect to all documents of international trade in controlled substances.

Resolution 50/8

Strengthening international support for Haiti in combating the drug problem

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reaffirming the commitments made by Member States in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,⁴⁷ in which Member States recognized that action against the world drug problem was a common and shared responsibility and expressed their conviction that it must be addressed in a multilateral setting,

Aware of the effects of illicit drug trafficking on the institutional stability of countries and the security of their population, as well as its impact on public health,

Recognizing that several countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, by reason of their geographical location, are particularly affected by illicit drug trafficking through their territories,

⁴⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 527, No. 7625.

⁴⁷ General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

Especially concerned about the critical situation in Haiti, whose Government is making efforts to restore institutional normality and to enhance the prospects for peace and development,

Aware that the increase in illicit drug trafficking in Haiti and the activities of criminal gangs engaged in such trafficking create difficulties for the attainment of a framework of national security necessary to achieve those aims,

Acknowledging the efforts of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti and its member States to cooperate with the Government of Haiti in restoring democracy and combating insecurity in that country,

Acknowledging also the efforts of intergovernmental regional organizations in that process,

Reaffirming Security Council resolution 1743 (2007) of 15 February 2007, in which the Council recognized the interconnected nature of the challenges in Haiti and reaffirmed that sustainable progress on security, rule of law and institutional reform, national reconciliation and development were mutually reinforcing,

Reaffirming also Economic and Social Council resolution 2005/27 of 22 July 2005, in which the Council took into account the multifaceted challenges faced by States situated along international trafficking routes and the effects of illicit drug trafficking, including related crime and drug abuse, resulting from the transit of drugs through the territory of transit States,

Recalling that the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 2005/27, considered that a large number of transit States were developing countries or countries with economies in transition, which needed international assistance to support their efforts to prevent and suppress illicit drug trafficking and reduce illicit drug demand,

Recalling also the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti, in which he stated that supplementary assistance would be crucial to address problems presented by the smuggling of narcotics and weapons and that those illicit activities far surpassed the ability of national authorities and the Mission to control them and posed a grave problem to the long-term stability of Haiti,⁴⁸

1. *Reaffirms* its commitment to confronting, with a common and coordinated approach by Member States and in accordance with the principle of shared responsibility, the world drug problem in all its manifestations, in particular in the countries most affected by the negative consequences of the problem;

2. *Calls upon* Member States and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to extrabudgetary resources, to strengthen initiatives and programmes aimed at providing technical support and assistance for the efforts by the Government of Haiti to combat illicit drug trafficking and reduce the demand for illicit drugs;

3. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its fifty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

⁴⁸ S/2006/1003, para. 19.

Resolution 50/9

Use of drug characterization and chemical profiling in support of drug law enforcement intelligence-gathering and operational work, as well as trend analysis

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Deeply concerned over the impact of rampant illicit drug manufacture and trafficking, which exacerbate the global situation with regard to drug-related crime,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 59/162 of 20 December 2004, in which the Assembly encouraged Member States to investigate the possibility of establishing operational chemical profiling programmes and invited them to support such programmes to the extent possible,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 60/178 of 16 December 2005, in which the Assembly stressed that data collection, analysis and evaluation of the results of ongoing national and international policies were essential tools for further developing sound, evidence-based drug control strategies and encouraged Member States to further develop and institutionalize monitoring and evaluation tools and to utilize existing available data to exchange and share information at all levels,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 2001/14 of 24 July 2001, in which the Council recommended that Governments should facilitate the development of analytical methods for drug characterization and impurity profiling, and the development of chemical tracers, for the identification of manufacturing trends and new chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of drugs,

Recalling further Economic and Social Council resolution 2001/15 of 24 July 2001 on international cooperation for the control of narcotic drugs, in which the Council recognized that the control of narcotic drugs was the collective responsibility of all States and that, to that end, coordinated action within the framework of international cooperation was necessary,

Recalling that, in its resolution 1 (XXXIX) on scientific and technical cooperation in the control of drug abuse and illicit trafficking, it recognized the growing need for international cooperation in identifying sources, trafficking routes and distribution patterns of illicit drugs,

Recalling that, in its resolution 1 (XXXIX), it also recognized laboratory impurity analysis as a means of assisting law enforcement by providing valuable information pertaining to drug sources and to new and established drug trafficking routes and distribution patterns,

Recalling its resolution 47/5, in which it recognized the value of illicit drug characterization and profiling in supporting law enforcement intelligence-gathering and operational work and the international fight against illicit drugs,

Noting that drug characterization and chemical profiling have provided valuable information to identify, inter alia, relationships between drug dealers and users, drug sources, illicit drug distribution networks, drug trafficking routes, illicit drug manufacturing methods and precursors used, thus giving a broader picture of illicit drug manufacture and trafficking activities,

Recognizing the work done by the Laboratory and Scientific Section of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the international forensic community,

Recognizing the efforts made by various States to establish databases to improve information systems relating to illicit drug trafficking and the diversion of precursor chemicals,

1. *Affirms* the need to promote the use of laboratory information derived from drug characterization and chemical profiling in order to obtain updated assessments of illicit drug manufacture and trafficking trends and to identify chemical substances used in illicit drug manufacture;

2. *Reaffirms* the need to develop, strengthen and, if possible, harmonize drug characterization and chemical profiling activities of the international drug law enforcement community, pursuant to its resolution 47/5;

3. *Encourages* Member States to use drug characterization and chemical profiling to efficiently identify drug sources, drug trafficking routes and illicit drug distribution patterns, to assess illicit drug manufacture and trafficking trends and to identify chemical substances used in illicit drug manufacture;

4. *Calls upon* Member States to actively promote, where possible, the sharing and exchange of drug characterization and chemical profiling information among themselves in support of strengthened control against illicit manufacture of and trafficking in drugs as coordinated action within the framework of international cooperation;

5. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to develop the programme of technical assistance relating to drug characterization and chemical profiling and the elaboration of assessments of trends in illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in drugs, subject to extrabudgetary resources, in consultation with interested Member States, particularly developing countries, taking into account their specific needs in that area.

Resolution 50/10

Prevention of diversion of drug precursors and other substances used for the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,⁴⁹ in particular article 12, which lays down the principles and mechanisms for the international cooperation and control of substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, hereinafter referred to as “drug precursors”,

Noting with satisfaction the increasing number of parties to the 1988 Convention, and mindful of the immense effectiveness of drug precursor

⁴⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

control in disrupting the illicit manufacture of and illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Gravely concerned by the number of stopped shipments and seizures of amphetamine-type-stimulant precursors, as reported by the International Narcotics Control Board,

Concerned by the constantly changing modus operandi of diversion and illicit trafficking in drug precursors involving changing methods of drug manufacture with recourse to new or different chemical substances and new trafficking routes,

Noting the usefulness of examining the feasibility of voluntary marking of drug precursors,

Concerned in particular by the continued threat of diversion of ephedra (as plant material or in processed form), which is being targeted by traffickers with the aim of using it in the illicit manufacture of methamphetamine,

Concerned also by the increased threat of diversion of phenylacetic acid, the precursor of 1-phenyl-2-propanone, which is the essential chemical substance frequently used in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine and methamphetamine,

Recalling its resolution 49/3 on strengthening systems for the control of precursor chemicals used in the manufacture of synthetic drugs, in which it emphasized the physical and psychological damage caused by synthetic drugs, especially methylenedioxymethamphetamine (commonly known as “ecstasy”), methamphetamine and amphetamine,

Concerned that large numbers of diversion attempts involving considerable amounts of ephedra (as plant material or in processed form) in all regions of the world, as well as increases of diversion attempts involving 1-phenyl-2-propanone and phenylacetic acid, have been reported by the International Narcotics Control Board,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 59/162 of 20 December 2004 on follow-up on strengthening the systems of control over chemical precursors and preventing their diversion and trafficking, in which the Assembly recommended that Member States develop or further adapt regulatory and operational control procedures to counter the diversion of chemical substances into illicit drug manufacture and reaffirmed the importance of using all available legal means or measures to prevent the diversion of chemicals from legitimate trade to illicit drug manufacture as an essential component of comprehensive strategies against drug abuse and trafficking and of preventing access to chemical precursors by those engaged in or attempting to engage in the processing of illicit drugs,

Recognizing that regulatory and law enforcement authorities should exercise heightened vigilance in the monitoring of international trade in ephedra (as plant material or in processed form) and phenylacetic acid,

Stressing that drug precursors and other substances used for illicit drug manufacture, especially ephedra (as plant material or in processed form), are being trafficked on a global scale and require border control authorities of exporting, importing and transit countries to exercise specific heightened vigilance,

Concerned that trafficking organizations may be turning to the use of non-controlled substances, involving also the use of derivatives and/or substitute chemicals, to replace controlled substances in illicit drug manufacture in order to circumvent controls,

Noting the increased complexity of globalized trade and the rapidity of trade flows with different sectors of industry involved, as well as operators along the supply and demand chain, including intermediaries involved in those transactions where the substances do not physically enter the territory where the intermediaries are located (drop shipments),

Recalling article 12, paragraph 9 (a), of the 1988 Convention, which underlines the importance of cooperation between competent authorities and different industries in the identification of suspicious transactions,

Recalling General Assembly resolution S-20/4 B of 10 June 1998, in which the Assembly emphasized the importance of substitute chemicals and called upon Member States to apply monitoring mechanisms, whether voluntary, administrative or legislative, in cooperation with the chemical industry to prevent diversion from licit channels,

Recognizing that competent authorities of exporting, importing and transit countries, as well as relevant sectors of industry and relevant operators along the supply and demand chain, need to be made aware of the use of those non-controlled substances in the illicit manufacture of drugs and the relevant diversion patterns and cooperate in order to be able to quickly respond to changing patterns and to identify suspicious transactions,

Stressing that such comprehensive strategies also require different degrees of measures, namely fully enacted legislative measures that should principally focus on drug precursors essential to the drug manufacturing process, as well as flexible, voluntary monitoring systems to complement the legal requirements, focusing on non-controlled substances, in particular those substances with common licit uses that are traded in very high quantities and that are easily replaceable, in order to allow regulatory and law enforcement authorities, as well as industries, to quickly respond to changes in diversion patterns,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/40 of 27 July 1993,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/29 of 24 July 1996, in section I of which the Council, inter alia, called upon the International Narcotics Control Board to establish a limited international special surveillance list of non-scheduled substances, and section II of that resolution, entitled "Recommendations for action", and the requests made in that section to the International Narcotics Control Board, which were subsequently fulfilled, in close cooperation with Member States,

Concerned that non-controlled substances, including derivatives and substitute chemicals, found in illicit drug laboratories differ depending on the State, therefore requiring, in addition to further development of the limited international special surveillance list and recommended actions, voluntary cooperation instruments at the national level,

Recognizing the important role of precursor analysis laboratories as part of national drug control systems and the value of laboratory results and data to criminal justice systems and law enforcement and health authorities, as well as in making decisions on policy,

Recalling article 2 of the 1988 Convention, which states that the purpose of the Convention is the promotion of cooperation among the parties so that they may address more effectively the various aspects of illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances having an international dimension,

Noting the need for international cooperation among precursor analysis laboratories and relevant national competent authorities, especially in the case of sending samples of precursors across borders for analysis,

Stressing that preventing the diversion of and combating illicit trafficking in drug precursors and other substances used for illicit drug manufacture require close cooperation among exporting, importing and transit countries in the spirit of shared responsibility,

Recalling its resolution 45/4, in which it invited Governments to conclude agreements and arrangements authorizing the effective use of the investigative technique of controlled delivery,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to recognize the heightened threat of diversion of ephedra (as plant material or in processed form), which is targeted by traffickers for use in the illicit manufacture of methamphetamine, as well as phenylacetic acid, the precursor of 1-phenyl-2-propanone, which is the essential chemical substance frequently used in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine and methamphetamine;

2. *Calls upon* Member States to exercise increased vigilance in the monitoring of the trade movements of ephedra (as plant material or in processed form) and phenylacetic acid by sending pre-export notifications, where possible, using the Pre-Export Notification Online system of the International Narcotics Control Board for consignments of ephedra (as plant material or in processed form) and phenylacetic acid, in order to enable the authorities in the countries of destination to verify the licit purposes of the transaction and to react adequately, and invites Member States that are countries of destination to provide timely responses to those pre-export notifications;

3. *Encourages* Member States that are exporting, importing and transit countries, in particular through their border control authorities, to exercise increased vigilance with respect to consignments of ephedra (as plant material or in processed form) and phenylacetic acid;

4. *Invites* Member States to consider establishing appropriate mechanisms to collect information on ephedra (as plant material or in processed form) and to use form D⁵⁰ to provide to the International Narcotics Control Board information on licit trade and illicit trafficking in ephedra (as plant material or in processed form);

5. *Calls upon* Member States to develop further, and to the extent possible, voluntary monitoring systems to complement their national laws and regulations by

⁵⁰ Entitled "Annual information on substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances".

further fostering cooperation between competent authorities and industrial sectors concerned and operators along the supply and demand chain, including intermediaries involved in those transactions where the substances do not physically enter the territory where the intermediaries are located (drop shipments), thereby providing the flexibility required to quickly respond to changing modus operandi in the diversion of drug precursors;

6. *Invites* Member States that have not already done so, where appropriate and possible, to apply at the national level the monitoring measures associated with the limited international special surveillance list of non-scheduled substances, set up by the International Narcotics Control Board through voluntary cooperation with industrial sectors concerned and operators along the supply and demand chain;

7. *Invites* Member States to interchange national voluntary monitoring lists of relevant non-controlled substances, where appropriate and possible, in order to create increased awareness of the risk of diversion in the case of exports of those substances to those States;

8. *Calls upon* Member States to provide the International Narcotics Control Board with information on trafficking and diversion patterns of non-controlled substances in order to further develop the limited international special surveillance list;

9. *Calls upon* Member States that have not already done so, and where appropriate, to further develop national guidelines and training programmes for operators, in cooperation with the International Narcotics Control Board and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in order to facilitate and to enhance legal and voluntary cooperation with the industrial sectors concerned, making them aware of their responsibilities and providing practical advice to identify suspicious transactions and orders;

10. *Encourages* Member States to put in place internal arrangements and appropriate training programmes to ensure that relevant measures are implemented between the authorities concerned in order to improve the results achieved in preventing the diversion of drug precursors;

11. *Also encourages* Member States to review, where appropriate and possible, their national legislation with a view to facilitating the exchange of samples of precursors with authorized drug and precursor analysis laboratories by facilitating the issuing of such an import or export permit when required;

12. *Further encourages* Member States to extend, to the extent possible and within the scope of existing legislation, agreements and arrangements authorizing controlled deliveries in investigations relating to the misuse of non-controlled substances in the illicit manufacture of drugs;

13. *Invites* Member States and relevant international organizations to cooperate closely with the International Narcotics Control Board, in particular its Project Prism and Project Cohesion, in order to enhance the success of those international initiatives.

Resolution 50/11

International cooperation in preventing the illegal distribution of internationally controlled licit substances via the Internet

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recognizing that the illegal distribution of internationally controlled licit substances via the Internet is an escalating problem and that the unsupervised use of such substances purchased through the Internet by the general public, in particular underage persons, constitutes a serious risk to global health,

Recalling that, in its resolution 43/8, it encouraged Member States to consider measures of cooperation with a view to preventing the diversion of controlled pharmaceuticals and precursor chemicals through the Internet,

Noting that the International Narcotics Control Board, in its report for 2006,⁵¹ highlighted, inter alia, the illegal distribution of internationally controlled licit substances via the Internet,

Recognizing that the procurement of internationally controlled licit substances via the Internet is illegal whenever it contravenes an international treaty or national law,

Recalling the action taken at the national and international levels to control the diversion of internationally controlled licit substances through the implementation of the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,⁵² that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol,⁵³ the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971⁵⁴ and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,⁵⁵

Taking note of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society of the second phase of the World Summit on the Information Society, held in Tunis on 16-18 November 2005,⁵⁶

Observing that the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission of the Organization of American States, at its fortieth regular session, held in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia, in November 2006, adopted a guide entitled “Drugs in cyberspace: understanding and investigating diversion and distribution of controlled substances via the Internet”,

Recognizing that the above-mentioned guide outlines the scope of the issue, its elements and tools for Member States to respond to the issue, including the need for appropriate legislation,

⁵¹ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.07.XI.11.

⁵² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

⁵³ *Ibid.*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

⁵⁶ A/60/687.

1. *Acknowledges* the efforts made by international and regional organizations, as well as Member States, in adopting measures to combat the illegal distribution of internationally controlled licit drugs via the Internet;

2. *Invites* Member States to take into consideration the efforts of international and regional organizations, such as the guide entitled “Drugs in cyberspace: understanding and investigating diversion and distribution of controlled substances via the Internet”, when examining whether adequate measures exist to regulate, investigate and prosecute the illegal distribution of internationally controlled licit substances via the Internet;

3. *Encourages* Member States, to the extent possible, to notify the International Narcotics Control Board, in a regular and standardized manner, of seizures of internationally controlled licit substances ordered via the Internet and delivered through the mail, in order to fully assess trends relevant to this issue;

4. *Encourages* the International Narcotics Control Board to continue its work with a view to raising awareness of and preventing the misuse of the Internet for the illegal supply, sale and distribution of internationally controlled licit substances;

5. *Invites* Member States with experience in investigating drug-related Internet-based crime to provide the necessary equipment, training and assistance to other Member States, upon request, in cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, where appropriate and subject to extrabudgetary resources;

6. *Decides* to continue to discuss this important issue at its fifty-first session;

7. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to transmit the text of the present resolution to all Member States.

Resolution 50/12

Measures to meet the goal of establishing by 2009 the progress achieved in implementing the declarations and measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling that, in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,⁵⁷ the Assembly called upon all States to take into account the outcome of that session when formulating national strategies and programmes and to report biennially to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on their efforts to meet the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008 set out in the Political Declaration, and requested the Commission to analyse those reports in order to enhance cooperative efforts to address the world drug problem,

Recognizing that the international drug control treaties and the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, especially the Political Declaration, the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand

⁵⁷ General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

Reduction⁵⁸ and the measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem, together constitute a comprehensive framework for drug control activities by States and relevant international organizations, and stressing the need for consistency in efforts to implement those activities,

Recalling its resolution 42/11, in which it requested the Executive Director to prepare a single biennial report, which should also cover the difficulties encountered in meeting the objectives and targets agreed upon at the twentieth special session, and decided to submit a report to the General Assembly in the years 2003 and 2008 on the progress achieved in meeting the goals and targets set out in the Political Declaration,

Recalling also its resolution 49/1, in which it called upon the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to engage with national and regional experts from all geographical regions, as well as experts from relevant international organizations in the field of drug control, on the collection and use of complementary drug-related data and expertise to support the global assessment by Member States of the implementation of the declarations and measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,

Underscoring the value of objective, scientific, balanced and transparent assessment by Member States of the global progress achieved and of the difficulties encountered in meeting the goals and targets set by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,

Stressing that, following that global assessment, there should be a period of reflection by Member States, based on the fundamental principles of the international drug control treaties and giving due regard to measures that have led to positive outcomes and aspects that require greater effort,

Recalling its resolution 49/2, in which it encouraged non-governmental organizations to reflect on their own achievements in addressing the drug problem and to report on their progress to their respective national government bodies, in the context of reporting on the goals and targets set by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,

Acknowledging the need to conduct a proper and thorough assessment of the programmes to implement the declarations and measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,

Recognizing the need for adequate time to collect and analyse information, including information from specialized national and regional bodies, thereby ensuring a comprehensive, result-based evaluation of the global efforts to address the world drug problem in the context of reporting on the achievement of the goals set by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,

Noting with appreciation the role that civil society and regional organizations can play in providing, for consideration by Member States, additional information about various aspects of supply and demand reduction covered in the action plans adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,

⁵⁸ General Assembly resolution S-20/3, annex.

1. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to submit to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its fifty-first session the report to be prepared pursuant to its resolution 42/11, drawing together information gathered through all previous biennial reports questionnaires and the report requested in its resolution 49/1;

2. *Decides* to convene a high-level segment, open to all States Members of the United Nations, during its fifty-second session, in 2009, instead of a ministerial-level segment in 2008, in order to allow additional time for conducting an objective, scientific, balanced and transparent global assessment of the implementation of the declarations and measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session;

3. *Decides also* that, at its fifty-first session, the thematic debate should be devoted to a discussion by Member States on progress made in meeting the goals and targets set at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, taking into account the presentation by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime of the final assessment report, as well as relevant supplementary information as set out in Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions 49/1 and 49/2;

4. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to invite, prior to the fifty-first session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, relevant intergovernmental, international and regional organizations to make available supplementary information in order to facilitate the deliberations of the Commission at that session;

5. *Decides* to submit to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session in 2009 the results of the global assessment of the progress achieved in meeting the goals and targets set in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,⁵⁹ and recommends that the Council forward those results to the Assembly;

6. *Agrees* that, at its fifty-first session, it would initiate the preparatory process for the high-level segment to be held during its fifty-second session, in 2009.

Resolution 50/13

Budget outline for the biennium 2008-2009 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Exercising the administrative and financial functions entrusted to it by the General Assembly in its resolution 46/185 C, section XVI, paragraph 2, of 20 December 1991,

Having considered the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on the outline of the consolidated budget for the

⁵⁹ General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

biennium 2008-2009 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime⁶⁰ and the related recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁶¹

1. *Notes* that the budget outline is a preliminary estimate of resources;
2. *Decides* that the proposed consolidated budget for the biennium 2008-2009 shall contain provisions for recosting on the basis of the existing methodology;
3. *Agrees* with the following preliminary indicative estimates for the proposed consolidated budget for the biennium 2008-2009:

<i>Item</i>	<i>United States dollars</i>
A. Programmes	
<i>By theme</i>	
Research, analysis and advocacy	14 337 000
Services for policymaking and treaty adherence	5 798 000
Technical assistance and advice	152 056 000
Total, A	172 191 000
<i>By region</i>	
Africa and the Middle East	18 826 000
South Asia, East Asia and the Pacific	23 457 000
West and Central Asia	43 341 000
Central and Eastern Europe	9 695 000
Latin America and the Caribbean	49 412 000
Global ^a	27 460 000
Total, A	172 191 000
B. Infrastructure	
Field offices	15 707 000
Headquarters	21 306 000
Agencies	3 119 000
Total, B	40 132 000
Grand total (A+B)	212 323 000

^a Includes all core programmes at headquarters.

4. *Requests* the Executive Director to submit to it at its reconvened fiftieth session a proposed consolidated budget for the biennium 2008-2009 based on the above figures;

5. *Also requests* the Executive Director to prepare the consolidated budget for the biennium 2008-2009, as well as for the biennium 2010-2011, of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime based on, inter alia, the strategy for the period 2008-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, as approved in the draft resolution entitled “Strategy for the period 2008-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime”, to be adopted by the Economic and Social Council;

⁶⁰ E/CN.7/2007/12-E/CN.15/2007/15.

⁶¹ E/CN.7/2007/13-E/CN.15/2007/13.

6. *Requests* the presentation of the consolidated budget for the biennium 2008-2009, taking fully into account the recommendations contained in paragraph 4 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;⁶²

7. *Invites* the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to consider problems associated with the presentation of the consolidated budget in those programmes financed partially through the regular budget, with the aim of facilitating comparison with the respective sections in the regular programme budget of the United Nations.

Decision 50/1

Inclusion of oripavine in Schedule I of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol

At its 1277th meeting, on 14 March 2007, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, decided to include oripavine (3-*O*-demethylthebaine, or 6,7,8,14-tetrahydro-4,5-*alpha*-epoxy-6-methoxy-17-methylmorphinan-3-ol) in Schedule I of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol.⁶³

Decision 50/2

Review of dronabinol and its stereoisomers

At its 1277th meeting, on 14 March 2007, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, decided by consensus:

(a) Not to vote on the recommendation of the World Health Organization to transfer dronabinol and its stereoisomers from Schedule II to Schedule III of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971;⁶⁴

(b) To request the World Health Organization, in consultation with the International Narcotics Control Board, as appropriate, to undertake, for consideration by the Commission, a review of dronabinol and its stereoisomers when additional information became available.

⁶² E/CN.7/2007/13-E/CN.15/2007/13.

⁶³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

Chapter II

Thematic debate on new challenges for controlling precursor chemicals

4. At its 1275th and 1276th meetings, on 13 March, the Commission considered agenda item 3, “Thematic debate: new challenges for controlling precursor chemicals”.

5. The Chairman of the Commission opened the thematic debate. The President of the International Narcotics Control Board made an introductory statement. That was followed by an audio-visual presentation made by a representative of the International Narcotics Control Board secretariat. As agreed by the Commission, the thematic debate was divided into two subthemes: subtheme (a), “Information exchange on new trends in diversion and trafficking in precursors for illicit manufacture of methamphetamine, amphetamine, ‘ecstasy’ and other narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances”; and subtheme (b), “Information exchange on new trends in diversion and trafficking in precursors for illicit manufacture of heroin and cocaine”. Both subthemes focused on: “Substances used as precursors for synthetic and other narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances”; “New modes of diversion and trafficking in precursors”; and “Responses: domestic and international cooperation”. As agreed by the Commission, the discussion was led by seven panellists: Alan Santos (United States of America), Ebrahim Ahmed Kadwa (South Africa), Suzanne Stauffer (European Commission) and Mikhail Fonarev (Russian Federation), who made audio-visual presentations on subtheme (a); and Héctor Bernal Contreras (Colombia), Hamid Reza Rasekh (Islamic Republic of Iran) and Nicola Antonio Laurelli (Italy), who made audio-visual presentations on subtheme (b).

6. Statements were made by the representatives of Ukraine, Croatia, Chile, Australia, Thailand, the Republic of Korea, Belgium, Germany, Canada, Brazil, Argentina, Turkey and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

7. Statements were also made by the observers for China, Indonesia, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and Bulgaria.

8. A statement was also made by the observer for Interpol.

Deliberations

Subtheme (a). Information exchange on new trends in diversion and trafficking in precursors for illicit manufacture of methamphetamine, amphetamine, “ecstasy” and other narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

9. In their presentations and in the debate that followed, the panellists and speakers focused on current trends in the diversion of and trafficking in precursors. Some spoke about the use of new diversion methods and trafficking routes. Others spoke about the use of substitute chemicals, as well as the use of substances not subject to international control, for the manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including methamphetamine, amphetamine and “ecstasy”. Still others discussed the emergence of “designer precursors”, precursors specially

designed to circumvent international control. Reference was made to the important role that customs officers could play in detecting the illicit trade in precursors. The thematic debate also covered the role of the International Narcotics Control Board in monitoring the illicit trade in and preventing diversions of precursor chemicals, including through the Pre-Export Notification Online (PEN Online) system.

10. Also discussed in the thematic debate were the latest trends in the diversion of and trafficking in precursors by criminal organizations, as well as national and international initiatives, for example, to strengthen law enforcement capacities and promote information exchange in order to counter the diversion of precursors, and programmes for tagging precursors.

11. Several speakers acknowledged the increased level of global trafficking in precursors, in particular ephedrine, pseudoephedrine and ephedra, used to manufacture methamphetamine. Serious concern was expressed over the growing practice of circumventing legal requirements by using synthetic drug precursor derivatives and substitute chemicals, such as N-acetylpseudoephedrine acetate, phenylacetylcarbinol and ethyl phenylacetate, which were not controlled under the international drug control treaties. In addition, new trafficking routes were being used in the diversion of precursor chemicals, as trade patterns were being diversified in an attempt to disguise the origin of the chemicals and hide the fact that they had been illicitly traded.

12. Several speakers called for closer international cooperation and intensified law enforcement efforts, including increased border control and enhanced intelligence exchange to detect clandestine drug laboratories. Speakers expressed their commitment to international and regional joint initiatives such as Project Cohesion, Project Prism, Operation Channel 2006, the Risk Information Form system of the European Union, and the European Joint Unit on Precursors. The value of alert notifications of Project Prism was also highlighted.

13. A number of speakers referred to the need to use effective regulation by competent authorities to prevent the diversion of precursors from legitimate trade. Some representatives provided information on new legislation and national initiatives on precursor control that had been introduced in their countries, including measures such as the establishment of appropriate offences and pre-export notification and end-user certificates. Several speakers stressed the importance and the effectiveness of monitoring precursor transactions through pre-export notifications using the PEN Online system of the International Narcotics Control Board.

14. Several speakers emphasized the importance of international cooperation and information exchange, in particular between competent authorities and relevant partners such as the chemical and pharmaceutical industries, forensic experts and others. Some speakers emphasized the importance of carrying out with those partners awareness-raising and training activities focusing on new trends and countermeasures. The adoption of best practices in the chemical industry was considered a positive development. Some representatives stated that a wide range of training activities had been undertaken in the area of combating precursor trafficking. The importance of raising the awareness of the judiciary was also mentioned.

15. Speakers stressed the need for new and innovative interdiction measures, such as chemical profiling and tagging programmes (the insertion of chemical markers into precursor consignments), which enabled the substances involved and their origin to be identified. It was pointed out that introducing the marking of precursors could mean that complex technical and logistical issues, as well as the question of resources, would have to be considered and that the matter would require both collaboration with the industry and further research. There was a discussion on the collection of samples to be used to establish a database on the unique signature profiles of precursors. However, it was pointed out that such an initiative would require in-depth research, as it would entail the constant compiling of samples of all precursors from all sources, that the samples would first have to be analysed to establish whether they possessed individual and unique signatures and that that would be a complex and expensive undertaking.

16. The observer for Bulgaria noted that, in his country, no “ecstasy” was manufactured and that, as a result of successful law enforcement efforts, the illicit manufacture of amphetamines had been eliminated.

Subtheme (b). Information exchange on new trends in diversion and trafficking in precursors for illicit manufacture of heroine and cocaine

17. The thematic debate under subtheme (b) focused on the substances commonly used in the illicit manufacture of heroine and cocaine. It was noted that regional mechanisms and individual States had promulgated precursor control lists that included, in addition to the substances controlled under the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,⁶⁵ chemical substitutes consisting of substances not under international control. It was suggested that consideration could be given to the harmonization of those lists, which could facilitate international cooperation and information exchange on those common substitutes not under international control. Diversion and smuggling attempts were as diverse as they were blatant, ranging from open cross-border smuggling, falsely described goods in international trade, theft and the manufacture and use of chemical substitutes not subject to national or international control. The use of chemicals in the illicit manufacture of drugs often had toxic and ecologically damaging side effects.

18. There was a need for building the capacity of drug control authorities and front-line law enforcement agencies in the identification of internationally controlled precursor chemicals, as well as a need to develop a knowledge base on trends in the use of common chemical substitutes.

19. Exports to countries with inadequate regulatory systems, together with unauthorized domestic trading, were identified as being problematic. Effective precursor control was a multi-agency concern, strong border management being a cornerstone of national strategies. Law enforcement cooperation had repeatedly proved to be worthwhile in the seizure of precursor chemicals. It was suggested that Member States should be encouraged to develop and implement national precursor strategies.

⁶⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

20. The Chairman of the Commission summarized the salient points of the thematic debate as follows:

(a) International precursor controls were clearly working, as reflected in the statistics on seized precursors, prevented diversion attempts and changed international trafficking routes and modus operandi;

(b) The system of pre-export notifications was a very effective deterrent to diversion and should be followed by all States;

(c) In spite of all the control mechanisms, the chemicals required for the illicit manufacture of heroin, cocaine and amphetamine-type stimulants were still reaching the manufacturing sites;

(d) New challenges were emerging. As controls took effect in one region, traffickers turned to other diversion methods and trafficking routes. Increasing pressure was being put on the diversion of licit pharmaceuticals. Africa was increasingly being used for diversions and transit trafficking. Ephedra and safrole-rich oils were becoming problems. The illicit manufacture of controlled chemicals was emerging in certain regions;

(e) One matter of particular concern was the reported seizure of “designer precursors”, manufactured to circumvent international and national controls over precursor chemicals;

(f) Chemical profiling should be an integral part of law enforcement efforts to investigate cases involving smuggling and illicit shipments and should be used to improve understanding of precursor trends;

(g) There was a need for a review of national legislation to meet the challenges of new substances used for illicit drug manufacture, coupled with the development of national programmes for monitoring such precursor chemicals;

(h) Cooperation and coordination, which were essential to effective action against diversion and trafficking, must start at the national level and then be extended to include the international and regional levels;

(i) Cooperation must integrate the public sector with the private sector, public authorities with the chemical industry. The adoption of best practices by the chemical industry was seen as a positive development.

Chapter III

Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly: general overview and progress achieved by Governments in meeting the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008 set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the Assembly at its twentieth special session

21. At its 1276th to 1278th meetings, on 13 and 14 March, the Commission considered agenda item 4, entitled “Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly: general overview and progress achieved by Governments in

meeting the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008 set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the Assembly at its twentieth special session”.

22. For its consideration of the item, the Commission had before it the fourth biennial report of the Executive Director on the world drug problem (E/CN.7/2007/2 and Add.1-6) and the report of the Executive Director on the collection and use of complementary drug-related data and expertise to support the global assessment by Member States of the implementation of the declarations and measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session (E/CN.7/2007/7).

23. The Director of the Division for Treaty Affairs of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) introduced the agenda item. A statement was made by the representative of Germany (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union). Statements were also made by the representatives of Ukraine (on behalf of Georgia, Ukraine, Azerbaijan and Moldova), Japan, Israel, Canada, Republic of Korea, Cuba, Russian Federation, Croatia, Peru, Myanmar, Hungary, Norway, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Mexico, the United States and Lebanon. Statements were also made by the observers for South Africa, Azerbaijan, Spain, Ecuador, Pakistan, Portugal and Armenia. Statements were also made by the observers for the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and the International Association against Drug Trafficking and Drug Abuse.

A. Deliberations

24. Representatives expressed appreciation to the Executive Director for the quality of the fourth biennial report on the world drug problem (E/CN.7/2007/2 and Add.1-6). That comprehensive document provided Member States with a valuable representation of the progress made by Member States in meeting the goals of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, held in 1998, and allowed them to draw conclusions on problems that remained in the achievement of those goals.

25. The report of the Executive Director indicated that significant progress continued to be made by Member States towards meeting the goals for 2008 set by the General Assembly at the special session. Overall, international drug control efforts showed progress and achievement.

26. The world drug problem was a common and shared responsibility of all States and representatives reiterated their commitment to achieving the goals of the special session through a balanced and integrated approach. The Political Declaration adopted by the Assembly at the special session (General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex) and the relevant United Nations conventions provided the global legal framework for all drug control activities.

27. Concern was expressed by some representatives about the poor rate of response to the fourth biennial reports questionnaire, which had affected the accuracy of the analysis. In view of the importance of the 10-year review of the progress in achieving the goals set at the special session, to be held in 2008, Member States were encouraged to fulfil their commitment expressed in the Political Declaration and to provide full and timely responses to the fifth biennial reports questionnaire in 2007. It was stressed that improved reporting would result

in a better understanding and a more thorough assessment of the global efforts to implement the action plans and measures adopted at the special session and would help in formulating objectives for the future.

28. The work done by UNODC to implement Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 49/1 was positively acknowledged. Several representatives welcomed the first consultation among experts, held by UNODC from 6 to 8 February 2007, to support the final assessment of the achievement of the goals of the special session through the collection and use of complementary drug-related data and expertise. The positive effect that information might have on the analytical process was recognized, in terms of ensuring an evidence-based review. The utilization of complementary data from different regional bodies, such as the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD), the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, and from UNODC regional projects was seen as particularly valuable. It was noted that, during the review of progress in achieving the goals set at the special session, Member States should utilize lessons learned from monitoring and evaluation in support of evidence-based and efficient policies. It was also noted that the current reporting mechanisms related to processes and commitments put in place by Member States and that future analysis could be extended to address the impact and effectiveness of the measures taken.

29. Other representatives highlighted the importance of the involvement of relevant non-governmental organizations in the special session review process. The representative of Canada, speaking on behalf of the Vienna Non-Governmental Organization Committee on Narcotic Drugs, briefed the meeting on the outcome of the forum of non-governmental organizations that had taken place on 13 March 2007 on the margins of the current session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and on the plans of the community of non-governmental organizations to contribute to the assessment of the achievement of the goals set at the special session.

30. Several speakers presented information on progress achieved by their Governments thus far in meeting the goals of the special session. Several of their Governments had adopted, updated or made progress in the implementation of national drug control strategies or action plans promoting a balanced multidisciplinary approach. They also reported on their achievements in the various other sectors covered by the action plans and measures adopted at the special session.

31. The improvements in the area of demand reduction were specially recognized, as most Member States had made progress in developing comprehensive demand reduction strategies focusing on youth and vulnerable groups. Best practices in treatment and rehabilitation of drug users needed to be continually explored and shared. Several speakers underlined worrisome increases in the abuse of certain drugs in some regions. The balance between treatment and rehabilitation on the one hand and enforcement on the other was seen as one of the most significant aspects of the strategy emanating from the special session and several speakers recognized that the way to success was progress in demand reduction. Treatment worked and was cost-effective. The cost-benefit ratio of investing in demand reduction programmes would, in the long run, reduce costs related to crime and health issues.

32. In regard to supply reduction, several representatives emphasized the need to improve and strengthen international cooperation in combating trafficking in illicit drugs. Good border control was essential to effective drug control, as was building cross-border cooperation between neighbours and regions. Broader regional initiatives, such as the establishment of the Central Asia Regional Information and Coordination Centre, the Paris Pact initiative, which had emerged from the Paris Statement issued at the end of the Conference on Drug Routes from Central Asia to Europe, held in Paris in May 2003, and regional meetings such as those of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (the Subcommittee on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East and the meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies) were highly appreciated, and representatives reaffirmed their commitment to and support for them. Such activities contributed to the development of collective strategies against trafficking in illicit drugs and precursors. One speaker provided information on the outcome of the Second Ministerial Conference on Drug Trafficking Routes from Afghanistan, held in Moscow from 26 to 28 June 2006, as well as on the follow-up steps for the implementation of the outcome of the Conference. The exchange of drug law enforcement information and the sharing of resources, expertise and best practices among Member States was important and should be pursued. A number of representatives reported on the use of intelligence-gathering and controlled delivery techniques to dismantle drug trafficking networks in their countries and emphasized the need further to improve and extend such action.

33. A number of representatives reported on the preparation or adoption of new legislation against money-laundering in their countries, in line with the international requirements and standards in that area, such as the revised recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering and the relevant United Nations conventions, which enabled proceeds of crime to be identified, traced and ultimately seized and confiscated more efficiently. Some speakers stressed the critical role played by financial intelligence units in the analysis of suspicious financial transactions and reported on the establishment or functioning of financial intelligence units in their countries. Attention was drawn to the use of illicit proceeds of drug trafficking for the financing of terrorism. In that connection, the importance of international cooperation was emphasized.

34. Several representatives mentioned the strong impact of economic and social development on the drug situation in their countries. It was noted that the problem was particularly acute in those countries affected by poverty, lack of security and economic stagnation. Member States were therefore urged to include measures against drugs and crime in strategies to achieve sustainable economic development. Countries with economies in transition were at risk of becoming priority markets for international drug trafficking. The need to increase financial resources for UNODC technical cooperation activities in those countries was also stressed.

35. Several speakers reported on the eradication of illicit crops achieved by their Government in the past few years. It was stated by several representatives that cultivation of illicit drug crops, often related to poverty and social and economic exclusion, was a major obstacle to sustainable socio-economic development, rule of law and political stability. The representatives stressed the use of a variety of mutually reinforcing strategies and socio-economic interventions to provide an alternative to the need to cultivate illicit crops. The need for a balance between

alternative measures, enforcement of legislation and eradication of illicit crops was also stressed. The observer for Ecuador informed the Commission that his country had been seriously affected by drug trafficking and, for that reason, it had developed a strategy for its northern border area to prevent the highly vulnerable population of that area from entering the illicit drug economy. He also stated that the spraying of illicit drug crops by the Colombian authorities in the area bordering Ecuador, in order to eradicate illicit coca bush cultivation, had negatively affected the health of the inhabitants of the border area, as well as the environment. He further stated that, on several occasions, the Government of Ecuador had called on the Colombian authorities to cease aerial spraying and instead conduct manual eradication of illicit crops. Another speaker noted that a recent study by the Organization of American States showed that aerial spraying did not pose a serious threat to human health.

36. Various representatives paid special attention to amphetamine-type stimulants and their precursors. More efforts were required to reduce both supply and demand, especially among youth.

37. Preventing the diversion of precursor chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of cocaine, heroin and amphetamine-type stimulants was said to be crucial.

38. With regard to judicial cooperation, several representatives emphasized the importance of international and regional cooperation in addressing drug trafficking effectively and recognized the efforts of UNODC in that area. Most representatives who spoke on the issue referred to the need to build mutual trust and to work together in order to counter that global scourge. Some mentioned various means adopted by their Governments, such as the signing of new bilateral and multilateral agreements for extradition and mutual legal assistance, the use of controlled deliveries and the conducting of joint training sessions and joint investigations. A few representatives also raised the need to provide technical assistance to less developed countries. There was recognition of the progress being made in all sectors, although it was also noted that the pace of that progress could be stepped up. Speakers called on Member States to enhance efforts and investment to move towards achieving the targets set at the special session. Particular emphasis was put on the need to enhance cooperation further at the regional and international levels and on the need to ensure that UNODC had the capacity to provide technical assistance to Member States.

39. The participants were looking forward to the upcoming review of the special session, which would provide a better understanding of the drug phenomenon and make future interventions more targeted and more effective.

B. Action taken by the Commission

40. At its 1282nd meeting, on 16 March 2007, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "Measures to meet the goal of establishing by 2009 the progress achieved in implementing the declarations and measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session" (E/CN.7/2007/L.14/Rev.1), sponsored by Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Ecuador, Germany (on behalf of the European Union), Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Peru, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Switzerland, Thailand and Turkey. (For the text, see chapter I, section C,

resolution 50/12.) Before the adoption of the revised draft resolution, a representative of the Secretariat read a financial statement, the text of which is contained in annex II. Also prior to the adoption of the revised draft resolution, a statement was made that the Commission acknowledged that the convening of a high-level segment open to all Member States, referred to in paragraph 2 of the resolution, was subject to the applicable rules of procedure and resolutions of the General Assembly concerning financial implications. The representative of Cuba stated that her Government's acceptance of the preparatory process referred to in paragraph 6 of the resolution should not be viewed as prejudging possible financial implications of that process.

Chapter IV

Drug demand reduction

41. At its 1278th and 1279th meetings, on 14 and 15 March, the Commission considered agenda item 5, which read as follows:

“Drug demand reduction:

“(a) Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction;

“(b) World situation with regard to drug abuse.”

42. For its consideration of the item, the Commission had before it the report of the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to drug abuse (E/CN.7/2007/3) and the report of the Executive Director on expanding the capacity of communities to provide information, treatment, health care and social services to people living with HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases in the context of drug abuse and strengthening monitoring, evaluation and reporting systems (E/CN.7/2007/11).

43. The Officer-in-Charge of the Division for Operations of UNODC made an introductory statement. A representative of the Secretariat presented an analysis of the world situation and trends with regard to drug abuse since 1998, a summary of key findings based on the biennial reports questionnaire on drug demand reduction and the report on services to people living with HIV/AIDS in the context of drug abuse. Statements were made by the representatives of Germany (on behalf of the European Union), Peru (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States), Ukraine, Nigeria, Turkey, Norway, the Republic of Korea, Colombia, India, the United Kingdom, Brazil, the United States, Namibia and Canada. Statements were also made by the observers for Slovenia, Denmark and the Netherlands. The observers for the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction and the World Health Organization (WHO) also made statements.

A. Deliberations

44. Appreciation was expressed for the reports and the information provided by the Secretariat. The importance of drug demand reduction in the development of national responses to the drug problem was reaffirmed. Speakers emphasized the

importance of an approach balancing law enforcement and demand reduction measures, as well as the importance of using an approach to drug abuse that focused on public health. Several representatives provided information on demand reduction activities that had been initiated in their countries following the adoption of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction (General Assembly resolution S-20/3, annex) and its Action Plan (Assembly resolution 54/132, annex). Several speakers highlighted the fact that, beyond national responses, drug abuse was a problem that needed to be approached as a shared responsibility.

45. Several representatives reaffirmed the importance of improving the availability of reliable and comparable data on drug abuse and the essential role that good quality data played in supporting the formulation of evidence-based responses for demand reduction. One representative expressed appreciation for the new multidimensional analytical tool developed by the Global Assessment Programme on Drug Abuse of UNODC, which provided a basis for the representation of complex and multidimensional information on drug abuse. One representative noted that the information on drug abuse trends provided by the Secretariat confirmed the information collected through regional monitoring mechanisms in Europe. Reference was made to cooperation between the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction and UNODC, including their recent joint launch of a toolkit for data collection that provided technical guidelines for establishing treatment and reporting systems using common reporting standards.

46. Several representatives highlighted the importance of primary prevention, in particular among youth, and underlined the need to develop programmes and activities on the basis of international experiences and best practices. Speakers mentioned, among other things, the importance of school-based prevention programmes, campaigns to raise public awareness about the risks and related consequences of using psychoactive substances, and the involvement of the media, the entertainment industry and other sectors having a strong influence on attitudes and behaviour among youth. A number of speakers mentioned the need to develop new prevention measures to respond to changing trends in the abuse of drugs. Other speakers acknowledged the negative role that poverty, social exclusion and the lack of prospects played in increasing vulnerability to drug abuse.

47. Several representatives called for improved availability of and access to treatment and rehabilitation services and the need to better meet the growing needs of particular target groups, such as young addicts, and needs related to the abuse of specific substances, such as cannabis, while maintaining and extending the provision of treatment services to help long-term drug abusers, in many cases abusers of opioids. Several representatives described the extent and the characteristics of treatment services in their countries and expressed appreciation for the work done by UNODC through the network of drug dependence treatment and rehabilitation resource centres (Treatnet). The Commission was informed that, on the margins of the session of the Commission, representatives of ministries and departments of health had held an informal meeting to exchange experiences on the treatment of drug users and drug-dependent persons.

48. Several speakers called for strengthening responses to the problem of HIV/AIDS infection as a consequence of drug dependence, welcomed the role of UNODC in that work and commended UNODC for facilitating the consultative

meeting on HIV/AIDS prevention and care among injecting drug users, held in Vienna, on 6 and 7 March 2007. It was recommended that a follow-up meeting be held involving participants from the law enforcement, judiciary and penal sectors. Several representatives, expressing alarm at the situation with regard to HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases contracted through drug abuse, such as hepatitis C, underlined the importance, in the context of a comprehensive strategy to reduce demand for drugs, of reducing the negative health and social consequences of drug abuse, such as HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases. Several representatives provided examples of programmes targeting drug users and various measures related to HIV/AIDS prevention and care, including the provision of information on the risks associated with drug abuse, sterile injecting equipment, substitution therapy, treatment and rehabilitation, voluntary counselling and testing, antiretroviral treatment and other services.

49. Several speakers expressed support for the work of UNODC as a co-sponsor of UNAIDS, in particular its role in drug abuse prevention as it related to the care and prevention of HIV/AIDS among injecting drug abusers and in prison settings, as well as its coordination of the response to HIV/AIDS as it related to trafficking in persons. In that connection, one speaker noted that, in dealing with the issue of HIV/AIDS in the context of drug abuse prevention, UNODC should focus on prevention, where the Office had expertise and a comparative advantage. Several representatives referred to the commitment to scaling up universal access to care for people infected with HIV/AIDS. In that context, one representative noted the need to explore ways to provide opiate analgesics to patients infected with HIV/AIDS in order to reduce their pain.

50. One representative referred to innovative research being conducted into the treatment of young cannabis abusers. Noting that cannabis abuse was a significant problem in his country, the representative invited those States conducting such research to share the outcome of the research with States in Africa, where cannabis was the most widely abused illicit substance, to provide an opportunity for researchers from that region to participate in the project and, if that research was successfully completed, to assist in carrying out similar studies in Africa.

B. Action taken by the Commission

51. At its 1281st meeting, on 16 March 2007, the Commission approved for adoption by the Economic and Social Council a revised draft resolution entitled "Improvement of drug abuse data collection by Member States in order to enhance data reliability and the comparability of information provided" (E/CN.7/2007/L.16/Rev.1), sponsored by Algeria, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Egypt, Germany (on behalf of the European Union), Guatemala, Lebanon, Morocco, Nigeria, Peru, Serbia, Switzerland, Ukraine, the United States and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). (For the text, see chapter I, section A, draft resolution II.)

Chapter V

Illicit drug traffic and supply

52. At its 1279th and 1280th meetings, on 15 March 2007, the Commission considered agenda item 6, which read as follows:

“Illicit drug traffic and supply

“(a) World situation with regard to drug trafficking and action taken by the subsidiary bodies of the Commission;

“(b) Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly:

“(i) Measures to promote judicial cooperation (extradition, mutual legal assistance, controlled delivery, trafficking by sea and law enforcement cooperation, including training);

“(ii) Countering money-laundering;

“(iii) Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Crops and on Alternative Development.”

53. For its consideration of item 6, the Commission had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to drug trafficking (E/CN.7/2007/4);

(b) Report of the Secretariat on action taken by the subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (E/CN.7/2007/5);

(c) Report of the Executive Director on strengthening international cooperation for alternative development, including preventive alternative development, with due regard for environmental protection (E/CN.7/2007/8);

(d) Report of the Executive Director on implementation of the Paris Pact initiative (E/CN.7/2007/9).

54. A representative of the Secretariat made an audio-visual presentation on current trends worldwide in trafficking in illicit drugs and on the work of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission. Statements were made by the representatives of Germany (on behalf of the European Union), Peru (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States), Nigeria, Turkey, Japan, Croatia, Norway, Colombia, Brazil, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Malaysia and the United States. Statements were also made by the observers for Liechtenstein, Portugal, the Philippines, Afghanistan, Indonesia, Haiti, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Jordan and Togo.

A. Deliberations

55. Representatives expressed their appreciation for the work undertaken by UNODC in preparing reports on illicit crop monitoring and the surveys of the cultivation of opium poppy, coca bush and Moroccan cannabis, together with the

reports on global and regional trends in illicit drug trafficking. It was noted that all those efforts had added considerably to the international pool of knowledge on those topics and constituted valuable tools to help Member States understand the global significance and the interconnection of illicit drug trafficking.

56. Representatives spoke of the ongoing threat that illicit drug trafficking posed to the international community and expressed the need to enhance international and regional coordination, particularly in the areas of law enforcement cooperation, the engagement of States and agencies in joint initiatives and strategies to counter the production of and trafficking in drugs, combined with a concerted approach to the control of precursor chemicals.

57. General concern was expressed about the sharp increase in the total area affected by illicit opium poppy cultivation in Afghanistan. Speakers recognized that no Member State was spared the threat posed by the illicit production of opiates in Afghanistan, which had become the world's primary source of illicitly produced opiates. It was noted that the international community therefore had to continue to support the Government of Afghanistan politically, financially and practically in its implementation of its national drug control strategy. It was also noted that well targeted efforts at alternative development should be integrated into wider economic reconstruction efforts. Some speakers stressed that there was a growing link between the production of narcotic drugs and terrorism in Afghanistan.

58. Revenue generated by drug trafficking created parallel power structures in weak economies, further adding to instability and insecurity. Countering the illicit production of narcotic drugs could not eliminate trafficking unless that action was accompanied by measures to address corruption and strengthen the rule of law in the affected States. A number of representatives spoke of their experiences, attesting to the links between illicit drug trafficking, organized crime, terrorism, kidnapping and extortion. They acknowledged that there was a clear need to tackle that problem and that UNODC had a key role to play in that effort.

59. Speakers commended UNODC for its initiation of a second phase of the Paris Pact initiative, which aimed to promote a better assessment and understanding by, and coordination among, donors and Member States directly affected by the transit and traffic of Afghan opiates and which was following a balanced approach, addressing both supply and demand reduction. Because of the growing importance of Africa as a trans-shipment area for heroin consignments, speakers suggested that future efforts in the framework of the Paris Pact initiative should focus on the needs of that region as it met that threat. The new and emerging use of Africa for trafficking in both cocaine and heroin was viewed with concern. The increase in the transit traffic was facilitated by many factors specific to Africa and by the increasing illicit drug demand in Europe and other regions. In Northern Africa, authorities had observed a shift in the focus of the operations of established drug trafficking networks from cannabis resin that had been produced locally to cocaine that had entered Africa elsewhere.

60. Representatives expressed appreciation for ongoing mechanisms of cooperation supported by UNODC, such as the subsidiary bodies of the Commission, namely the Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies and the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East, which promoted the exchange of information and experiences among

national drug law enforcement agencies and facilitated the development of consistent approaches to combating drug trafficking and related cross-border crime. Representatives noted that those regional forums had greatly aided confidence-building and had laid the foundations for practical operational cooperation. The Commission noted the offer of the Government of Ecuador to host the Seventeenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin America and the Caribbean, in October 2007.

61. Speakers noted the high human cost of drug trafficking paid in a number of countries, in particular Colombia and Iran (Islamic Republic of), despite the significant drug law enforcement effort made in those countries. Others stressed the need to provide adequate international cooperation to transit States and States particularly affected by illicit drug crop cultivation.

62. Representatives expressed great concern over the situation regarding the manufacture of and trafficking in amphetamine-type stimulants and precursor chemicals used in such manufacture. Attention was drawn to the emerging trafficking in and increased abuse of ketamine, which some States had already placed under national control. Support was expressed for the possible addition of ketamine to the list of internationally controlled substances. Speakers felt it was important that, given the ongoing development of new psychoactive substances, authorities were prepared and able to quickly exchange information on developing trends. It was noted that controls over those new synthetic substances had to be introduced swiftly. Representatives provided examples of the success of their authorities in dismantling clandestine laboratories and identifying the transnational groups involved in their operation.

63. A number of speakers drew attention to new national initiatives in drug prevention and highlighted the integrated, multidisciplinary and balanced approaches being followed to target both illicit drug demand and supply. Others spoke of the implementation of changes to bring national legislation in line with the international drug control treaties and regulations.

64. Representatives noted that in the face of the constantly changing modus operandi and tactics employed by traffickers, authorities needed to respond to the challenge with equal flexibility, taking such steps as the regular review of technical infrastructure in land, sea and air border areas, together with control procedures and the regular training of border officials. A number of speakers endorsed the use of controlled delivery techniques. They reported on the success achieved in their countries by using controlled deliveries to identify key figures in drug trafficking syndicates and to dismantle their illegal operations. Because such operations required a fast response in order to be effective, Member States were encouraged to review their legislation in order to ensure that their authorities were empowered to deal with such operations and were provided with appropriate training.

65. Several speakers outlined steps taken by their Governments to combat money-laundering and noted that global efforts to reduce illicit drug supply would not be effective without such efforts. The close connection between drug trafficking, money-laundering and the financing of terrorism was also underlined. Those speakers noted that other criminal activities, such as the smuggling of weapons and persons, should be taken into consideration when combating drug trafficking.

66. Several speakers acknowledged the work of UNODC in alternative development. A number of speakers expressed the view that alternative development, including preventive alternative development, was an important component of a comprehensive strategy to deal with narcotic drugs and that the strategy covered areas such as illicit crop eradication, law enforcement, the rule of law and demand reduction. To counter illicit drug production and trafficking, it was important to consider the underlying socio-economic factors and to address the vicious cycle of poverty, indebtedness and marginalization through a correct sequencing of alternative development and eradication efforts. UNODC was in a unique position to galvanize support and play a catalytic role for alternative development, including in ensuring that alternative development programmes were directly linked to drug control objectives.

67. Some speakers, referring to alternative development and preventive alternative development policies and programmes, indicated that they lacked the resources necessary to have a sustainable impact on the underlying causes of illicit crop cultivation, such as poverty and insecurity. One speaker noted that UNODC should clearly link its alternative development assistance to areas affected by illicit drug crop cultivation.

68. Some speakers drew attention to the illicit cultivation of cannabis plants in their countries and expressed the view that the Commission should support the extension of alternative development programmes to deal with such cultivation. States that had positive experiences with alternative development could assist other States in the formulation and implementation of such programmes, with a view to reducing the level of cannabis cultivation.

69. One speaker expressed the view that the capacity of UNODC in the area of alternative development needed to be strengthened in order to enhance the capacity of UNODC to provide technical assistance to Member States and its field offices in the areas of policy development and project design, execution, evaluation and monitoring.

70. The observer for Afghanistan stressed that more coordination was needed among donor countries, international organizations and the Government of Afghanistan with respect to development assistance for alternative livelihoods. He also rejected the proposal by an international non-governmental organization for the legalization of opium poppy cultivation in Afghanistan for the production of medicines such as morphine. The representatives of other countries also rejected the proposal for the legalization of opium poppy in Afghanistan. Appreciation was expressed for the Good Performance Initiative of UNODC, which would reward those provinces that had eliminated or significantly reduced opium poppy cultivation.

71. The representative of Colombia drew attention to the achievements of his country with respect to illicit crop eradication, both compulsory and voluntary. He indicated that aerial eradication of illicit crops was carried out in conformity with environmental regulations governing the use of herbicides, because that activity did not represent any risk to human health or the environment, as recognized in a recent study by the Organization of American States.

72. With respect to judicial cooperation, speakers stressed the importance of international cooperation in complementing national efforts in the area of illicit drug

trafficking by sea. Examples of such cooperation included collaboration in organizing training seminars, regional cooperation in maritime law enforcement and maritime working groups, and cooperation in joint investigations.

B. Action taken by the Commission

73. At its 1281st meeting, on 16 March 2007, the Commission approved for adoption by the Economic and Social Council a revised draft resolution entitled “The need for a balance between demand for and supply of opiates used to meet medical and scientific needs” (E/CN.7/2007/L.6/Rev.1), sponsored by Argentina, Belgium, France, India, Nigeria, Norway, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey and the United States. (For the text, see chapter I, section A, draft resolution I.)

74. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled “Follow-up to the Second Ministerial Conference on Drug Trafficking Routes from Afghanistan” (E/CN.7/2007/L.2/Rev.1), sponsored by Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Canada, Croatia, Germany (on behalf of the European Union), Japan, Jordan, Norway, the Russian Federation, Serbia, Turkey and Ukraine. (For the text, see chapter I, section C, resolution 50/1.) Before the adoption of the revised draft resolution, a representative of the Secretariat read a financial statement, the text of which is contained in annex III.

75. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled “Strengthening international support for Haiti in combating the drug problem” (E/CN.7/2007/L.18/Rev.1), sponsored by Canada, Germany (on behalf of the European Union), Nigeria, Peru (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States) and Togo. (For the text, see chapter I, section C, resolution 50/8.) Before the adoption of the revised draft resolution, a representative of the Secretariat read a financial statement, the text of which is contained in annex IV. Following the adoption of the revised draft resolution, the Chairman of the Commission made a statement calling on Member States to consider providing assistance to the Government of Haiti, including in the context of the work of the Peacebuilding Commission. The representative of Cuba reaffirmed her Government’s support of General Assembly resolution 45/248 B of 21 December 1990 and indicated that the acceptance of the inclusion of language in resolutions that limited their implementation to the availability of extrabudgetary resources did not prejudice the position of her Government in relation to the arrangements referred to in Assembly resolutions 41/213 of 19 December 1986 and 42/211 of 21 December 1987, which it fully supported. She also stated that her delegation had reservations with respect to all paragraphs adopted relating to the financial implications of activities foreseen in the revised draft resolution, and requested that at future sessions of the Commission, the Secretariat should provide timely information regarding the status of the United Nations contingency fund. The representative of Nigeria supported the statement of the representative of Cuba.

76. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled “Use of drug characterization and chemical profiling in support of drug law enforcement intelligence-gathering and operational work, as well as trend analysis” (E/CN.7/2007/L.19/Rev.1), sponsored by Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Egypt, Guatemala, Japan, Jordan, Norway, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine and the United

States. (For the text, see chapter I, section C, resolution 50/9.) Before the adoption of the revised draft resolution, a representative of the Secretariat read a financial statement, the text of which is contained in annex V. The representative of Cuba reaffirmed her Government's support of General Assembly resolution 45/248 B and indicated that the acceptance of the inclusion of language in resolutions that limited their implementation to the availability of extrabudgetary resources did not prejudice the position of her Government in relation to the arrangements referred to in Assembly resolutions 41/213 and 42/211 which it fully supported. She also stated that her delegation had reservations with respect to all paragraphs adopted relating to the financial implications of activities foreseen in the revised draft resolution, and requested that at future sessions of the Commission, the Secretariat should provide timely information regarding the status of the United Nations contingency fund. The representative of Nigeria supported the statement of the representative of Cuba.

77. At its 1282nd meeting, on 16 March 2007, the Commission approved for adoption by the Economic and Social Council a revised draft resolution entitled "Support to the counter-narcotic measures and programmes of Afghanistan" (E/CN.7/2007/L.12/Rev.1), sponsored by Afghanistan, Canada, Colombia, Germany (on behalf of the European Union), Lebanon, Norway, Peru, the Russian Federation, Turkey, Ukraine and the United States. (For the text, see chapter I, section A, draft resolution III.) Prior to the approval of the revised draft resolution, the representative of Nigeria stated that, at a future session, the Commission should give consideration to how the resources it had available were being utilized, particularly in connection with the work of the Committee of the Whole. Following the approval of the revised draft resolution, the Chairman of the Commission made a statement calling on Member States to pay special attention to the situation in Afghanistan, including in the context of the work of the Peacebuilding Commission.

78. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "International cooperation in preventing the illegal distribution of internationally controlled licit substances via the Internet" (E/CN.7/2007/L.13/Rev.1), sponsored by Algeria, Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, the Dominican Republic, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Egypt, Guatemala, Haiti, Lebanon, Mexico, Morocco, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Republic of Korea, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukraine, Uruguay, the United States and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). (For the text, see chapter I, section C, resolution 50/11.) Before the adoption of the revised draft resolution, a representative of the Secretariat read a financial statement, the text of which is contained in annex VI. Following the adoption of the revised draft resolution, the representative of Cuba expressed serious reservations with respect to the promotion, through United Nations bodies and offices, of regional organizations of an exclusive nature and noted that, in future, the Government of Cuba would oppose draft resolutions that contained references to such regional organizations. The representative of Cuba also reaffirmed her Government's support of General Assembly resolution 45/248 B and indicated that the acceptance of the inclusion of language in resolutions that limited their implementation to the availability of extrabudgetary resources did not prejudice the position of her Government in relation to the arrangements referred to in Assembly resolutions 41/213 of 19 December 1986 and 42/211 of 21 December 1987, which it fully supported. She also stated that her delegation had reservations with respect to all paragraphs adopted relating to the financial implications of activities foreseen in the revised draft resolution, and requested that at future

sessions of the Commission, the Secretariat should provide timely information regarding the status of the United Nations contingency fund. The representative of Nigeria supported that statement.

Chapter VI

Implementation of the international drug control treaties

79. At its 1274th, 1276th and 1277th meetings, on 12, 13 and 14 March, the Commission considered agenda item 7, which read as follows:

“Implementation of the international drug control treaties:

“(a) Changes in the scope of control of substances;

“(b) International Narcotics Control Board;

“(c) Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly:

“(i) Measures to prevent the illicit manufacture, import, export, trafficking, distribution and diversion of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

“(ii) Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors;

“(d) Other matters arising from the international drug control treaties.”

80. For its consideration of item 7, the Commission had before it the following:

(a) Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2006 (E/INCB/2006/1);

(b) Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2006 on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 (E/INCB/2006/4);

(c) Note by the Secretariat transmitting the joint report of the Director-General of the World Health Organization and the President of the International Narcotics Control Board on an assistance mechanism to facilitate adequate treatment of pain using opioid analgesics (E/CN.7/2007/CRP.2).

81. An introductory statement was made by the President of the International Narcotics Control Board. Statements were made by the representatives of Germany (on behalf of the European Union), Thailand, France, Belgium, Germany, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, the United States, Switzerland, Nigeria, Japan, Bolivia, Saudi Arabia, Turkey and Cuba. Statements were also made by the observers for Denmark, the Netherlands, China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The observers for the European Commission and WHO also made statements.

A. Deliberations

1. Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2006

82. The President of the International Narcotics Control Board, in introducing the report of the Board for 2006,⁶⁶ pointed out that chapter I of the report was devoted to the issue of internationally controlled drugs and the unregulated market. Noting that the Internet had become a major distribution channel for drugs, the President stressed that most online outlets selling internationally controlled drugs were operating in violation of international standards. The problem of counterfeit medicines had also assumed significant proportions in both developing and developed countries. In addition, the President informed the Commission on joint action taken by WHO and the Board with a view to further increasing the availability of opioid analgesics for medical purposes. The Framework for the Access to Controlled Medications Programme, which identified the causes of underuse of controlled substances and outlined activities that should be taken to surmount the obstacles to adequate pain management in many countries, had been made available to the Commission (E/CN.7/2007/CRP.7).

83. Appreciation was expressed to the Board and its secretariat for the preparation of its report for 2006, which provided a comprehensive picture of recent trends in the control of the licit movement of precursors of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and in the illicit use of and trafficking in those substances, and which reviewed the measures taken by Governments in that regard.

84. The Commission shared the concerns of the Board over the availability of internationally controlled substances in unregulated markets and the increasing online selling of pharmaceuticals through unlicensed Internet pharmacies. The counterfeiting of drugs and medicines constituted a crime that undermined national health-care systems and resulted in the loss of confidence in the drug control system. WHO, which was spearheading global action in the fight against counterfeit drugs, had invited the Board to participate in its International Medical Products Anti-Counterfeiting Taskforce. Governments had been requested to give full attention to the recommendations made by the Board in order to reduce and eventually eliminate unregulated markets.

85. The Commission noted the collaboration between WHO and the Board in ensuring the availability of opiates for medical purposes, and Governments were encouraged to continue their efforts in removing obstacles impeding the availability of opiates for the relief of pain and suffering, while preventing their diversion for illicit use. The representative of France expressed appreciation to WHO and the International Narcotics Control Board for the information provided in the document on access to controlled medications programme (E/CN.7/2007/CRP.2) and announced that it had allocated a financial contribution for 2007 for the launch of the programme presented in that document. In addition, the Commission welcomed the continued efforts of the Board in promoting the maintenance of a global balance between the supply of and demand for opiate raw materials for medical and scientific purposes, as required under the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol.⁶⁷ Reference was made to

⁶⁶ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.07.XI.11.

⁶⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

Economic and Social Council resolution 2006/34 of 27 July 2006, in which the Council had emphasized the need to maintain such a balance.

86. The importance of adherence to and full implementation of the provisions of the international drug control treaties, which were the foundation of the international drug control system, was stressed. States that had not yet become parties to one or more of those treaties were urged to adhere to them as soon as possible. It was noted that Governments should fulfil their reporting requirements and submit information to the Board in a timely manner. The observer for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea informed that Commission that his Government would soon deposit with the Secretary-General the instruments of accession to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,⁶⁸ the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,⁶⁹ and the 1988 Convention and that it would faithfully implement the provisions of those conventions.

87. The Commission noted with deep concern the overall drug control situation, in particular the growth in the illicit cultivation and production of and trafficking in opiates in Afghanistan. It was emphasized that adequate support should be provided to that country and to the neighbouring States and transit States in their fight against drugs produced in Afghanistan and trafficking in drugs of Afghan origin.

88. Several representatives informed the Commission of a number of notable developments and achievements in addressing drug abuse and drug trafficking. Representatives also reported on drug control strategies being implemented by their Governments to reduce illicit drug supply and demand. Large quantities of drugs had been seized, and important measures to improve drug control had been undertaken.

89. Representatives also informed the Commission on action taken by their Governments to implement the recommendations of the Board following a mission of the Board to their country. The representative of Bolivia requested the Board to continue its dialogue with his Government on matters related to the implementation of the international drug control treaties. He expressed the dissatisfaction of his Government at his country being treated as a "special topic" in the report of the Board for 2006. He noted that his Government had demonstrated efficacy in drug control and the reduction of coca bush cultivation, through the implementation of concerted social policies and respect for human rights. Nevertheless, the Government of Bolivia reaffirmed the significance of the coca leaf as a cultural right, which was a matter that needed to be taken into consideration in the framework of future dialogue without prejudice. In that regard, the President of the Board expressed his readiness to engage in dialogue at any time. Another representative pointed out the need to bear in mind the existence of a traditional form of use of the coca leaf in indigenous cultures when applying the provisions of the 1988 Convention.

90. Some representatives noted that abuse of and trafficking in ketamine were matters of concern in their countries. They welcomed the Board's call for the implementation of Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 49/6, entitled "Listing of ketamine as a controlled substance", in which the Commission had called upon

⁶⁸ Ibid., vol. 520, No. 7515.

⁶⁹ Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

Member States to consider controlling the use of ketamine by placing it on the list of substances controlled under their national legislation, where the domestic situation so required.

91. The Commission noted the view of the Board that the establishment and management of drug injection rooms ran counter to the language and the spirit of the international drug control treaties. It was noted, however, that, under certain conditions, drug injection rooms could be in line with the provisions of the treaties, in particular article 38 of the 1961 Convention, which required Governments to provide treatment and rehabilitation for drug abusers. Some representatives spoke on the issue of drug injection rooms and reaffirmed their conviction that the facilities were in full compliance with the international drug control conventions. They stated that, by operating the facilities, which in their view should be referred to as “medically supervised outreach facilities”, their Governments had succeeded in enabling the survival of people who could not be reached by other means – neither prevention nor treatment – but who nevertheless were in need of help. Thus, such facilities were operated in implementation of the obligation of States under article 38 of the 1961 Convention. Another representative agreed with the statement of the Board that drug injection rooms violated the text and the spirit of the 1961 Convention. The President of the Board stated that the supervision of drug use did not constitute treatment or rehabilitation.

2. Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2006 on the implementation of article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988

92. The President of the International Narcotics Control Board introduced the 2006 report of the Board on the implementation of article 12 of the 1988 Convention.⁷⁰ The President informed the Commission that, in response to Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 49/7, entitled “Promoting a consistent approach to the treatment of saffrole-rich oils”, the Board had formulated the following definition: “Saffrole/saffrole-rich oils are any mixtures or natural products containing saffrole present in such a way that it can be used or recovered by readily applicable means”. The Commission thanked the Board for the clear, global overview of the licit trade in precursors and the latest trends in the diversion of precursors, in particular, precursors of amphetamine-type stimulants.

93. A number of representatives provided updates on new legislation on precursors and measures for precursor control in their countries.

94. The Board’s response to Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 49/3, entitled “Strengthening systems for the control of precursor chemicals used in the manufacture of synthetic drugs”, was noted with appreciation. The publication of licit requirements for precursors was recognized as an important tool in determining the legitimacy of shipments. All Governments were called upon to submit and update those requirements. Governments were also urged to provide, to the extent possible, estimates of their licit requirements for pharmaceutical preparations, in order to prevent diversion.

⁷⁰ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.07.XI.12.

95. Several representatives noted the utility of the PEN Online system of the Board as a quick and effective method to exchange information on individual shipments in licit international trade.

96. Governments were urged to contribute to and consult the limited international special surveillance list. It was noted that there continued to be a need to monitor non-controlled substances because traffickers were using alternative substances for illicit drug manufacture. The importance of involving industry in drug control was also recognized by the Commission.

3. Changes in the scope of control of substances

97. At its 1277th meeting, on 14 March, the Commission considered agenda item 7 (a), entitled "Implementation of the international drug control treaties: changes in the scope of control of substances".

98. For its consideration of item 7 (a), the Commission had before it a note by the Secretariat on changes in the scope of control of substances (E/CN.7/2007/10 and Add.1 and 2).

99. Introductory statements were made by the Director of the Division for Treaty Affairs of UNODC and the observer for WHO. Statements were made by the representatives of Namibia (on behalf of the Group of African States), Belgium, Japan, Argentina, Ukraine, Canada, the Republic of Korea, the United States, Mexico, Bolivia, Colombia, Saudi Arabia and the Russian Federation. Statements were also made by the observers for the Netherlands and Indonesia.

(a) Inclusion of oripavine in Schedule I of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol

100. The Commission had for its consideration the recommendations to include oripavine in Schedule I of the 1961 Convention and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol. That recommendation was transmitted for comments to Members States by the Secretary-General in a note verbale dated 13 October 2006. The Commission took note of the majority required for a decision under rule 58 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council.

(b) Transfer of dronabinol and its stereoisomers from Schedule II to Schedule III of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971

101. The Commission had before it for its consideration the recommendations to transfer dronabinol and its stereoisomers from Schedule II to Schedule III of the 1971 Convention. That recommendation was transmitted for comments to Members States by the Secretary-General in a note verbale dated 13 October 2006. The Commission took note of the fact that, in accordance with article 17, paragraph 2, of the Convention, decisions taken under articles 2 and 3 of the Convention required a two-thirds majority of the members of the Commission.

102. All but two speakers indicated that their Governments could not support the recommendation of WHO to transfer dronabinol and its stereoisomers from Schedule II to Schedule III of the 1971 Convention. Speakers expressed the concern that the proposed transfer of dronabinol to a less stringent regime would cause

problems with regard to both national and international controls. They found the evidence presented by WHO to be insufficient to justify the transfer of the substances.

B. Action by the Commission

103. At its 1277th meeting, on 14 March, the Commission decided by 45 votes to none, with no abstentions, to include oripavine in Schedule I of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol. Eight members of the Commission were not present. (For the text of the decision, see chapter I, section C, decision 50/1.)

104. At the same meeting, the Commission decided by consensus not to vote on the recommendation by WHO to transfer dronabinol and its stereoisomers from Schedule II to Schedule III of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971. (For the text of the decision, see chapter I, section C, decision 50/2.)

105. At its 1281st meeting, on 16 March 2007, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "Provisions regarding travellers under medical treatment with internationally controlled drugs" (E/CN.7/2007/L.3/Rev.1), sponsored by Argentina, Canada, Croatia, Germany (on behalf of the European Union), Liechtenstein, Switzerland, Thailand and Turkey. (For the text, see chapter I, section C, resolution 50/2.) Before the adoption of the revised draft resolution, a representative of the Secretariat read a financial statement, the text of which is contained in annex VII.

106. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "Responding to the threat posed by the abuse and diversion of ketamine" (E/CN.7/2007/L.4/Rev.1), sponsored by Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, China, Egypt, Germany (on behalf of the European Union), Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Norway, Philippines, Thailand, Turkey and the United States. (For the text, see chapter I, section C, resolution 50/3.)

107. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "Improving the quality and performance of drug analysis laboratories" (E/CN.7/2007/L.8/Rev.1), sponsored by Algeria, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Egypt, Germany (on behalf of the European Union), India, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Nigeria, Norway, Peru (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States), Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Thailand, Ukraine and Viet Nam. (For the text, see chapter I, section C, resolution 50/4.) Before the adoption of the draft resolution, a representative of the Secretariat read a financial statement, the text of which is contained in annex VIII. The representative of Cuba reaffirmed her Government's support of General Assembly resolution 45/248 B and indicated that the acceptance of the inclusion of language in resolutions that limited their implementation to the availability of extrabudgetary resources did not prejudice the position of her Government in relation to the arrangements referred to in Assembly resolutions 41/213 and 42/211, which it fully supported. She also expressed that her delegation had reservations with respect to all paragraphs relating to the financial implications of activities foreseen in the newly adopted resolution, and requested that at future sessions of the Commission the Secretariat should provide timely

information regarding the status of the United Nations contingency fund. The representative of Nigeria supported the statement.

108. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled “Identifying sources of precursors used in illicit drug manufacture” (E/CN.7/2007/L.9/Rev.2), sponsored by Algeria, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Egypt, Germany (on behalf of the European Union), India, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Serbia, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, the United States and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). (For the text, see chapter I, section C, resolution 50/5.)

109. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled “Promoting collaboration on the prevention of diversion of precursors” (E/CN.7/2007/L.10/Rev.1), sponsored by Australia, Côte d’Ivoire, Japan, Jordan, Malaysia, Nigeria, Peru, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, Thailand, the United Arab Emirates and Viet Nam. (For the text, see chapter I, section C, resolution 50/6.)

110. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled “Strengthening the security of import and export documents relating to controlled substances” (E/CN.7/2007/L.17/Rev.1), sponsored by Algeria, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bolivia, Brazil, Egypt, Nigeria and Switzerland. (For the text, see chapter I, section C, resolution 50/7.)

111. At its 1282nd meeting, on 16 March 2007, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled “Prevention of diversion of drug precursors and other substances used for the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances” (E/CN.7/2007/L.7/Rev.1), sponsored by Argentina, Brazil, Canada, China, Ecuador, Germany (on behalf of the European Union), Guatemala, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Mexico, Nigeria, Peru, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Serbia, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine and the United States. (For the text, see chapter I, section C, resolution 50/10.)

Chapter VII

Policy directives to the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

112. At its 1280th meeting, on 15 March, the Commission considered agenda item 8, entitled “Policy directives to the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime”. For its consideration of the item, the Commission had before it the report of the Executive Director on development, security and justice for all (E/CN.7/2007/6-E/CN.15/2007/14).

113. An introductory statement was made by the Director of the Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs of UNODC. Statements were made by the representatives of Germany (on behalf of the European Union), the United States and Canada. The observer for the African Union Commission also made a statement.

Deliberations

114. The representative of the Secretariat introduced the report of the Executive Director by pointing out that it provided a snapshot of the work done in the past year in areas such as demand reduction, supply reduction, legal assistance, alternative development and countering money-laundering. He highlighted the emerging and ongoing partnerships with the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Organization of American States and the African Union Commission.

115. Speakers welcomed the report of the Executive Director (E/CN.7/2007/6-E/CN.15/2007/14). They also welcomed the Executive Director's current reform initiatives aimed at fostering result-based management, thereby increasing transparency and accountability.

116. Appreciation was also expressed for the efforts of UNODC to streamline its operations and activities within the framework of an integrated approach to tackling the problems of drugs and crime. It was emphasized that UNODC should maintain a balanced and integrated approach to dealing with the world drug problem, giving due consideration to supply and demand reduction, law enforcement activities and the promotion of public health.

117. One key issue that was highlighted was the need for UNODC to focus on its core functions and not on issues that were peripheral and being dealt with by other United Nations entities.

118. One speaker particularly appreciated the efforts made by UNODC to build up its own capacity, strengthening infrastructure needed to gather, analyse and disseminate relevant information while recognizing the challenges involved in the collection of data, in particular crime data.

119. The observer for the African Union Commission praised regional partnerships in Africa for strengthening the rule of law, alternative development and capacity-building, based, inter alia, on the Programme of Action 2006-2010, on strengthening the rule of law and the criminal justice systems in Africa. It was noted that further efforts were under way to strengthen the strategic partnership between the African Union Commission and UNODC.

Chapter VIII

Strengthening the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body

120. At its 1280th meeting, on 15 March, the Commission considered agenda item 9, entitled "Strengthening the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body". For its consideration of the item, the Commission had before it the following documents:

(a) Note by the Secretariat on the strategy for the period 2008-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (E/CN.7/2007/14-E/CN.15/2007/5);

(b) Note by the Secretariat on the report of the High-level Panel on United Nations System-wide Coherence in the Areas of Development, Humanitarian Assistance and the Environment (E/CN.7/2007/15-E/CN.15/2007/10);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the High-level Panel on United Nations System-wide Coherence in the Areas of Development, Humanitarian Assistance and the Environment (A/61/583).

121. The Chairman of the Commission made an introductory statement. A statement was also made by the Director of the Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs of UNODC. Statements were made by the representatives of Germany (on behalf of the European Union), the United States and Canada.

A. Deliberations

122. In his statement, the representative of the Secretariat pointed out that the strategy for UNODC for the period 2008-2011 should be viewed in the context of the larger United Nations reform process, in particular the drive to enhance accountability by implementing result-based management. He thanked the Chairman of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Chairman of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice for setting up an informal group called the Group of Friends of the Chairmen of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, which had conducted extensive consultations to reach a consensus on the strategy for the period 2008-2011. With regard to the report of the High-level Panel on United Nations System-wide Coherence in the Areas of Development, Humanitarian Assistance and the Environment, entitled "Delivering as one" (A/61/583), the representative informed the Commission of the Secretary-General's intention to present the report to the General Assembly accompanied by a note.

123. Speakers welcomed the strategy for the period 2008-2011 as a tool to be used to encourage further confidence among donors, enhance transparency and inculcate in UNODC an orientation towards results. They stressed the importance of aligning with the strategy all the planning documents, especially the strategic framework and the biennial consolidated budget of UNODC. Some speakers also emphasized that the strategy must be incorporated into the strategic framework, which constituted the principal policy directive of the United Nations and was the basis for the preparation of the proposed programme budget and the consolidated programme budget of UNODC.

124. One speaker maintained that adoption of the strategy by both the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice would be an important step in shaping more effective responses to combat drugs, crime and terrorism.

125. It was noted that the strategy provided a comprehensive and integrated overview of UNODC activities and linked them to specific objectives and results; thus, it would contribute to the implementation of result-based management. It was stated that UNODC should do more prioritizing on the basis of its comparative

advantages and its mandates, bearing in mind those areas where it could add value and finding an appropriate mix of normative, analytical and operational functions. It was also stated that because UNODC was the custodian of the international conventions against crime, drugs and terrorism, its mandates also covered areas such as standards and norms and crime prevention.

126. One representative expressed appreciation for the work done by the Independent Evaluation Unit in helping UNODC to identify its strengths, as well as areas for improvement. It was suggested that an effective knowledge management system could be put in place to enhance coordination and cooperation within UNODC. The need for direct reporting to the Executive Director was recommended.

127. Support was expressed for the ongoing work on project cycle management, which would contribute greatly to the improvement of project design, monitoring, implementation and evaluation.

128. With regard to the report of the High-level Panel on United Nations System-wide Coherence, entitled “Delivering as one” (A/61/583), it was noted that ongoing coordination in the framework of co-sponsoring of UNAIDS by UNODC and WHO could contribute to the enhancement of system-wide coherence.

129. It was noted that the commitment of the Executive Director to management and operational reform would be complemented by continuous coordination between the drug and crime programmes of UNODC, as well as by adequate guidance by Member States.

B. Action taken by the Commission

130. At its 1282nd meeting, on 16 March 2007, the Commission approved for adoption by the Economic and Social Council a revised draft resolution entitled “Strategy for the period 2008-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime” (E/CN.7/2007/L.15/Rev.1), sponsored by Algeria, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Germany (on behalf of the European Union), Guatemala, Haiti, Japan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, the Republic of Korea, Serbia, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Ukraine, the United States, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam. (For the text, see chapter I, section A, draft resolution IV.) Following the approval of the revised draft resolution, the representative of Cuba made a statement noting that there had been no decision of the General Assembly on priority-setting within the programme.

Chapter IX

Administrative and budgetary questions

131. At its 1280th meeting, on 15 March, the Commission considered agenda item 10, entitled “Administrative and budgetary questions”. For its consideration of the item, the Commission had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Executive Director on the outline of the consolidated budget for the biennium 2008-2009 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (E/CN.7/2007/12-E/CN.15/2007/15);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the outline of the consolidated budget for the biennium 2008-2009 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (E/CN.7/2007/13-E/CN.15/2007/13).

132. An introductory statement was made by the Director of the Division for Management of the United Nations Office at Vienna and UNODC. The Chairman of the Commission also made a statement. Statements were also made by the representatives of Germany (on behalf of the European Union), Peru (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States), Australia, Lebanon and the United States.

A. Deliberations

133. Representatives welcomed the increase in the projected programme budget, which was seen as a mark of trust in the work of UNODC. The representative of Germany, speaking on behalf of the European Union, suggested that the budget for the biennium 2008-2009 should be based on realistic income estimates and the capacity of UNODC to implement projected increases. While welcoming a reduction in surplus fund balances and a broadening of the donor base, he encouraged UNODC to consider basing part of its budget in euros in order to improve its financial management. He also strongly stressed the need to base the consolidated budget for the biennium 2008-2009 on the medium-term strategy and thereby present a more result-based budget. Another representative expressed the concern of her Government that the increase in the projected programme for the region of Asia and the Pacific was much lower than the increases projected for the other regions. The representative of Peru, speaking on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States, welcomed the projected increase in the programme budget and noted that a high portion of that increase was related to cost-sharing arrangements funded by States in Latin America and the Caribbean. He also emphasized the need to base the budget on the medium term strategy.

134. With regard to funding, speakers noted the growing imbalance between earmarked and general-purpose voluntary funding and the continued small share of regular budget funding. One representative requested the Secretariat to prepare, together with the UNODC budget for the biennium 2008-2009, details on the mandates that did not receive adequate regular budget funding. He also requested that details on the use of general-purpose funds would continue to be provided to Member States in a transparent manner. Another representative commended those States that had provided in-kind contributions to the offices of UNODC, but also expressed the view that the use of the phrase "subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources" in resolutions adopted by the Commission restricted the proper implementation of the resolutions. The representative of the United States expressed strong support for management initiatives initiated by UNODC and stated that her Government would maintain the level of its general-purpose contribution for 2007. She stressed that UNODC should continue to ensure the highest efficiency and integrity for Member States to get the most benefit from their investment in the

institution and noted that increased voluntary funding was a sign of donor confidence in UNODC.

135. The Chairman of the Commission appealed to all representatives of Member States to convince their colleagues in their capitals and their permanent missions at United Nations Headquarters of the importance that the Commission attached to the work of UNODC. He stressed that the work of UNODC was a high priority of the United Nations, though UNODC received less than 1 per cent of its total resources from the regular budget of the United Nations. He also appealed to Member States to find new and better ways to finance UNODC activities.

136. The Director of the Division for Management noted with satisfaction that the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions had recognized improvements in the budget presentation and that, overall, the comments made by Member States on the outline of the consolidated budget for the biennium 2008-2009 were of a positive nature. In replying to the concerns raised by Member States, he highlighted efficiency savings made, especially on the use of general-purpose funds, but pointed out that the limit of further cost reductions was about to be reached. He noted that the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, in its report on the outline of the consolidated budget for UNODC for the biennium 2008-2009 (E/CN.7/2007/13-E/CN.15/2007/13), had cautioned that further measures, such as freezing posts or restricting travel, would be detrimental to programme implementation. The continuing gap between general-purpose income and expenditure could be closed through additional forced savings in the field office network, but such savings could be counterproductive operationally and politically. With regard to setting programme priorities, he explained that that was largely determined by the high level of earmarked funds, as well as the need to base the programme budget on currently known income projections. He also explained that, since a larger portion of funds spent outside of Vienna were in United States dollars, while mostly euros were spent in Vienna, significant savings might not result through budgeting partly in euros. Unlike the specialized Vienna-based agencies, UNODC was required by the General Assembly to budget in United States dollars.

B. Action taken by the Commission

137. At its 1282nd meeting, on 16 March 2007, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "Budget outline for the biennium 2008-2009 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme" (E/CN.7/2007/12-E/CN.15/2007/15, annex). (For the text, see chapter I, section C, resolution 50/13.) Following adoption of the revised draft resolution, the representative of Nigeria made a statement inviting consultations with Member States in the preparation of the budget outline for UNODC for the biennium 2008-2009 and stated that the related documentation should be manageable in length and be made available to delegations in advance of the reconvened session of the Commission.

Chapter X

Organization of the work of the Commission

138. At the 1281st meeting, on 16 March 2007, the Commission considered agenda item 11, which read as follows:

“Organization of the work of the Commission:

“(a) Consideration of the timing of and approach to the ten-year review of progress achieved by Governments in meeting the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008 set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session;

“(b) Consideration of the timing and theme of the ministerial-level segment to be convened by the Commission.”

139. For its consideration of the item, the Commission had before it the report of the Executive Director on the collection and use of complementary drug-related data and expertise to support the global assessment by Member States of the implementation of the declarations and measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session (E/CN.7/2007/7).

140. Statements were made by the Chairman of the Commission, the representative of the United States and the observer for the Italian Centre of Solidarity.

Deliberations

141. In an introductory statement, the Chairman of the Commission noted that elements referred to in sub-item 11 (a), “Consideration of the timing of and approach to the ten-year review of progress achieved by Governments in meeting the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008 set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session”, had been dealt with by the Commission in the context of revised draft resolution E/CN.7/2007/L.14/Rev.1, entitled “Measures to meet the goal of establishing by 2009 the progress achieved in implementing the declarations and measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session”. (For the text, see chapter I, section C, resolution 50/12.) In the resolution, the Commission established the calendar for the review of progress achieved by Governments in meeting the goals and targets set by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session. With respect to sub-item 11 (b), “Consideration of the timing and theme of the ministerial-level segment to be convened by the Commission”, the Chairman noted that in the same revised draft resolution, the Commission had decided to convene a high-level segment at its fifty-second session, in 2009, and that the Commission would turn its attention to the arrangements for the high-level segment at its fifty-first session, in 2008. In that connection, the Chairman recalled that at the same meeting, on 16 March 2007, the Commission had approved the draft provisional agenda for its fifty-first session, which included an item entitled “Preparation for the ministerial-level segment at the fifty-second session of the Commission”. (See chapter XI, below.)

142. The representative of the United States indicated that the thematic debate at the fifty-first session should focus on the review of progress in implementing the goals and targets set at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly and that, at that time, the Commission should conduct a cumulative examination of the biennial reports and establish parameters for the year of reflection prior to the fifty-second session of the Commission, in 2009. Welcoming the report of the Executive Director on the implementation of Commission resolution 49/1 (E/CN.7/2007/7), she encouraged continued dialogue through the expert discussions and noted that, during the period between the fifty-first and fifty-second sessions of the Commission, an intergovernmental dialogue should take place to identify areas for further follow-up and that Member States could use the biennial reports and supplementary information to guide the dialogue. On that basis, Member States could commit to drafting a political declaration for consideration at the high-level segment of the Commission at its fifty-second session, in 2009. She also stated that the Commission should continue to implement and evaluate the commitments undertaken at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, and suggested that a further five-year review could take place at the fifty-seventh session of the Commission, in 2014, followed by a 10-year review at the sixty-second session of the Commission, in 2019.

Chapter XI

Provisional agenda for the fifty-first session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

143. At its 1281st meeting, on 16 March 2007, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs considered item 12 of its agenda, entitled “Provisional agenda for the fifty-first session of the Commission”. For its consideration of the item, the Commission had before it the draft provisional agenda for its fifty-first session (E/CN.7/2007/L.1/Add.5).

Action taken by the Commission

144. At the same meeting, the provisional agenda for the fifty-first session was approved by the Commission for adoption by the Economic and Social Council. (For the text, see chapter I, section B, draft decision I.)

Chapter XII

Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fiftieth session

145. At its 1282nd meeting, on 16 March 2007, the Commission considered item 14 of its agenda, entitled “Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fiftieth session”. The Rapporteur introduced the draft report (E/CN.7/2007/L.1 and Add.1-10).

146. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted by consensus the report on its fiftieth session, as orally amended.

Chapter XIII

Organization of the session and administrative matters

A. Opening and duration of the session

147. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs held its fiftieth session in Vienna from 12 to 16 March 2007. The Chairman of the Commission opened the session. At its opening meeting, the Commission was addressed by its Chairman, the Executive Director of UNODC and the representatives of the Sudan (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), Namibia (on behalf of the Group of African States), Peru (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States) and Germany (on behalf of the European Union) and the observer for Pakistan (on behalf of the Group of Asian States). Statements were also made by the Minister for Social Solidarity of Italy, the Minister to the President's Office and Chairman of the National Commission for Drug Control and Supervision of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Deputy Minister of Public Security of Viet Nam and the Deputy Minister for Social Welfare and Controlled Substances of Bolivia. Statements were also made by the representatives of the United States, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Canada, Japan, Brazil and Switzerland. Statements were also made by the observers for Morocco, Yemen, China, Burkina Faso, the Syrian Arab Republic, Indonesia and Sri Lanka.

B. Attendance

148. The session was attended by representatives of 48 States members of the Commission (the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Niger, Senegal, Tajikistan and Uganda were not represented). Also attending were observers for other States Members of the United Nations and non-member States, representatives of organizations of the United Nations system and observers for intergovernmental, non-governmental and other organizations. A list of participants is contained in annex I to the present report.

C. Election of officers

149. In section I of its resolution 1999/30 of 28 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council decided that, with effect from the year 2000, the Commission should, at the end of its session, elect its bureau for the subsequent session and encourage it to play an active role in the preparations of the regular as well as the informal intersessional meetings of the Commission, so as to enable the Commission to provide continuous and effective policy guidance to the drug programme of UNODC.

150. In the light of that decision and in accordance with rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, the

Commission, after the closing of its forty-ninth session, on 17 March 2006, opened its fiftieth session for the sole purpose of electing the Chairman, three Vice-Chairmen and the Rapporteur for that session. At that meeting, the Commission elected the Chairman, the Second Vice-Chairman and the Rapporteur for its fiftieth session. Subsequently, at its intersessional meetings held on 1 September and 4 October 2006, the Commission was informed of the officers designated for the other posts of the bureau.

151. At its 1273rd meeting, on 12 March 2007, the Commission endorsed the designated First Vice-Chairman and Third Vice-Chairman.

152. The officers of the Commission at its fiftieth session were as follows:

<i>Office</i>	<i>Regional group</i>	<i>Elected officer</i>
<i>Chairman</i>	Group of Western European and other States	Hans Lundborg (Sweden)
<i>First Vice-Chairman</i>	Group of Latin American and Caribbean States	Eugenio María Curia (Argentina)
<i>Second Vice-Chairman</i>	Group of African States	Sayed Galal Eldin Elsayed Elamin (Sudan)
<i>Third Vice-Chairman</i>	Group of Asian States	Vongthep Arthakaivalvatee (Thailand)
<i>Rapporteur</i>	Group of Eastern European States	Oleh Herasymenko (Ukraine)

153. A group composed of the Chairmen of the five regional groups (the representatives of India, Namibia and Peru and the observers for Portugal and Serbia), as well as the representative of the Sudan (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China) and the representative of Germany (on behalf of the European Union), was established to assist the Chairman of the Commission in dealing with organizational matters. That group, together with the elected officers, constituted the extended bureau foreseen in Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/39 of 21 June 1991. During the fiftieth session of the Commission, the extended bureau met on 13 and 15 March 2007 to consider matters related to the organization of work.

D. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters

154. At its 1273rd meeting, on 12 March 2007, the Commission adopted by consensus its provisional agenda (E/CN.7/2007/1), which had been finalized at its intersessional meetings pursuant to Economic and Social Council decision 2006/241 of 27 July 2006. The agenda was as follows:

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

Normative segment

3. Thematic debate: new challenges for controlling precursor chemicals:
 - (a) Information exchange on new trends in diversion and trafficking in precursors for illicit manufacture of methamphetamine, amphetamine, "ecstasy" and other narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;
 - (b) Information exchange on new trends in diversion and trafficking in precursors for illicit manufacture of heroin and cocaine.
4. Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly: general overview and progress achieved by Governments in meeting the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008 set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the Assembly at its twentieth special session.
5. Drug demand reduction:
 - (a) Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction;
 - (b) World situation with regard to drug abuse.
6. Illicit drug traffic and supply:
 - (a) World situation with regard to drug trafficking and action taken by subsidiary bodies of the Commission;
 - (b) Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly:
 - (i) Measures to promote judicial cooperation (extradition, mutual legal assistance, controlled delivery, trafficking by sea and law enforcement cooperation, including training);
 - (ii) Countering money-laundering;
 - (iii) Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development.
7. Implementation of the international drug control treaties:
 - (a) Changes in the scope of control of substances;
 - (b) International Narcotics Control Board;
 - (c) Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly:
 - (i) Measures to prevent the illicit manufacture, import, export, trafficking, distribution and diversion of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;
 - (ii) Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors;
 - (d) Other matters arising from the international drug control treaties.

Operational segment

8. Policy directives to the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.
9. Strengthening the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the role of the Commission as its governing body.
10. Administrative and budgetary questions.

* * *

11. Organization of the work of the Commission:
 - (a) Consideration of the timing of and approach to the ten-year review of progress achieved by Governments in meeting the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008 set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session;
 - (b) Consideration of the timing and theme of the ministerial-level segment to be convened by the Commission.
12. Provisional agenda for the fifty-first session of the Commission.
13. Other business.
14. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fiftieth session.

E. Documentation

155. The documents before the Commission at its fiftieth session are listed in annex IX.

F. Closure of the session

156. At the 1281st and 1282nd meetings, on 16 March 2007, closing statements were made by the Executive Director of UNODC, the Chairman and the First Vice-Chairman of the Commission and the representatives of Namibia (on behalf of the African Group), Germany (on behalf of the European Union), Peru (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States), India (on behalf of the Group of Asian States) and the observer for Serbia (on behalf of the Group of Eastern European States), as well as the representative of the United States.

157. In their statements, speakers expressed their appreciation for the work of the extended bureau and the Chairman and the First Vice-Chairman of the Commission, as well as to the Secretariat for its efficiency and the quality of its support to the Commission. Special mention was made of the efforts by the Chairmen of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to enable the development of the strategy for the period 2008-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, which the Commission had approved at the session.

Annex I

Attendance

Members*

Algeria	Taous Feroukhi, Abdelmalek Sayah, Salah Abdenouri, Thouraya Benmokrane, Anis Guen
Argentina	José Ramón Granero, Eugenio María Curia, Gabriel Abboud, Norma Vallejo, Lila Roldán Vázquez, Gabriel Eduardo Parini, Julio de Orue, Ariadna Viglione, Mariana Souto Zabaleta, Miguel Angel Zacarías, Laura Jaccazio
Australia	Virginia Hart, Peter Shannon, John Herron, Cath Patterson, Craig Harris, Steve Allsop, David McGrath, Karen Price, Craig Lindsay, Warren Gray, Gaynor Shaw, Nicola Rosenblum, Peter Patmore, Geoff Zippel, Steve Morris, Brian Hartnett, Stephen Scott
Austria	Thomas Stelzer, Johann Fröhlich, Franz Pietsch, Bettina Kirnbauer, Fritz Zeder, Gerhard Stadler, Johanna Schopper, Ingrid Wörgötter, Dominik Habitzl, Raphael Bayer, Larissa Borovcnik, Sabine Haas, Wolfgang Pfneiszl, Claudia Rafling, Christian Kroschl, Heribert Stocker, Michael Scheibenreif, Johanna Weberhofer
Belgium	Philippe Nieuwenhuys, Patrick Laureys, Raymond Yans, Bernard Vandebosch, Claude Gillard, Céline Romijn
Bolivia	Felipe Ladislao Cáceres García, Félix Barra Quispe, Horacio Bazoberry Otero, Luzmila Carpio, Angélica Navarro, Christian Inchauste Sandoval, María Lourdes Espinoza Patiño, Javier Loayza Barea, Julio Lázaro Mollinedo Claros, Thomas Albert Kruse, Maria Isabel Soriano, Froilan Castillo, Marcela Rodríguez, Alicia Muñoz Alá
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Ivica Dronjíc, Nedžad Rajković
Brazil	Celso Marcos Vieira de Souza, Paulo Roberto Yog de Miranda Uchoa, Carmen Lidia Richter Ribeiro Moura, Anisio Soares Vieira, Paulina Duarte, Kleber Pessoa de Melo, Pedro Gabriel Delgado, Francisco Cordeiro, Hugo Lazar, Eric do Val Lacerda Sogocio, Márcio Reboucas
Cameroon	Flore Ndembiyembe, Polycarp Loyu Suwun, Alioum Oumarou
Canada	Beth Pieterston, Marie Gervais-Vidricaire, Carole Bouchard, Mark Richardson, Doug Ellerker, Mark Edwards, Terry Wood, David Nelson, Michel Perron, Leonard M. Blumenthal

* The Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Niger, Senegal, Tajikistan and Uganda were not represented at the session.

Chile	Milenko Skoknic Tapia, Maria Teresa Chadwick Piñera, Rodrigo Espinosa Aguirre, María Soledad Weinstein M., Raúl Arellano Delgado, Irene Acevedo Albornoz, Hellmut Lagos Koller, Rodrigo Vattuone Garcés, Germán Ibarra, Sylvia Delgado Barrientos
Colombia	Rosso José Serrano Cadena, Ciro Alfonso Arévalo Yepes, José Nicolas Rivas Zubiria, Jorge Alirio Barón Leguizamón, Carlos Albornoz Guerrero, Alba Rocío Rueda Gomez, Carlos Enrique Robledo Solano, Carlos Medina Ramírez, Héctor Hernando Bernal Contreras, Alvaro Enrique Ayala Meléndez, María Elena Romero, Julián Hipólito Pinto Galvis, Nestor Pongutá Puerto
Croatia	Bernardica Juretić, Vladimir Matek, Biserka Bastijančić-Kokić, Dragica Katalinić, Ivana Halle, Darko Dundović, Vesna Baus, Dunja Sičaja, Igor Michael Antoljak, Sanja Mikulić, Lidija Vugrinec
Cuba	Urbano Pedraza Linares, Norma Goicochea Estenoz, José Pavón Cruz, Javier Sánchez Azcuy, Nilo E. Rodríguez Moral
France	François-Xavier Deniau, Didier Jayle, Jean-Pierre Vidon, Zacherie Gross, Gilles Leclair, Jean-Michel Colombani, François Poinot, Chantal Gatignol, Eric Wiart, Raphael Trapp, Philippe Rio, Nathalie Richard, Stéphane Lucas, Chantal Dorléac, Michel Portal, Claude Paris, François Pellerin, Adrien Legrand
Germany	Sabine Bätzing, Peter Gottwald, Werner Sipp, Axel Kuechle, Martina Hackelberg, Albert Kern, Ulrike Drabeck, Kathleen Ordnung, Dietmar Moellmann, Gabriele Bering, Michaela Passlick, Annette Rohr, Winfried Kleinert, Natalie Bartelt, Herbert Bayer, Marion Gradowski, Josef Huenn, Dieter Potzel, Anton Meier, Christoph Klose, Petra Vozdecka, Marc-Oliver Heidkamp, Daniel Tabatabai, Marcus Roski
Guatemala	Jorge Romeo Rivera Estrada, Manuel de J. Ramirez Garcia, Luis Alberto Padilla Menéndez, Sandra Noriega Urizar, Sylvia Wohlers de Meie
Hungary	Katalin Felvinczi, Györgyi Martin Zanathy, Hanna Páva, Akos Topolanszky, Peter Katocs, Péter Portörö, Péter Katócs, Miklós Vízi, Hedvig Zajzon-Boruzs, Gyöngyvér Völgyes, Éva Müller, Brigitta Gyebnár, Balázs Molnár, Zoltán Márk Petres, Zsolt Bunford
India	Karunakaran Mohandas, K. C. Verma, Anup Kumar Mudgal, Narayana Murthy, R.K.S. Joshi, Smt Jagjit Pavadia, Shri Ajesh Kumar, P. V. Subba Rao, Shri R. K. Pandey
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Fadahossein Maleki, Ali Asghar Soltanieh, Mohammad Bagher Bahrami, Hamid Reza Hosseinabadi, Hamid Reza Rasekh, Ali Saryazdi, Seyed Mahdi Moghadasi, Rahim Saki, Hamid Reza Rafea Portehrani
Israel	Haim Messing, Dan Ashbel, Ruth El-Roy, Riki Zimmer, Eli Ben-Tura, Eyal Bendor, Naftaly Goldshlager, Galit Ronen

Italy	Paolo Ferrero, Gabriele De Ceglie, Carlo Gualdi, Fabio Cristiani, Alessandro Azzoni, Diego Petriccione, Nicola Antonio Laurelli, Giuseppe Finocchiaro, Alessandro Mastrogregori, Enrico Valvo, Guido Caldiron, Stefania Pizzolla, Francesco Piobbichi, Leopoldo Grosso, Silvia Zanone, Claudio Malknecht, Francesco Troja, Maria Pia Di Fazio, Giovanni Cangelosi, Alessandra De Angelis
Jamaica	Ann-Marie Barnes
Japan	Yukiya Amano, Shigeki Sumi, Hiroto Yoshimura, Kotaro Hara, Tomomi Nomura, Yukio Matsui, Teruyoshi Ehara, Kuniharu Akishino, Satomi Konno, Takashi Hashimoto, Satoshi Takeda, Yuichi Arima, Rieko Motouchi, Naoyuki Yasuda, Shota Kamishima
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Soubanh Srithirath, Kou Chansina, Phienphenh Pholsena
Lebanon	Anwar Yahya, Bilal Kabalan, Michel Shakkour, Samia Ghazzaoui Tourbah
Madagascar	Clarah Andrianjaka
Malaysia	Sabran Napiah, Mohd Arshad M. Hussain, Abang Wahab Abang Julai, Chez Chiang Kang, Tanasengran Sinnatambi, Jojie Samuel, Nor Azam Mohd Idrus, Yogeswary Markandoo, Cheryl Barr Kumarakulasinghe
Mexico	G. Hernández Salmerón, Armando Vivanco Castellanos, José Luis Herrera Esquivel, Mario Arzave Trujillo, Luis Bravo Román, Victor Manuel Guisa Cruz, Eduardo Jaramillo, Ernesto Nava Sánchez, David Cortés Gallardo, Guillaume Michel Blin, Alberto Islas Torres
Myanmar	Khin Yi, Hkam Awng, Than Soe
Namibia	Selma Ashipala-Musavyi, B. U. Katjuongua, D. J. Tjipura, Penda Naanda, Bartholomeus Alfeus De Klerk
Nigeria	Ahmadu Giade, Olawale Malyegun, E. O. Oguntuyi, Ngozi Oguejiofor, Muazu Umaru, T. A. Arilesere, M. O. Alabi, K. L. Ekedede
Norway	Anne-Sofie Trosdahl Oraug, Alf Bergesen, Torbjoern Brekke, Lars Meling, Jens Guslund, Anne Sagabraaten, Annicken Iversen, Ole Lundby, Trond H. Glomnes Rudi
Peru	Rómulo Pizarro, Carlos A. Higuera Ramos, Elvira Velásquez Rivas Plata, Luis Luna de la Cruz
Poland	Piotr Jabłoński, Jaroslaw Strejczek, Lukasz Jedruszak, Piotr Szumowski, Magdalena Nogańska, Waldemar Krawczyk, Marcin Karnaś, Marcin Kołakowski, Magdalena Damiecka, Dominika Krois
Republic of Korea	Sung-Hwan Kim, Byung-Ho Kim, Byung-Woo Moon, Joon-Myung Lee, Tae-Ick Cho, Sang-Jeong Lee, Soon-Wook Hong, Seong-Hoon Kim, Yun-Sang Kim, Kwang-Yong Chung, Joo-Sung Jo, Chung-Ryong Byun

Russian Federation	Alexey A. Rogov, Victor V. Cherkesov, Alexander V. Fedorov, Viatcheslav A. Ovechkin, Eugeny D. Dedkov, Andrey Y. Bellevich, Michail Y. Fonarev, Igor V. Mosin, Igor L. Smirnov, Alexander V. Fedulov, Olga V. Miroljubova, Oleg V. Krylov, Andrey I. Tsubulsky, Igor I. Andreitshev, Natalya M. Nikolaeva, Sergey V. Tikhonenko, Alexander V. Mikhaylitsin, Tatiana A. Azhakina, Elena L. Mitrofanova, Eduard V. Lokotunin, Ernest V. Chernukhin, Julia A. Karagod, Vladimir A. Telegin, Alexey V. Terekhov, Olga V. Kantemirova
Saudi Arabia	Omar Mohamed Kurdi, Sultan Bin Abdulaziz Al Angari, Mohamed Bin Abdulaziz Al Fereih, Fahad Bin Affas Al Otaibi, Abdullah Bin Mohamed Al Sharqi, Dakhil Al Kathiri, Naif Bin Obaid Al Harbi, Saad Mohamed El-Garni, Jamal Nasef, Saleh Bin Fayhan Al Otaibi
Sudan	Sayed Galal Eldin Elsayed Elamin, Hashim Ibrahim Fadul Mulla, Khalid Elsadig Elnaseih, Habib Ambashey Rahal, Kulong Manytuil Wijang
Sweden	Hans Lundborg, Ralf Löfstedt, Tomas Hallberg, Göran Skagius, Sara Brandt-Hansen, Helena Rosén, Bengt-Gunnar Herrström, Anna-Klara Berglund, Steve Alm, Hanna Björkund, Louise Caroline Carnbring, Henrik Olin
Switzerland	Rudolf Schaller, Jörg Spieldenner, David Best, Diane Steber, Caroline Bodenschatz, Pia Weber, Caroline Bichet-Anthamatten, Barbara Walther, Pietro Fontana, Andrea Theiler
Thailand	Pithaya Jinawat, Adisak Panupong, Nadhapit Snidvongs, Bancha Bhanrangool, Boonruang Triruangworawat, Narangsant Phreerakij, Paisal Puangniyom, Chariya Sinpatananon, Vongthep Arthakaivalvatee, Mathurawee Wisuthakul, Apikit Ch. Rojprasert, Srirakool Waeladee
Turkey	Ahmet Ertay, Ayse Asya, Fehmi Aydinli, Sevim Evranosoglu, Ali Gevenkiris, Ö. Faruk Mühürdar, Ibrahim Bulduk, Mustafa Pinarci, Adnan Özcan, Ismail Cetinbas, Celal Türkmenoglu, Ercan Ugurcan, Berrin Gürsoy, Nehir Ünel, Sibel Müderrisoglu, Ceren Serbest
Ukraine	V. Pidbolyachnyi, V. Bidniy, M. Khobzey, O. Herasymenko, I. Bashta, I. Grynenko, O. Ilnytskyi, A. Karnaukhova
United Arab Emirates	Ali Mohd. Bakhit Al Shamsi, Hassan Rashed Al Shamsi, Khaled Saleh Al Kawari
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Peter Storr, John MacGregor, Lesley Pallett, Jonathan Allen, Alison Crocket, Gabriel Denver, Gerry Stimson, James Marmion, Phil Wiythe, Phillipa Rogers, Les Fiander, Mick Bispham, Olivia Preston, Cheryl Eedes, Tony Buck, Martin French
United States of America	Thomas Schweich, Christy McCampbell, George Glass, Richard Baum, Christine Cline, Thomas Coony, Denise Curry, Charles Finfrock, Robert Gainer Lamar, Elizabeth Mackenzie, David J.

McCann, Colin McIff, Laura McKechnie, Colleen Neville, Annie Pforzheimer, Virginia P. Prugh, Wayne Raabe, Christine A. Sannerud, Al Santos, Charlotte Sisson, June Sivilli, Howard Solomon, Brian A. Morales

Zambia Alfonso Zulu

States Members of the United Nations represented by observers

Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Ghana, Greece, Haiti, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe

Non-member States represented by observers

Holy See

Entities maintaining permanent observer missions

Palestine

United Nations Secretariat

United Nations Office at Vienna, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

United Nations bodies

International Narcotics Control Board

Research institutes

United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

Specialized agencies of the United Nations system

World Health Organization

Intergovernmental organizations represented by observers

African Union, Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization, Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior, Council of Europe, European Commission, European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, European Police Office, Inter-American Development Bank, International Criminal Police Organization, International Organization for Migration, League of Arab States, Naif Arab University for Security Sciences, Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, Organization of American States

Other entities maintaining permanent observer offices

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Sovereign Order of Malta

Non-governmental organizations represented by observers

General consultative status: Asia Crime Prevention Foundation, International Association of Lions Club, International Council of Women, International Federation of Business and Professional Women, Rotary International, Soroptimist International, Transnational Radical Party, Zonta International

Special consultative status: African Action on AIDS, Associated Country Women of the World, Association pour la collaboration globale, Central and Eastern European Harm Reduction Network, Dhaka Ahsania Mission, Drug Free America Foundation, DrugScope, European AIDS Treatment Group, European Union of Women, Fondazione San Patrignano, Institute for Policy Studies, International Association against Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking, International Association of Applied Psychology, International Council on Alcohol and Addictions, International Federation of Non-Governmental Organizations for the Prevention of Drug and Substance Abuse, International Police Association, Italian Centre of Solidarity, Marangopoulos Foundation for Human Rights, Mentor Foundation, National Council of German Women's Organizations, Open Society Institute, Pax Romana, Salvation Army, World Federation of Therapeutic Communities

Roster A: Rural Development Foundation of Pakistan

Annex II

Financial statement on the revised draft resolution entitled “Measures to meet the goal of establishing by 2009 the progress achieved in implementing the declarations and measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session”*

1. The present statement was made in accordance with rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council.
2. In operative paragraphs 2 and 6 of revised draft resolution E/CN.7/2007/L.14/Rev.1, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs would:
 - (a) Decide to convene a high-level segment, open to all States Members of the United Nations, during its fifty-second session, in 2009, instead of the ministerial-level segment in 2008, in order to allow additional time for conducting an objective, scientific, balanced and transparent global assessment of the implementation of the declarations and measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session;
 - (b) Agree that, during its fifty-first session, the preparations would be initiated for the high-level segment to be held during its fifty-second session, in 2009.
3. Resource requirements pertaining to the provisions contained in operative paragraph 2 of revised draft resolution E/CN.7/2007/L.14/Rev.1 would be considered in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2008-2009.
4. With regard to the provisions contained in operative paragraph 6, it is understood that interpretation services would not be required for the intersessional meeting to be held in 2009.
5. Hence, adoption of revised draft resolution E/CN.7/2007/L.14/Rev.1 would not entail any additional appropriation under the programme budget for the biennium 2006-2007.

* For the text of the revised draft resolution, which originally appeared under the symbol E/CN.7/2007/L.14/Rev.1, see chapter I, section C, resolution 50/12. For the discussion, see chapter III, section A.

Annex III

Financial statement on the revised draft resolution entitled “Follow-up to the Second Ministerial Conference on Drug Trafficking Routes from Afghanistan”*

1. The present statement was made in accordance with rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council.
2. In operative paragraphs 5, 7 and 8 of revised draft resolution E/CN.7/2007/L.2/Rev.1, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs would:
 - (a) Urge Member States and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and invite interested international organizations to promote the implementation of the Moscow Declaration adopted by the Second Ministerial Conference on Drug Trafficking Routes from Afghanistan and the recommendations of the Conference;
 - (b) Welcome the readiness of the international community to support the financing of the new phase of the Paris Pact project of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime as an initiative addressing both supply and demand concerns over the heroin trafficking routes;
 - (c) Request the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its fifty-first session on the measures taken and on progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution.
3. Should the Commission adopt revised draft resolution E/CN.7/2007/L.2/Rev.1, it is envisaged that extrabudgetary resources in the amount of \$230,000 would be required to implement the activities relating to promotion of the implementation of the Moscow Declaration. It should be noted that implementation of the second phase of the Paris Pact initiative would require extrabudgetary resources in the amount of \$2,698,100.
4. As concerns the provisions contained in operative paragraph 8, resources for the relevant substantive activities were already included in the programme of work of section 16, “International drug control, crime prevention and criminal justice”, of the programme budget for the biennium 2006-2007.
5. The attention of the Commission was drawn to the provisions of section VI of General Assembly resolution 45/248 B of 21 December 1990, in which the Assembly reaffirmed that the Fifth Committee was the appropriate Main Committee of the Assembly entrusted with responsibilities for administrative and budgetary matters, and reaffirmed the role of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. The attention of the Commission was also drawn to paragraph 67 of the first report of the Advisory Committee on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001,^a in which the Committee noted that

* For the text of the revised draft resolution, which originally appeared under the symbol E/CN.7/2007/L.2/Rev.1, see chapter I, section C, resolution 50/1. For the discussion see chapter V, section A.

^a *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 7 (A/54/7)*.

the use of the phrase “within existing resources” or similar language in resolutions had a negative impact on the implementation of activities; therefore, efforts should be made to avoid the use of this phrase in resolutions and decisions.

Annex IV

Financial statement on the revised draft resolution entitled “Strengthening international support for Haiti in combating the drug problem”*

1. The present statement was made in accordance with rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council.
2. In operative paragraph 2 of revised draft resolution E/CN.7/2007/L.18/Rev.1, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs would call upon Member States and request the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to strengthen initiatives and programmes aimed at providing technical support and assistance for the efforts by the Government of Haiti to combat illicit drug trafficking and reduce the demand for illicit drugs.
3. Should the Commission adopt revised draft resolution E/CN.7/2007/L.18/Rev.1, it is envisaged that additional extrabudgetary resources in the amount of \$3.5 million would be required to strengthen initiatives and programmes aimed at providing technical assistance and support of the efforts by the Government of Haiti. Of this amount, requirements totalling \$1.7 million would be required for the first phase of activities planned for a duration of 16-18 months.
4. Hence, adoption of revised draft resolution E/CN.7/2007/L.18/Rev.1 would not entail any additional appropriation under the programme budget for the biennium 2006-2007.
5. The attention of the Commission was drawn to the provisions of section VI of General Assembly resolution 45/248 B of 21 December 1990, in which the Assembly reaffirmed that the Fifth Committee was the appropriate Main Committee of the Assembly entrusted with responsibilities for administrative and budgetary matters, and reaffirmed the role of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. The attention of the Commission was also drawn to paragraph 67 of the first report of the Advisory Committee on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001,^a in which the Committee noted that the use of the phrase “within existing resources” or similar language in resolutions had a negative impact on the implementation of activities; therefore, efforts should be made to avoid the use of this phrase in resolutions and decisions.

* For the text of the revised draft resolution, which originally appeared under the symbol E/CN.7/2007/L.18/Rev.1, see chapter I, section C, resolution 50/8. For the discussion, see chapter V, section A.

^a *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 7 (A/54/7)*.

Annex V

Financial statement on the revised draft resolution entitled “Use of drug characterization and chemical profiling in support of drug law enforcement intelligence-gathering and operational work, as well as trend analysis”^{*}

1. The present statement was made in accordance with rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council.
2. In operative paragraph 5 of revised draft resolution E/CN.7/2007/L.19/Rev.1, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs would request the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to develop the programme of technical assistance relating to drug characterization and chemical profiling and the elaboration of assessments of trends in illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in drugs, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, in consultation with interested Member States, particularly developing countries, taking into account their specific needs in that area.
3. Should the Commission adopt revised draft resolution E/CN.7/2007/L.19/Rev.1, it is envisaged that additional extrabudgetary resources in the amount of \$150,000 would be required to implement the training activities requested.
4. Accordingly, adoption of revised draft resolution E/CN.7/2007/L.19/Rev.1 would not entail any additional appropriation under the programme budget for the biennium 2006-2007.
5. The attention of the Commission was drawn to the provisions of section VI of General Assembly resolution 45/248 B of 21 December 1990, in which the Assembly reaffirmed that the Fifth Committee was the appropriate Main Committee of the Assembly entrusted with responsibilities for administrative and budgetary matters, and reaffirmed the role of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. The attention of the Commission was also drawn to paragraph 67 of the first report of the Advisory Committee on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001,^a in which the Committee noted that the use of the phrase “within existing resources” or similar language in resolutions had a negative impact on the implementation of activities; therefore, efforts should be made to avoid the use of this phrase in resolutions and decisions.

^{*} For the text of the revised draft resolution, which originally appeared under the symbol E/CN.7/2007/L.19/Rev.1, see chapter I, section C, resolution 50/9. For the discussion, see chapter V, section A.

^a *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 7 (A/54/7)*.

Annex VI

Financial statement on the revised draft resolution entitled “International cooperation in preventing the illegal distribution of internationally controlled licit substances via the Internet”^{*}

1. The present statement was made in accordance with rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council.
2. In operative paragraph 5 of revised draft resolution E/CN.7/2007/L.13/Rev.1, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs would invite Member States with experience in investigating drug-related Internet-based crime to provide the necessary equipment, training and assistance to other Member States, upon request, in cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, where appropriate and subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.
3. Should the Commission adopt revised draft resolution E/CN.7/2007/L.13/Rev.1, implementation of the provisions contained in operative paragraph 5 would entail the provision of technical assistance to be funded from extrabudgetary resources.
4. The attention of the Commission was drawn to the provisions of section VI of General Assembly resolution 45/248 B of 21 December 1990, in which the Assembly reaffirmed that the Fifth Committee was the appropriate Main Committee of the Assembly entrusted with responsibilities for administrative and budgetary matters, and reaffirmed the role of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. The attention of the Commission was also drawn to paragraph 67 of the first report of the Advisory Committee on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001,^a in which the Committee noted that the use of the phrase “within existing resources” or similar language in resolutions had a negative impact on the implementation of activities; therefore, efforts should be made to avoid the use of this phrase in resolutions and decisions.

^{*} For the text of the revised draft resolution, which originally appeared under the symbol E/CN.7/2007/L.13/Rev.1, see chapter I, section C, resolution 50/11. For the discussion, see chapter V, section A.

^a *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 7 (A/54/7)*.

Annex VII

Financial statement on the revised draft resolution entitled “Provisions regarding travellers under medical treatment with internationally controlled drugs”*

1. The present statement was made in accordance with rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council.
2. In operative paragraphs 3 and 4 of revised draft resolution E/CN.7/2007/L.3/Rev.1, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs would:
 - (a) Urge the International Narcotics Control Board to publish the above-mentioned information in a consistent form, including electronically, in order to ensure its dissemination to the travelling public, thereby facilitating the task of government agencies;
 - (b) Request the International Narcotics Control Board, in its report for 2007, to inform Member States of the state of the implementation of the present resolution.
3. Should the Commission adopt revised draft resolution E/CN.7/2007/L.3/Rev.1, implementation of the provisions contained in operative paragraph 3 of the revised draft resolution would entail the publication of a report on the national jurisdictions applicable to travellers under medical treatment with internationally controlled drugs, and hence, would give rise to financial implications. The requirements, at full cost, for the publication of the estimated 100-page report, at 2006-2007 rates, are estimated at \$74,000 for translation into six languages and \$7,500 for external printing. However, the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management of the Secretariat has indicated that the requirements for translation could be met from in-house capacity provided that the timelines for the submission and processing would be determined in consultation with the Department. As concerns the printing requirements, every effort would be made to meet the additional requirements within the current appropriation, and actual costs would be reported in the context of the second performance report for the biennium 2006-2007.
4. Hence, adoption of revised draft resolution E/CN.7/2007/L.3/Rev.1 would not entail any additional requirements under the programme budget for the biennium 2006-2007 at this time.

* For the text of the revised draft resolution, which originally appeared under the symbol E/CN.7/2007/L.3/Rev.1, see chapter I, section C, resolution 50/2. For the discussion, see chapter VI, section A.

Annex VIII

Financial statement on the revised draft resolution entitled “Improving the quality and performance of drug analysis laboratories”*

1. The present statement was made in accordance with rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council.

2. In operative paragraphs 1-4 of revised draft resolution E/CN.7/2007/L.8/Rev.1, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs would:

(a) Recommend that the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime should continue supporting the analytical work of laboratories by providing reference samples of controlled substances, by identifying best practices and guidelines, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, by developing manuals on standard methods, including relevant research, by offering training opportunities and by promoting and facilitating the exchange of information, materials and data;

(b) Request the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to support the integration of laboratories and scientific support into drug control frameworks and the use of analytical data as a primary source of information worldwide, for example, for systems giving early warning on new drug trends;

(c) Also request the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to build on its corporate knowledge and, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to conduct in-depth analyses to identify competency requirements, training needs and other areas where assistance could be provided;

(d) Request the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in cooperation with Member States, to devote attention to drug analysis laboratories, including forensic laboratories and other laboratories, developing project proposals, as appropriate, for capacity-building, providing services to drug abuse treatment and toxicology, on the priorities recommended and requested in the present resolution.

3. Should the Commission adopt revised draft resolution E/CN.7/2007/L.8/Rev.1, it is envisaged that additional extrabudgetary resources in the amount of \$400,000 would be required for a period of two years to implement the activities requested under operative paragraphs 1, 3 and 4, to provide for: (a) fellowships and material support to collaborating laboratories conducting the training activities required under operative paragraph 1 (\$150,000); and (b) building on the corporate knowledge of UNODC, conducting in-depth analyses and development of new programmes as requested in operative paragraphs 3 and 4 (\$250,000). Additional extrabudgetary resources, in the form of specific projects, would also be required for the implementation of the programme.

4. As concerns operative paragraphs 1 and 2, the related substantive support would be provided from available resources under subprogramme 1, “Research,

* For the text of the revised draft resolution, which originally appeared under the symbol E/CN.7/2007/L.8/Rev.1, see chapter I, section C, resolution 50/4. For the discussion, see chapter VI, section A.

analysis and advocacy”, of section 16, “International drug control, crime prevention and criminal justice”, of the programme budget for the biennium 2006-2007.

5. Hence, the adoption of revised draft resolution E/CN.7/2007/L.8/Rev.1 would not entail any additional appropriation under the programme budget for the biennium 2006-2007.

6. The attention of the Commission was drawn to the provisions of section VI of General Assembly resolution 45/248 B of 21 December 1990, in which the Assembly reaffirmed that the Fifth Committee was the appropriate Main Committee of the Assembly entrusted with responsibilities for administrative and budgetary matters, and reaffirmed the role of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. The attention of the Commission was also drawn to paragraph 67 of the first report of the Advisory Committee on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001,^a in which the Committee noted that the use of the phrase “within existing resources” or similar language in resolutions had a negative impact on the implementation of activities; therefore, efforts should be made to avoid the use of this phrase in resolutions and decisions.

^a *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 7 (A/54/7).*

Annex IX**List of documents before the Commission at its fiftieth session**

<i>Document number</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Title or description</i>
E/CN.7/2007/1	2	Provisional agenda, annotations and proposed organization of work
E/CN.7/2007/2	4	Fourth biennial report of the Executive Director on the world drug problem
E/CN.7/2007/2/Add.1	4	Fourth biennial report of the Executive Director on the world drug problem: drug demand reduction
E/CN.7/2007/2/Add.2	4	Fourth biennial report of the Executive Director on the world drug problem: Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development
E/CN.7/2007/2/Add.3	4	Fourth biennial report of the Executive Director on the world drug problem: measures to promote judicial cooperation
E/CN.7/2007/2/Add.4	4	Fourth biennial report of the Executive Director on the world drug problem: Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors
E/CN.7/2007/2/Add.5	4	Fourth biennial report of the Executive Director on the world drug problem: control of precursors
E/CN.7/2007/2/Add.6	4	Fourth biennial report of the Executive Director on the world drug problem: countering money-laundering
E/CN.7/2007/3	5 (b)	Report of the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to drug abuse
E/CN.7/2007/4	6 (a)	Report of the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to drug trafficking
E/CN.7/2007/5	6 (a)	Report of the Secretariat on action taken by subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs
E/CN.7/2007/6- E/CN.15/2007/14	8	Report of the Executive Director on development, security and justice for all: opportunities and challenges
E/CN.7/2007/7	4 and 11	Report of the Executive Director on the collection and use of complementary drug-related data and expertise to support the global assessment by Member States of the implementation of the declarations and measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session

<i>Document number</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Title or description</i>
E/CN.7/2007/8	6 (b)	Report of the Executive Director on strengthening international cooperation for alternative development, including preventive alternative development, with due regard for environmental protection
E/CN.7/2007/9	6 (b)	Report of the Executive Director on the implementation of the Paris Pact initiative
E/CN.7/2007/10 and Add.1 and 2	7 (a)	Note by the Secretariat on changes in the scope of control of substances
E/CN.7/2007/11	5 (b)	Report of Executive Director on expanding the capacity of communities to provide information, treatment, health care and social services to people living with HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases in the context of drug abuse and strengthening monitoring, evaluation and reporting systems
E/CN.7/2007/12- E/CN.15/2007/15	10	Report of the Executive Director on the outline of the consolidated budget for the biennium 2008-2009 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
E/CN.7/2007/13- E/CN.15/2007/13	10	Report of the Advisory Committee on Administration and Budgetary Questions on the outline of the consolidated budget for the biennium 2008-2009 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
E/CN.7/2007/14- E/CN.15/2007/5	9	Note by the Secretariat on the strategy for the period 2008-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
E/CN.7/2007/15- E/CN.15/2007/10	9	Note by the Secretariat on the report of the High-level Panel on United Nations System-wide Coherence in the Areas of Development, Humanitarian Assistance and the Environment
A/61/583	9	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the High-level Panel on United Nations System-wide Coherence in the Areas of Development, Humanitarian Assistance and the Environment
E/CN.7/2007/L.1 and Add.1-10	14	Draft report of the Commission on its fiftieth session
E/CN.7/2007/L.2/Rev.1	6 (b)	Follow-up to the Second Ministerial Conference on Drug Trafficking Routes from Afghanistan: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2007/L.3/Rev.1	7 (d)	Provisions regarding travellers under medical treatment with internationally controlled drugs: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2007/L.4/Rev.1	7 (d)	Responding to the threat posed by the abuse and diversion of ketamine: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2007/L.5	6	Strengthening information systems on illicit drug trafficking and the diversion of precursor chemicals: draft resolution

<i>Document number</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Title or description</i>
E/CN.7/2007/L.6/Rev.1	6	The need for a balance between demand for and supply of opiates used to meet medical and scientific needs: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2007/L.7/Rev.1	7 (c)	Prevention of diversion of drug precursors and other substances used for the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2007/L.8/Rev.1	7 (c)	Improving the quality and performance of drug analysis laboratories: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2007/L.9/Rev.2	7 (d)	Identifying sources of precursors used in illicit drug manufacture: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2007/L.10/Rev.1	7 (c)	Promoting collaboration on the prevention of diversion of precursors: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2007/L.11	6	Use of signature analysis in support of drug law enforcement intelligence-gathering and operational work: draft resolution
E/CN.7/2007/L.12/Rev.1	6	Support to the counter-narcotic measures and programmes of Afghanistan: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2007/L.13/Rev.1	6	International cooperation in preventing the illegal distribution of internationally controlled licit substances via the Internet: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2007/L.14/Rev.1	4 and 11	Measures to meet the goal of establishing by 2009 the progress achieved in implementing the declarations and measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2007/L.15/Rev.1	9	Strategy for the period 2008-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2007/L.16/Rev.1	5	Improvement of drug abuse data collection by Member States in order to enhance data reliability and the comparability of information provided: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2007/L.17/Rev.1	7 (d)	Strengthening the security of import and export documents relating to controlled substances: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2007/L.18/Rev.1	6	Strengthening international support for Haiti in combating the drug problem: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2007/L.19/Rev.1	6	Use of drug characterization and chemical profiling in support of drug law enforcement intelligence-gathering and operational work, as well as trend analysis: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2007/CRP.1	4, 5 and 6	Reports by intergovernmental organizations on drug control activities

<i>Document number</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Title or description</i>
E/CN.7/2007/CRP.2	7	Note by the Secretariat transmitting the joint report of the Director-General of the World Health Organization and the President of the International Narcotics Control Board on an assistance mechanism to facilitate adequate treatment of pain using opioid analgesics
E/CN.7/2007/NGO/1	7 (d)	Statement submitted by the International Police Association
