



**United Nations**

# **Commission on Narcotic Drugs**

**Report on the Fifty-first session  
(28 November 2007 and  
10-14 March 2008)**

**Economic and Social Council  
Official Records, 2008  
Supplement No. 8**



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*Note*

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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**

##### **Promoting sustainability and integrality in alternative development as an important part of drug control strategy in States where illicit crops are grown to produce drugs**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Bearing in mind* the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,

*Recalling* the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, in which Member States recognized that action against the world drug problem was a common and shared responsibility,

*Reaffirming* the United Nations Millennium Declaration, in particular the Millennium Development Goals of eradicating extreme poverty and hunger and ensuring environmental sustainability,

*Reaffirming also* its resolutions 2003/37 and 2006/33 and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions 45/14 and 48/9,

*Taking into consideration* the Report of the International Narcotics Control Board 2005 as well as the Report entitled *Alternative Development: A Global Thematic Evaluation* published by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,

*Convinced* that, in the review 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, there is a genuine need for the international community to assess the way alternative development has been practiced in the past and ensure that the overall alternative development approaches are fully implemented,

*Recognizing* the significant achievements and efforts of countries in South East Asia in recent decades towards eliminating illicit cultivation of opium poppy and cannabis, the commitment of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations to achieve a Drug-Free ASEAN by 2015,

*Recognizing also* significant achievements of the Andean countries on the implementation of the alternative development and preventive alternative development programmes, as contained in the fifth report of the Executive Director, and noting that these achievements were carried out in accordance with their national specificities, with important national resources and the support of the international cooperation,

*Recognizing further* the success of the long-term, holistic and integrated approach to solving the problem of opium poppy cultivation, including its correlation to poverty, that has been applied for forty years in national and international programmes in Thailand, which led the United Nations Development Programme in May 2006 to present the first Human Development Lifetime Achievement Award to King Bhumibol Adulyadej of Thailand as the initiator of such approach,

*Acknowledging* that the success of alternative development and preventive alternative development, as appropriate, may be dependent upon, inter alia, the following essential elements:

- (i) long-term investments from national governments and international donors;
- (ii) efficiency of national institutions responsible for drug control policies and institutions related to the promotion of alternative development;
- (iii) synergy and trust between the national government, local administration and communities in building local ownership;
- (iv) adequate response to human needs and dignity in the context of sustainable rural development and community self-reliance;
- (v) creation of value chain through utilizing local wisdom, capacity building, marketing and entrepreneurship;
- (vi) wider access for alternative development products to the markets consistent with national and international obligations and consideration of measures to facilitate access and positioning in markets for alternative development products, taking into account applicable multilateral trade rules,

1. *Recalls* the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development, which continues to have practical relevance, in which it is stated that alternative development is an important component of a balanced and comprehensive illicit crop eradication strategy and is intended to promote lawful and sustainable socio-economic options for those communities and population groups that have resorted to illicit cultivation as their only viable means of obtaining a livelihood, contributing in an integrated way to the eradication of poverty,

2. *Emphasizes* that the problem of illicit production of narcotic drugs is often related to development problems, in particular poverty, health and illiteracy, and that they must be tackled in a larger development context through a holistic and integrated approach;

3. *Agrees* on the relevance of enhancing alternative development and preventive alternative development, as appropriate, in a manner focusing on sustainability and integrity of uplifting people's livelihood and recommends that such elements be considered by relevant bodies in the United Nations system;

4. *Recognizes* the significant role played by developing countries with extensive expertise in alternative development and preventive alternative development and the importance of outreach activities aimed at promoting a set of best practices and lessons learned in that area and sharing those best practices and lessons learned with States affected by illicit crop cultivation, including those emerging from conflict, with a view to using them, where appropriate, in accordance with national specificities of each State;

5. *Urges* donor Governments, as well as multilateral, international and regional financial institutions, in conformity with the principle of shared responsibility and as a sign of their commitment to fighting illicit drugs in a comprehensive and balanced manner, to redouble their efforts to enhance international cooperation, especially trilateral cooperation aimed at utilizing the expertise of developing countries and the financial support of developed countries in assisting other developing countries, in reducing illicit drug crops through alternative development and preventive alternative development, as appropriate, and to consider increasing their financial and material support and technical assistance, and providing a flexible and sufficiently long-term commitment to States affected by illicit crop cultivation;

6. *Commends* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for its continued and progressive work on alternative development, described in its report entitled *Alternative Development: A Global Thematic Evaluation*, especially the lessons learned and the recommendations contained therein, and acknowledges the need to consider providing the Office with additional funding in that area;

7. *Calls upon* Member States, consistent with their national and international obligations, and relevant international organizations, to consider measures to enable products of alternative development to have easier access to the markets, taking into account applicable multilateral trade rules;

8. *Encourages* Member States, in the context of the review 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, to consider developing a set of international guiding principles on alternative development, based on the sharing of best practices and lessons learned from different countries and regions, acknowledging Thailand's best practices and lessons learned in sustainable alternative livelihood development annexed to the present resolution;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the present resolution to multilateral, international and regional financial institutions and to all Governments for consideration and implementation;

10. *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.

## ANNEX

### **Thailand's best practices and lessons learned in sustainable alternative livelihood-development**

1. First and foremost, alternative development, which in the context of the Thai experience is referred to as sustainable alternative livelihood development, must be people-centered. The Doi Tung development project in Thailand served as the model for the present set of best practices and lessons learned. The outlook, design and implementation were developed taking into account a fundamental question: "how will people benefit from this project?" That became the key performance indicator for the project.
2. The main objective of sustainable alternative livelihood development is to transform poor and vulnerable communities, especially in the rural areas, from social and economic dependency or sub-sufficiency to full socio-economic sufficiency, in a participatory manner and at a pace appropriate to each stage, to allow the changes to be accepted and introduced by the communities. Keeping in mind the goal of sustainability, development practitioners should see their role as facilitators of progress and should plan their exit strategy to enable the communities to continue the activities without external intervention.
3. Sustainability in this context means that the communities have sufficient economic capacity in their factors of production and marketing and are able to maintain equitable social and cultural integrity and live in harmony with their natural environment (coexist with nature). With this definition in mind, sufficient health care must be made available because sick people cannot be economically productive. Ideally, an income-generating mechanism should be employed that allows people and a healthy natural environment to benefit greatly from one another. Continuous education will ensure that future generations will be able to pursue legitimate livelihoods, cope with the pressures of globalization and create for themselves opportunities for growth.
4. When applying sustainable alternative livelihood development in the context of drug control, the eradication of illicit crops should not be the only immediate goal. The progressive introduction of viable alternative livelihoods in the broader context of rural development is needed to tackle the root cause of illicit crop cultivation — poverty — without severely curtailing the only available means of survival of the people involved.
5. Activities that provide people with alternative cash income and/or produce immediate health or social benefits within the first few months or days (so-called "quick hits") are vital to building trust and enabling an immediate transition from illegitimate to legitimate sources of income, which can begin to transform the economic prospects of a community. Successful "quick hits" build confidence and strengthen cooperation among stakeholders at all levels, from people at the grass-roots level and local authorities to leaders at the national level.
6. Medium-term and long-term activities are introduced simultaneously in order to ensure that the economic and social benefits are long-lasting and that the areas concerned remain free of illicit drug cultivation for a long time. Development

activities must be based on continuity: each activity should lead into another, build on success of previous initiatives and, over time, increase the hope and capabilities of the persons involved.

7. It is necessary to achieve a balance between a bottom-up and a top-down approach. Strong and committed leadership is required to ensure that development policies and activities are based on a true understanding of the needs and concerns of the target communities at the grass-roots level. Clear and constant communication is critical, especially at the beginning, for knowledge and experiences to be transferred not only from development practitioners but also to them.

8. Viable livelihoods should be available to all members of the community: the young and the elderly; the fit and the infirm; and men and women alike. Having a variety of income-generating activities may serve as a safeguard against weakened interests in an individual product or activity. Livelihood diversification is in fact a major success factor in sustainable alternative livelihood development (single-crop solutions are rarely sustainable).

9. Combining local wisdom and available resources with a market-driven product development approach and effective management will lead to the creation of a viable value chain at the local level. Revenue from value-added goods locally manufactured by such an enterprise must contribute to the social benefits of the target communities and society in general. Such social entrepreneurship — the practice of using business profits to generate social goods — can lead to real socio-economic sustainability.

10. To ensure that development objectives are realized as expected, mechanisms must be in place to allow frequent assessments and necessary adjustments, starting with comprehensive census baseline data captured through both qualitative and quantitative development indicators. Project monitoring and evaluation hold development practitioners accountable for their action, and that is crucial, as people's lives depend on the performance of those practitioners and imprudent and uncaring development often has adverse effects.

11. Ultimately, the key to sustainable alternative livelihood development is community ownership, where capacities and economic activities have been developed to such an extent that the communities can become owners in their ventures rather than only serving as contract farmers or employees. Community ownership means not only physical ownership of the enterprises but also emotional ownership, on the part of the community, of its own development and future, from the very start.

12. Since the issue of sustainability envisages the long-term commitment of all parties involved, it also calls for longer-term and sufficiently flexible funding from a variety of sources, including Governments, international organizations, multilateral financial institutions and other donors and development partners.

**Draft resolution II**  
**Provision of international assistance to the most affected States neighbouring Afghanistan**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 2001/16 of 24 July 2001, 2002/21 of 24 July 2002, 2003/34 and 2003/35 of 22 July 2003, 2005/27 of 22 July 2005 and other relevant resolutions on international assistance to States affected by the transit of illicit drugs,

*Taking note with concern* of the report of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime entitled *Afghanistan: Opium Survey 2007*, in which the Office emphasized that in 2007 Afghanistan had produced 8,200 tons of opium, representing 93 per cent of global production,

*Noting* the progress that Afghanistan has made in implementing the Afghan National Drug Control Strategy, including the doubling of the number of its provinces free of opium poppy, from six to thirteen, in 2007,

*Reaffirming* the commitments assumed by Member States in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session<sup>1</sup> and the measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem,<sup>2</sup>

*Welcoming* the Paris Pact initiative on assistance to States affected by the transit of illicit drugs,<sup>3</sup>

*Acknowledging* the ongoing efforts of the Government of Afghanistan and the international community, including States neighbouring Afghanistan, to counter the scourge of illicit drugs, despite the continuing increase in the illicit cultivation of opium poppy and the illicit production of opiates in Afghanistan,

*Emphasizing* that international drug traffickers are constantly changing their modus operandi, rapidly reorganizing and gaining access to modern technology,

*Acknowledging* that transit States are faced with multifaceted challenges related to the increasing amount of illicit drugs transiting through their territory as a result of the increasing supply and demand on illicit drug markets,

*Keeping in mind* that the bulk of the illicit drugs originating in Afghanistan are smuggled through Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan and other countries neighbouring Afghanistan before reaching their countries of destination,

*Considering* that a large number of transit States, in particular the States neighbouring Afghanistan, are developing countries or countries with economies in transition and are faced with multifaceted challenges, including rising levels of drug-related crime and increased prevalence of drug abuse,

*Bearing in mind* that the constantly changing tactics of drug traffickers and the introduction of new varieties of illicit drugs increase the challenges and harm that

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<sup>1</sup> General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

<sup>2</sup> General Assembly resolutions S-20/4 A to E.

<sup>3</sup> S/2003/641, annex.

they cause in Afghanistan, in the States neighbouring Afghanistan and in other parts of the world,

1. *Reaffirms* its commitment, in accordance with the principle of shared responsibility, to counter the world drug problem in all its manifestations, in a coordinated manner, in particular by providing technical assistance and support to the transit States most affected by drug trafficking;

2. *Calls upon* the Government of Afghanistan to intensify, with the support of the international community, its efforts to continue implementing, in particular, the eight pillars of the Afghan National Drug Control Strategy, to identify and dismantle laboratories illicitly manufacturing heroin and morphine and to trace and curb the illicit supply of precursors;

3. *Commends* regional initiatives to strengthen international and regional cooperation aimed at countering the threat posed by the illicit production of drugs in Afghanistan and trafficking in drugs originating in that country;

4. *Encourages* cross-border cooperation among Afghanistan, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Pakistan;

5. *Calls upon* all Member States and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to provide the technical assistance and support needed for strengthening the initiatives and efforts of Afghanistan, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Pakistan to fight drug trafficking, thereby also reducing the deleterious impact of illicit drugs in all parts of the world and invites Member States and other donors to provide extra budgetary contributions for these purposes in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;

6. *Encourages* the States neighbouring Afghanistan to enhance coordination through existing regional mechanisms for strengthening border cooperation and information exchange;

7. *Encourages* Member States and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to provide technical assistance and support needed for strengthening the efforts of States neighbouring Afghanistan to fight drug trafficking and invites Member States and other donors to provide extra budgetary contributions for these purposes in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;

8. *Welcomes* the trilateral ministerial meeting held in Vienna in June 2007, with the assistance of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, which brought together high-level officials from Afghanistan, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Pakistan, and supports the decision to hold another trilateral meeting in the Islamic Republic of Iran in 2008;

9. *Emphasizes* the importance of taking measures to reduce demand and the adverse consequences of drug abuse in conjunction with measures to reduce supply in order to effectively counter the menace posed by illicit drugs to the entire international community;

10. *Calls upon* Afghanistan to mainstream, with the assistance of the international community, the counter-narcotics programme in the forthcoming Afghan national development strategy;

11. *Emphasizes* the need to strengthen the law enforcement capacity of the main transit States and the importance of inter-agency coordination in developing effective drug control strategies;

12. *Urges* the international partners, all relevant agencies of the United Nations and in particular the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and invites international financial and development institutions to assist transit States, in particular the States neighbouring Afghanistan that are most affected by the transit of illicit drugs, by providing them with adequate technical assistance to effectively address the drug trafficking problem through a comprehensive and integrated shared plan. Also invites Member States and other donors to provide extra budgetary contributions for these purposes in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations

13. *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.

## **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-second session of the Commission**

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

#### **Provisional agenda and documentation for the fifty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs**

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

#### *Documentation*

Provisional agenda, annotations and provisional programme of work

#### *Normative segment*

3. Thematic debate [*theme and subthemes to be identified*].
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.

#### *Documentation*

Reports of the Secretariat (as necessary)

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.

*Documentation*

Report of the Secretariat

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.

*Documentation*

Reports of the Secretariat

7. Implementation of the international drug control treaties:

- (a) Changes in the scope of control of substances;
- (b) International Narcotics Control Board;
- (c) International cooperation to ensure the availability of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes;
- (d) 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;
- (e) Other matters arising from the international drug control treaties.

*Documentation*

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2008

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2008 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*

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

*Documentation*

Report of the Executive Director

9. Strengthening the United Nations machinery for drug control.

*Documentation*

Report of the Executive Director

10. Administrative and budgetary questions.

*Documentation*

Report of the Executive Director

*High-level segment*

11. Opening of the high-level segment

12. General debate: review of the progress achieved and the difficulties encountered by Member States in meeting the goals and targets set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session; challenges for the future.

13. Round-table discussions of the high-level segment:

- (a) Current and emerging challenges, new trends and patterns of the world drug problem, and potential improvements to the evaluation system;
- (b) Strengthening international cooperation in countering the world drug problem using shared responsibility as a basis for an integrated, comprehensive, balanced and sustainable approach in the fight against drugs through domestic and international policies;
- (c) Demand reduction, treatment, and preventive policies and practices;
- (d) Countering illicit drug traffic and supply, and alternative development

14. Outcome of the high-level segment.

15. Closure of the high-level segment.

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16. Provisional agenda for the fifty-third session of the Commission.

17. Other business.

18. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fifty-second 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 2007\*

**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:

**Resolution 51/1**  
**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, 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,<sup>4</sup>

*Reaffirming also* the Paris Pact initiative that emerged from the Paris Statement,<sup>5</sup> 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 2007*, which emphasized that in 2007 Afghanistan had produced 8,200 tons of opium, making it virtually the sole supplier of one of the world's deadliest drugs,

*Recalling* Economic and Social Council resolution 2007/11 of 25 July 2007, entitled "Support to the counter-narcotic measures and programmes of Afghanistan",

*Welcoming* the ongoing efforts of the Government of Afghanistan in the fight against narcotic drugs, and calling upon the Government of Afghanistan and the international community to intensify those efforts,

*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,

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<sup>4</sup> General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex, para. 2.

\* Report of INCB for 2007, (UN publication, Sales No. E.08.XI.1).

<sup>5</sup> S/2003/641, annex.

*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,

*Bearing in mind* 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,

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

*Recalling also* the Action Plan approved at the Expert Round Table on Precursors used in the Heroin Manufacture held in Vienna on 29 and 30 May 2007 (Operation Tarcet),

*Taking note with satisfaction* of the recommendations adopted by the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board at its seventh meeting, held in Tokyo on 5 and 6 February 2008,

*Recalling* its resolution 50/1, in which it welcomed 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,<sup>6</sup> in continuation of the Paris Pact initiative,

*Convinced* that the results of the Second Ministerial Conference must be translated into effective action by States, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, competent organs of the United Nations and other relevant actors,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on progress achieved in the implementation of Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 50/1, entitled "Follow-up to the Second Ministerial Conference on Drug Trafficking Routes from Afghanistan";<sup>7</sup>

2. *Calls upon* Paris Pact partners to promote international and regional initiatives against trafficking in opiates from Afghanistan and to strengthen cooperation with ongoing operations in the region, such as Operation Channel, Operation Containment and Operation Elena;

3. *Commends* the input provided by existing training centres and institutions in enhancing the capacities of drug law enforcement agencies, and underscores the importance of exploring additional possibilities and modalities for organizing training courses for drug law enforcement officers from Afghanistan, its neighbouring countries, States in Central Asia and in other subregions;

4. *Welcomes* the launch, under the guidance of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Project Cohesion Task Force, of the Targeted Anti-trafficking Regional Communication, Expertise and Training (TARCET) initiative, targeting precursors used in the manufacture of heroin in Afghanistan, and urges Paris Pact partners to cooperate closely with the initiative in order to ensure its success;

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<sup>6</sup> A/61/208-S/2006/598, annex.

<sup>7</sup> E/CN.7/2008/10.

5. *Encourages* the time-bound operations focusing on the trafficking of precursors, in particular acetic anhydride;

6. *Invites* Paris Pact partners acting in full conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law to explore the possibilities to strengthen control over transnational movement of monetary proceeds of illicit trafficking of drugs cultivated or produced in the territory of Afghanistan, money laundering and other transnational criminal activities related to such proceeds, as well as the financing of terrorist activities in Afghanistan;

7. *Calls upon* Paris Pact partners to continue to implement prevention, treatment and rehabilitation initiatives and to exchange best practices in the area of demand reduction;

8. *Expresses its satisfaction* with the beginning of the pilot phase in the implementation of the initiative to establish the Central Asia Regional Information and Coordination Centre;

9. *Notes* the important role of the Automated Donor Assistance Mechanism in coordinating counter-narcotics technical assistance in countries along the main routes used for trafficking in opiates from Afghanistan;

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

#### **Resolution 51/2**

#### **The consequences of cannabis use: refocusing prevention, education and treatment efforts for young people**

*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Recalling* that Member States, in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, recognized that action against the world drug problem was a common and shared responsibility requiring an integrated and balanced approach,<sup>8</sup> by which supply control and demand reduction reinforced each other, as enshrined in the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction<sup>9</sup> and the measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem,<sup>10</sup>

*Recalling also* that, in the Political Declaration, Member States committed themselves to achieving significant and measurable results in the field of demand reduction by 2008,<sup>11</sup>

*Highlighting* that cannabis is one of the most widely produced, trafficked and consumed illicit drugs worldwide,

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<sup>8</sup> General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex, para. 2.

<sup>9</sup> General Assembly resolution S-20/3, annex, paras. 4 and 8.

<sup>10</sup> General Assembly resolutions S-20/4 A to E.

<sup>11</sup> General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex, para. 17.

*Noting* that a number of Member States have reported an increase in the availability of cannabis cultivated indoors, as well as an average overall increase in the tetrahydrocannabinol content of some varieties of cannabis,

*Recalling* article 38 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,<sup>12</sup> which requires the parties to the Convention to give special attention to and take all practicable measures for the prevention of abuse of drugs and for the early identification, treatment, education and aftercare of the persons involved,

*Recalling also* the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, which is aimed at preventing the use of drugs and reducing the adverse consequences of drug use,

*Concerned* about the number of young people reported to have sought treatment for substance abuse due to cannabis use in some countries,

*Taking note* of recent research correlating cannabis use with some mental health disorders,

*Also taking note* of research demonstrating the adverse respiratory effects of smoking cannabis, including the risk of lung cancer,

*Mindful of* the harmful consequences of driving under the influence of cannabis,

*Acknowledging* the role of the International Narcotics Control Board in monitoring and reporting on the application of the international drug control treaties by Member States with regard to illicit drugs, pursuant to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,<sup>13</sup>

1. *Appeals* to Member States and relevant international organizations to continue to raise awareness of the health risks of cannabis use among youth and adults;
2. *Invites* Member States to share effective, evidence-based strategies and best practices for preventing the use of cannabis by children and young people in order to protect those vulnerable populations from the health risks associated with cannabis use;
3. *Encourages* Member States to implement programmes preventing the onset of cannabis use, targeting youth, especially children under the age of 12, to maximize the impact of such programmes;
4. *Also encourages* Member States to urge the health and social research community to continue to study both prevention and treatment practices addressing the health risks and other related risks of cannabis use;
5. *Further encourages* Member States to implement comprehensive prevention and treatment approaches focusing on individuals and their relationships with their peers, families, schools and communities, as appropriate;
6. *Requests* Member States to give special attention to raising awareness among pregnant women of the risks involved in smoking cannabis;

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<sup>12</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

7. *Encourages* Member States to consider carrying out qualitative and quantitative studies on the use of cannabis by young people, including children, and to collect comparable, data with removed identifiers on visits to hospitals or dedicated health-care facilities and on treatment demand related to cannabis use in order to better understand the extent of cannabis use;

8. *Calls upon* Member States to further examine the scientific and medical data available on the health consequences of cannabis use.

### **Resolution 51/3**

**Early detection of drug use cases by health- and social-care providers by applying the principles of interview screening and brief intervention approaches to interrupt drug use progression and, when appropriate, linking people to treatment for substance abuse**

*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Recalling* the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, in which Member States recognized that action against the world drug problem was a common and shared responsibility requiring an integrated and balanced approach,<sup>14</sup> by which supply control and demand reduction reinforced each other, as enshrined in the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction<sup>15</sup> and the measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem,<sup>16</sup>

*Taking note* of the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, which, inter alia, recognizes that progress to reduce the demand for illicit drugs should be seen in the context of the need for programmes to reduce the demand for substances of abuse,<sup>17</sup>

*Understanding* that the use of the techniques of interview screening by health- and social-care providers for the early detection of drug use and, if necessary, brief interventions and the linking of patients to related treatment services and referral, when appropriate, constitutes part of a comprehensive, integrated public health approach to interrupting the progression towards risky drug use and dependence,

*Acknowledging* that employing such techniques may help to span the gap between preventive efforts and treatment for persons with substance use disorders,

*Recognizing* that early detection and brief intervention techniques offer preventive measures for identifying and interrupting the progression towards dependence and can potentially reduce any stigma associated with substance use disorders,

*Recognizing also* that health- and social-care systems and national legal frameworks vary from one State to the next and that national contexts must be considered,

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<sup>14</sup> General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex, para. 2.

<sup>15</sup> General Assembly resolution S-20/3, annex, paras. 4 and 8.

<sup>16</sup> General Assembly resolutions S-20/4 A to E.

<sup>17</sup> General Assembly resolution 54/132, annex, para. 5.

*Emphasizing* that voluntary participation is essential to the success of early detection and brief intervention techniques,

*Recognizing* that the use of early detection and brief intervention techniques based on standardized, evidence-based questionnaires and protocols that research has demonstrated to be effective and the linking of persons to treatment on a voluntary basis are locally based, systematic approaches to ensuring that those in need of the appropriate health- and social-care and other related treatment services receive such services,

*Acknowledging* that those techniques can be applied in various health- and social-care settings to intervene in cases involving the abuse of a broad range of substances, before patients encounter serious adverse consequences, and can potentially prevent long-term substance use disorders,

*Acknowledging also* that drug use is a public health issue, and its early detection and brief intervention and, when appropriate, linking people to treatment require a public health approach that must be addressed within health- and social care settings between providers and patients,

*Noting* that many States safeguard the confidentiality of communications concerning illegal drug use between health-care providers and patients, and considering that confidentiality overcomes a barrier to addressing the public health problem of drug use and substance use disorders,

*Recognizing* the work of the World Health Organization in affirming that such techniques help to reduce substance use and related problems,

*Aware* that the techniques of early detection, brief intervention and, when appropriate, linking people to treatment can contribute to a reduction in health, social and economic consequences for patients,

1. *Notes* the relationship between substance abuse and health, social and economic consequences;

2. *Acknowledges* the value of using the techniques of early detection, brief intervention and, when appropriate, linking people to treatment in mainstreaming substance abuse prevention and intervention into general health- and social-care settings alongside other health-care approaches;

3. *Supports* the use of those techniques as a means of reducing any stigma that may be associated with substance abuse in the field of health;

4. *Encourages* the implementation of those techniques as a set of effective preventive measures to be applied in health- and social-care settings;

5. *Invites* Member States to educate health- and social-care providers, some of whom may lack awareness of such approaches for addressing potential substance abuse problems in their patients;

6. *Encourages* Member States to raise awareness and build capacity by training health- and social-care providers in the use of those techniques as tools for identifying at-risk populations, and to urge providers to encourage early intervention in order to significantly reduce substance abuse and possibly prevent dependence;

7. *Urges* Member States to share with each other and with relevant international organizations their research findings and best practices with early detection, brief intervention and, when appropriate, linking people to treatment;

8. *Encourages* Member States to consider, if necessary, adopting legislation to safeguard the voluntary participation of patients and to protect privacy and confidentiality in communications between health- and social-care providers and patients;

9. *Invites* the World Health Organization to promote worldwide the practices of early detection, brief intervention and, when appropriate, linking people to treatment, and to work closely with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the context of the present resolution.

#### **Resolution 51/4**

#### **Preparations for the high-level segment of the fifty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, relating to the follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly**

*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Recalling* the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,<sup>18</sup> devoted to countering the world drug problem together, in which the Assembly established goals and targets to be met by all States by the years 2003 and 2008,

*Recalling also* that in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, the Assembly called upon all States to report biennially to the Commission on their efforts to meet the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008,<sup>19</sup>

*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 Reduction<sup>20</sup> and the measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem,<sup>21</sup> 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 of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime 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 of the General Assembly; and decided to submit a report to the Assembly in the years 2003 and 2008 on the progress achieved in meeting the goals and targets set out in the Political Declaration,

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<sup>18</sup> General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

<sup>19</sup> General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex, para. 20.

<sup>20</sup> General Assembly resolution S-20/3, annex.

<sup>21</sup> General Assembly resolutions S-20/4 A to E.

*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,

*Recalling further* 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,

*Taking note* of the fifth report of the Executive Director on the world drug problem,<sup>22</sup> the final assessment report submitted pursuant to its resolution 42/11, drawing together all the information gathered through all of the biennial reports questionnaires for each of the reporting periods,

*Taking note also* of 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, submitted pursuant to its resolution 49/1,<sup>23</sup>

*Noting* the thematic debate at its fifty-first session on the progress achieved in meeting the goals and targets set for the years 2003 and 2008 in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,

*Recalling* its resolution 50/12, in which it agreed that, at its fifty-first session, in 2008, it would initiate the preparatory process for a high-level segment, open to all States Members of the United Nations, to be held during its fifty-second session, in 2009,

*Stressing* that the preparatory process should be a period of reflection, taking into account the international drug control treaties and measures that have led to positive outcomes and aspects that require greater effort and that during the preparatory process an objective, scientific, balanced and transparent global evaluation should be conducted of the implementation of the declarations and measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,

*Noting with appreciation* the efforts of Member States to meet the goals and targets set by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,

*Encouraging* international and regional organizations and civil society to play a role in the preparatory process,

1. *Decides* to establish pursuant to its resolutions 49/1 and 49/2, open-ended, intergovernmental expert working groups to work in a coordinated manner, on the following topics, which correspond to the subjects of the action plans, declarations and measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session:

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<sup>22</sup> E/CN.7/2008/2 and Add.1-6.

<sup>23</sup> E/CN.7/2008/8.

- (a) Drug demand reduction;<sup>24</sup>
- (b) Supply reduction (manufacture and trafficking);<sup>25</sup>
- (c) Countering money-laundering<sup>26</sup> and promoting judicial cooperation;<sup>27</sup>
- (d) International cooperation on the eradication of illicit drug crops and on alternative development;<sup>28</sup>
- (e) Control of precursors<sup>29</sup> and of amphetamine-type stimulants;<sup>30</sup>

2. *Decides* that each of the working groups shall meet once for three days with interpretation services, to assess the achievement of the goals and targets set by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, as well as areas requiring further action, and to draw conclusions for further intersessional discussions, taking into account:

- (a) The fifth report of the Executive Director on the world drug problem,<sup>31</sup> the final assessment report submitted pursuant to Commission resolution 42/11;
- (b) The outcome of the thematic debate of the Commission at its fifty-first session;
- (c) Supplementary information provided pursuant to Commission resolutions 49/1, 49/2 and 50/12;
- (d) Relevant information, in particular from international and regional organizations;
- (e) Other relevant information, in particular from civil society;

3. Requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to organize the meetings of the working groups, where possible and appropriate, back to back;

4. *Urges* Member States to ensure the participation of experts and practitioners in the working groups;

5. *Invites* Member States to provide resources for the attendance of experts from developing countries;

6. *Decides* that intersessional meetings shall be held during the second half of 2008 to prepare recommendations for the decisions to be adopted by the Commission at its 52<sup>nd</sup> session in 2009. The intersessional meetings should take into account, *inter alia*, the conclusions of the working groups in order to provide the material on which the drafting of the outcome for the high-level segment can be based;

<sup>24</sup> General Assembly resolution S-20/3, annex.

<sup>25</sup> General Assembly resolution S-20/4 A.

<sup>26</sup> General Assembly resolution S-20/4 D.

<sup>27</sup> General Assembly resolution S-20/4 C.

<sup>28</sup> General Assembly resolution S-20/4 E.

<sup>29</sup> General Assembly resolution S-20/4 B.

<sup>30</sup> General Assembly resolution S-20/4 A.

<sup>31</sup> E/CN.7/2008/2 and Add.1-6.

7. *Decides also* that, in addition to the five days usually scheduled for its sessions in the first half of the year, two days shall be devoted to the high-level segment of its fifty-second session;

8. *Resolves* that, notwithstanding the obligations emanating from the international drug control treaties and without prejudice to the outcome of the review process, a political declaration and, as appropriate, other declarations and measures to enhance international cooperation should be considered and adopted by the high-level segment, identifying on the basis of the results of the review process, future priorities and areas requiring further action, as well as goals and targets to be set in countering the world drug problem beyond 2009, and also resolves that the decisions of the high-level segment shall be submitted to the General Assembly;

9. *Calls upon* States Members and observers participating in the high-level segment of its fifty-second session to ensure that they are represented at the highest possible level.

### **Resolution 51/5**

#### **Strengthening cross-border cooperation in the area of drug control**

*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Considering* the importance of effective international cooperation in efforts to fight the world drug problem in accordance with the principle of shared responsibility, and noting the importance of Member States establishing the necessary domestic legal basis for joint teams to conduct cross-border drug control operations consistent with their respective legal and administrative systems,

*Noting* that successful international cooperation yields a number of benefits in terms of carrying out action and achieving positive results in efforts to fight the drug problem,

*Calling attention* to the successful joint operations conducted by drug control authorities at the bilateral, regional and international levels,

1. *Emphasizes* the importance of taking appropriate measures to facilitate effective cross-border cooperation in the area of drug control, in accordance with bilateral and multilateral agreements;

2. *Recommends* that Member States that share common borders but have not concluded bilateral agreements should enter into such agreements so that cross-border cooperation may take place within an established legal framework consistent with their respective legal and administrative systems;

3. *Requests* Member States to ensure that channels of communication among them are effective and efficient for exchanging information that may prove useful in drug control efforts;

4. *Urges* Member States, in appropriate cases and in accordance with their national laws, to fulfil their obligation to conduct joint investigations of transnational criminal groups involved in the production of and trafficking in illicit drugs, in accordance with applicable bilateral and multilateral agreements.

**Resolution 51/6**  
**Combating the illicit cultivation of and trafficking in cannabis**

*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Recalling* the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,<sup>32</sup> that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol,<sup>33</sup> the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971<sup>34</sup> and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,<sup>35</sup>

*Noting* the importance of alternative development programmes,

*Concerned* that the illicit cultivation of and trafficking in cannabis are on the increase in Africa, owing in part to rising poverty and the lack of alternative crops but also to growing demand for cannabis in other regions and the rising profits derived from those activities,

1. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to support the establishment or strengthening of national strategies and action plans to eliminate the illicit cultivation of cannabis and invites Member States and other donors to provide extra budgetary contributions for these purposes in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;

2. *Urges* Member States to provide affected States with support in the area of alternative development, including by funding research on crops that are alternatives to cannabis, and in the areas of environmental protection and technical assistance;

3. *Encourages* Member States that have technical experience in eliminating the illicit cultivation of drug crops and in implementing alternative development programmes to share that experience with affected States.

**Resolution 51/7**  
**Assistance to States affected by the transit of illicit drugs**

*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Recalling* the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,<sup>36</sup> the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction<sup>37</sup> and the measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem,<sup>38</sup>

*Considering* that all States are affected by the destructive consequences of illicit drug use and trafficking,

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<sup>32</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

<sup>33</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

<sup>34</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

<sup>35</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

<sup>36</sup> General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

<sup>37</sup> General Assembly resolution 54/132, annex.

<sup>38</sup> General Assembly resolutions S/20-4 A to E.

*Noting* the many challenges faced by States situated along international drug smuggling routes,

*Considering* that many transit States are developing countries or countries with economies in transition that need international assistance to support their efforts to prevent and suppress drug trafficking and to reduce the demand for illicit drugs,

*Reaffirming* the principle of common and shared responsibility and the need for all States to promote and implement measures to counter the world drug problem in all its aspects,

1. *Calls on* transit States, countries of destination and countries of origin to enhance bilateral, regional and international cooperation in the areas of border control, mutual legal assistance, law enforcement, information exchange and demand reduction, consistent with their respective national legal and administrative systems, and calls on all Member States to support and promote such cooperation;

2. *Calls on* Member States and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to strengthen initiatives to provide assistance and technical support to States affected by the transit of illicit drugs, especially developing countries and countries with economies in transition and invites Member States and other donors to provide extra budgetary contributions for these purposes in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;

3. *Urges* international financial institutions to provide financial support to States, especially developing countries and countries with economies in transition, affected by the transit of illicit drugs through their territory;

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

#### **Resolution 51/8**

#### **Marking the centennial of the convening of the International Opium Commission**

##### *The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Recalling* that the International Opium Commission, the first multilateral initiative in the field of drug control, was convened in Shanghai, China, from 1 to 26 February 1909, and that representatives of thirteen States, namely, Austria-Hungary, China, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Persia (now known as the Islamic Republic of Iran), Portugal, Russia, Siam (now known as Thailand) and the United States of America, participated in the deliberations,

*Recognizing* the great progress made by the international community since 1909, and aware of the challenges that remain in the field of global drug control,

*Stressing* the importance of international cooperation in efforts to fight the world drug problem,

*Expressing its determination* to strengthen action and cooperation at the national, regional and international levels towards the ultimate goal of an international society free of drug abuse and trafficking,

1. *Decides* to commemorate on 26 February 2009 the centennial of the convening of the International Opium Commission;
2. *Notes with appreciation* that the Government of China will host in February 2009 an event to celebrate the centennial of the convening of the International Opium Commission;
3. *Encourages* other Governments, organizations and civil society to hold celebrations marking the centennial of the convening of the International Opium Commission;
4. *Invites* the Government of China to report on its event marking the centennial to the Commission at its fifty-second session;
5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the present resolution to all Governments and relevant international organizations for consideration.

### **Resolution 51/9**

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

*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Recalling* Economic and Social Council resolutions 2006/34 of 27 July 2006 and 2007/9 of 25 July 2007 and other 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 1961<sup>39</sup> and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol,<sup>40</sup>

*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 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,

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<sup>39</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

<sup>40</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

*Recalling* the Joint Ministerial Statement adopted during the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission,<sup>41</sup> in which ministers and other Government representatives called upon States to continue to 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 opiates,

*Noting with concern* the proliferation of the cultivation of opium poppy in certain areas other than the traditional and established growing countries,

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 1961<sup>42</sup> and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol<sup>43</sup> 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 requirements 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 requirements to the International Narcotics Control Board in order to ensure effective supply, calls on Governments of countries cultivating 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 Governments of producer countries, in providing estimates of such cultivation, to consider the actual demand requirements of importing countries;

4. *Endorses* the concern expressed by the International Narcotics Control Board in its report for 2005<sup>44</sup> 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

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<sup>41</sup> A/58/124, sect. II.A.

<sup>42</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

<sup>43</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

<sup>44</sup> *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.06.XI.2), para. 208.

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 in line with the views expressed by the International Narcotics Control Board<sup>45</sup> 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. *Urges* the Governments of countries where opium poppy is cultivated for the extraction of alkaloids to implement and maintain adequate control mechanisms in accordance with the provisions of the 1961 Convention and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol;

7. *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 or confiscated drugs;

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

8. *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 1961 Convention and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol;

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

### **Resolution 51/10**

#### **Strengthening international cooperation for the control of precursor chemicals used for the manufacture of synthetic drugs**

*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Recalling* the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,<sup>46</sup> in which Member States decided to establish the year

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<sup>45</sup> *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2007* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.08.XI.1).

<sup>46</sup> General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

2008 as a target date for States to eliminate or significantly reduce, inter alia, the diversion of precursors,

*Noting with concern* that, despite the efforts made by States and relevant international organizations, trafficking in substances used as precursors in the manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including synthetic drugs, continues to be a problem that States must deal with as a matter of priority,

*Noting* that the illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, in particular synthetic drugs, has increased substantially and that a decrease in the diversion of substances used as precursors in their manufacture would lead to a reduction in the illicit supply of such drugs,

*Concerned* about the new methods employed by organized criminal groups to divert such substances from licit trade channels,

*Emphasizing* the importance of further strengthening existing international cooperation mechanisms for the control of substances used in illicit drug manufacture and the need for States to participate in international operations, such as Project Prism, Project Cohesion and related operations such as Operation Crystal Flow, to counter the diversion of and trafficking in such substances,

*Recalling* national and international measures to counter the diversion of substances used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including synthetic drugs, that have been adopted pursuant to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,<sup>47</sup> that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol,<sup>48</sup> the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971<sup>49</sup> and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,<sup>50</sup>

*Recalling also* that, in section I of General Assembly resolution 62/176 of 18 December 2007, on international cooperation against the world drug problem, the Assembly urged all States to strengthen their efforts to achieve the goals set for 2008 at its twentieth special session by, inter alia, promoting international initiatives in order to eliminate or reduce significantly the illicit manufacture of, trafficking in and marketing of drugs and other psychotropic substances, including synthetic drugs, and the diversion of precursors, as well as other transnational criminal activities,

*Recognizing* the legitimate need of industry to have access to precursors and the important role of industry in preventing the diversion of precursors,

1. *Recognizes* the important work of the International Narcotics Control Board as the principal body and global focal point for the international control of precursors;

2. *Invites* Governments to continue contributing to the efforts of the International Narcotics Control Board, particularly with regard to the Pre-Export Notification Online system, Project Prism, Project Cohesion and related operations such as Operation Crystal Flow, in order to ensure the successful outcome of those efforts;

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<sup>47</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

<sup>48</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

<sup>49</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

<sup>50</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

3. *Calls upon* the International Narcotics Control Board to further reinforce communication with Member States and to work with them in identifying opportunities for more effective control of precursors;
4. *Urges* Member States to further strengthen, update or, if they have not yet done so, establish national legislation and mechanisms relating to the control of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, pursuant to the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988;<sup>51</sup>
5. *Invites* Member States in a position to do so to consider applying measures to control substances used as precursors for the illicit manufacture of drugs;
6. *Calls upon* Member States, in consonance with the provisions of the 1988 Convention and in conformity with their national legislation, to review their criminal and administrative measures against persons trafficking in diverted precursors for the illicit manufacture of drugs;
7. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen, in accordance with their national legislation, the overall control of preparations containing substances that can be easily used or recovered by readily applicable means for the illicit manufacture of drugs and to monitor, to the extent possible, the legitimate trade in such preparations;
8. *Also encourages* Member States to further strengthen controls on the importation of precursors to ensure their legal use;
9. *Encourages* States from which precursors are exported and those into which precursors are imported to maintain, to the extent possible, updated annual estimates of their legitimate requirements for 3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone, pseudoephedrine, ephedrine and 1-phenyl-2-propanone;
10. *Emphasizes* the need for Member States to strengthen monitoring and control systems at the points of entry of precursors, such as airports, ports and customs posts, and to promote the secure transport of such substances;
11. *Urges* Member States to work closely, to the extent possible, with the relevant industries in the implementation of effective procedures for the control and monitoring of preparations containing substances that can be easily used or recovered by readily applicable means for the illicit manufacture of drugs;
12. *Invites* Member States with experience in the investigation of offences relating to the diversion of precursors and the International Narcotics Control Board to work together to provide where possible the relevant training to States upon request and invites Member States and other donors to provide extra budgetary contributions for these purposes in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;
13. *Urges* States to provide the International Narcotics Control Board and the Member States concerned with timely information on the identification of any new substances replacing precursors commonly used in the manufacture of illicit drugs and on the manufacture of such new substances;

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<sup>51</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

14. *Invites* Member States to continue notifying the International Narcotics Control Board and the Member States concerned of any new routes and methods identified as being used in the diversion of precursors, such as misuse of the Internet, as reflected in Commission resolutions 43/8 and 50/11, and other delivery systems;

15. *Encourages* Member States to consider the issue of precursor control as one of the central questions to be discussed during the high-level segment of the fifty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, which will review the action plans and measures emanating from the twentieth special session of the General Assembly;

16. 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 51/11**

#### **Links between illicit drug trafficking and illicit firearms trafficking**

*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Recalling* the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,<sup>52</sup> in the preamble of which the parties to the Convention recognized the importance of strengthening and enhancing effective legal means for international cooperation in criminal matters for suppressing the international criminal activities of illicit traffic,

*Recalling* General Assembly resolutions 56/24 V of 24 December 2001, 57/72 of 22 November 2002, 58/241 of 23 December 2003 and 59/86 of 3 December 2004 and decision 60/519 of 8 December 2005<sup>53</sup>,

*Mindful* that the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1991/38 of 21 June 1991, on the terms of reference of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, considered that the Commission should apply an integral and balanced approach to the drug problem, taking into account all its aspects, and called upon the Commission to review the implementation of the Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session,<sup>54</sup>

*Recalling* General Assembly resolution 50/148 of 21 December 1995, in which the Assembly reaffirmed the danger and threat posed to civil society by drug trafficking and its links to, inter alia, transnational crime, money-laundering and the arms trade, and encouraged Governments to deal with that threat and to cooperate to prevent the channelling of funds to and between those engaged in such activities,

*Noting* that the General Assembly, in section IV of its resolution 50/148, on the proposal for an international conference to combat the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and related activities, stressed that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs should take into account that the proposed conference should focus, with a balanced and integral approach, inter alia, on the assessment of existing strategies, as well as on the

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<sup>52</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

<sup>53</sup> A/RES/60/519

<sup>54</sup> General Assembly resolution S-17/2, annex.

consideration of new strategies, methods and practical measures and concrete actions to strengthen international cooperation to address the problem of illicit drugs, including the combat against criminal organizations and illicit arms trade related to drug trafficking,

*Recalling* the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,<sup>55</sup> in particular paragraph 11 of the Political Declaration, in which Member States expressed their alarm at the growing violence resulting from links between illicit production of and illicit trafficking in arms and drugs and resolved to increase their cooperation in stemming illegal arms trafficking and to achieve concrete results in that field through appropriate measures,

*Bearing in mind* the relevant international and regional instruments adopted to prevent and fight firearms trafficking, *Considering* the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects,<sup>56</sup> in which the States participating in the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, held in New York from 9 to 20 July 2001, expressed their concern about the close link between, inter alia, organized crime, trafficking in drugs and the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons,

*Recognizing* the principle of shared responsibility as well as the necessity of having an integrated and balanced approach in the fight against the world drug problem,

*Concerned* about criminal organizations heavily arming themselves with trafficked firearms to protect their illicit drug consignments in transit, exposing both the people living along the drug trafficking routes and the law enforcement personnel who protect them to increasing levels of violence and harm,

*Noting with concern* the increased number of incidents in which criminal organizations involved in drug trafficking accept or demand firearms as payment in kind for illegally distributed drugs, and attributing that increase, in part, to the organizations' responses to cooperation among national and international law enforcement entities that successfully deprives those organizations of access to the funds and other resources they derived or expect to derive from drug trafficking and related criminal activities,

*Concerned* that, as a result of their trading illicit drugs for firearms and their easy access to illegal arms trading networks, criminal organizations involved in drug trafficking are able to arm themselves as well as if not better than local law enforcement entities,

*Bearing in mind* that stopping the flow of illegal firearms between those criminal organizations involved in drug trafficking is essential to limiting the violence that has claimed numerous human lives,

*Noting* that a further challenge to law enforcement is keeping abreast of the constantly changing patterns of criminal activities, as criminal organizations involved in drug trafficking and related criminal activities are constantly seeking new and more sophisticated methods and means with which to avoid detection,

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<sup>55</sup> General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

<sup>56</sup> *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, New York, 9-20 July 2001* (A/CONF.192/15), chap. IV, para. 24.

*Reaffirming* the determination of Member States to combat the scourge of drug trafficking and related criminal activities, including the illicit manufacture of, trafficking in and illegal possession and use of firearms and ammunition,

1. *Recognizes* the increasing links between drug trafficking and the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, in some regions of the world and the necessity to prevent the spread of this problem to other regions;

2. Notes that reducing the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms is a major component of the efforts to reduce the illicit drug supply in some regions of the world;

3. Encourages Member States to take adequate measures, consistent with their international treaty obligations and other relevant international standards, to prevent the acquisition and use of firearms and ammunition by criminal organizations involved in drug trafficking;

4. *Emphasizes* the necessity of cooperation among Member States consistent with their respective domestic legal and administrative systems in reinforcing border control with a view to preventing drug trafficking and related illicit activities including the smuggling of firearms and ammunition;

5. *Urges* Member States, where appropriate and consistent with their respective domestic legal and administrative frameworks, to allocate sufficient resources and provide adequate training and capacity-enhancing measures for intelligence, law enforcement, customs and related authorities responsible for fighting drug trafficking in order to assist in the prevention, detection and investigation of related cases involving illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, as well as to identify and dismantle existing networks and links between those illicit activities;

6. *Notes* that efforts to combat drug trafficking can be complemented by providing training in fighting firearms trafficking for law enforcement personnel responsible for investigating such activities, where appropriate and consistent with their respective domestic legal and administrative frameworks, and urges Member States with experience in that area to promote and increase bilateral and multilateral cooperation, including through programmes administered by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, focused on capacity-building and training and to exchange experiences and best practices, so that States may fight more effectively the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms when those activities are linked with drug trafficking offences;

7. *Encourages* Member States, consistent with their national legal framework, to exchange information and provide judicial cooperation in order to identify and investigate possible links between activities of drug trafficking and those related to the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms and ammunition;

8. *Encourages* Member States, when appropriate and having due regard for the sensitivity of criminal investigations and other legal obligations, to provide information to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime linking patterns of significance in firearms trafficking and drug-related trafficking, including information uncovered in the course of their investigations, and requests the Executive Director to report on the information received from Member States to the Commission at its fifty-third session;

9. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to take into consideration the information provided by Member States on the existing relation between drug trafficking and trafficking in firearms and ammunition when preparing the *World Drug Report* and other relevant reports on the world drug problem;

10. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to make this resolution available to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

#### **Resolution 51/12**

#### **Strengthening cooperation between the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other United Nations bodies for the promotion of human rights in the implementation of the international drug control treaties**

*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Bearing in mind* the basic international drug control instruments, in particular the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,<sup>57</sup> the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,<sup>58</sup> the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988<sup>59</sup> and also bearing in mind the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

*Bearing in mind* that in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, the Assembly recognized that action against the world drug problem is a common and shared responsibility requiring an integrated and balanced approach in full conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law, and particularly with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, non-intervention in the internal affairs of States and all human rights and fundamental freedoms,

*Further bearing in mind* that under article 28 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized,<sup>60</sup>

*Bearing in mind also* that articles 1, 55 and 56 of the Charter of the United Nations provide that the Organization shall promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

*Bearing in mind* the sixtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,<sup>61</sup>

*Recalling* General Assembly resolutions 60/178 of 16 December 2005 and 61/183 of 20 December 2006,

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<sup>57</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

<sup>58</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

<sup>59</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

<sup>60</sup> General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

<sup>61</sup> General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

1. *Reaffirms* that countering the world drug problem is a common and shared responsibility that must be addressed in a multilateral setting, requires an integrated and balanced approach and must be carried out in full conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and other provisions of international law, and in particular, with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States and all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and on the basis of the principles of equal rights and mutual respect,

2. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its existing mandate to continue to work closely with the competent United Nations organs, including the United Nations human rights agencies,

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

### **Resolution 51/13**

#### **Responding to the threat posed by the distribution of internationally controlled drugs, on the unregulated market**

*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Considering* that the illicit distribution of internationally controlled drugs, including those containing internationally controlled substances, in the unregulated market continues to be a serious problem among many countries, in particular in developing countries,

*Noting* that the International Narcotics Control Board, in its report for 2006,<sup>62</sup> highlighted, inter alia, the problems relating to internationally controlled drugs and the unregulated market, as well as the need for adequate access to controlled drugs through legitimate channels,

*Considering* that some internationally controlled drugs diverted from the legitimate, official market and sold on the unregulated market, may have harmful or even fatal consequences and can lead to dependence,

*Considering* also that internationally controlled substances may be included in counterfeit drugs, and that such counterfeit drugs may jeopardize public health and safety,

*Recalling* that the current extent of the problem of the distribution of internationally controlled drugs in the unregulated market is increasingly characterized by smuggling networks operating in an organized and structured manner and by the expansion of the range of products containing narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances available on that market,

*Being aware* that many States are affected by the distribution of internationally controlled drugs in the unregulated market and have taken a number of prevention and control measures to combat that global problem,

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<sup>62</sup> *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2006* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.07.XI.11).

*Noting* the efforts made by international organizations such as the World Health Organization, the World Customs Organization and the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) and by relevant regional organizations to combat the problems related to the distribution of internationally controlled drugs in the unregulated market and to protect populations,

*Taking into consideration* that the general population of the affected countries are often not aware of the dangers posed by the consumption of counterfeit pharmaceutical products,

1. *Requests* Member States to continue to offer to affected States their cooperation and support through the provision of human and material resources, including the organization of training programmes;

2. *Requests* Member States, Parties to the United Nations drug control conventions, to fully implement the mandatory provisions of those conventions, including by adapting laws prohibiting the illicit distribution of internationally controlled substances in the unregulated market and by enforcing those laws;

3. *Encourages* affected States to consider adopting measures to enable the swift detection of new forms of illicit distribution of internationally controlled drugs;

4. *Requests* Member States to give consideration to implementing the relevant and applicable recommendations of the International Narcotics Control Board as set out in its annual report for 2006,<sup>63</sup>

5. *Encourages* concerned Member States to take appropriate measures to increase the availability of drugs through legitimate channels, particularly in areas where there is little or no access;

6. *Invites* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, where it has the potential to assist, to explore ways of cooperating with the World Health Organization, the World Customs Organization and the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol), and other relevant international bodies, to assist Member States in implementing the applicable INCB recommendations.

#### **Resolution 51/14**

#### **Promoting coordination and alignment of decisions between the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS**

*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Reaffirming* the commitments undertaken by Member States in the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS,<sup>64</sup> in which Member States called on the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, including its co-sponsors<sup>65</sup>, to assist national efforts to coordinate the AIDS response,

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<sup>63</sup> Ibid., para. 38.

<sup>64</sup> General Assembly resolution 60/262, annex.

<sup>65</sup> list of sponsors:

*Reaffirming also* the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS,<sup>66</sup> in which the Member States supported greater action and coordination by all relevant organizations of the United Nations system,

*Recalling* its resolution 49/4 on responding to the prevalence of HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases among drug users, in which it endorsed the recommendations of the Global Task Team on Improving AIDS Coordination among Multilateral Institutions and International Donors, as well as related decisions of the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS,

*Recalling also* its resolution 48/12 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, in which it requested the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to facilitate, in coordination with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS and other relevant United Nations entities, the collection, collation and dissemination of information on the relationship between HIV/AIDS and drug abuse,

*Taking note with appreciation* of the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime entitled “Responding to the prevalence of HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases among drug users”,<sup>67</sup> describing major trends in the pandemic, its impact and the response, including the key initiatives and achievements of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime over the two previous years,

*Affirming* that closer cooperation at the national level among experts from the criminal justice, health, social and drug control sectors is critical in devising an effective response to HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care among drug users,

*Welcoming* the close cooperation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, including its co-sponsors, on the development of effective policies and programmes ensuring HIV prevention, treatment and care among drug users,

*Acknowledging* the discussion paper “Reducing the adverse health and social consequences of drug abuse: a comprehensive approach” and welcoming the close cooperation and coordination between the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the International Narcotics Control Board in the development of this paper,

1. *Calls for* collaboration among Member States represented both in the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and on the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS towards the promotion of better coordination and alignment of the HIV/AIDS response in order to scale up towards the goal of universal access to comprehensive prevention, care, treatment and support services for drug users;

2. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to share relevant decisions of the Programme Coordinating Board of the

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<sup>66</sup> General Assembly resolution S-26/2, annex.

<sup>67</sup> E/CN.7/2008/7.

Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, with the Member States at each regular session of the Commission, starting with the fifty-second session;

3. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to transmit relevant resolutions of the Commission each year to the Chairman of the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS;

4. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission on the implementation of the present resolution.

### **Resolution 51/15**

#### **Control of international movement of poppy seeds obtained from illicitly grown opium poppy plants**

*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Reaffirming* Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/32 of 28 July 1999,

*Considering* article 22 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,<sup>68</sup> on the prohibition of the illicit cultivation of the opium poppy, and the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development,<sup>69</sup> adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,

*Recalling* that the International Narcotics Control Board, in its report for 1995, expressed its concern about trade in seeds obtained from opium poppy plants in countries where the cultivation of opium poppy was prohibited, and urged Governments to be vigilant in order to ensure that poppy seeds traded for food purposes were not derived from illicitly cultivated opium poppy plants,<sup>70</sup>

*Emphasizing* the need to fight the illicit cultivation of opium poppy,

*Noting* that poppy seeds are a by-product available on a large scale from countries where the cultivation of opium poppy is prohibited,

*Aware* that, according to the provisions of the 1961 Convention, trade in poppy seeds is not subject to international control,

*Recognizing* that there is a need to prohibit international trade in poppy seeds obtained from illicitly grown opium poppy plants,

*Recognizing also* that the poppy plant used for food purposes has a low morphine content and is therefore unsuitable for the production of opium for illicit use by drug abusers,

*Concerned* about the trade in seeds obtained from opium poppy plants in countries where the cultivation of opium poppy is prohibited,

*Resolving* to fight the international trade in poppy seeds obtained from illicitly grown opium poppy plants,

<sup>68</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

<sup>69</sup> General Assembly resolution S-20/4 E.

<sup>70</sup> *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.XI.1), para. 61.

*Noting with concern* the substantial increase reported in the illicit cultivation of opium poppy in certain areas,

1. *Urges* all Member States to endeavour, consistent with their domestic laws and regulations and applicable international regulations, to import poppy seeds derived from licitly grown opium poppy crops;

2. *Exhorts* all Member States to be vigilant and to ensure that poppy seeds traded for food purposes are not derived from illicitly cultivated opium poppy plants;

3. *Stresses* the need for all Member States to strengthen their resolve to implement Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/32 of 28 July 1999;

4. *Requests* the International Narcotics Control Board to continue gathering information regarding the implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/32 by Member States with a view to strengthening the control of international movement of poppy seeds obtained from illicitly grown opium poppy plants and to share that information with Member States;

5. *Requests* the International Narcotics Control Board and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to take appropriate measures to ensure the full implementation of article 22 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961<sup>71</sup> by the Member States concerned.

#### **Resolution 51/16**

#### **Sharing of information regarding the use of non-scheduled substances as substitutes for scheduled substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and new methods of manufacture of illicit drugs**

*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Acknowledging* that international cooperation in precursor control, including through such initiatives as Project Cohesion and Project Prism, has established appropriate mechanisms enabling a reduction in the availability of precursor chemicals used in the manufacture of illicit drugs,

*Concerned* that the reduced availability of such precursor chemicals has caused drug traffickers to turn to using non-scheduled substances as substitutes for scheduled substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, hereinafter referred to as “alternate precursors”,

*Concerned also* that drug traffickers devise different methods for manufacturing illicit drugs,

*Recalling* its resolution 50/10 on the prevention of diversion of drug precursors and other substances used for the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, in which it recalled the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,<sup>72</sup> in particular article 12, which lays down the mechanisms for the international

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<sup>71</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

<sup>72</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

cooperation and control of substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

*Noting with satisfaction* that Member States are required to provide to the International Narcotics Control Board, by way of form D, available information regarding substances not included in Table I or Table II of the 1988 Convention when such substances are identified as being used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and that Member States are requested to provide, on form D, information on methods of diversion and illicit manufacture,

*Noting with appreciation* that the special alerts issued by the International Narcotics Control Board on the use of non-scheduled substances are useful in preventing illicit drug manufacture,

1. *Requests* the International Narcotics Control Board to request Member States to provide to the Board, as soon as practicable and to the extent possible, in addition to the information that they provide on Form D, available information on alternate precursors and on methods of illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and also requests the Board to continue to collate and share such information through special alerts;

2. *Urges* Member States to provide to the International Narcotics Control Board, as soon as practicable and to the extent possible, available information on alternate precursors and on methods of illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

3. *Invites* Member States to continue to exchange, on a bilateral and regional basis, information relating to the use of alternate precursors and new methods of manufacture of illicit drugs.

### **Resolution 51/17** **Reducing the demand for and abuse of cannabis**

*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Concerned* that legislative differences in some countries regarding the levels of penalties with respect to cannabis related offences may be perceived as reducing the restrictions on cannabis that is under international control, as reported by the International Narcotics Control Board in its reports for 2005,<sup>73</sup> 2006<sup>74</sup> and 2007,<sup>75</sup>

*Aware* that the international drug control conventions oblige States parties to limit the cultivation of cannabis exclusively for industrial or horticultural purposes according to article 28 of the Convention of 1961,

*Reaffirming* its previous resolutions in which it called for strict adherence to and implementation of the provisions of the international drug control conventions with respect to cannabis,

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<sup>73</sup> *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.06.XI.2).

<sup>74</sup> *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2006* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.07.XI.11).

<sup>75</sup> *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2007* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.08.XI.1).

1. *Calls upon* States to ensure national restrictions on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in relation to cannabis;
2. *Also calls upon* States to comply fully with the provisions of the international drug control conventions with regard to cannabis.

### **Resolution 51/18**

#### **Strengthening international support for States in West Africa in their efforts to combat drug trafficking**

*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Recalling* the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1953,<sup>76</sup> that Convention as amended by the 1955 Protocol,<sup>77</sup> the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971<sup>78</sup> and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,<sup>79</sup>

*Recalling also* the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,<sup>80</sup> in which Member States reaffirmed their unwavering determination and commitment to overcoming the world drug problem through domestic and international strategies to reduce both the illicit supply of and the demand for drugs, and recognized that action against the world drug problem was a common and shared responsibility requiring an integrated and balanced approach with full respect for the sovereignty of States,

*Concerned* that West Africa is emerging as a major transit area for consignments of illicit drugs, especially cocaine from Latin America, destined for international markets, mainly in Europe,

*Fully aware* of the threat that drug trafficking poses to peace, stability, development, rule of law and public health in countries in West Africa and of the possibility that other organized criminal activities and threats, closely linked with drug trafficking, may affect the subregion,

*Aware* of the adverse consequences that the transit traffic in illicit drugs is likely to have for the population of States in West Africa, especially with regard to public health as a result of the use of illicit drugs,

*Concerned* that the progress made by States in West Africa in the areas of peace and stability may be undermined by the flow of illicit drugs and the proceeds of drug trafficking,

*Recognizing* that the problem of the transit traffic in illicit drugs may aggravate the development challenges facing States in the subregion and requires the adoption and implementation of a holistic approach, including closely linking drug control policies with wider development programmes, such as the efforts to attain the Millennium Development Goals, the provision of alternative means of earning a livelihood and the strengthening of criminal justice and security systems,

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<sup>76</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

<sup>77</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

<sup>78</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

<sup>79</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

<sup>80</sup> General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

*Realizing* that most States in West Africa require technical and financial support to deal effectively with the problem of drug trafficking, in particular those States emerging from conflict and those most affected by the problem,

*Recognizing* the need for a coordinated and sustainable response to address the problem of the transit traffic in illicit drugs through West Africa, in particular donor coordination, as well as the development of local capacity and ownership of the process by the States in the subregion,

*Acknowledging* the ongoing efforts of the States in West Africa, the African Union and the Economic Community of West African States to address the drug problem in Africa, including the development of an action plan by the Economic Community of West African States to address the problem at the subregional level and the emergency plan against drug trafficking presented by the Government of Guinea-Bissau on 3 August 2007,

*Welcoming* the initiative by the Economic Community of West African States to convene a subregional conference to discuss how to tackle the drug trafficking problem more effectively within the framework of its action plan,

*Recalling* the statement made by the President of the Security Council, at its 5762nd meeting, in October 2007, in which he stated that the Council had noted that the danger posed by drug trafficking in Guinea-Bissau could have negative implications for the region and for other regions, and called for urgent consideration of how the United Nations system might improve its support to Guinea-Bissau for its fight against international drug trafficking and organized crime,<sup>81</sup>

*Aiming* to provide an effective response to the new and growing phenomenon of smuggling of illicit drugs through West Africa, with full participation of States in West Africa and the support of the international community,

1. *Reaffirms* its determination and commitment to confronting the world drug problem in all its manifestations, using a common, coordinated and balanced approach and following the principle of shared responsibility, including in the area of new emerging trends, such as the increasing use of West Africa as a transit area for cocaine consignments destined for international markets, mainly in Europe;

2. *Calls upon* Member States and relevant international organizations, in coordination with the Economic Community of West African States, to strengthen ongoing initiatives and programmes, in particular those designed and developed by States in West Africa and the Economic Community of West African States, and to facilitate the development of other relevant programmes considered appropriate by the States concerned, in order to combat drug trafficking through West Africa by providing technical and financial assistance, including strengthening support for existing subregional drug law enforcement initiatives, such as the West African Joint Operations initiative and the interregional initiative financed by the European Union for the sharing of intelligence among States in the Caribbean, Latin America and West Africa;

3. *Invites* Member States and relevant international organizations to intensify their efforts in support of those West African States most affected by the problem of drug trafficking, particularly Guinea-Bissau, bearing in mind the

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<sup>81</sup> S/PRST/2007/38.

specific dimension of the problem in those States and the urgent need to confront the problem;

4. *Also invites* Member States and relevant international organizations, in collaboration with the Economic Community of West African States and other stakeholders, to strengthen their coordination in support of the efforts of the Governments of West African States in order to achieve maximum results;

5. *Invites* the Commission of the Economic Community of West African States to maintain and intensify its efforts, in consultation and collaboration with other stakeholders, to finalize and implement its subregional action plan against drug trafficking;

6. *Calls upon* Member States, especially those that are the main countries of destination of illicit consignments of drugs, particularly cocaine, smuggled through West Africa, to continue their efforts to reduce the demand for illicit drugs in line with the provisions of the international drug control treaties;

7. *Urges* States in West Africa to continue their efforts to combat drug trafficking and to adopt effective demand reduction measures, including the provision of treatment and rehabilitation for drug abusers, and to continue to address the drug problem in a balanced and integrated manner within their development priorities;

8. *Calls upon* Member States and relevant international organizations to accord adequate attention, in a balanced and integrated manner, to both supply and demand reduction measures in providing assistance to States in West Africa and, in the case of demand reduction, especially to treatment and rehabilitation;

9. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to facilitate the coordination of efforts, in consultation with the States in West Africa and international partners, to address the problem of the smuggling of cocaine through West Africa, within the framework of the drug control component of the Programme of Action, 2006-2010, emanating from the Round Table for Africa held in Abuja on 5 and 6 September 2005, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2005/248 of 22 July 2005;

10. *Also requests* the Executive Director to report to the Commission at its fifty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

#### **Decision 51/1**

#### **Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime**

##### *The Commission on Narcotic Drugs:*

(a) *Recalls* the integrated medium-term Strategy for the period 2008-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,<sup>1</sup>

(b) *Recalls* paragraphs 8, 9 and 10 of its resolution 50/14, entitled “Budget for the biennium 2008-2009 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme,”

(c) *Takes note* of the report of the Executive Director entitled “Financial issues and difficulties faced by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in

implementing its mandates and an initial assessment of the ways and means of improving the financial situation”;

(d) *Also takes note* of the list of resolutions and decisions requiring action by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the period 2003-2007, which was made available to it at its fifty-first session;

(e) *Further takes note* of the information provided by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on the deviations from the standard programme support charge of 13 per cent, which was made available to the Commission at its fifty-first session;

(f) *Decides* that in compliance with Commission resolution 50/14, documents E/CN.7/2008/CRP.13\* and CRP.18\* become official documents.

(g) *Decides* to establish an open-ended intergovernmental working group to discuss and prepare, taking into account, inter alia, the documents mentioned above, recommendations to be presented to the Commission at its fifty-second session on how to ensure political ownership by the Member States, improve the governance structure and to improve the financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

(h) *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to provide the working group with the necessary assistance to facilitate its work.

## Chapter II

### **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**

1. At its 3<sup>rd</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> meetings, on 11 and 12 March, the Commission considered agenda item 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”.

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

(a) The fifth report of the Executive Director on the world drug problem (E/CN.7/2008/2 and Add.1-6);

(b) 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.7/2008/8);

(c) 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.7/2008/CRP.1-9);

(d) BEYOND 2008 - Contribution of Non-Governmental Organizations to the implementation of the Political Declaration and Action Plans adopted by the twentieth special session of the General Assembly (E/CN.7/2008/CRP.12);

(e) Report of the International Narcotics Control Board pursuant to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly (E/CN.7/2008/CRP.16);

(f) Report by the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime as a contribution to the review of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly "Making drug control 'fit for purpose': Building on the UNGASS decade" (E/CN.7/2008/CRP.17).

3. The Chairman of the Commission opened the thematic debate. As agreed by the Commission, the thematic debate was divided into three subthemes, under which various topics were considered, as follows:

(a) Shared responsibility as a basis for an integrated, balanced and sustainable approach to the fight against drugs through national and international policies:

- (i) Drug control strategies;
- (ii) Integration of health, social and enforcement initiatives in national drug policies;
- (iii) Effective data collection;

(b) Drug demand reduction:

- (i) Drug abuse prevention;
- (ii) Trends in illicit drug consumption;
- (iii) Treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers;
- (iv) Reducing the health-related and social consequences of drug abuse;
- (v) Consideration of supplementary information from relevant intergovernmental, international and regional organizations on aspects of demand reduction covered in the action plans adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session;
- (vi) Progress and areas requiring further action;

(c) Countering illicit drug supply:

- (i) Trends in the illicit production, manufacture, trafficking in and supply of narcotic drugs and amphetamine-type stimulants and their precursors;
- (ii) Control of precursors;
- (iii) Judicial cooperation;
- (iv) Countering money-laundering;
- (v) Use of the Internet for drug trafficking;
- (vi) Drug supply reduction through alternative development and preventive alternative development;

- (vii) Consideration of the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development, adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session.

## **Deliberations**

### **Subtheme (a) Shared responsibility as a basis for an integrated, balanced and sustainable approach to the fight against drugs through national and international policies**

4. The Director of the Division for Treaty Affairs of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) introduced subtheme (a), "Shared responsibility as a basis for an integrated, balanced and sustainable approach to the fight against drugs through national and international policies". Statements were made by the representatives of Colombia, Germany, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, Morocco, Peru, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, the United States of America and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.
5. A statement was also made by the observer for New Zealand.
6. A statement was also made by the observer for the Vienna NGO Committee on Narcotic Drugs.
7. Appreciation was expressed for the quality of the documentation prepared by the Secretariat, particularly in relation to the fifth report of the Executive Director on the world drug problem and the additional documentation provided.
8. Delegations stressed the importance of using the year following the fifty-first session of the Commission to consider areas that would require further attention beyond 2009. Member States were encouraged to consider possible new approaches to addressing the world drug problem in a comprehensive and collaborative manner.
9. Some speakers expressed concern that some aspects of drug control had received greater attention than others since the twentieth special session of the General Assembly devoted to countering the world drug problem together. Several speakers emphasized the importance of a balanced approach to supply and demand reduction. Successful supply reduction efforts in drug-producing regions had been undermined by the continued demand for drugs in all parts of the world. All Member States were encouraged to take ownership of efforts to counter the world drug problem.
10. Attention was paid to the enhancement of existing international data collection mechanisms, including the possible restructuring of the biennial reports questionnaire and annual reports questionnaire processes. Some delegates offered specific suggestions for that restructuring. Speakers noted that international drug strategies could be efficient only if reliable data were available to enable accurate assessment of progress in combating the world drug problem. All Member States were encouraged to provide the Commission, to the extent of their capacities, with the necessary information.
11. A number of speakers drew attention to the successes achieved since the twentieth special session in developing national monitoring strategies. Those speakers emphasized the need to sustain those successes and to enhance national

information systems. The international community should assist those Member States with insufficient capacity to collect, analyse and disseminate data in developing the necessary tools.

12. Speakers also discussed the importance of incorporating into the review process reliable data available from complementary sources, including subregional and regional organizations.

13. Many speakers welcomed the increased level of cooperation between States since the twentieth special session and recommended that cooperation should be extended and strengthened beyond 2009. In particular, speakers discussed the importance of sharing the lessons learned from national experiences through the exchange of best practices and evidence-based solutions.

14. Several Member States stressed the importance of a multi-stakeholder approach at the national level. Such an approach entailed the incorporation of the law enforcement, legislative, health and social sectors, as well as civil society and non-governmental organizations, into national strategies. UNODC was requested to assist in the promotion of coordination among stakeholders at the international level.

#### **Subtheme (b) Drug demand reduction**

15. The Director of the Division for Operations of UNODC introduced subtheme (b), "Drug demand reduction". The Chief of the Global Challenges Section of UNODC gave a presentation on the salient aspects of demand reduction. Statements were made by the representatives of Germany, Morocco, Argentina, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Kazakhstan and the United States.

16. A statement was also made by the observer for New Zealand.

17. Statements were also made by the observers for the World Health Organization, the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission, the Colombo Plan for Cooperative Economic and Social Development in Asia and the Pacific, the League of Arab States, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, the Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse, the International Harm Reduction Association and the International Council on Alcohol and Addictions (on behalf of the Vienna NGO Committee on Narcotic Drugs).

18. A presentation given by the Secretariat addressed the level of implementation of demand reduction activities, the scientific evidence of the effectiveness of the various approaches used and the cost-effectiveness of investments in prevention, treatment and reducing the negative health and social consequences of drug abuse. The presentation highlighted the need for a comprehensive approach to demand reduction that would take into consideration the imbalance of resources for demand reduction and the stigmatization of drug-dependent persons. The presentation also addressed the need to focus on the reduction of human suffering as a main aim of the international drug control conventions.

19. Several speakers emphasized the importance of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, held in 1998, and the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction adopted at that special session. They also considered it

essential to use the lessons learned in the period following the twentieth special session to further encourage and facilitate the identification, sharing and adoption of best practices by and among Member States. Some speakers further stressed the need to build on the work already done in order to sustain and expand demand reduction activities. It was noted that prior to 1998 demand reduction had been regarded as a controversial issue, whereas since then demand reduction had held an important place on the international drug control agenda. Several speakers felt that the positive responses by Member States to the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Demand Reduction had been an important legacy of the twentieth special session.

20. Several speakers were in agreement that, judged on the basis of the information available, progress in demand reduction responses since 1998 had been modest. It was further noted that, although the number and scope of interventions had increased, the level of implementation in key areas was as yet not sufficient to achieve significant and measurable results in drug demand reduction.

21. However, many speakers recognized that long-term, sustained demand reduction strategies could alleviate the drug problem, although the lack of financial, technological and human resources was a major obstacle to increasing the scale of demand reduction programmes and interventions, such that it remained difficult to give a high priority to demand reduction in national agendas. Several delegations and speakers underlined the fact that a balanced approach to drug control required strengthening demand reduction measures without neglecting supply reduction and law enforcement.

22. Some speakers underlined the importance of investing in research in the area of demand reduction and the need to disseminate findings in order to inform the development of programmes and interventions.

23. Given the complexity of the drug abuse phenomenon, it was considered important to embrace a multisectoral and multidisciplinary approach. Also important for the success of demand reduction interventions was the involvement of civil society, which should be ensured by encouraging the active participation of and collaboration with non-governmental organizations. In that connection, many delegates and speakers noted with satisfaction the preparatory activities for the global forum entitled "Beyond 2008", which was being organized by the Vienna NGO Committee on Narcotic Drugs and was to be held in July 2008.

24. Reflecting on the lessons learned at the national and international levels in the decade to 2008, several speakers indicated the need for a continuum of practices describing a comprehensive approach to drug demand reduction that aimed first at the prevention of drug abuse, second at facilitating access to treatment and third at taking effective measures to reduce the health and social consequences of drug abuse. Various demand reduction activities were mentioned by speakers as part of their national strategies: the development of life skills for children and young people, the involvement of parents and family, the provision of accessible and quality treatment services, the availability of screening and brief interventions, the role of faith-based approaches in specific cultural contexts, the provision of alternatives to the imprisonment of drug offenders, substitution therapy for opioid dependence and the provision of services to prevent HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases.

25. Several delegates and speakers emphasized that measures to reduce the harm caused by drugs were essential to comprehensive drug demand reduction policies.

They emphasized that such measures, as well as the provision of universal access to HIV/AIDS prevention and care services, were effective ways of limiting the further spread of the HIV/AIDS epidemic. However, it was noted that many countries had not made efforts to take those measures and that some of those measures were not universally endorsed by Member States. Some delegates expressed appreciation for the discussion paper entitled “Reducing the adverse health and social consequences of drug abuse: a comprehensive approach”, which had recently been published by UNODC.

26. Several delegates called for the prioritization of and a more explicit commitment to human rights in the context of drug control efforts. They stated that drug abusers should not be stigmatized and were entitled to human rights in compliance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.<sup>82</sup> They asserted that a rights-based approach constituted the most effective way of preventing HIV/AIDS. States were called upon to actively respect and promote those human rights. The need to monitor and assess the status of human rights was mentioned as a way of preventing possible criminal acts related to drug offences.

27. Some delegates expressed concern regarding the separation of producer and consumer countries in responses to the drug problem. Such separation was considered contradictory to the balanced approach, which considered demand and supply in the same context and linked the two elements in all countries.

28. Several delegates highlighted the need to develop enhanced monitoring systems and tools in the light of the lessons learned from the biennial reports questionnaire process. They emphasized the importance of mechanisms that allowed for monitoring and evaluation of the quality, impact and coverage of demand reduction interventions, and that provided a forum for the standardization and harmonization of data collection methods, concepts and tools. Some speakers reiterated the importance of working in close cooperation with national, regional and international bodies in order to reduce the overall burden of reporting on Member States and to make the most effective use of resources.

#### **Subtheme (c) Countering illicit drug supply**

29. The Officer-in-Charge of the Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs of UNODC, the Chief of the Anti-Organized Crime and Law Enforcement Unit and other members of the Secretariat introduced subtheme (c) “Countering illicit drug supply” and its various topics.

30. Statements were made by the representatives of Tajikistan, Nigeria, Argentina, Mexico, Australia, the United States, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Japan, Thailand, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Republic of Korea, the United Arab Emirates, Canada, Colombia, China and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. Statements were also made by the observers for Belarus, Kazakhstan, Afghanistan, Honduras, Indonesia, Togo, Ecuador, Algeria and Lebanon. A statement was also made by the observer for Palestine. Statements were also made by the observers for the European Commission and the European Police Office.

31. Speakers under the subtheme highlighted the efforts of their countries to comply with international standards to counter money-laundering through the

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<sup>82</sup> General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

adoption of comprehensive legislation criminalizing money-laundering and by establishing comprehensive prevention measures for financial institutions and other entities vulnerable to money-laundering. Some speakers stressed the need for enhanced domestic cooperation between law enforcement agencies and other entities involved in countering money-laundering. They also called for better-targeted regional and international cooperation for effective information and data exchanges for the purpose of prosecuting money-laundering cases and confiscating proceeds of crime.

32. Several speakers acknowledged the increase in trafficking in precursors by transnational organized crime networks and called for the strengthening of law enforcement efforts. A number of speakers emphasized the importance of preventing the diversion of precursors from legitimate trade at an early stage through effective regulation by the relevant authorities and by establishing partnerships with the private sector, such as the pharmaceutical industry. Speakers described new diversion methods and routes used by traffickers, such as air and maritime routes. Effective drug law enforcement required maintaining awareness of those evolving patterns, combined with regular training activities on new trends and countermeasures. A number of speakers reported on the successful implementation of national counter-narcotic action plans, which were guided by the goals established by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session and included information and awareness-raising campaigns. In addition, speakers emphasized the importance of incorporating integrated demand-reduction initiatives with prevention responses into their national counter-narcotic strategies.

33. Speakers emphasized the importance of international and regional cooperation, in particular among law enforcement agencies. In that regard, it was important to strengthen border controls and cooperation among various countries in that area. Speakers welcomed and confirmed their support for regional and international joint initiatives such as Project Prism.

34. Speakers considered that the exchange of information and the collection of data and intelligence were necessary tools for assessing the true magnitude of the world drug situation and for facilitating a better understanding of the latest trends in trafficking in precursors. It was recommended that data collection systems be improved and that they use qualitative and quantitative data from as many sources as possible.

35. With respect to judicial cooperation, speakers mentioned various means adopted by their Governments to implement the measures to promote judicial cooperation, as described in the Measures to Promote Judicial Cooperation (Assembly resolution S-20/4 C), such as the adoption of laws on extradition and mutual legal assistance, the signing of bilateral and multilateral agreements at the regional and international levels, and the designation of competent national authorities and cooperation with law enforcement authorities of other countries in specific drug-related cases. Several speakers reported on measures adopted by their Governments to address aspects of combating organized crime such as witness protection and provisions to counter money-laundering.

36. One speaker emphasized that the recommendations and measures to promote judicial cooperation contained in the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session remained valid and should further guide the efforts of Governments in that area.

37. Most speakers highlighted the importance of specific measures for achieving effective judicial cooperation and law enforcement. Those measures included the extradition of drug offenders, controlled deliveries, cooperation to combat trafficking by sea, the sharing of intelligence and cooperation among law enforcement authorities, which helped to build trust, in particular between neighbouring countries.

38. Speakers suggested maintaining effective points of contact, providing guidance on the drafting of successful requests, regularly assessing procedures and addressing obstacles to cooperation. One speaker suggested that Member States define clear conditions for the implementation of controlled deliveries that also took into account the need for confidentiality and safety.

39. A number of speakers offered to share the experiences of their countries with other Member States, and other speakers requested assistance from UNODC and from other Member States in reforming national legal systems and developing law enforcement capacities. Several speakers expressed their appreciation for the technical assistance provided by UNODC in the drafting of legislation and the preparation of training seminars.

40. Several speakers noted the need for further action to contain the problem of amphetamine-type stimulants. Shifts detected in the market suggested a diversification of illicit manufacture and trade. Reductions in trafficking observed in some regions were being offset by increases in others. While the number of manufacture sites was declining in some parts of the world, the size of those sites remaining was increasing, reflecting an increasing stronghold of organized crime and large international networks involved in ATS manufacture. The globalization of manufacture, trafficking and consumption of drugs had gradually diminished the differences between manufacturing countries and consumer countries.

41. A number of speakers noted that, despite several successful national and regional initiatives and law enforcement efforts to combat the illicit manufacture, production and abuse of ATS, there was a need to focus more greatly on law enforcement cooperation for the early identification of emerging trends in manufacture and trafficking. The importance of intelligence-led law enforcement was emphasized. It was necessary to improve capacity for the investigation and dismantling of clandestine laboratories for countering new manufacturing methods and for restricting the availability of new chemicals and precursors, including their diversion.

42. Some speakers stressed that efforts should focus on building capacity to monitor, detect and understand the ATS problem, on developing mechanisms and methodologies for monitoring ATS in order to improve estimates and on producing quality data for use in policy decisions and strategic planning. The need for improved, standardized methodologies to estimate the prevalence of ATS consumption was highlighted.

43. There was consensus that alternative development had been a useful tool in addressing illicit drug crop cultivation from the development perspective, but that its reach and the resources allocated to alternative development programmes had been insufficient over the past 10 years.

44. Speakers noted the importance of preventive alternative development and described successful examples of proactive approaches for the design and

implementation of alternative development projects, including the qualitative assessment of their social and economic impact.

45. It was noted that one Member State had obtained positive results in implementing comprehensive alternative development programmes that focused on the environmental protection of forest areas, formal education and vocational training and the introduction of productive livelihood systems. In the case cited, eradication programmes had been an essential component preceding the provision of assistance.

46. Speakers highlighted the pressing need to deliver immediate assistance to those farming families that had lost their livelihoods. The links connecting illicit crop cultivation, extreme poverty, marginalization and insecurity were underlined by some speakers.

47. Most speakers agreed that international cooperation, and the support of the international community for countries affected by illicit drug crop cultivation that were implementing alternative development programmes, needed to be strengthened and designed to fulfil long-term objectives in a well-planned and well-timed manner. Many speakers emphasized the importance of continuing support for the alternative development programmes in South-East Asia, which had proven successful in reducing illicit opium poppy cultivation.

48. A number of speakers stressed the importance of horizontal cooperation through the sharing, within and between regions, of best practices and lessons learned. Many speakers emphasized the need to increase international cooperation to finance, design and implement alternative development programmes. In that respect, some speakers emphasized that cross-border cooperation was essential to the success of alternative development. However, it was important that bilateral and multilateral support be flexible and adaptable and not be based on political agendas.

49. Some speakers noted the importance of secure and stable markets in developed countries for alternative development products and highlighted the need for international cooperation to provide technical assistance in order to improve the quality and added value of those products.

50. The attention of the Commission was drawn to the importance of adhering to human rights principles when planning and implementing alternative development and eradication interventions. Some speakers expressed concern at the interpretation by the International Narcotics Control Board of traditional and cultural use of coca leaf.

51. Speakers stressed the importance of continued and long-term development support to Afghanistan in order to promote the establishment of sustainable development and to avoid a return to opium cultivation in those provinces recently made free from opium poppy. The importance of a balanced emphasis on law enforcement and development efforts in Afghanistan was also stressed.

52. Several speakers highlighted the successful working relationships that their countries had developed with UNODC, as well as the importance of continuing to support alternative development initiatives through UNODC and bilateral channels.

53. One speaker highlighted the need to improve the monitoring of illicit crops in order to better inform the international community on the scope of illicit coca cultivation. It was important that credible law enforcement efforts should accompany the implementation of alternative development projects.

54. Speakers discussed the assertion that alternative development alone would not bring about a lasting solution in cases where poverty was not the driver of opium poppy cultivation. It was stressed that the challenge for the upcoming decade would be not to develop new commitments but to implement those commitments contained in the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, in accordance with the relevant United Nations conventions.

55. Concern was expressed at the impact of drug trafficking and criminality on West Africa, Central America and Central Asia. That situation, coupled with the decline in the world prices of commodities, had driven farmers of licit crops to cultivate illicit crops. The proposal of UNODC that any future action plan continue to include cannabis was welcome.

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

(a) In the ten years since the adoption of the Political Declaration and related instruments by the UN General Assembly at its twentieth special session (UNGASS), progress has been made in several key areas. Undoubtedly, today there was a more structured legal scheme and better tools for the international fight against drugs. The thematic debate has evidenced, however, that the objectives established in 1998 had not been yet accomplished: much still remained to be done.

(b) To begin with, the quality of the information on which the performance of the international drugs control scheme was assessed had been considered as a basic issue to be addressed. The data collection mechanism, established as a result of the UNGASS process, had certainly provided critical information on progress made since 1998. The debate had shown, though, that a reinforcement of this mechanism, including its possible revision, would be beneficial –in particular, in order to ensure that all relevant sources of information were taken into account and that the same standards were used for its evaluation.

(c) The principle of common and shared responsibility, as enshrined in Article 2 of the Political Declaration, had been a recurrent source of inspiration in the thematic debate. The very structure of the debate was guided by this principle, addressing drug demand reduction and the countering of illicit drug supply on a balanced and interrelated basis. It had also been most properly recalled that at the centre of the international fight against drugs were human beings.

(d) The thematic debate recognized that since 1998 drug demand reduction had had an important place on the international drug control agenda. In fact, the encouraging responses by Member States to the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Demand Reduction and its Action Plan represented an important legacy of the UNGASS process.

(e) This being said, an evidence-based and long-term sustained comprehensive approach to demand reduction had been considered necessary. This approach should notably take into consideration:

(i) the imbalance of resources for demand reduction;

(ii) the stigma on drug dependent persons; and

(iii) the need to focus on the reduction of human suffering, including measures to reduce the harm caused by drugs, as one of the main aims of the international drug control conventions.

(f) Moreover, it had been judged important for the success of demand reduction interventions to involve civil society and use the capacity of the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs).

(g) As regards the fight against illicit drug supply, the thematic debate has also recognized the progress made since the twentieth special session of the General Assembly on many fronts in the development of national drug strategies, improved enforcement capacities and regional and international cooperation.

(h) At the same time, the debate had confirmed that there had been significant changes over the past 10 years in illicit drug supply, changes that posed challenges requiring an adjustment of the corresponding international and national strategies. These challenges notably concerned:

(i) new trafficking trends;

(ii) diversified sources of production of drugs, including as regards the illicit manufacture and trade of ATS;

(iii) the increasing use of alternative or substitute chemicals, not subject to international or national control;

(iv) the impact of globalisation in reducing the the difference between producer and consumer countries as regards the production, trafficking and consumption of drugs; and

(v) the ever growing links between drug trafficking and international organized crime.

(i) The debate had confirmed the central relevance of international cooperation to address effectively these challenges. In particular:

(i) It had been considered important to encourage national authorities to develop working synergies with the chemical manufacturing industry and chemical industry brokers for mutual benefit and support. This would allow to consolidate the significant improvements evidenced since the twentieth special session of the General Assembly in the legislative and procedural controls exercised by States over the chemical substances listed in the 1988 Convention, with particular attention to States with inadequate controls, which remained the targets of traffickers;

(ii) A need had also been recognized for increased focus on law enforcement cooperation for early identification of emerging trends in trafficking and manufacture of ATS. Efforts in this regard should focus on increasing capacity building to monitor, detect and understand the ATS problem in order to facilitate policy decisions and strategic planning;

(iii) Measures for achieving effective judicial cooperation and law enforcement were also viewed as leading to trust-building, in particular between neighbouring countries; and

(iv) A continuation of the setting-up of dedicated financial intelligence units to collect, analyze and disseminate financial intelligence data had been considered an effective tool in combating money-laundering. This would consolidate, in fact, the progress made in the implementation of anti-money laundering requirements by most Member States.

(j) Furthermore, the thematic debate had confirmed the usefulness of alternative development as a tool to counter illicit drug supply by addressing illicit drug crop cultivation from the development perspective. Its importance had been contrasted with the insufficient resources allocated to alternative development programmes in the last ten years.

(k) To expand on the possibilities of alternative development, the debate had considered, among other proposals, that:

(i) international cooperation and support to countries affected by illicit drug crop cultivation and implementing alternative development programmes needed to be strengthened and designed to fulfil long-term objectives;

(ii) horizontal cooperation through the sharing of best practices and lessons learned should be pursued further, including by continuing the support to alternative development programmes, which have proven successful;

(iii) alternative development programmes should be reinforced and updated, for example, by including environmental protection elements having a positive impact on forest conservation and land recovery; and

(iv) secure and stable markets in developed countries for products from alternative development programmes needed to be assured together with technical assistance to improve such products.

57. In closing his summing statement, the Chairman of the Commission noted that as evidenced by the preceding conclusions, the tone of our thematic debate had been predominantly realistic, constructive and proactive and that for the sake of an effective international drugs control system, States should commit themselves to maintain that spirit during the upcoming year of reflection.

### Chapter III

#### Drug demand reduction

1. At its 5<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 12 March, the Commission considered agenda item 4 (b), which read as follows:

“Drug demand reduction:

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

2. 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.7/2008/4) and the report of the Executive Director on responding to the prevalence of HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases among drug users (E/CN.7/2008/7).
3. Statements were made by the observer for Slovenia (on behalf of the European Union), the representatives of the United States, Italy, Spain, and the Islamic Republic of Iran. The observer for Ecuador also made a statement. Statements were also made by the observers for the World Health Organization, the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and the Eurasian Harm Reduction Network.
4. The Director of the Division for Operations of UNODC made an introductory statement. A representative of the Secretariat presented an analysis of the world drug abuse situation and trends since 1998, summarizing key findings based on the annual reports questionnaire and the biennial reports questionnaire. Also discussed were the related methodological issues with regard to global data collection and analysis.

#### **A. Deliberations**

5. Several speakers reiterated that comprehensive measures for drug demand reduction were an essential element of the response to the world drug problem. They emphasized the importance of a balanced approach to supply and demand reduction measures, which needed to be driven by evidence of the effectiveness of those measures. Speakers called for the balanced allocation of funding and other resources between supply and demand reduction measures.
6. Speakers stressed the importance of integrating prevention and treatment measures into overall health-care systems and of using an approach based on public health and respect for human rights to address the disease burden attributable to drug use. Some speakers expressed concern about the limited access to key health-care interventions in that area, in particular in low- and middle-income countries. Several speakers mentioned that harm reduction was now a well established part of drug policy and that there was a steadily growing evidence-base to support it.
7. Several speakers reiterated the essential role played by good-quality data in supporting the formulation of evidence-based responses in demand reduction. Concern was expressed about the quality and quantity of data made available by Member States for global analysis of the drug use situation and trends and about the need to improve the reliability of data on drug abuse.
8. It was suggested that a regional reporting mechanism should be designed as a basis for a global monitoring system beyond 2008 and that an Internet-based data collection instrument should be designed to facilitate responses by Member States. One speaker emphasized the need for the biennial reports questionnaire to be revised and offered technical support for its revision.
9. Several speakers highlighted the importance of primary prevention among youth and underlined the need to develop programmes targeting vulnerable groups, including women, children and families at risk.
10. Several speakers called for measures to strengthen comprehensive responses to HIV/AIDS prevention and care, including the collection of information on subject areas such as the risks associated with drug abuse, sterile injecting equipment, drug

substitution therapy, treatment and rehabilitation, voluntary counselling and testing, antiretroviral therapy treatment and other services. Speakers welcomed the efforts of UNODC in playing a leading role in that work and welcomed the recommendations made by the Second Informal Inter-country Consultation on HIV Prevention and Care among Injection Drug Users and in Prison Settings held in February 2008.

#### **B. Action taken by the Commission**

At its 10<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 14 March 2008, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled “The consequences of cannabis use: refocusing prevention, education and treatment efforts for young people” (E/CN.7/2008/L.3/Rev.2) sponsored by Azerbaijan, Colombia, Egypt, Japan, Lebanon, Nigeria, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Turkey, Russian Federation, Ukraine and the United States. (For the text, see chapter I, section C, resolution 51/2).

At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled “Early detection of drug use cases by health- and social-care providers by applying the principles of interview screening and brief intervention approaches to interrupt drug use progression and, when appropriate, linking people to treatment for substance abuse” (E/CN.7/2008/L.4/Rev.2) sponsored by Australia and the United States (For the text, see chapter I, section C, resolution 51/3).

At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled “Strengthening cross-border cooperation in the area of drug control” (E/CN.7/2008/L.8/Rev.1) sponsored by Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, China, Egypt, Japan, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Norway, Peru, Philippines, South Africa, Switzerland, Thailand and the United States. (For the text, see chapter I, section C, resolution 51/5).

At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled “Assistance to States affected by the transit of illicit drugs” (E/CN.7/2008/L.10/Rev.1) sponsored by Angola, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Chile, China, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lebanon, Peru, Philippines, South Africa, Sudan (Arab Group), Togo and Ukraine. (For the text, see chapter I, section C, resolution 51/7).

At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a draft resolution entitled “Promoting coordination and alignment of decisions between the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS” (E/CN.7/2008/L.19) sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Norway, Serbia, Slovenia (on behalf of EU), Switzerland, Thailand and Ukraine. (For the text, see chapter I, section C, resolution 51/14).

The Russian delegation submitted a statement indicating that their participation at the adoption of resolution 51/14 was without any prejudice to the position of the Russian Federation with regard to use of substitutional treatment.

At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a draft resolution entitled “Reducing the demand for and abuse of cannabis” (E/CN.7/2008/L.23) sponsored by France, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen. (For the text, see chapter I, section C, resolution 51/17).

## Chapter IV

### Illicit drug traffic and supply

1. At its 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> meetings, on 12 and 13 March 2008, the Commission considered agenda item 5, 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 Drug Crops and on Alternative Development.”

2. For its consideration of item 5, the Commission had before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to drug trafficking (E/CN.7/2008/5);
- (b) Report of the Secretariat on action taken by the subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (E/CN.7/2008/6);
- (c) Report of the Executive Director on using alternative development programmes to reduce the cultivation of cannabis plants (E/CN.7/2008/9);
- (d) Report of the Executive Director on measures taken and progress achieved in the follow-up to the Second Ministerial Conference on Drug Trafficking Routes from Afghanistan (E/CN.7/2008/10).

3. An introductory presentation was made by the Chief of the Anti-Organized Crime and Law Enforcement Unit. Statements were made by the representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Ukraine, the Russian Federation, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Pakistan, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Tajikistan and the United Arab Emirates. Statements were also made by the observer for Slovenia (on behalf of the European Union) and the observers for Algeria, the Dominican Republic, Armenia, Burkina Faso, Portugal, Kenya, South Africa, Indonesia, Azerbaijan, Lebanon and Mauritania.

#### A. Deliberations

4. Speakers emphasized the importance of international cooperation and the exchange of information and reiterated their commitment to important joint initiatives such as Operation Cohesion, which was being coordinated through the International Narcotics Control Board. Several speakers reported on the high degree of effectiveness of controlled delivery operations in identifying those involved in

trafficking syndicates. Speakers viewed controlled delivery operations as a very useful law enforcement tool to fight drug trafficking, but stated that, for greater effectiveness, the areas of complementary procedure, legislation and contact points should be further harmonized by States.

5. Several States reported on their successful experiences with national activities to combat illicit drug trafficking, which consisted of addressing demand and supply, as well as revising national legislation to bring it into line with international conventions and regulations. Speakers reiterated the necessity of training police and border officials. Speakers expressed their appreciation for the specific examples provided of such training, provided by training institutions.

6. New technologies were increasingly being used, in particular to monitor maritime and air routes, which continued to be heavily used for increasingly large consignments of smuggled illicit drugs. Speakers stressed the importance of cooperation and the early exchange of information on those new routes and on the movement of aircraft and vessels. The Maritime Analysis and Operations Centre–Narcotics, based in Lisbon, was acknowledged as a successful collaboration of States that had enabled them to pool resources and information so as to target and intercept cocaine trafficking across the Atlantic ocean.

7. Several speakers stressed the fact that counter-narcotics strategies should be incorporated in a broader national strategy of development, addressing factors such as poverty alleviation, unemployment, education and other economic and social factors, in order to prevent a return to the cultivation of drugs. A number of speakers from Africa observed that drugs and crime were serious obstacles to development on the continent, and effective strategies to reverse the situation were urgently needed. The establishment of effective criminal justice systems, including strengthening the rule of law and building the capacity of law enforcement authorities, was identified as a crucial factor in the fight against drug trafficking. Those speakers added that stability was needed at the community level to prevent the resurgence of drug trafficking.

8. Speakers commended UNODC on the successful organization of regional meetings, such as the meetings of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East and the Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies and the meetings held within the framework of the Paris Pact initiative, which had all proved extremely useful. All had offered opportunities for the exchange of information and constituted forums for promoting operational contacts and developing joint response strategies.

9. Speakers expressed concern at the increasing targeting of countries on the West African coast as transit points for cocaine trafficking from Latin America to European markets. Some speakers expressed their appreciation for the first steps taken in the course of the previous year towards strengthening international cooperation to combat that ominous trend.

10. A number of speakers raised the issue of increased trafficking in amphetamine-type stimulants and psychoactive pharmaceuticals subject to abuse, as well as the further processing of those substances. It was reported that the methods employed by traffickers continued to be dynamic and mutated in response to law enforcement efforts and successes. A newly developing trend was the appearance of Afghan heroin in seizures in China and Malaysia, as well as in Europe, the routing to which had been through South-East Asia. Speakers called for continued vigilance and

proactive measures to respond to the more common modes of smuggling of drugs, by human courier, postal service or sea container.

11. Speakers welcomed the meeting of the Afghanistan Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board that had taken place in Tokyo in February 2008 and the efforts of the Government of Afghanistan to effectively implement the National Drug Control Strategy of Afghanistan. It was stressed that successful interventions could only be achieved through an integrated approach that addressed social and economic factors and that involved neighbouring countries and the international community. A number of speakers called on the international community to provide more practical assistance to the Government and people of Afghanistan.

12. A number of speakers reported on changes to national legislation and capacity-building efforts made to enable authorities to address the money-laundering of proceeds of trafficking. Speakers expressed concern at the linkages between drug trafficking, organized crime and terrorism. Speakers noted the need for concerted action to add effective legislation and procedures to national countermeasures so as to deny criminal profits to those participating in trafficking, organized crime and terrorism. It was acknowledged that there was clearly a need for a multifaceted approach to that problem and UNODC should play a key role in providing guidance on that approach.

#### **B. Action taken by the Commission**

At its 10<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 14 March 2008, the Commission approved for adoption by the Economic and Social Council a revised draft resolution entitled “Promoting sustainability and integrality in alternative development as an important part of drug control strategy in States where illicit crops are grown to produce drugs” (E/CN.7/2008/L.5) sponsored by China, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, Japan, Morocco, Lebanon, Peru, Philippines and Thailand. (For the text, see chapter I, section A, draft resolution I).

At the same meeting, the Commission approved for adoption by the Economic and Social Council a revised draft resolution entitled “Provision of international assistance to the most affected States neighbouring Afghanistan” (E/CN.7/2008/L.12/Rev.1) sponsored by Afghanistan, China, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Slovenia (on behalf of EU), Thailand and Turkey. (For the text, see chapter I, section A, draft resolution II).

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.7/2008/L.2) sponsored by Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Canada, China, Croatia, India, Japan, Norway, Serbia, Slovenia (on behalf of EU), Turkey, United States and the Russian Federation. (For the text, see chapter I, section C, resolution 51/1).

At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled “Combating the illicit cultivation of and trafficking in cannabis” (E/CN.7/2008/L.9/Rev.1) sponsored by Azerbaijan, Egypt, Indonesia, Japan, Lebanon, Morocco, Norway, Philippines, South Africa and Thailand. (For the text, see chapter I, section C, resolution 51/6).

At the same meeting, the Commission adopted 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.7/2008/L.13/Rev.2) sponsored by Afghanistan, Australia, Canada, India, Japan, Russian Federation, Turkey and the United States.. (For the text, see chapter I, section C, resolution 51/9).

At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled “Links between illicit drug trafficking and illicit firearms trafficking” (E/CN.7/2008/L.15/Rev.1) sponsored by Colombia, Japan, Mexico, Norway and Peru. (For the text, see chapter I, section C, resolution 51/11).

At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a draft resolution entitled “Strengthening international support for States in West Africa in their efforts to combat drug trafficking” (E/CN.7/2008/L.25) sponsored by Argentina, China, Morocco, Nigeria, Norway, Slovenia (on behalf of EU), South Africa, Togo, United States and Venezuela. (For the text, see chapter I, section C, resolution 51/18).

## Chapter V

### Implementation of the international drug control treaties

1. At its 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> meetings, on 10 and 12 March, the Commission considered agenda item 6, 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.”

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

(a) Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2007 (E/INCB/2007/1);

(b) Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2007 on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 (E/INCB/2007/4).

3. An introductory statement was made by the President of the International Narcotics Control Board. Statements were made by the observer for Slovenia on behalf of the European Union, the representatives of Japan, Belgium, Switzerland,

the Netherlands, Turkey, the United Kingdom, Germany, the United States, China, Nigeria, Peru, Bolivia, and Argentina. Statements were also made by the observers for France, Malaysia, Azerbaijan, Sweden, Norway, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic, Denmark and South Africa. The observers for the European Community and the World Health Organization also made statements.

## A. Deliberations

### 1. Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2007

4. The President of the International Narcotics Control Board introduced the report of the Board for 2007.<sup>83</sup> Referring to chapter I of the report, on the principle of proportionality and drug-related offences, he noted that the principle of proportionality required that Government responses to drug-related offences should be proportionate to the seriousness of the crime. In that connection, he observed that the three international drug control treaties, namely the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,<sup>84</sup> the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971<sup>85</sup> and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,<sup>86</sup> encouraged and facilitated sanctions proportionate to the seriousness of the respective drug-related offences and that the 1988 Convention required parties to the Convention to take special measures to ensure that serious offences were not committed with impunity. Recalling that proportionality included respect for equality before the law, the President stressed that large-scale drug traffickers should not be allowed to use their resources to compromise the criminal justice system. He informed the Commission about the Access to Controlled Medications Programme, developed by the World Health Organization in consultation with the Board, and called on Governments to support the implementation of that Programme. He expressed appreciation for the work of all institutions involved in drug control, including Governments, intergovernmental organizations and civil society organizations.

5. Those who spoke on the report of the Board for 2007 welcomed the attention given in the report to the principle of proportionality and drug-related offences. Some speakers expressed concern about the continued use of capital punishment in some States, recalling that the General Assembly, in its resolution 62/149 of 18 December 2007, had called upon all States still maintaining the death penalty to establish a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty. Some speakers noted that the Board should provide clear recommendations to States regarding the application of the principle of proportionality in drug-related offences.

6. Several speakers mentioned that the purpose of the international drug control treaties should be to protect the health of individuals and the public as a whole and that those treaties should be implemented with respect for the international human rights treaties. Some delegates expressed their disagreement with the fact that certain measures taken to protect public health and human rights in their states, such

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<sup>83</sup> *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2007* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.08.XI.1).

<sup>84</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

<sup>85</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

<sup>86</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

as drug consumption rooms, were considered by the Board to be contrary to the international drug control treaties. Speakers noted that new health threats called for innovative approaches to reducing the negative health and social consequences of drug abuse.

7. 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 1961 Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol.<sup>87</sup> The Board was commended for arranging informal meetings with the main States importing and producing opiate raw materials. Reference was made to Economic and Social Council resolution 2007/9 of 25 July 2007, in which the Council had underscored the need to maintain a balance between the supply of and demand for opiate raw materials.

8. Speakers stressed the importance of adhering to and fully implementing the international drug control treaties, which constituted the foundation of the international drug control system. States not yet parties to one or more of those treaties were urged to adhere to them without delay. States were also urged to fulfil the reporting requirements of the Board and to submit information in a timely manner.

9. Country missions undertaken by the Board were welcomed as a valuable opportunity for the exchange of information, ideas and views on matters of mutual importance. Such missions were considered to be an important means for the Board to continue to strengthen its dialogue with Member States and other organizations involved in drug control. Some speakers urged the Board to ensure objectivity in its mission activities and reports, to clarify the criteria and methodologies used by the Board to establish priorities within its work, and to seek to take into consideration unique national situations and circumstances that could affect the approach of different States to drug control.

10. Several representatives informed the Commission of a number of notable developments and achievements in addressing the issue of drug abuse and trafficking. Speakers reported on the drug control strategies of their Governments aimed at reducing illicit drug supply and demand. Some noted that, as a result of those strategies, large quantities of drugs had been seized, illicit drug laboratories had been dismantled and important measures to further strengthen drug control had been implemented.

11. Concern was expressed about the deteriorating drug control situation in Afghanistan. Some speakers felt that the international community should reinforce its efforts to assist the Government of Afghanistan in addressing the drug problem in that country. Another ominous development mentioned was the fact that countries in Africa were increasingly being used as transit areas by drug traffickers.

12. Some speakers welcomed the discussion paper on a comprehensive approach to reducing the adverse health and social consequences of drug abuse, prepared by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in consultation with the Board, and encouraged the Board to pursue its dialogue with Governments with a view to reaching a consensus on that matter.

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<sup>87</sup> Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.

13. The observer for the World Health Organization stated that the lack of access to opioid analgesics led to unnecessary suffering despite the fact that pain management was neither difficult nor expensive. In the view of the observer, Governments should increase access to those substances without allowing an increase in their non-medical use and should establish policies to make those substances readily available for medical purposes. Expressing appreciation for the support voiced by the observer for France and the representative of the Netherlands, for the Access to Controlled Medications Programme, the observer noted that a broader base of donors was essential to making the programme fully successful. Furthermore, the observer for the WHO informed the plenary that ketamine was under review and, as yet, there was no recommendation for scheduling. He expressed WHO's concern that premature measures would make ketamine based medicines inaccessible and render surgery impossible in developing countries.

14. The representatives of Bolivia and Peru stated that, in their countries, coca leaf chewing was an ancestral tradition with a long history. It was noted that, according to article 14, paragraph 2, of the 1988 Convention, measures to eliminate the illicit demand for narcotic drugs should take due account of traditional licit uses and the protection of the environment. The Board was requested to take those and other factors into account when reviewing the situation with regard to coca leaf chewing. It was also noted that in the INCB report for 2007 all governments were reminded that the provisions of the 1988 convention do not absolve parties of their national obligations under the treaties. The Board was also requested to continue pursuing its dialogue with the Governments concerned. The President of the Board reaffirmed the readiness of the Board to do so.

**2. 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**

15. The President of the International Narcotics Control Board introduced the 2007 report of the Board on the implementation of article 12 of the 1988 Convention (E/INCB/2007/4), and highlighted the importance of international cooperation in drug control under Project Prism and Project Cohesion. In that connection, the President commended the Government of Slovenia for its recent seizure of over 110 tons of acetic anhydride that had been intended for use in the illicit manufacture of heroin. He noted that the major operation had succeeded as a result of cooperation and investigations involving several States within the framework of Project Cohesion. The hope was expressed that that and other developments might assist the Government of Afghanistan in addressing the serious problems related to heroin manufacture in its territory. The President cautioned Governments that, owing to the successful monitoring of international trade in substances used in illicit drug manufacture, diversion from domestic distribution channels and smuggling across borders had become the most commonly used methods of obtaining those substances for use in clandestine drug laboratories. Therefore, Governments were urged to adequately monitor the manufacture and distribution in their territory of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of drugs. In an effort to prevent drug trafficking organizations from seeking out non-scheduled substances for use in the illicit manufacture of drugs, Governments were called upon to make use of the updated limited international special surveillance list of non-scheduled substances that had been released to all competent national authorities in 2007. In addition, Governments were encouraged to establish

mechanisms for exchanging alerts and information on suspicious trade in and seizures of substitute chemicals.

16. Representatives of several Member States commended the Board for its 2007 report on the implementation of article 12 of the 1988 Convention, particularly the overview on the implementation of the provisions of the 1988 Convention, the licit trade in precursors and the latest trends in trafficking in precursors. It was noted that the report supported the work of national authorities in preventing the diversion of precursor chemicals. Some speakers asked that the Board also use complementary data sources in preparing its reports.

17. Speakers noted with appreciation the work of the Board as the global focal point for Project Prism, the international initiative aimed at addressing the diversion of chemicals frequently used in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants, and the contribution of the Board to Operation Crystal Flow.

18. The observer for Malaysia provided recent information on the dismantling of a large clandestine laboratory that had been illicitly manufacturing methamphetamine. It was reported that, in March 2008, Malaysian law enforcement authorities had arrested several nationals of other countries and seized substances, including precursor chemicals, used in the illicit manufacture of methamphetamine. In the opinion of the observer that case helped to confirm that international criminal networks were involved in the illicit manufacture of drugs.

19. The continued utility and importance of pre-export notifications were stressed by a number of speakers, and Governments not yet participating in the system of notification were urged to do so. Several speakers provided updates on new legislation on precursors and on precursor control measures in their countries.

## **B. Action taken by the Commission**

At its 10<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 14 March 2008, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled “Marking the centennial of the convening of the International Opium Commission” (E/CN.7/2008/L.11/Rev.1) sponsored by Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, China, Japan, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovenia (on behalf of EU), Thailand and the United States. (For the text, see chapter I, section C, resolution 51/8).

At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled “Strengthening international cooperation for the control of chemicals used for the manufacture of synthetic drugs” (E/CN.7/2008/L.14/Rev.1) sponsored by Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Lebanon, Mexico, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Slovenia (on behalf of EU), South Africa, Switzerland, Thailand, United States and Venezuela. (For the text, see chapter I, section C, resolution 51/10).

At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled “Strengthening cooperation between the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other United Nations bodies for the promotion of human rights in the implementation of the international drug control treaties” (E/CN.7/2008/L.16/Rev.1.) sponsored by Argentina, Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru, Slovenia (on behalf of EU), Switzerland and Uruguay. (For the text, see chapter I, section C, resolution 51/12). The representative of Bolivia made a statement indicating its opposition to the withdrawal of the paragraph on the United Nations

Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, adopted by the General Assembly by its resolution 61/295 of 13 September 2007. The representative of Cuba made a statement expressing his delegation's regret about the trend of not taking into account human rights in general and the human rights of indigenous persons in particular.

At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "Control of international movement of poppy seeds obtained from illicitly grown opium poppy plants" (E/CN.7/2008/L.20/Rev.2) sponsored by France, India, Spain and Turkey. (For the text, see chapter I, section C, resolution 51/15).

At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "Sharing of information regarding the use of non-scheduled substances as substitutes for scheduled substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and new methods of manufacture of illicit drugs" (E/CN.7/2008/L.21/Rev.1) sponsored by Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, China, India, Japan, Norway, Serbia, Slovenia (on behalf of EU), South Africa, Thailand, United States and Venezuela. (For the text, see chapter I, section C, resolution 51/16).

At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "Responding to the threat posed by the distribution of internationally controlled drugs, on the unregulated market" (E/CN.7/2008/L.17/Rev.1) sponsored by Angola, Argentina, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, France, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Slovenia (EU), South Africa, Sudan, Switzerland, Togo and Turkey. (For the text, see chapter I, section C, resolution 51/13).

## Chapter VI

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

1. At its 7<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 13 March, the Commission considered agenda item 7, 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 the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (E/CN.7/2008/3-E/CN.15/2008/3), the list of resolutions and decisions requesting action by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (E/CN.7/2008/CRP.13\*) and the report of the Executive Director on the deviations from the standard 13% programme support charge (E/CN.7/2008/CRP.18\*).

2. An introductory statement was made by the Officer-in-Charge of the Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs. Statements were made by the observer for Slovenia on behalf of the European Union and Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and Ukraine, as well as Iceland and Norway, by the representatives of the United States, Japan and Australia and by the observer for France.

### **Deliberations**

3. A representative of the Secretariat introduced the report of the Executive Director and pointed out that it should be read in conjunction with the conference

room paper on “Making drug control ‘fit for purpose’: Building on the UNGASS decade” (E/CN.7/2008/CRP.17). He underlined that the work of UNODC was to be seen in the context of the four broader themes of peace, security, development and the rule of law.

4. Speakers welcomed the report of the Executive Director (E/CN.7/2008/3-E/CN.15/2008/3). They also welcomed the current reform initiatives led by the Executive Director aimed at fostering result-based management, which increased transparency and accountability. Speakers stressed that management-related decisions that were not technical, but that reflected a change in policy direction needed to be taken with adequate guidance from Member States.

5. Several speakers recalled that the medium-term strategy of UNODC for the period 2008-2011 had to be implemented, including at the field level, and that it had to be clearly described how the concrete results specified in the strategy would be achieved and what performance measures would be established to measure those achievements within clearly defined time periods.

6. Speakers commended the Independent Evaluation Unit on its work, in particular on the 2006 annual evaluation report. Speakers supported the recommendations contained in the report, such as the need for UNODC to further improve its knowledge management, to enhance internal coordination and cooperation, and to continue to implement project-cycle management, which would contribute to result-based project design, monitoring and reporting. In that regard, the Independent Evaluation Unit should be given operational independence to ensure objectivity and impartiality.

7. Speakers attached importance to the current United Nations reform process and to the recommendations contained in 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). In that respect, it was recommended that coordination in the framework of UNODC co-sponsorship of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and the coordination between UNODC and WHO should be continuous.

8. Appreciation was expressed for the efforts of UNODC to streamline its operations and the activities carried out as part of the 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. One delegate expressed concern about needle exchange programmes which, in the speakers view, should not be promoted by the UNODC.

9. UNODC was urged to expand its donor base by establishing partnerships with the private sector and multilateral institutions.

10. Appreciation was expressed for the work of UNODC on illicit crop monitoring in Afghanistan. In addition, the broad range of activities carried out by UNODC in Central Asia in the area of counter-narcotics was commended.

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\* E/CN.7/2008/CRP.13 and E/CN.7/2008/CRP.18 to be issued as documents E/CN.7/2008/13 and E/CN.7/2008/14-E/CN.15/2008/19, respectively.

11. Speakers also commended UNODC on the development of the Automated Donor Assistance Mechanism (ADAM) and recommended that its application be extended to other regions, such as Africa.
12. Several speakers stressed the need to give greater attention to the abuse of ATS, in particular in South-East Asia.
13. One key issue that was highlighted was the need for UNODC to focus on its core functions and not on issues that were peripheral to its mandate and that were being dealt with by other United Nations entities. It was recommended that UNODC prioritize its tasks based on the medium-term strategy.
14. One speaker expressed particular appreciation for the efforts made for the preparation of the Global Forum “Beyond 2008”, to be held in Vienna in July 2008, at which non-governmental organizations and civil society could showcase their contributions to preventing and treating drug abuse.
15. Speakers also referred to the role to be played by UNODC in supporting the year-long 10-year review by Member States on progress made by Member States in implementing the goals and targets set at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly. In that regard, one speaker advocated designating a single point of contact within the Secretariat for preparations related to the 10-year review.

## Chapter VII

### **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**

1. At its 7<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 13 March, the Commission considered agenda item 8, 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) Report of the Executive Director on financial issues and difficulties faced by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in implementing its mandates and an initial assessment of the ways and means of improving the financial situation (E/CN.7/2008/11-E/CN.15/2008/15);

(b) Report of the Executive Director on programmes and initiatives to be implemented by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the bienniums 2008-2009 and 2010-2011 (E/CN.7/2008/12-E/CN.15/2008/16).

2. An introductory statement was made by the Officer-in-Charge of the Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs. Statements were made by the observer for Slovenia (on behalf of the European Union) and the representatives of the United States, Japan and Australia. A statement was also made by the observer for France.

#### **A. Deliberations**

3. A representative of the Secretariat highlighted the efforts made by UNODC to harmonize the strategy for the period 2008-2011 for UNODC with Secretariat-wide

tools such as the biennial programme plan, the consolidated budget and the strategic framework of the United Nations. The consolidated budget approved by the Commission at its reconvened fiftieth session had been the first step in ensuring that the results and result areas identified in the strategy for the period 2008-2011 could be measured and had corresponding indicators of achievement. It was noted that, despite its best efforts, UNODC had been unable to obtain a copy of the draft strategic framework of the United Nations from United Nations Headquarters in time for the consideration of that agenda item by the Commission at its current session.

4. Speakers urged UNODC to use the strategy for the period 2008-2011 for UNODC as a programme guide to prioritize activities and to identify further areas for cost-saving.

5. Speakers welcomed the efforts of UNODC to institute result-based management and the reprofiling of the UNODC Regional Centre for East Asia and the Pacific in Bangkok. They expressed the continued support for the project cycle management initiatives undertaken by UNODC and stated that successful implementation of those initiatives would help to foster a culture of evaluation in UNODC. One speaker asked for more information on current evaluations and stressed the need to ensure that the research and analysis products of UNODC should be based on a rigorous methodology, should be submitted to peer review and should be developed in close consultation with the countries involved. That speaker also suggested that the strategy for the period 2008-2011 for UNODC should be used to streamline the project portfolio. She welcomed the idea that UNODC should receive greater funding from the regular budget of the United Nations and suggested that the Secretariat should make a strong effort to work with major donors to that end, including by providing detailed lists of the required regular budget resources.

6. One speaker recapitulated all the efforts made by the Secretariat to provide a basis for more secure funding, including the adoption of the strategy for the period 2008-2011 for UNODC and its harmonization with the strategic framework of the United Nations and the consolidated budget. That speaker asked Member States to clarify what more was needed to ensure sufficient funding for UNODC. The speaker stated that UNODC could soon find itself in a position where it would have to refuse extrabudgetary contributions linked to specific projects because the general-purpose funds were not sufficient to meet operational costs. In that connection, he welcomed the proposal to establish an open-ended intergovernmental working group on issues related to finance and governance. The speaker stressed the need for more resources from the regular budget of the United Nations to be allocated to UNODC, and he urged Member States to advocate that.

#### **B. Action taken by the Commission**

At its 10<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 14 March 2008, the Commission adopted a revised draft decision entitled "Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime" (E/CN.7/2008/L.22/Rev.1.) sponsored by Norway, Pakistan (on behalf of G77) and Slovenia (on behalf of EU). (For the text, see chapter I, section B, decision II).

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**Chapter VIII****Administrative and budgetary questions**

1. At its 7<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 13 March 2008, the Commission considered agenda item 9, 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 financial issues and difficulties faced by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in implementing its mandates and an initial assessment of the ways and means of improving the financial situation (E/CN.7/2008/11-E/CN.15/2008/15);

(b) Report of the Executive Director on programmes and initiatives to be implemented by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the bienniums 2008-2009 and 2010-2011 (E/CN.7/2008/12-E/CN.15/2008/16).

(c) List of resolutions and decisions requesting action by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (2003-2007) (E/CN.7/2008/CRP.13)\*

(d) Report by the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on the deviations from the standard 13 % programme support charge (PSC) (E/CN.7/2008/CRP.18)\*

2. The Director of the Division for Management made an introductory statement. Statements were made by the representatives of the United States, Australia, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Cuba. Statements were also made by the observers for South Africa, Kenya and Sweden.

**Deliberations**

3. A representative of the Secretariat introduced the item and noted that UNODC, despite having an integrated programme of work, had separate voluntary funds for its drug programme and its crime programme and that the budget for each of those programmes was approved by the appropriate Commission; the General Assembly, however, approved an integrated regular budget for the drug and crime programmes. Each voluntary fund had three components: general-purpose (or unearmarked) funds, special-purpose (or earmarked) funds and programme support charges collected on special-purpose funds. It was pointed out that the level of unearmarked contributions did not match the requirements of the Office, especially with regard to the field office network. A breakdown of the consolidated budget funding by source was provided, showing that 81 per cent of that funding came from special-purpose funds (including programme support charges), 19 per cent from general-purpose funds and 11 per cent from the regular budget of the United Nations. The level of the general-purpose funds was not sufficient to support the implementation and sustainability of the activities of UNODC currently funded by special-purpose resources. The speaker noted that special-purpose funds had grown considerably – which was viewed as reflecting the confidence of Member States in the programmes – but funding from the regular budget had remained static in absolute terms and general-purpose funds had declined. Therefore, the issue was not the

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\* E/CN.7/2008/CRP.13 and E/CN.7/2008/CRP.18 to be issued as documents E/CN.7/2008/13 and E/CN.7/2008/14-E/CN.15/2008/19, respectively.

overall funding level but the funding mix. It was noted that the decline in both absolute and relative terms in general-purpose funds and the ongoing dependence on a small number of donors had created special challenges. It was pointed out that, in the report of the Executive Director on financial issues and difficulties faced by UNODC (E/CN.7/2008/11-E/CN.15/2008/15), the Executive Director had mentioned a number of possibilities for addressing those challenges and had proposed the establishment of an informal working group to assess the situation and to chart the way forward.

4. Speakers expressed support for the programmes carried out by UNODC. Importance was attached to the strategy for the period 2008-2011 for UNODC as the basis for the prioritization of existing programmes and activities, rather than expansion into new areas for which there was no stable sufficient funding base. Some speakers mentioned that programmes not within the framework of the strategy and those lacking prospects for funding should be eliminated. With regard to the idea of an indicative scale for voluntary contributions, one speaker stressed that voluntary contributions should remain voluntary. Another speaker expressed the view that funding levels should be in line with the activities in the specific country and region and that the funds allocated to UNODC from the regular budget should be increased. In that regard, it was suggested that Member States should urge their representatives at United Nations Headquarters to follow up on and support the allocation of more adequate funding to UNODC from the regular budget of the United Nations. One speaker expressed concern that, despite the adoption of a strategy, funding was not fully aligned with that strategy and sufficient general-purpose funding was not forthcoming. It was noted that the concerns about the appropriate funding levels for UNODC needed to be considered in the broader context of its governance and mandate.

5. One speaker stated that the fragmented budget and funding structure of UNODC did not correspond to the reality of a unified office and strategy on drugs and crime. The increase in special-purpose funds, the decrease in general-purpose funds and the reliance on a small number of donors were seen as worrisome developments as they might induce distortions in the priorities of the Office. Furthermore he questioned whether it was feasible and ethically correct to allocate less than 1% of the UN regular budget to the areas dealing with the prevention of crime and terrorism, drug control and criminal justice. The delegate also questioned the inclusion of phrases in resolutions in violation of United Nations General Assembly resolutions, such as res. 45/248, 42/211 and 41/213.

6. One speaker noted with interest the idea of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice holding a joint session to review the consolidated budget, as suggested in the report of the Executive Director on financial issues and difficulties faced by the Office (E/CN.7/2008/11-E/CN.15/2008/15), and saw that as a possible way to increase efficiency. Another speaker stressed that the results of the implementation of the recommendations made by the Independent Evaluation Unit should be shared with Member States. One speaker proposed that the programme support charges from projects in a given country or region should be allocated to the UNODC office in that country or region. In that connection, the representative of the Secretariat explained that only a handful of field offices were currently generating a surplus in funds from programme support charges, which were being used to subsidize offices with insufficient programme volumes in other regions. The representative of the

Secretariat referred to exceptions to the standard percentage of 13 per cent for programme support charges. In such cases, UNODC had tried to ensure that most of its costs were recovered, as authorized by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs by directly charging a fair share of those costs to the respective projects and by instituting a reduced percentage for the programme support charge in agreement with the donors and implementing partners.

7. It was also requested that documents E/CN.7/2008/CRP.13\* and E/CN.7/2008/CRP.18\* should be issued as documents of the Commission.

## Chapter IX

### Preparations for the high-level segment of the fifty-second session of the Commission

1. At its 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> meetings on 14 March 2008, the Commission considered agenda item 10, "Preparations for the high-level segment of the fifty-second session of the Commission".

2. For its consideration of the item, the Commission had before it the draft proposal of the extended Bureau "Proposed Arrangements for 52<sup>nd</sup> session of the CND: High-Level Segment".

3. Statements were made by the representatives of Cuba and the Islamic Republic of Iran and by the observer for Sweden on behalf of WEOG.

#### A. Deliberations

4. The Chairman introduced the item by reminding participants that a draft proposal on the arrangements for the high-level segment prepared by the Secretariat had been shared with the Chairs of the Regional groups, together with the provisional agenda for the 52<sup>nd</sup> session, at the meeting of the Extended Bureau of 12 March 2008. At the meeting, the regional Chairpersons had been urged to consult on the draft proposal within their respective groups and provide feedback to the subsequent Extended Bureau meeting.

5. At its meeting held on 13 March 2008, the Extended Bureau called on the Chairpersons of the regional groups to conduct further consultations within their groups and to communicate the outcome of their consultations to the Chairman of the Commission. A proposal incorporating the views of the regional groups on the arrangements for the high-level segment of the fifty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs was presented to the Commission.

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\* E/CN.7/2008/CRP.13 and E/CN.7/2008/CRP.18 to be issued as documents E/CN.7/2008/13 and E/CN.7/2008/14-E/CN.15/2008/19, respectively.

6. It was decided that the regular fifty-second session of the Commission in March 2009 should have a duration of five days plus a further two days devoted to the high-level segment. It was also agreed that the high-level general debate would focus on progress achieved and difficulties encountered by Member States in meeting the goals and targets set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, including challenges for the future. It was proposed that round-table discussions would take place in parallel with the general debate and focus on the various aspects covered by the twentieth special session of the General Assembly namely: (a) current and emerging challenges, new trends and patterns of the world drug problem, and potential improvements to the evaluation system; (b) strengthening international cooperation in countering the world drug problem using shared responsibility as a basis for an integrated, comprehensive, balanced and sustainable approach in the fight against drugs through domestic and international policies; (c) demand reduction, treatment, and preventive policies and practices; and (d) countering illicit drug traffic and supply and alternative development.

#### **B. Action taken by the Commission**

7. At its 10<sup>th</sup> meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "Preparations for the high-level segment of the fifty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, relating to the follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly" (E/CN.7/2008/L.6/Rev.1) sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Japan, Norway, Peru, Serbia, Slovenia (on behalf of EU), Switzerland, Ukraine and the United States. (For the text, see chapter I, section C, resolution 51/4).

## **Chapter X**

### **Provisional agenda for the fifty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs**

1. At its 10<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 14 March 2008, the Commission considered agenda item 11, entitled "Provisional agenda for the fifty-second session of the Commission". For its consideration of that item, the Commission had before it the draft provisional agenda prepared by the extended Bureau of the Commission, which reflected the decision of the Economic and Social Council, contained in section I of its resolution 1999/30 of 28 July 1999, that the agenda of the Commission should be structured in two distinct segments.

#### **Action taken by the Commission**

2. At the same meeting, the provisional agenda for the fifty-second session was approved by the Commission for adoption by the Economic and Social Council, incorporating the items related to the high-level segment of the fifty-second session. (For the text, see chapter I, section B, decision I)

## Chapter XI

### Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fifty-first session

At its 10<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 14 March 2008, the Commission considered item 13 of its agenda, entitled “Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fifty-first session”. The Rapporteur introduced the draft report contained in documents E/CN.7/2008/L.1 and Add.1-8.

At the same meeting, the Commission adopted by consensus the report on its fifty-first session, as orally amended.

## Chapter XII

### Organization of the session and administrative matters

#### A. Informal pre-session consultations

1. At its reconvened fiftieth session, in November 2007, the Commission decided, in view of the reduced duration of its fifty-first session, that that session would be preceded by informal pre-session consultations to consult on draft resolutions made available in advance.

2. Two meetings of informal pre-session consultations, chaired by the Chairman, Eugenio María Curia (Argentina), were held on 7 March 2008, at which the Commission conducted a preliminary review of draft resolutions that had been submitted in advance of the session.

#### B. Opening and duration of the session

3. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs held its fifty-first session in Vienna from 10 to 14 March 2008. The Chairman of the Commission opened the session. At its opening meeting, the Commission was addressed by its Chairman, the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the representatives of Pakistan (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), the Sudan (on behalf of the Group of African States) and Argentina (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States) and the observer for Slovenia (on behalf of the European Union). Statements were also made by the Minister for Counter-Narcotics of Afghanistan, the Minister of Justice, Security and Human Rights of Argentina, the Minister of Justice of Cuba, the Minister of Justice of Guinea-Bissau, the Adviser to the President and Secretary-General of the Drug Control Headquarters of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Minister for Social Solidarity of Italy, the President and Executive Director of the National Commission for Development and Life without Drugs of Peru, the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs and Worship of Bolivia and the Deputy Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy of the United States. A statement was also made by the representative of Ukraine on behalf of the GUAM Group (Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine).

### C. Attendance

4. The session was attended by representatives of 49 States members of the Commission (Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Senegal 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.

### D. Election of officers

5. 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 a more 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 the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

6. 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 reconvened fiftieth session, on 28 November 2007, opened its fifty-first 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 and the First and Second Vice-Chairmen for its fifty-first session. Subsequently, at its intersessional meeting held on 3 March 2008, the Commission was informed of the officer designated Rapporteur of the Bureau.

7. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, on 10 March, the Commission endorsed the designated Rapporteur and elected the Third Vice-Chairman.

8. The officers of the Commission at its fifty-first session were as follows:

<i>Office</i>	<i>Regional group</i>	<i>Elected officer</i>
<i>Chairman</i>	Group of Latin American and Caribbean States	Eugenio María Curia (Argentina)
<i>First Vice-Chairman</i>	Group of African States	Omar Zniber (Morocco)
<i>Second Vice-Chairman</i>	Group of Asian States	Shahbaz (Pakistan)
<i>Third Vice-Chairman</i>	Group of Eastern European States	Victor Postolachi (Moldova)
<i>Rapporteur</i>	Group of Western European and other States	Nicola Rosenblum (Australia)

9. A group composed of the Chairmen of the five regional groups (the representatives of Argentina, Estonia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Sudan and Sweden), the representative of Pakistan (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China) and the representative of Slovenia (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 fifty-first session of the Commission, the extended Bureau met on 12, 13 and 14 March 2008 to consider matters related to the organization of work.

#### **E. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters**

10. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, on 10 March 2008, the Commission adopted by consensus its provisional agenda (E/CN.7/2008/1), which had been finalized at its intersessional meetings pursuant to Economic and Social Council decision 2007/242 of 25 July 2007. The agenda was as follows:

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

#### *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.
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.
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 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.
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.

*Operational segment*

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

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- 10. Preparations for the high-level segment of 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.
- 13. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fifty-first session.

**F. Documentation**

- 11. The documents before the Commission at its fifty-first session are listed in annex XIII of the present report.

**G. Closure of the Session**

- 12. At its 10<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 14 March 2008, a closing statement was made by the Chairman of the Commission.

**Annex I****Attendance****Members\***

Argentina	Aníbal Fernández, José Ramón Granero, Eugenio María Curia, Ricardo Carlos Roselli, Mónica Perlo Reviriego, Gabriel Parini, Mariana Souto Zabaleta, Alberto Calabrese, Adriana Viglione, Ariel W. González, Diego Gonzalez Alazard, Miguel Angel Zacarias, Julio de Orué
Australia	Virginia Hart, Peter Shannon, Catherine Peachey, George Thomas, Peter Scott, Neil McFarlane, Julia Thwaite, Demetrio Veteri, Ramzi Jabbour, Frank Hansen, Margaret Hamilton, Robert Ali, Richard Mattick, Nicola Rosenblum, Peter Patmore
Austria	Gabriela Sellner, Johann Brieger, Maria Holzmann, Anita Zielowski, Roland Linzatti, Philip Lehner, Franz Pietsch, Johanna Schopper, Raphael Bayer, Wolfgang Pfneisl, Claudia Rafling, Fritz Zeder, Ingrid Sonnleitner, Christian Kroschl, Gerhard Stadler, Christian Mader, Sabine Haas, Stefan Dobias
Belgium	Cristina Funes-Noppen, Sibille de Cartier, Claude Gillard, Bernard Vandenbosch, Céline Romijn, Kris Boers, Kurt Doms
Bolivia	Hugo Alfredo Fernández Araoz, Felipe Ladislao Cáceres García, Horacio Bazoberry, Angélica Navarro, Christian Inchauste Sandoval, Froilan Castillo, María Lourdes Espinoza Patiño, Paul Marca Paco, Jessica Elio Mansilla, Julio Lázaro Mollinedo Claros, Ruddy Ampuero
Cameroon	Flore Ndembiyembe, Alexandre Bahanag Basson, Jean Pierre Robins Ghoumo, Félicien René Mballa
Canada	Ray Edwards, Marie Gervais-Vidricaire, Carole Bouchard, Theresa LaDouceur, Kuan Li, Mike MacLean, Mark Edwards, Terry Wood, David Nelson, Gail Czukar, Doug Beirness, Michel Perron, Taunya Goguen
China	Tang Guoqiang, An Guojun, Jia Guide, Wang Youmei, Zhao Wanpeng, Jiang Meng, Qiao Huijun, Li Weihua, Zhao Wenzhong, Cui Cunde, Zheng Wei, Wong David Fuk Loi, Ip Peng Kin, Vong Yim Mui, Wu Chunlai
Colombia	Rosso José Serrano Cadena, Adriana Mejía Hernández, Sabas Pretelt, Álvaro Caro, Victoria Eugenia Restrepo Uribe, Alba Rocío Rueda, Alejandro Vélez, Carlos Medina, Ruth Mery Cano Aguillon, Julián Pinto, Amelia Velasco Corredor, Néstor Pongutá, Jenny Londoño
Cuba	María Esther Reus, Norma Goicochea, Julio Alfonso, Antonio Israel Ybarra Suárez, Leonor Enrique Menéndez, Irma Espinosa Marrero,

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\* Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Senegal and Uganda were not represented at the session.

Cuba	Maria Esther Reus, Norma Goicochea, Julio Alfonso, Antonio Israel Ybarra Suárez, Leonor Enrique Menéndez, Irma Espinosa Marrero, Javier Sánchez Azcuy, Juan Antonio Quintanilla Román
Czech Republic	Ivan Počuch, Martin Moulis, Kamil Kalina, Jiří Sadílek, Petr Havlík, Ludmila Slabá, Marek Ženíšek, Eva Marešová, Aleš Borovička, Marek Sokol, David Mašek, Pavel Sladký, Pavel Novotný, Daniel Dárek, Stanislava Pánová, Tomáš Vejvodský, Vladimír Červený
El Salvador	Hugo Mario Córdova Benitez, Vanessa Interiano
Ethiopia	Kongit Sinegiorgis, Bethel-Belay Tadesse
Finland	Tapani Sarvanti, Pirjo Lillsunde, Elina Kotovirta, Reijo Pöyhönen, Stefan Gerkmán
Germany	Sabine Baetzing, Peter Gottwald, Werner Sipp, Thomas Mazet, Axel Kuechle, Martina Hackelberg, Albert Kern, Kathleen Ordnung, Heiko Roeder, Johannes Luetz, Annette Rohr, Winfried Kleinert, Katherina Huebner-Schmid, Patricia Kramarz, Herbert Bayer, Marion Gradowski, Josef Huenn, Karl-Heinz Dufner, Gert Eberhardt, Anton Meier, Suzan Arici, Thies Grothe
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Esmael Ahmadi-Moghaddam, Ali Asghar Soltanieh, Hamid Reza Hosseinabadi, Mahmoud Barimani, Mahmoud Bayat, Hamid Reza Rasekh, Ali Saryazdi, Rahim Saki, Mohammad Narimani, Valiollah Vakili
Israel	Ruth El-Roy, Eli Ben-Tura, Sonia Hizi
Italy	Paolo Ferrero, Gabriele De Ceglie, Rodolfo Ronconi, Fabio Cristiani, Alessandro Azzoni, Alessandro Mastrogregori, Enrico Valvo, Giusto Sciacchitano, Diego Petriccione, Alessandro Donati, Sebastiano Vitali, Guido Caldiron, Leopoldo Grosso, Giuseppe Cerni, Stefania Pizzolla, Francesco Troja, Domenica Tisba, Grazia Zuffa, Giovanni Cangelosi, Isabella Periotto, Claudio Malknecht, Nicola Antonio Laurelli, Silvia Zanone
Jamaica	Orane Bailey, Carlton Wilson
Japan	Yukiya Amano, Shigeki Sumi, Okinobu Hirai, Tomoaki Onizuka, Yukio Matsui, Satomi Konno, Takashi Hashimoto, Kuniharu Akishino, Ryo Amaysu, Teruyoshi Ehara, Satoshi Takeda, Sho Sasaki, Rieko Motouchi, Naoyuki Yasuda, Katsutoshi Ishikawa
Kazakhstan	Kairat Abdrakhmanov, Murat Tashibaev, Altay Abibullayev, Olzhas Idrisov
Lithuania	Audronė Astrauskiene, Rytis Paulauskas, Edvardas Sileris, Jovilé Vingraitė, Giedrius Kazakevicius, Irina Dubinienė
Mexico	Alejandro Díaz Pérez Duarte, Ulises Canchola Gutiérrez, Guillermo Alejandro Hernández Salmerón, Z. Juan Sánchez Zarza, Jorge Joaquín Díaz López, Roberto González López, Guillaume Michel Blin, Victor Manuel Guisa Cruz, Eduardo Jaramillo Navarrete, José Antonio Albiter Nieto, David Cortés Gallardo, Cindy Guadalupe Mendoza Pérez, Angel Ernesto de la Guardia Cueto, Nayeli Urquiza Haas, Juan José Gómez Ruíz, Victor Gerardo Garay Cadena

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Moldova	Victor Postolachi
Morocco	Omar Zniber, Dina Bennani, Boutaina Ben Moussa, Abderrahman Fyad, Nadya Talmi, Mohamed El Orch, Jamal Lakrimat, Adil Elhajli, Mimoun El Maghraoui
Namibia	Selma Ashipala-Musavyi, Pendapala A. Naanda
Netherlands	Justus J. de Visser, Annemiek van Bolhuis, Jacqueline de Jager, Marcel de Kort, Huib Mijnaerends, Jean Luc Luijs, Martin Jelsma, Alain Ancion
Niger	Idrissa Daouda Karidio
Nigeria	Alhaji A. Giade, Biodun Owoseni, K.L. Ekedede, O. Maiyegun, Mu'azu Umar, Ngozi Ogujiafor, E.O. Oguntuyi
Pakistan	Shahbaz, Hasan Mahmood, Khalid Amir Jaffery, Zaigham Khan, Muzzamal Hussain, Muhammad Usman Iqbal Jadoon
Peru	Rómulo Pizarro, Carlos Higuera Ramos, Julio Florian, María Elvira Velásquez Rivas Plata, Luis Luna
Poland	Piotr Jabłoński, Janusz Rydzkowski, Lukasz Jędruszak, Piotr Szumowski, Waldemar Krawczyk, Marcin Karnaś, Marcin Kołakowski, Piotr Fijałkowski, Wojciech Szczęśniak, Dominika Krois
Republic of Korea	Byung-Ho Kim, Joon-Yong Park, Jae-Bok Chang, Sung-Ho Han, Ji-Won Ahn, Kyoung-Chul Min, Soon-Wook Hong, Young-Chan Kim, Nam-Heon Yoon, Sin-Gurl Kang, Dong-Sam Shin, Hyang-Won Lee, Jae-Yeol Park, Ji-Yeon Kim, Gwang-Hyeon Jang, Nam-Jin Kim, You-Rah Kim
Russian Federation	Alexander V. Zmeyerovskiy, Alexander V. Fedorov, Tatiana A. Azhakina, Igor I. Andreishchev, Sergey V. Bakala, Tatiana B. Basmanova, Ernest V. Chernukhin, Yury N. Demidov, Alexey A. Dronov, Marat E. Fazlulin, Alexander V. Fedulov, Mikhail Y. Fonarev, Liudmila V. Kinchene, Kamil I. Kudryaev, Alexey L. Lyzhenkov, Alexander V. Mikhaylitsin, Olga V. Mirolyubova, Elena L. Mitrofanova, Igor V. Mosin, Natalia M. Nikolaeva, Oxana P. Primak, Sergey V. Tikhonenko, Vladimir A. Telegin, Andrey I. Tsibulsky, Denis V. Tikhomirov, Sofia A. Zakharova, Igor V. Voblikov
Saudi Arabia	Fahad Bin Affas Al Otaibi, Abdallah Bin Saad Aldayel, Salem Bin Abdallah Alrakubi, Saleh Bin Fayhan Al Otaibi, Abdallah Alhoryes, Mohammed Bin Abdalah Shawoush
Spain	José Roselló, Carmen Moya García, Francisco Pérez Pérez, Ignacio Baylina Ruiz, José Andrés Pérez López, Julia Estéban Gómez, Rosa Esteban Gómez, José Antonio de la Puente Martín, Alejandro Abelló Gamazo
Sudan	Sayed Galal Eldin Elsayed Elamin
Switzerland	Bernhard Marfurt, David Best, Diane Steber, Pia Weber, Caroline Bodenschatz, Isabella Kaufmann, Peter Reuter
Tajikistan	Vaysidin Azamatov

Thailand	Pithaya Jinawat, M.R. Disnadda Diskul, Khunying Puangroi Diskul, Aditep Panjamanond, Rachanikorn Sarasiri, Chariya Sinpatananon, M.L. Dispanadda Diskul, Lawrence Watson, Anthony Zola, Viroj Verachai, Supawadee Vadjanapornsit, Theerathron Manotham, Pirawat Atsavaprane, Srirakool Waeladee, Ronnakorn Sukmongkol, Sapon Kasempiboonchai, Jane Holloway, Kunnaya Wimooktanon, Nucha Sibunruang
Trinidad and Tobago	Dennis Francis, Serena Rose Joseph-Harris
Turkey	Ahmet Ertay, Ayşe Asya, Şakir Özkan Torunlar, Davut Haner, Ali Gevenkiriş, Gül Topal, Mustafa Pinarci, Adnan Özcan, Erkan Alacakurt, Ayşen Çetinbaş, Kağan Karakaya, Ertan Kavasoglu, Sevim Evranosoglu, Nehir Ünel, Sibel Müderrisoglu
Ukraine	T. Durdynets, M. Khobzey, O. Herasymenko, I. Grynenko, Oleh Shutyak, A. Karnaukhova
United Arab Emirates	Abdullah Ali Rashed Al Bidewi, Obeid Saeed Al Shamsi, Hasan Rashed Al Shamsi, Jassem Mohamed Al Baker, Khaled Saleh Al Kawari, Sultan Sawayeh Al Darmaki
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Peter Storr, Simon Smith, Gabriel Denvir, Alison Crocket, James Marmion, Sarah Hearn, David Jones, Tony Buck, Gerry Stimson, Damon Barrett, Chris Humphrey
United States of America	Scott Burns, Thomas Schweich, Scott Harris, Gregory L. Schulte, Richard Baum, Brian Blake, Christine Cline, Denise Curry, Jennifer Devallance, James Hunter, Scott Masumoto, Brian Morales, Colleen Neville, Kathleen Pala, Virginia Prugh, Christine Sannerud, Charlotte Sisson, June Sivilli, Soching Tsai, Lena Watkins, Daniel Weisfield, Stephanie Wickes
Uruguay	Jorge Vázquez, Milton Romani Gerner, Adriana Berro
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Alí Uzcategui Duque, Edylberto Molina, Karina Rodríguez, Manuel González, Jacqueline Petersen, Yasmin Correa Hernández, Raúl González, Crosby Plaza
Yemen	Áhmed Alwan Mulhi Al-Alwani, Khaled Mutaher Al-Radhi, Derhim Abbas Murshed Assaidi, Bandar Al Eryani, Marwan Ali Noman Al-Dobhani

**States Members of the United Nations represented by observers**

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belarus, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, France, Georgia, Greece, Guinea, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mongolia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saint Lucia, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Zimbabwe

**Non-member States represented by observers**

Holy See

**Entities represented by observers**

Palestine

**United Nations Secretariat**

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

**United Nations bodies**

International Narcotics Control Board, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

**Specialized agencies and other organizations in the United Nations system**

Food and Agriculture Organization, World Health Organization

**Other intergovernmental organizations represented by observers**

Arab Interior Ministers Council, Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization, Caribbean Community Secretariat, Council of Europe, European Community, European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, Europol, International Criminal Police Organization, International Organization for Migration, League of Arab States, Organization of American States, The Colombo Plan

**Other entities maintaining permanent observer offices**

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

**Non-governmental organizations**

*General consultative status:* Asia Crime Prevention Foundation, International Council of Women, International Federation of Business and Professional Women, Rotary International, Soroptimist International, Transnational Radical Party, Women's Federation for World Peace International, World Federation of United Nations Associations, Zonta International

*Special consultative status:* African Action on AIDS, Association pour la Collaboration Globale, Associazione Comunità Papa Giovanni XXIII, Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse, Canadian HIV/AIDS Legal Network, Dhaka Ahsania Mission, Dianova International, Drug Free America Foundation, DrugScope, Eurasian Harm Reduction Network, European Union of Women, Human Rights Watch, Institute for Policy Studies, International Association of Applied Psychology, International Commission of Catholic Prison Pastoral Care, International Council on Alcohol and Addictions, International Federation of NGOs for the Prevention of Drug and Substance Abuse, International Harm Reduction Association, International Police Association, Italian Centre of Solidarity, Mentor Foundation, National Council of German Women's Organization, Open Society Institute, Pax Romana, Salvation Army, San Patrignano Foundation, Syriac Universal Alliance, Transform Drug Policy Foundation, World Federation of Therapeutic Communities, Yayasan Cinta Anak Bangsa

*Roster:* International Society of Addiction Medicine

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**Annex II****Financial statement on the revised draft resolution entitled “Provision of international assistance to the most affected States neighbouring 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, 12 and 13 of the revised draft resolution, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs would:

(a) *Call upon* all Member States and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to provide the technical assistance and support needed for strengthening the initiatives and efforts of Afghanistan, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Pakistan to fight drug trafficking, thereby also reducing the deleterious impact of illicit drugs in all parts of the world and invite Member States and other donors to provide extra budgetary contributions for these purposes in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;

(b) *Encourage* Member States and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to provide, technical assistance and support needed for strengthening the efforts of States neighbouring Afghanistan to fight drug trafficking and invite Member States and other donors to provide extra budgetary contributions for these purposes in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;

(c) *Urge* the international partners, all relevant agencies of the United Nations and in particular the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and invite international financial and development institutions to assist transit States, in particular the States neighbouring Afghanistan that are most affected by the transit of illicit drugs, by providing them with adequate technical assistance to effectively address the drug trafficking problem through a comprehensive and integrated shared plan. Also invite Member States and other donors to provide extra budgetary contributions for these purposes in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;

(d) *Request* 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.

3. Should the Commission adopt the revised draft resolution, it is envisaged that additional extrabudgetary resources would be required for the implementation of the provisions contained in paragraphs 5, 7 and 12, namely the execution of technical assistance project activities which are part of a comprehensive and integrated strategy known as the Rainbow Strategy, a concerted operational regional strategy to tackle the threat of Afghanistan’s opium production, trafficking and abuse. This strategy, which was approved by policy-makers at the Paris Pact Policy Consultative Group Meeting held in Vienna in December 2007, is made up of the following seven action plans:

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\* For the text of the revised draft resolution, which originally appeared under the symbol E/CN.7/2008/L.12/Rev.1, see chapter I, section A, draft resolution I.

(a) An action plan that aims to increase the number of opium poppy free provinces and improve governance records in Afghanistan also referred to as ‘the blue paper.’ It should be noted that no additional extrabudgetary resources are envisaged for the implementation of the related activities during the biennium 2008-2009;

(b) An action plan to enhance border management cooperation in drug control amongst Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan also known as the Triangular/Trilateral Initiative - ‘the green paper.’ It should be noted that the overall level of resource requirements relating to the implementation of this action plan amount to approximately USD \$28 million, which are currently partially funded. It is envisaged that the continued implementation of this action plan in 2008-2009 will require additional extrabudgetary resources;

(c) An action plan aimed at securing Central Asia’s borders with Afghanistan - ‘the yellow paper.’ This action plan is structured around three pillars: (i) intelligence analysis and sharing for which the overall level of resource requirements amount to approximately USD \$10.7 million and is currently partially funded; (ii) establishment of border liaison offices; and (iii) development of mobile interdiction teams for which the overall level of resource requirements amount to approximately USD \$30 million and is currently partially funded. It is envisaged that the continued implementation in 2008-2009 of this action plan will require additional extrabudgetary resources;

(d) An action plan to promote counter narcotics enforcement cross-border cooperation in the Caspian Sea region, as well as amongst Turkmenistan, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Afghanistan – the purple paper. It should be noted that as at the time of the present oral statement this action plan is in the process of being developed. It is envisaged that the implementation of this action plan in 2008-2009 will require additional extrabudgetary resources;

(e) An action plan to target the smuggling of Acetic Anhydride in and around Afghanistan – ‘the red paper.’ This action plan calls for the launch of a time-bound operation (Operation TARCET) targeting the smuggling of Acetic Anhydride in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, China, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, as well as in India and the United Arab Emirate States, in collaboration with several Paris Pact partners in 2008. It should be noted that UNODC carries out this operation in 2008 through existing law enforcement and precursor control projects in the region. No additional extrabudgetary resources are envisaged for the implementation of the related activities during the biennium 2008-2009;

(f) An action plan on Afghan opium production/trafficking and financial flows to and from Afghanistan is in the process of being developed and will be finalized and reviewed by Paris Pact partners in October/November 2008. The implementation of this action plan in 2009 may require additional extrabudgetary resources;

(g) An action plan to combat opiates addiction and HIV/AIDS epidemics in Afghanistan and neighbouring countries will be developed and reviewed by Paris Pact partners in December 2008. It is envisaged that the implementation of this action plan in 2009 will require additional extrabudgetary resources.

4. It is recalled that by its resolution 62/237A of 21 December 2007, the General Assembly approved regular budget resources totalling \$36,819,000 under section 16, International drug control, crime prevention and criminal justice, of the programme

budget for the biennium 2008-2009. In addition, at the time of approval of the resolution, the General Assembly was informed that extrabudgetary resources were projected at \$290,160,000 for the section for the same period.

5. Hence, adoption of the revised draft resolution would not entail any additional appropriation for the biennium 2008-2009.

### Annex III

**Financial statement on the revised draft resolution entitled “Preparations for the high-level segment of the fifty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, relating to the follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly”\***

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, 2, 6 and 7 of the revised draft resolution, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs would:

(a) *Decide* to establish pursuant to its resolutions 49/1 and 49/2, open-ended, intergovernmental expert working groups to work in a coordinated manner, on the following topics, which correspond to the subjects of the action plans, declarations and measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session:

- (i) Drug demand reduction;
- (ii) Supply reduction (manufacture, trafficking),
- (iii) Countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation;
- (iv) International cooperation on the eradication of illicit drug crops and on alternative development;
- (v) Control of precursors and of amphetamine-type stimulants.

(b) *Decide* that each of the working groups shall meet once for three days with interpretation services, to assess the achievement of the goals and targets set by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, as well as areas requiring further action, and to draw conclusions for further intersessional discussions;

(c) *Decide* that intersessional meetings shall be held during the second half of 2008 to prepare recommendations for the decisions to be adopted by the Commission at its 52nd session in 2009. The intersessional meetings should take into account, inter alia, the conclusions of the working groups in order to provide the material on which the drafting of the outcome for the high level segment can be based;

(d) *Decide* also that, in addition to the five days usually scheduled for its sessions in the first half of the year, two days shall be devoted to the high-level segment of its fifty-second session.

3. As concerns the requests contained in operative paragraphs 1 and 2 of the revised draft resolution, it should be noted that in order to reflect the provisions contained therein, the narrative of subprogramme 2 of section 16 of the programme budget for the biennium 2008-2009 would need to be modified. Subject to the decision of the Commission, additional outputs would be included under paragraph 16.44 (a) (viii) c., under expert groups wherein the following outputs would be inserted: “drug demand reduction (2); supply reduction (manufacture, trafficking) (2); Countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation (2); international cooperation on the eradication of illicit drug crops and on alternative development (2); Control of precursors and of amphetamine-type stimulants (2). Moreover, the meetings of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working groups would constitute an addition to the established Calendar of Conferences and Meetings of the United Nations for 2008-2009 and as such would require the approval of the Committee on Conferences of the General Assembly.

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\* For the text of the revised draft resolution, which originally appeared under the symbol E/CN.7/2008/L.6/Rev.1, see chapter I, section C, resolution 51/4.

4. It is estimated that resources in the amount of \$407,000 would be required under section 2, General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference management of the programme budget for 2008-2009 (A/62/6 (Sect. 2), in order to provide for conference servicing of five open-ended intergovernmental expert working groups, meeting for a total of 30 meetings, with interpretation in six official languages, and translation and printing of pre-session and post-session documentation (10 pages each). The Department for General Assembly and Conference Management has indicated that the requirements could be met on an if available basis if the timelines for the submission and processing of documentation, as well as the dates for the holding of the working groups were determined in consultation between the Commission on Narcotics Drug secretariat and the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management, and on the understanding that no two working groups would meet simultaneously.

5. It would be recalled that by its resolution 62/237A of 21 December 2007, the General Assembly approved regular budget resources totalling \$36,819,000 under section 16, International drug control, crime and terrorism prevention and criminal justice of the programme budget for the biennium 2008-2009. The General Assembly approved under subprogramme 2, Services for policy making and treaty adherence of section 16, substantive servicing of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs for a total of 32 plenary meetings and 10 intersessional meetings of the Bureau of the Commission and consultations with permanent missions for the biennium 2008-2009 (paragraph 16.44 (a) (iv) a. of document A/62/6 (Sect. 16) refers). Therefore, concerning the requests contained in operative paragraphs 6 and 7 of the revised draft resolution, it should be noted that implementation will be undertaken within the number of meetings already programmed for the biennium 2008-2009. Accordingly, no additional conference servicing resources would be required with regard to the implementation of the provisions contained in operative paragraphs 6 and 7.

6. Hence, adoption of the revised draft resolution would not entail any additional appropriation for the biennium 2008-2009.

#### Annex IV

##### **Financial statement on the revised draft resolution entitled “Combating the illicit cultivation of and trafficking in cannabis”\***

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 1 of the revised draft resolution, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs would *request* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, to support the establishment or strengthening of national strategies and action plans to eliminate the illicit cultivation of cannabis and invites Member States and other donors to provide extra budgetary contributions for these purposes in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.
3. Should the Commission adopt the revised draft resolution, it is envisaged that additional extrabudgetary resources in the amount of \$75,000 would be required by UNODC for a period of one year to implement the activities relating to the establishment or strengthening national strategies and action plan in two countries. The level of resource requirements would provide for consultancy (\$45,000) and travel (\$30,000).
4. It is recalled that by its resolution 62/237A of 21 December 2007, the General Assembly approved regular budget resources totalling \$36,819,000 under section 16, International drug control, crime prevention and criminal justice, of the programme budget for the biennium 2008-2009. In addition, at the time of approval of the resolution, the General Assembly was informed that extrabudgetary resources were projected at \$290,160,000 for the section for the same period.
5. Hence, adoption of the revised draft resolution would not entail any additional appropriation for the biennium 2008-2009.

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\* For the text of the revised draft resolution, which originally appeared under the symbol E/CN.7/2008/L.9/Rev.1, see chapter I, section C, resolution 51/7.

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**Annex V****Financial statement on the revised draft resolution entitled “Assistance to States affected by the transit of illicit drugs”\***

1. The present statement is 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 4 of the revised draft resolution, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs would:
  - (a) *Call on* Member States and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, to continue to strengthen initiatives to provide assistance and technical support to States affected by the transit of illicit drugs, especially developing countries and countries with economies in transition and invites Member States and other donors to provide extra budgetary contributions for these purposes in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations; and
  - (b) *Request* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission at its fifty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.
3. Should the Commission adopt the revised draft resolution, additional extrabudgetary resources would be required for the provision of legislative assistance, training of the judiciary and regional legal training workshops for law enforcement and judicial officers to enhance cooperation. It is estimated that in order to provide for 8 legislative assistance/national training missions and a series of 6 regional training workshops, additional extrabudgetary resources in the amount to \$760,000 would be required.
4. As concerns the provisions contained in paragraph 4, resources for the relevant substantive activities are 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 2008-2009.
5. It is recalled that by its resolution 62/237A of 21 December 2007, the General Assembly approved regular budget resources totalling \$36,819,000 under section 16, International drug control, crime prevention and criminal justice, of the programme budget for the biennium 2008-2009. In addition, at the time of approval of the resolution, the General Assembly was informed that extrabudgetary resources were projected at \$290,160,000 for the section for the same period.
6. Hence, adoption of the revised draft resolution would not entail any additional appropriation for the biennium 2008-2009.

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\* For the text of the revised draft resolution, which originally appeared under the symbol E/CN.7/2008/L.10/Rev.1, see chapter I, section C, resolution 51/7.

## Annex VI

### **Financial statement on the draft resolution entitled “Strengthening international support for States in West Africa in their efforts to combat drug trafficking”\***

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 9 of the draft resolution, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs would *request* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to facilitate the coordination of efforts, in consultation with the States in West Africa and international partners, to address the problem of the smuggling of cocaine through West Africa, within the framework of the drug control component of the Programme of Action, 2006-2010, emanating from the Round Table for Africa held in Abuja on 5 and 6 September 2005, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2005/248 of 22 July 2005.
3. Should the Commission adopt the draft resolution, it is envisaged that additional extrabudgetary resources would be required for the implementation of the activities relating to the provisions contained in paragraph 9 of the draft resolution. The level of resource requirements would depend on the nature and size of the programmes of assistance.
4. It is recalled that by its resolution 62/237A of 21 December 2007, the General Assembly approved regular budget resources totalling \$36,819,000 under section 16, International drug control, crime prevention and criminal justice, of the programme budget for the biennium 2008-2009. In addition, at the time of approval of the resolution, the General Assembly was informed that extrabudgetary resources were projected at \$290,160,000 for the section for the same period.
5. Hence, adoption of draft resolution E/CN.7/2008/L.25 would not entail any additional appropriation for the biennium 2008-2009.

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\* For the text of the draft resolution, which originally appeared under the symbol E/CN.7/2008/L.25, see chapter I, section C, resolution 51/18.

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**Annex VII****Financial statement on the revised draft decision entitled “Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime”\***

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 (h) of the revised draft decision, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs would *request* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to provide the working group with the necessary assistance to facilitate its work.
3. Should the Commission adopt the revised draft decision, it is understood that in order to facilitate the work of the working group, conference services would be provided on an if available basis, including interpretation services for the opening and closing sessions for a total of 4 meetings, if the dates for the holding of the working groups were determined in consultation between the Commission on Narcotic Drugs secretariat and the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management. The meetings of the working group would constitute an addition to the established Calendar of Conferences and Meetings of the United Nations for 2008-2009 and as such would require the approval of the Committee on Conferences of the General Assembly.
4. Hence, adoption of the revised draft decision would not entail any additional appropriation for the biennium 2008-2009.

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\* For the text of the revised draft decision, which originally appeared under the symbol E/CN.7/2008/L.22/Rev.1, see chapter I, section C, decision 51/1.

## Annex VIII

## List of documents before the Commission at its fifty-first session

Document number	Agenda item	Title or description
E/CN.7/2008/1	2	Provisional agenda, annotations and proposed organization of work
E/CN.7/2008/2	3	Fifth report of the Executive Director on the world drug problem
E/CN.7/2008/2/Add.1	3	Fifth report of the Executive Director on the world drug problem: drug demand reduction
E/CN.7/2008/2/Add.2	3	Fifth 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.7/2008/2/Add.3	3	Fifth report of the Executive Director on the world drug problem: measures to promote judicial cooperation
E/CN.7/2008/2/Add.4	3	Fifth 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.7/2008/2/Add.5	3	Fifth report of the Executive Director on the world drug problem: control of precursors
E/CN.7/2008/2/Add.6	3	Fifth report of the Executive Director on the world drug problem: countering money-laundering
E/CN.7/2008/3 – E/CN.15/2008/3	7	Report of the Executive Director on the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
E/CN.7/2008/4	3 and 4 (b)	Report of the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to drug abuse
E/CN.7/2008/5	3 and 5 (a)	Report of the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to drug trafficking
E/CN.7/2008/6	5(a) and 6 (b)	Report of the Secretariat on the action taken by subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Document number	Agenda item	Title or description
E/CN.7/2008/7	4 (b)	Report by the Executive Director on responding to the prevalence of HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases among drug users
E/CN.7/2008/8	3	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.7/2008/9	5 (b) (iii)	Report of the Executive Director on using alternative development programmes to reduce the cultivation of cannabis plants
E/CN.7/2008/10	5	Report by the Executive Director on follow-up to the Second Ministerial Conference on Drug Trafficking Routes from Afghanistan
E/CN.7/2008/11 – E/CN.15/2008/15	8, 9	Report of Executive Director on financial issues and difficulties faced by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in implementing its mandates and an initial assessment of the ways and means of improving the financial situation
E/CN.7/2008/12- E/CN.15/2008/16	8, 9	Report of the Executive Director on the programmes and initiatives to be implemented by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the bienniums 2008-2009 and 2010-2011
E/CN.7/2008/13	8, 9	Note by the Secretariat on list of resolutions and decisions requesting action by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (2003-2007)
E/CN.7/2008/14 – E/CN.15/2008/19	8, 9	Report of the Executive Director on deviations from the standard 13 % programme support charge (PSC)
E/CN.7/2008/L.1 and Add.1-8	13	Draft report of the Commission on its fifty-first session
E/CN.7/2008/L.2	5	Follow-up to the Second Ministerial Conference on Drug Trafficking Routes from Afghanistan: draft resolution

Document number	Agenda item	Title or description
E/CN.7/2008/L.3/Rev.2	4	The consequences of cannabis use: refocusing prevention, education and treatment efforts for young people: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2008/L.4/Rev.2	4	Early detection of drug use cases by health and social care providers by applying the principles of interview screening and brief intervention approaches to interrupt drug use progression and, when appropriate, linking people to treatment for substances abuse: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2008/L.5	5	Promoting sustainability and integrality in alternative development as an important part of drug control strategy in States where illicit crops are grown to produce drugs: draft resolution
E/CN.7/2008/L.6/Rev.1	10	Preparations for the high-level segment of the fifty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, relating to the follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2008/L.7		Merged
E/CN.7/2008/L.8/Rev.1	4	Strengthening cross-border cooperation in the area of drug control: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2008/L.9/Rev.1	5	Combating the illicit cultivation of and trafficking in cannabis: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2008/L.10/Rev.1	4	Assistance to States affected by the transit of illicit drugs: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2008/L.11/Rev.1	5	Marking the centennial of the convening of the International Opium Commission: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2008/L.12/Rev.1	5	Provision of international assistance to the most affected States neighbouring Afghanistan: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2008/L.13/Rev.2	5	The need for a balance between demand for and supply of opiates used to meet medical and scientific needs: revised draft resolution

Document number	Agenda item	Title or description
E/CN.7/2008/L.14/Rev.1	6	Strengthening international cooperation for the control of precursor chemicals used for the manufacture of synthetic drugs: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2008/L.15/Rev.1	5	Links between illicit drug trafficking and illicit firearms trafficking: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2008/L.16/Rev.1	6	Strengthening cooperation between the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other United Nations bodies for the promotion of human rights in the context of implementation of the international drug control treaties: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2008/L.17/Rev.1	6	Responding to the threat posed by the distribution of internationally controlled drugs on the unregulated market: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2008/L.18/Rev.1		Merge
E/CN.7/2008/L.19	4	Promoting coordination and alignment of decisions between the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS: draft resolution
E/CN.7/2008/L.20/Rev.1	6	Control of international movement of poppy seeds obtained from illicitly grown opium poppy plants: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2008/L.21/Rev.1	6	Sharing of information regarding use of non-scheduled substances as substitutes for scheduled substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and new methods of manufacture of illicit drugs: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2008/L.22/Rev.1	8	Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: revised draft decision
E/CN.7/2008/L.23	4	Reducing the demand for and abuse of cannabis: draft resolution

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Document number	Agenda item	Title or description
E/CN.7/2008/L.24		Withdrawn
E/CN.7/2008/L.25	5	Strengthening international support for States in West Africa in their efforts to combat drug trafficking: draft resolution
E/CN.7/2008/CRP.1	3	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: Report by EUROPOL
E/CN.7/2008/CRP.2	3	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: Report by EMCDDA
E/CN.7/2008/CRP.3	3	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: Report by CICAD/OAS
E/CN.7/2008/CRP.4	3	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: Report by SECI
E/CN.7/2008/CRP.5	3	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: Report by Interpol
E/CN.7/2008/CRP.6	3	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: Report by CIS

Document number	Agenda item	Title or description
E/CN.7/2008/CRP.7	3	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: Report by ECOWAS
E/CN.7/2008/CRP.8	3	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: Report by COLOMBO PLAN
E/CN.7/2008/CRP.9	3	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: Report by the East African Community
E/CN.7/2008/CRP.10	3	Methodological note on the preparation of the report of the Executive Director on the world drug problem
E/CN.7/2008/CRP.11	3	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: Report by the European Commission (EC), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the German Society for Technical Cooperation (GTZ) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
E/CN.7/2008/CRP.12	3	“BEYOND 2008” - Contribution of Non-Governmental Organizations to the implementation of the Political Declaration and Action Plans adopted by the twentieth special session of the General Assembly
E/CN.7/2008/CRP.13*	8, 9	List of resolutions and decisions requesting action by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (2003-2007)

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Document number	Agenda item	Title or description
E/CN.7/2008/CRP.14	3	Note on substantive arrangements for the thematic debate of the 51st session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on “The follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly: general overview and progress achieved by Governments for the years 2003 and 2008 set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the Assembly at its twentieth special session”
E/CN.7/2008/CRP.15	3, 4, 5	Reports by intergovernmental organizations on drug control activities
E/CN.7/2008/CRP.16	3	Report of the International Narcotics Control Board pursuant to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly
E/CN.7/2008/CRP.17	3	“Making drug control ‘fit for purpose’: Building on the UNGASS decade” Report by the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime as a contribution to the review of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly
E/CN.7/2008/CRP.18*	8, 9	Report by the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on the deviations from the standard 13 % programme support charge (PSC)
E/CN.7/2008/NGO/1	6 (d)	Statement submitted by the International Police Association

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\* E/CN.7/2008/CRP.13 and E/CN.7/2008/CRP.18 to be issued as documents E/CN.7/2008/13 and E/CN.7/2008/14-E/CN.15/2008/19, respectively.