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Open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on control of precursors and of amphetamine-type stimulants

Vienna, 17-19 September 2008

Report on the meeting of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on control of precursors and of amphetamine-type stimulants, held in Vienna from 17 to 19 September 2008

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I. Significant and measurable results in the field of amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS) and control of precursors

1. At its 1st meeting on 17 September, the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group considered agenda item 3 “Significant and measurable results in the field of amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS) and control of precursors”.

2. For its consideration, the Meeting had before it the following documents:

(a) Note by the Secretariat on the results attained by Member States in achieving the goals and targets set at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, the limitations and problems encountered and the way forward in the area of amphetamine-type stimulants and control of precursors (UNODC/CND/2008/WG.5/2);

(b) Fifth report of the Executive Director on the world drug problem (E/CN.7/2008/2);

(c) 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.4);

(d) Fifth report of the Executive Director on the world drug problem: Control of precursors (E/CN.7/2008/2/Add.5);

(e) 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);

(f) Report of the Executive Director on the collection and use of complementary drug-related data and expertise to support the global assessment by Member States of the implementation of the declarations and measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session (E/CN.7/2007/7);

(g) 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);

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

(j) Report by the Executive Director 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. Two introductory audiovisual presentations were made by the Secretariat. An introductory statement was made by a representative of the Secretariat of the International Narcotic Control Board. Statements were made by the representatives of Mexico, Japan, France (on behalf of the European Union), Colombia, India, Bolivia, Australia, United States of America, and Brazil. A statement was also made by the observer for the European Commission.

Deliberations

4. Member States generally agreed that since 1998, action has been taken to strengthen national legislation and programmes giving effect to the Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture and Abuse of Amphetamine-Type Stimulants (ATS) and their Precursors, with particular attention to developing policy and strategic responses; capacity to collect and analyse information; international and multi-sectoral cooperation; technical capacity to detect and monitor ATS and measures to raise awareness and reduce demand. Speakers generally agreed that the 1998 ATS and precursor Action Plans remained valid.
5. Member States noted that progress had been made in the development of precursor control legislation, the introduction of pre-export notification, and the establishment of working procedures for monitoring and identifying suspicious transactions involving precursors. Precursor controls adopted in the past 10 years have been effective and efficient and the results achieved under Project Cohesion and Project Prism can be used as a basis for future activities.
6. The multilateral exchange of information in the form of pre-export notification (PEN) system has worked in monitoring international trade in precursors thereby preventing diversion. Several countries reported on results achieved after the twentieth special session including strengthened control measures and the adoption of legislation. It was noted that the INCB has been an effective global focal point for the exchange of information.

II. Limitations and problems

7. At its 1st meeting on 17 September, the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group considered agenda item 4 "Limitations and problems".
8. For its consideration, the Meeting had before it the following documents:
 - (a) Note by the Secretariat on the results attained by Member States in achieving the goals and targets set at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, the limitations and problems encountered and the way forward in the area of amphetamine-type stimulants and control of precursors (UNODC/CND/2008/WG.5/2);
 - (b) Fifth report of the Executive Director on the world drug problem (E/CN.7/2008/2);
 - (c) 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.4);
 - (d) Fifth report of the Executive Director on the world drug problem: Control of precursors (E/CN.7/2008/2/Add.5);
9. An introductory statement was made by the representatives of the Secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board. Statements were also made by the representatives of Argentina, Colombia, India, Thailand, China, Canada, Mexico, United States of America, Venezuela, Nigeria, Japan, Australia the Russian

Federation, and Ghana. A statement was also made by the observer for the European Commission.

Deliberations

10. Several speakers noted that progress in the implementation of the ATS Action Plan has been uneven across regions and that significant efforts were still required to understand the problem and fight it more effectively in vulnerable subregions. Concerns were raised about the complexity of ATS trafficking and abuse patterns, and the geographical shift in illicit activities due to uneven regulatory measures and the absence of coordinated law enforcement activities.

11. Member States noted that due to the absence of a systematic global mechanism for monitoring the illicit manufacture, prevalence patterns, abuse and trafficking of amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS), and of a global approach to controlling ATS and precursors, it has not been possible to fully understand the synthetic drug problem. Many Member States have been unable to implement measures to detect, monitor and evaluate the ATS situation, and have limited data on which to base planning and programming of actions. In addition, a number of countries and subregions are facing difficulties in this regard due to limited human, financial and technological resources.

12. Several speakers noted that scientific and forensic information was essential to understanding the emerging trends in the manufacture, type and nature of synthetic drugs and their precursors, and that limitations in forensic capacity in some Member States have hampered a better understanding of the ATS situation and the formulation of effective countermeasures. In this context, the need for identification of new trends in ATS manufacture was highlighted, along with the need for systematic and timely exchange of information for law enforcement operations. The need for reliable data, as well as measures to improve and share it was noted.

13. A number of speakers agreed that synthetic drugs posed a special problem as they could be illicitly manufactured in a variety of forms using chemicals, many of which can be easily substituted. The importance of the updated limited special surveillance list was highlighted. In addition, the clandestine and potentially mobile nature of production required a global approach to understand and prevent the availability and diversion of synthetic drugs and precursors by all producing, transit and consumer nations. There was a lack of information exchange regarding the capacity and/or methods used in seized clandestine labs. As a result many Member States were struggling to detect and clean up clandestine ATS labs.

14. Several participants highlighted that the use of non-scheduled chemicals and/or substitute chemicals as new precursors for the illicit synthesis of ATS and the illegal sale and diversion of pharmaceutical preparations containing ATS and their precursors with a view to circumventing appropriate controls on manufacture threatened the effective handling of the ATS problem. Concerns were raised about emerging threats, such as the diversion of pharmaceutical products and preparations into illicit traffic, and the illicit manufacture and marketing of mixtures of ATS and other synthetic drugs.

15. Member States noted that the serious risks associated with ATS use and other synthetic drugs were not fully appreciated by the public, law enforcement or policy makers in some vulnerable countries and key subregions, leading to the underestimation of the problem.

16. Several speakers noted the inadequacy and limitations of sanctions for precursor related offences and national precursor control legislation. There were also concerns related to insufficient controls over the domestic manufacture and distribution of precursor chemicals.

17. Some participants highlighted the lack of forward looking analysis of new chemicals and methods used to manufacture ATS.

18. Some delegates noted that imports of precursor chemicals may not always match legitimate national needs. There was a need for comprehensive, systematic and timely application of the pre-export notification (PEN) system by both exporters and importers of precursor chemicals.

19. Cooperation between the pharmaceutical and chemical industries and governments remained limited in some countries.

III. The way forward: identification of elements to be discussed at intersessional meetings of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

20. At its 2nd and 3rd meetings on 18 September, the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group considered agenda item 5 “The way forward: identification of elements to be discussed at intersessional meetings of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs”:

(a) Managing the ATS problem:

(i) Improving understanding of the ATS problem;

(ii) Targeting clandestine manufacture;

(iii) Preventing illegal sale and diversion of pharmaceutical preparations containing controlled ATS;

(iv) Raising awareness and reducing demand;

(b) Control of precursors:

(i) Addressing the emergence of non-scheduled substances/substitute chemicals;

(ii) Addressing emerging issues associated with precursors control.

21. For its consideration, the Meeting had before it the following documents:

(a) Note by the Secretariat on the results attained by Member States in achieving the goals and targets set at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, the limitations and problems encountered and the way forward in the area of amphetamine-type stimulants and control of precursors (UNODC/CND/2008/WG.5/2);

(b) Report by the Executive Director 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*).

22. Introductory statements were made by the Secretariat. Statements were made by the representatives of Afghanistan, Mexico, Australia, Belarus, China, Japan, Nigeria, the United States, Namibia, France (on behalf of the European Union), Thailand, the Russian Federation, Angola, Switzerland, Zimbabwe, New Zealand, Turkey, Nigeria, Brazil, Pakistan, Kuwait, Ghana, Saudi Arabia and Algeria. The observer for the European Commission made statements. Statements were also made by representatives of the Secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board.

Deliberations

(a) Managing the ATS problem

23. It was generally agreed that the note prepared by the Secretariat entitled “Results attained by Member States in achieving the goals and targets set at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, the limitations and problems encountered and the way forward in the area of amphetamine-type stimulants and control of precursors” (UNODC/CND/2008/WG.5/2) and the proposals and recommendations therein for the control of ATS provided good direction for the way forward. Member States endorsed proposed actions in the discussion note, subject to some clarification and amendments, as the basis of the conclusions. In addition, several speakers raised issues not covered by the note.

24. A number of Member States noted that improved understanding of the illicit synthetic drug phenomenon has yielded results by enabling resources to be concentrated where the impact is greatest.

25. Some Member States called for a balanced approach to fighting the ATS problem based on a combination of supply reduction, demand reduction and treatment activities.

26. Several speakers noted the need to raise awareness of ATS among law enforcement, health and regulatory authorities and to educate populations (especially youth) in vulnerable countries and subregions as to the dangers of ATS. A related on-line global clearinghouse of ATS information should be established.

27. A number of Member States noted that the new Global SMART was an important UNODC programme designed to coordinate synthetic drug data generation, management, analysis and reporting activities in priority vulnerable subregions and should be recognized in the conclusions. Member States in priority subregions that will receive assistance from SMART were called upon to share ATS information including law enforcement, demand and forensic laboratory data. An early warning system to highlight emerging synthetic drug information should be developed.

28. Several participants highlighted the fact that forensic laboratories were important for ATS investigations and the capacity of laboratories in some Member States should be improved to enhance identification and analysis of ATS. Member

States called for the enhancement of scientific and forensic support in the identification, control and safe disposal of ATS and precursor chemicals.

29. Speakers emphasized the need to develop the ability of vulnerable Member States to share intelligence among law enforcement agencies to identify and detect ATS and their precursors.

30. A number of participants called for increased control of pharmaceutical preparations containing ATS precursors, such as those listed in the Tables of the 1988 Convention. Additional action should be taken by the international community to address the illegal sale of pharmaceutical preparations containing ATS precursors through the Internet. In addition, a number of participants recommended that medications containing ephedrine and pseudoephedrine should be classified as prescription only medicines.

31. Member States called for enhanced cooperation between the pharmaceutical and chemical industries and government. In addition, efforts should be intensified to control ATS precursors and support the INCB's efforts to develop appropriate controls.

32. Several Member States indicated that there was a need to identify and dismantle ATS laboratories and enhance backtracking investigations to identify and prosecute traffickers. In addition, the safe disposal of precursors and ATS was recommended.

33. Participants called for strengthened border controls to stop ATS trafficking through building the capacity (training, technical support and equipment) of vulnerable Member States.

34. Strengthened and coordinated international, multilateral and bilateral cooperation is needed to counter ATS manufacture and trafficking. UNODC should provide technical support and guidance to assist vulnerable countries and subregions and work with Interpol and other international organizations in this regard.

35. One Member State noted that tableting machines were often required for ATS production, and while Article 13 of the 1988 Convention did not contain a legal requirement to establish regulatory controls over the sale of such equipment, its national experience showed that such controls were useful and should be considered by Member States.

36. One Member State called for cooperation to block the illicit exchange of ATS and precursor information on the Internet.

(b) Control of precursors

37. Member States noted the need to fully implement the existing instruments and mechanisms on precursor control.

38. A number of participants encouraged Member States to register with and utilize the pre-export notification (PEN) system in a timely manner and put in place mechanisms to check the legitimacy of import-export transactions in order to respond to PENs expeditiously. Some speakers recommended the possible use of PEN for the tracking of non-controlled substances. The use of the updated special surveillance list was recommended. Transit countries should also receive notifications to prevent the diversion of precursors.

39. Several participants emphasized the need for Governments to work closely with the chemical and pharmaceutical industries with a view to promoting a voluntary universal code of conduct. In addition, Governments should coordinate and cooperate with the chemical and pharmaceutical industries to gather and collate data so as to establish estimates for legitimate national requirements.
40. Member States recommended stronger international cooperation in the investigation of seized illicit consignments of precursor chemicals and attempts at their diversion through rapid sharing of information with the INCB as the international focal point to disseminate such information.
41. Several speakers noted the need to take measures, in addition to their controls over international trade, to adequately monitor the licit manufacture and domestic distribution chain and to establish legitimate requirements of precursors. Member States should provide the INCB with more detailed estimates of legitimate national requirements based on standardized methodologies for publication.
42. Member States should use information from forensic laboratories to compare licit and illicitly manufactured precursor chemicals for intelligence purposes, and to that end should use the results for analytical reference purposes relevant to law enforcement.
43. Participants noted that there should be greater forward looking analysis of new chemicals and methods used to manufacture ATS.
44. Speakers recommended that Member States put in place statutory frameworks and mechanisms to enable the use of forensic information in law enforcement operations/investigations/prosecution and to better understand precursor trends. To that end participants highlighted the need for increased capacity of forensic laboratories.
45. Several participants spoke of the utility of compiling national lists of companies involved in precursor manufacture and trade. Bilateral agreements were also noted as a useful tool to deal with issues specific to concerned Member States.
46. One Member State stressed the utility of model legislation developed within the Organization of American States (OAS) in order to promote harmonization of regulation at the regional level.
47. One Member State saw a strong need for a single competent national authority for precursor control. Focus should be given to key precursors.
48. Several speakers highlighted the need to institute appropriate sanctions for precursor trafficking.
49. One Member State mentioned the need for a database for scheduled and non-scheduled precursor chemicals.
50. Several speakers discussed the possibility of marking precursors for the purposes of backtracking investigations of seizures. The use of non-scheduled substances for illicit drug manufacture merits international attention.

IV. Conclusions

51. At its 4th and 5th meetings on 19 September 2008 the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on control of precursors and of amphetamine-type stimulants considered agenda item 6 "Conclusions". For its consideration of that item, the working group had before it the draft conclusions.

52. Following deliberations, the experts participating in the working group drew up the following conclusions:

53. Member States should:

A. Improving understanding of the ATS problem

54. Take measures to advance illicit synthetic drugs monitoring, where it does not already exist, linking existing ATS-related activities around the world and take measures to further the development of monitoring capacity, including for the early identification of emerging trends, and to generate ATS prevalence data.

55. Emphasize the critical importance of forensic/scientific laboratory and treatment centre data and qualitative information in understanding the problem of illicit synthetic drugs and the range of products available on the illicit market, and systematically integrate such data and information into monitoring and investigation activities.

56. Promote consultative mechanisms between the INCB, UNODC and relevant international and regional organizations in order to enhance quality and consistency of reported data on ATS and other synthetic drugs and precursors.

57. Take further measures to advance international information sharing (i.e., the electronic linking, through the Internet, of national, regional and international documentation centres) to ensure global dissemination of accurate and timely information, in a standardized manner, on various aspects of the ATS problem (including interdictions, prevalence rates and analysis of policies, legislation and operational responses to inform best practice).

58. Continue to complement monitoring activities by more systematic research into the ATS problem, including more detailed examinations of the complex interplay between demand for and supply of ATS in different contexts, and studies to establish the prevalence and identify the risks of ATS use and to make them available.

B. Targeting clandestine manufacture of ATS

59. Develop or strengthen their national capacity for safe investigation and handling of seized clandestine ATS laboratories, chemical warehouses and precursor chemicals, while building on existing forensic laboratory resources.

60. Identify best practices for systematically making inventories from clandestine laboratory sites, including laboratory equipment, clandestine manufacturing methods, and starting materials, chemicals and reagents used, and improve exchange of such information in a timely and standardized way.

61. Monitor on a voluntary basis, to the extent possible, sales of laboratory and other equipment, such as pill presses, in compliance with Article 13 of the 1988 Convention.

C. Preventing illegal sale and diversion of ATS

62. Address through concerted action the illegal sale of preparations containing ATS substances via the Internet and the misuse of postal and courier services for smuggling.

63. Take measures to advance cooperation in the detection and investigation of diversion cases and for the sharing of experience and information among national competent bodies on specific types of diversion.

64. Strengthen controls, where required, for import and export of preparations containing precursor substances, such as ephedrine and pseudoephedrine, which could be used in the production of ATS.

65. Advance the systematic collection of data on the abuse of ATS and diversion of precursors and ATS containing preparations and use the data to take appropriate countermeasures.

D. Raising awareness and reducing demand for ATS

66. Raise awareness of ATS and their precursors with law enforcement, health and regulatory authorities and educate vulnerable sectors of populations as to dangers of ATS.

67. Provide technical assistance, as appropriate, for the development and implementation of adequate controls over the manufacture, sale, diversion and abuse of ATS, including legislative, administrative and operational responses, particularly in regions where there is an absence of controls.

68. Encourage access to comprehensive services for substance abuse, including ATS, such as treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration, under the supervision of health care and other appropriate providers, for ATS-related problems, in view of the widespread availability and illicit use of ATS by a wide range of population groups.

69. Develop prevention and treatment programmes tailored to the specifics of the phenomenon as key elements in any strategy to reduce demand and minimize health risks.

E. Controlling precursors by addressing the emergence of non-scheduled substances/substitute chemicals

70. Further strengthen mechanisms, as appropriate, for the timely identification, collection and exchange of information on non-scheduled substances, including derivatives specifically designed to circumvent existing controls, especially by making use of the updated international special surveillance list of non-controlled substances.

71. Further strengthen legislation, as appropriate, on precursor control and criminalization of precursor diversion.

72. Conduct further research on precursors to understand emerging trends, such as the use of substitute chemicals and splitting of the production process, including proactive studies of potential use of such substances, and share the results of such research.

73. The INCB should provide guidelines for Governments on how to establish cooperation between national competent authorities and operators. Member States should further advance working relations with the relevant industries to promote a universal code of conduct for the industry and the formulation of appropriate national and international legislation on supply and trafficking of precursors, including non-scheduled substances.

74. Focus greater attention on the use of non-scheduled substances and substitute chemicals used for the production of traditional precursors for the manufacture of heroin and cocaine.

75. Cope with the multiple challenges faced by the drug control agencies of developing countries, especially in view of the emergence of new synthetic drugs and ATS in those markets, by capacity-building and technical assistance, inter alia through the provision of advanced detection equipment, scanners, testing kits, forensic laboratories and training.

76. Support efforts by UNODC and the INCB to assist in the implementation of actions taken in the framework of national and regional cooperation mechanisms.

77. Support UNODC and the INCB in conducting, coordinating and disseminating research on precursors in collaboration with the international scientific community to understand emerging trends.

F. Addressing emerging issues associated with precursor control

78. Emphasize the importance of the instruments provided for by Article 12 of the 1988 Convention and promote and further enhance their effective implementation. The use of the pre-export notification (PEN) system, including providing a timely response is a key issue in this respect. On a voluntary basis, the PEN on-line system may be used for reporting to the extent possible and in accordance with national authorities, non-scheduled substances prior to export and transit countries should be notified. Countries should maintain secure means of communication, including secure e-mail addresses.

79. Endeavour to compile national lists of authorized companies that manufacture, distribute, and/or trade in precursors in order to enhance means of verification.

80. Strengthen national capacity to provide forensic support to law enforcement authorities and the criminal justice system in investigating precursor chemical offences including their trafficking, diversion and use in clandestine laboratories. Assist law enforcement in the field detection of precursors and the early identification of new trends.

81. Make further efforts to enhance a framework for the exchange of quality and reliable forensic information among drug control agencies, customs and police.

82. Determine estimates of legitimate national requirements for ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, 3,4 methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone, and phenyl-2-propanone, as endorsed by CND resolution 49/3, and provide this information to the INCB. In

consultation with Member States, the INCB should seek to promote standardized methodologies to assist with these estimates to the fullest extent possible.

83. Strengthen national and regional cooperation among drug agencies, customs, police, forensic laboratories, relevant industries and operators along the supply chain with a view to preventing diversion of precursor chemicals.

84. Make better use of international collaborative and cooperative mechanisms and new and developing technologies to support effective national and international control measures, including the production of strategic information on precursor trends (diversion, clandestine manufacturing methods and starting materials actually being used in clandestine operations).

85. Develop systems to prevent access to precursor substances for illicit use from community pharmacies for example, shared on-line recording systems.

86. Beyond controls over international trade, increase efforts to prevent diversion of precursors from domestic channels and smuggling across borders, including the diversion of pharmaceutical preparations containing ephedrine and pseudoephedrine. The increased involvement of border control authorities in this respect is essential.

87. Develop practical procedures for the safe handling and disposal of seized precursors in cooperation with competent international and regional bodies, and share experiences, as well as training and related activities.

88. The question of 'marking' certain chemical shipments merits consideration for possible future use, if scientific advances ensure the appropriate use of such tools, also taking into account the potential burden posed on authorities and industry.

89. Continue to support the successes achieved under Projects Prism and Cohesion, which underline the importance of these activities including the vital and indispensable role of the INCB as global focal point.

V. Adoption of the report of the working group

90. At its 5th meeting, on 19 September 2008, the working group adopted its report, including its conclusions, to be submitted for consideration at the intersessional meetings preceding the fifty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

VI. Organization of the meeting

A. Opening and duration of the meeting

91. The open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on control of precursors and of amphetamine-type stimulants was held from 17 to 19 September 2008, pursuant to Commission on Narcotic Drugs Resolution 51/4. The Chairperson of the fifty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs made an opening statement. The elected Chairperson of the expert working group also addressed the

meeting. The Secretary introduced the provisional agenda and the proposed organization of work contained in document UNODC/CND/2008/WG.5/1.

B. Attendance

92. The meeting was attended by 84 Members States, one entity maintaining a permanent observer mission to the United Nations and by one observer for intergovernmental organizations. A list of participants is contained in document UNODC/CND/2008/WG.5/INF.1.

C. Election of officers

93. At its 1st meeting, on 17 September 2008, the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on control of precursors and of amphetamine-type stimulants elected the following officers by acclamation:

<i>Office</i>	<i>Regional group</i>	<i>Elected officer</i>
<i>Chairperson</i>	Group of Latin America and Caribbean Countries	Ulises Canchola Gutiérrez (Mexico)
<i>First Vice-Chairperson</i>	Western European and other States Group	Herbert Bayer (Germany)
<i>Rapporteur</i>	Asia Group	Vongthep Arthakaivalvatee (Thailand)

D. Adoption of the agenda

94. At its 1st meeting, on 17 September 2008, the Meeting adopted by consensus its provisional agenda (UNODC/CND/2008/WG.5/1). The agenda was as follows:

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Significant and measurable results in the field of amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS) and control of precursors.
4. Limitations and problems.
5. The way forward: identification of elements to be discussed at intersessional meetings of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs:
 - (a) Managing the ATS problem:
 - (i) Improving understanding of the ATS problem;
 - (ii) Targeting clandestine manufacture;
 - (iii) Preventing illegal sale and diversion of pharmaceutical preparations containing controlled ATS;
 - (iv) Raising awareness and reducing demand;

(b) Control of precursors:

- (i) Addressing the emergence of non-scheduled substances/substitute chemicals;
- (ii) Addressing emerging issues associated with precursors control.

6. Conclusions.

7. Adoption of the report of the working group.

E. Documentation

95. The documents before the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on control of precursors and of amphetamine-type stimulants are listed in the annex of the present report.

F. Closure of the meeting

96. A closing statement was made by the Chairperson of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group. Several speakers congratulated the Chairperson on his conduct of the meeting leading to the successful conclusion of the work of the group.

Annex

List of documents before the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on control of precursors and of amphetamine-type stimulants

<i>Document</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Title or description</i>
UNODC/CND/2008/WG.5/1	2	Provisional agenda, annotations and programme of work
UNODC/CND/2008/WG.5/2	3, 4 and 5	Note by the Secretariat on the results attained by Member States in achieving the goals and targets set at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, the limitations and problems encountered and the way forward in the area of amphetamine-type stimulants and control of precursors
UNODC/CND/2008/WG.5/CRP.1*		Note by the International Narcotics Control Board on the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on control of precursors and of amphetamine-type stimulants
UNODC/CND/2008/WG.5/CRP.2		European Union position in view of the UNGASS review
UNODC/CND/2008/WG.5/CRP.3		Way Forward Conclusions from the United States
E/CN.7/2008/2	3 and 4	Fifth report of the Executive Director on the world drug problem
E/CN.7/2008/Add.4	3 and 4	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/Add.5	3 and 4	Fifth Report of the Executive Director on the world drug problem. Control of precursors
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.7/2007/7	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/CRP.1-9		Complementary drug-related data and expertise to support the global assessment by Member States of the implementation of the declarations and measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session

<i>Document</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Title or description</i>
E/CN.7/2008/CRP.17*		“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
