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**Open-ended intergovernmental expert working
group on countering money-laundering and
promoting judicial cooperation**

Vienna, 30 June-1 July 2008

**Report of the meeting of the open-ended intergovernmental
expert working group on countering money-laundering and
promoting judicial cooperation, held in Vienna from
30 June to 1 July 2008**

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I. Significant and measurable results in countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation

1. At its 1st meeting, on 30 June, the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation considered agenda item 3, "Significant and measurable results in countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation".

2. For its consideration, the working group 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: countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation (UNODC/CND/2008/WG.2/2);

(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: measures to promote judicial cooperation (E/CN.7/2008/2/Add.3*);

(d) Fifth report of the Executive Director on the world drug problem: countering money-laundering (E/CN.7/2008/2/Add.6);

(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);

(h) 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);

(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 of the Executive Director on making drug control "fit for purpose": building on the UNGASS decade (E/CN.7/2008/CRP.17*).

3. An introductory statement was made by a representative of the Secretariat. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Egypt, Belarus, Indonesia, Colombia, Nigeria, the Russian Federation, Pakistan, Thailand, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), China, Afghanistan, Canada, Algeria,

the United States of America, Bolivia, Switzerland, Cuba and Mexico. A statement was also made by the observer for Palestine.

Deliberations

4. Most speakers acknowledged that there had been significant progress in the area of countering money-laundering since 1998. Many Member States highlighted their national efforts in this field, which needed to be reinforced in the light of the existing instruments, including the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (the “Organized Crime Convention”)¹ and the United Nations Convention against Corruption.² Several speakers also noted the importance of regional mechanisms such as the Council of Europe, the Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units, the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF), the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the Paris Pact initiative, and of international organizations such as the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL).

5. Many speakers highlighted the work of FATF as a standard-setting body in countering money-laundering and the financing of terrorism embodied in the updated Forty Recommendations on Money Laundering and Nine Special Recommendations on Terrorist Financing and through its peer-review mechanism of the implementations of those Recommendations. Many Member States that are members of FATF or FATF-style regional bodies have strengthened their legal and institutional frameworks in compliance with those Recommendations, which call for the ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988³ (the “1988 Convention”) and the Organized Crime Convention. Other speakers noted that, as FATF was a regional organization, its decisions could not be binding on non-members.

6. Some speakers noted that international instruments included a number of innovative technologies and measures, such as specialized investigative techniques and the training of personnel, which should be utilized to enhance the effectiveness of the countering of money-laundering.

7. A large number of speakers referred to the creation of dedicated financial intelligence units (FIUs) to serve as national centres for the collection, analysis and dissemination of financial intelligence data based on suspicious transaction reports received from financial institutions. It was emphasized that those FIUs often act as centres to monitor the national efforts in the field of countering money-laundering. Some speakers acknowledged the importance of information technology solutions to assist FIUs in the analysis of suspicious transaction reports.

8. Many delegations highlighted the link between money-laundering and narcotic drugs and noted that increasing drug production and drug trafficking remained a significant source of money-laundering offences. Several speakers also emphasized

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2225, No. 39574.

² *Ibid.*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.

³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

the correlation between money-laundering and other crimes such as corruption and terrorism, as well as the use of money-laundering proceeds to finance other crimes.

9. A few speakers mentioned that the lifting of banking secrecy could be an important element in facilitating financial investigations into money-laundering cases, in accordance with the rule of law.

10. Many speakers stated that the freezing, seizure and confiscation of proceeds of crime were powerful tools to effectively combat money-laundering. It was noted that, in some countries, confiscated funds had been used to support national anti-money-laundering regimes, and that that approach could be more widely applied.

11. Some speakers stated that their countries had actively promoted specific measures in the area of judicial cooperation that allowed them to target crime and exchange information promptly and effectively. Personal contacts between competent authorities could be crucial to exchanging information effectively. Progress had been made in adopting and implementing such legislation, despite impediments such as inadequate legislation and procedural arrangements. Extradition was one of the principal law enforcement tools, which was important to bring fugitives to justice while ensuring the safety of those involved.

II. Limitations and problems

12. At its 2nd meeting, on 30 June, the working group considered agenda item 4, "Limitations and problems".

13. For its consideration, the working group 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: countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation (UNODC/CND/2008/WG.2/2);

(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: measures to promote judicial cooperation (E/CN.7/2008/2/Add.3*);

(d) Fifth report of the Executive Director on the world drug problem: countering money-laundering (E/CN.7/2008/2/Add.6).

14. A representative of the Secretariat made an introductory statement. Statements were made by the representatives of Iran (Islamic Republic of), the United States, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Russian Federation, Indonesia, Thailand, Algeria, Canada, France, Argentina, Colombia, Pakistan, Nigeria, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Peru and Mexico.

Deliberations

15. Several delegations acknowledged that States had made modest progress in the implementation of the provisions of the 1988 Convention and of the goals and targets relating to measures to promote judicial cooperation set by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session.

16. Some delegates underlined that, despite significant efforts by Member States, appropriate legislative and institutional frameworks to criminalize the laundering of money derived from serious crimes, in particular from drug trafficking, and to investigate and prosecute money-laundering cases effectively and in a timely manner, were still inadequate. The increasing costs of these legal proceedings were also noted with concern.

17. To overcome difficulties in the confiscation process, some Member States had adopted legal systems enabling the confiscation of proceeds without conviction of the offenders. Many speakers, however, stressed that their legal systems had not allowed such a legal procedure and that they had used other legal tools to facilitate the prompt seizure and freezing of funds concurrently with the money-laundering investigation.

18. Several speakers acknowledged that money-launderers were potentially misusing legal entities to transfer funds and conceal the ownership of illegally acquired proceeds. It was noted that corporate entities could be set up to hide profits without disclosing the beneficial ownership of those entities to the requesting competent authorities.

19. Many speakers highlighted the absence of systematic and internationally recognized procedures to share assets among Member States as an impediment to international cooperation in money-laundering and confiscation cases.

20. Several delegates commented that money-laundering was a constantly evolving phenomenon, which employed new, sophisticated and innovative schemes such as cybercrime and “electronic money” (e-money) and for which adequate legislation was lacking. Some speakers also stressed that existing informal but legal remittance systems such as the *hawala* system could be misused for criminal purposes.

21. Some delegates pointed out that domestic and international channels of communication and exchange of operational information should be strengthened. One speaker underlined that the exchange of information among FIUs using the Egmont Group channel could only operate among members of that Group, which narrowed the scope of effective cooperation. Other speakers raised the issue of impediments related to the incompatibility of legal systems and to linguistic barriers.

22. In order to meet new challenges posed by emerging money-laundering techniques using trade or tax havens, some delegations called for the delivery of technical assistance and further specialized training of law enforcement agencies, in particular in controlled delivery.

23. Several speakers noted that, while legal and procedural frameworks existed in many States, numerous difficulties remained in the implementation of all the

measures, in particular the legal, procedural and technical issues remained with respect to the execution of requests for judicial cooperation, including extradition. Differences in legal systems, the non-extradition of nationals, translation problems and delays were also cited as causes for concern.

24. A number of delegates considered that the discussion document UNODC/CND/2008/WG.2/2 correctly identified some of the limitations and problems they had encountered.

25. Some speakers noted that long delays in processing requests for judicial cooperation, especially in cases of investigation and provisional detention, had a negative impact on cooperation. It was therefore proposed that States do whatever necessary to provide judicial cooperation within a reasonable period. One delegation stated that delays, especially in extradition cases, were inevitable as they ensured that the right of the accused to due process was guaranteed through extradition hearings and appeals.

26. Some delegates raised the issue of the relation between the death penalty and extradition requests.

27. The following limitations were identified by some delegations as impediments to judicial cooperation: lack of legislation on the transfer of proceedings; inadequate protection of judges, law enforcement officers and witnesses; lack of knowledge about the legal systems of other Member States; lack of national databases linking other law enforcement agencies to crucial information and data; and delays in releasing time-bound intelligence information.

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

28. At its 2nd meeting, on 30 June, the working group considered agenda item 5, "The way forward: identification of elements to be discussed at intersessional meetings of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs".

29. For its consideration, the working group 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: countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation (UNODC/CND/2008/WG.2/2);

(b) Report of the Executive Director on making drug control "fit for purpose": building on the UNGASS decade (E/CN.7/2008/CRP.17*);

(c) Discussion note by the International Narcotics Control Board: open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation (UNODC/CND/2008/WG.2/CRP.1).

30. An introductory statement was made by a representative of the Secretariat. Statements were made by the representatives of Iran (Islamic Republic of), Slovenia, Nigeria, Egypt, the United States, Switzerland, Canada, Australia, Colombia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Argentina, Cuba, Thailand, Algeria, the Russian Federation, Indonesia and the United Kingdom.

Deliberations

31. Many speakers emphasized that relevant international instruments in countering money-laundering, such as the 1988 Convention, the Organized Crime Convention and the United Nations Convention against Corruption, should be ratified or acceded to and implemented.

32. Several speakers highlighted the need to widen the scope of predicate crimes for money-laundering. The inclusion of new advanced types of crime, such as cybercrime, was noted.

33. Some speakers recognized that efforts should be made to adopt legislative measures to identify, freeze, seize and confiscate the proceeds of crime. Some delegations suggested the introduction of non-conviction-based confiscation to facilitate the forfeiture of proceeds of crime. Several speakers noted, however, that that approach would not be compatible with their legal systems, which required convictions prior to confiscation. Some delegations underlined the impact of using an internationally accepted asset-sharing procedure in international confiscation cases.

34. One speaker emphasized that recent money-laundering schemes deriving from drugs, precursors, misuse of trade, misuse of electronic payment systems, informal money remitters or cash smuggling had been detected.

35. The need for specialized training of law enforcement and judicial personnel in anti-money-laundering techniques and the development of informal regionally based frameworks between prosecutors was suggested.

36. One delegation pointed out that beneficial ownership of corporate entities should be disclosed to competent authorities on request.

37. Several delegations commented that no new mechanism should be established to review the progress made by Member States and that, instead, the existing review system should be strengthened and harmonized, in the light of the mechanisms developed in the context of the implementation of the Organized Crime Convention and the United Nations Convention against Corruption.

38. Some countries noted that the expansion of a reporting mechanism would duplicate existing anti-money-laundering evaluation efforts as a large number of Member States undergo comprehensive peer evaluations of their compliance standards carried out by FATF, the FATF-style regional bodies and the international financial institutions. The information could be made available as an alternative to completing a set of questions relating to money-laundering in any new reporting instrument on money-laundering or as additional information to complement data received from Member States. Several speakers, however, expressed concern that the information obtained during the FATF evaluations would contradict the

principles of sovereignty of Member States of the United Nations as set out in the Charter of the United Nations.

39. Some speakers called for the use and application of the FATF Forty Recommendations on Money Laundering and Nine Special Recommendations on Terrorist Financing and their interpretative notes in implementing measures to combat money-laundering. They also stressed that any suggestions on the way forward should be compliant with the FATF standards. However, the non-binding nature of the Recommendations was underlined by other delegations.

40. Many delegations sought to have a reference to the Recommendations of FATF in the conclusions, but consensus could not be reached due to the objection of one delegation. However, it was noted that the 1998 Political Declaration referenced the Recommendations of FATF as “the standard by which the measures against money-laundering adopted by concerned States should be judged”.

41. The strengthening of regional and international cooperation in the field of countering money-laundering was reiterated by most speakers. Some speakers emphasized the importance of the exchange of information among FIUs and other operational units dealing with countering money-laundering. Delegates also called for increased cooperation among competent domestic authorities.

42. In order to advance cooperation in extradition and mutual legal assistance it was considered important to enable competent authorities to facilitate effectively incoming and outgoing requests for assistance. That could be achieved by standardizing procedures, collecting and maintaining data on requests, focusing on priority cases and ensuring that outgoing requests meet the requested States’ requirements.

43. Several speakers emphasized the need for timely and clear communications, including informal consultations, among States to facilitate more effective judicial cooperation. In that regard, States should take a flexible approach to differing legal systems.

44. Another delegation noted that there was uncertainty in its jurisprudence whether interpretation of the dual criminality principle may require equivalency of the offence rather than equivalency of conduct for a fair process.

45. Another delegate proposed that States parties to the 1988 Convention and the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea⁴ of 1982, of which more than 90 per cent were coastal States, review their national legislation to ensure their compliance with the legal requirements of said instruments. In that regard, he considered the exchange of information among coastal State authorities and relevant agencies to be important in the context of bilateral, subregional and regional cooperation.

46. One delegate stated that information on conviction records should be made available to requesting States.

47. Some speakers called for the strengthening of multilateral entities dealing with the fight against illicit drugs and related criminal activities. In that context, one speaker emphasized that priority should be given to strengthening the mandate of

⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1833, No. 31363.

the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to improve the capacity of Member States, upon request, to promote judicial cooperation and anti-money-laundering activities.

IV. Conclusions

48. At its 3rd and 4th meetings, on 1 July, the working group considered agenda item 6, entitled “Conclusions”.

49. For its consideration of that item, the working group had before it the draft conclusions.

50. The experts participating in the working group agreed on the following conclusions:

(a) Member States that have not yet done so should become parties and implement all relevant international standards in countering money-laundering, such as the 1988 Convention, the Organized Crime Convention and the United Nations Convention against Corruption;

(b) Member States should establish new or strengthen existing domestic legislative frameworks to criminalize the laundering of proceeds derived from drug trafficking, precursor diversion and other serious crimes, including cybercrime;

(c) Member States should, in conformity with their domestic legislation, establish new or strengthen existing legislative measures to identify, freeze, seize and confiscate the proceeds of crime and, where applicable, enable non-conviction-based confiscation. Member States should, in conformity with their domestic legislation, consider utilizing confiscated funds to support law enforcement activities and anti-money-laundering efforts;

(d) Member States should consider the use of the Model Bilateral Agreement on the Sharing of Confiscated Proceeds of Crime or Property, as adopted by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 2005/14;

(e) Member States should consider enacting laws to require meaningful beneficial ownership information for all legal entities during company formation and during the life of the company, and, in conformity with domestic legislation, should make such legislation available to competent authorities on request;

(f) Efforts to establish dedicated FIUs to serve as national centres for the collection, analysis and dissemination of suspicious transaction reports should be pursued. Existing and affordable information technology solutions to assist FIUs in the analysis of suspicious transaction reports should be considered by Member States;

(g) Member States should take measures to detect and counter, in a timely manner, emerging methods of and techniques for laundering money deriving from drug trafficking and precursor diversion, including those based on abuse of cyberspace, money-transfer systems and payment banking cards, transnational cash smuggling, as well as to promote information and experience exchange. UNODC should have, in accordance with its mandate, a key role in enhancing Member States’ capacities in this regard;

(h) Member States should consider establishing partnerships with the private sector, including financial businesses, with a view to ensuring sound and effective due-diligence procedures to counter money-laundering;

(i) Member States should:

(i) Introduce measures to keep centralized statistical data on legal action taken to counter money-laundering;

(ii) Consider measures to detect the cross-border transport of cash and negotiable bearer instruments; and

(iii) Remove obstacles such as banking secrecy provisions that unnecessarily impede the effectiveness of their anti-money-laundering systems in compliance with due process of law and that should not be grounds for refusal of mutual legal assistance;

(j) Regional and international cooperation in the field of countering money-laundering should be enhanced, in particular the exchange of operational information among FIUs. Member States should also strengthen cooperation among competent domestic authorities;

(k) Member States should encourage the specialized training of law enforcement and judicial personnel in anti-money-laundering techniques;

(l) The links between money-laundering, drug trafficking and other forms of serious crimes of transnational nature are elements to be considered when elaborating and implementing relevant strategies;

(m) Existing international review mechanisms should be taken into consideration and harmonized to assess Member States' implementation of their obligations with respect to money-laundering;

(n) To address the difficulty of evaluating the impact of efforts to counter money-laundering, any future reporting instrument should incorporate the lessons learned from the monitoring of the implementation of the goals and targets set at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly;

(o) Member States should make full use of United Nations multilateral treaties, notably the 1988 Convention, the Organized Crime Convention of 2000, and the United Nations Convention against Corruption of 2003, subject to their constitutional provisions, as a legal basis for requesting and granting extradition and mutual legal assistance, as a supplement to the network of bilateral and regional treaties on judicial cooperation;

(p) Member States should ensure the criminalization of the offences enumerated in the 1988 Convention, the Organized Crime Convention and the United Nations Convention against Corruption that are of relevance to drug offences, as that will provide the basis for the dual criminality requirement to be fulfilled;

(q) Member States should establish mechanisms to facilitate extradition in line with the United Nations conventions, subject to their national legislation: specifically, they should consider further simplifying in areas such as dual criminality, definition of political offences, consent surrender and conditional surrender;

(r) Where States do not extradite a person on grounds of nationality or on other grounds, in conformity with their domestic legislation, they should submit the case to their competent national authorities for the purpose of prosecution;

(s) Member States should adopt legislation or procedures to enable the transfer of proceedings, where appropriate, in particular where extradition is not possible;

(t) In conformity with their domestic law, Member States should consider measures to expedite extradition procedures and simplify evidentiary requirements;

(u) Member States should adopt a more flexible approach to judicial cooperation and should provide the widest possible range of mutual legal assistance, in particular in the area of non-coercive measures;

(v) Member States should maintain timely and clear communication among all central authorities, with particular attention to regular consultations with States that have a high volume of requests for assistance, and undertake prior consultations in complex or time-sensitive cases;

(w) Member States should consider devising common procedures and practices to enhance mutual legal assistance, extradition and controlled-delivery capacity between States with different legal systems and should consider the posting of criminal justice liaison personnel abroad;

(x) Member States should enhance cooperation in the areas of controlled-delivery requirements and national capacities and sharing of information pertaining to controlled delivery, in conformity with domestic law;

(y) Member States should improve and consider institutionalizing the exchange of information among source, transit and destination countries and among intergovernmental organizations in the area of law enforcement cooperation; States, in particular those situated along major drug trafficking routes, should, in conformity with their domestic legislation, consider establishing joint investigations and teams of law enforcement officers dealing with drug trafficking and organized crime;

(z) Member States that have not yet done so should adopt legislation and practical measures to provide for the protection of witnesses; the Organized Crime Convention should be used to the fullest extent possible as it includes state-of-the-art measures in this area;

(aa) Member States should identify areas of synergy between the work of UNODC on judicial cooperation in the area of drug trafficking within the context of the 1988 Convention and the work carried out to implement the Organized Crime Convention and the United Nations Convention against Corruption; information-gathering on the implementation of the above instruments should be complementary and mutually supportive;

(bb) Member States should explore possibilities for UNODC to expand online tools such as the UNODC online directory of designated authorities, which should enable the sharing of judicial cooperation tools, including model forms, guidelines or manuals for extradition, mutual legal assistance, transfer of proceedings and other types of judicial cooperation or include links to websites containing such information;

(cc) Member States should explore possibilities for UNODC to assist States in collecting data on requests for international cooperation and in establishing databases to maintain such information so that they may monitor the efficiency of their own national systems;

(dd) Member States should, in conformity with national legislation, use existing tools and programmes to enhance extradition and mutual legal assistance through information-gathering, judicial assistance resources, including online resources such as directories, model forms, guidelines and manuals;

(ee) Training and workshops should help acquaint States with different legal systems and strengthen working relationships among counterparts in order to facilitate the execution of requests for assistance and build trust among central authorities;

(ff) Member States should further strengthen the role of UNODC in providing training and in facilitating problem-solving forums in recognition of the need for States to familiarize themselves with different legal systems and to establish new or strengthen existing working relationships with counterparts;

(gg) Member States should, as appropriate, review national legislation to ensure that the legal requirements of the 1988 Convention are complied with, as well as promote the exchange of information among competent authorities regarding illicit drug trafficking by sea, through regional and subregional cooperation.

V. Adoption of the report of the working group

51. At its 4th meeting, on 1 July 2008, the working group adopted its report, including its conclusions. The conclusions will be forwarded to the intersessional meetings of the fifty-second session of the Commission.

VI. Organization of the meeting

A. Opening and duration of the meeting

52. The meeting of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation was held in Vienna from 30 June to 1 July 2008, pursuant to resolution 51/4 of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. The Chairperson of the fifty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs made an opening statement. The elected Chairperson of the 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.2/1.

B. Attendance

53. The meeting was attended by representatives of 67 States Members of the United Nations, one permanent observer of the United Nations and one observer for

an intergovernmental organization. A list of participants is contained in document UNODC/CND/2008/WG.2/INF/1.

C. Election of officers

54. At its 1st meeting, on 30 June 2008, the working group elected the following officers by acclamation:

<i>Office</i>	<i>Regional group</i>	<i>Elected officer</i>
<i>Chairperson</i>	Group of African States	Ayman Elgammal (Egypt)
<i>First Vice-Chairperson</i>	Group of Eastern European States	Āris Bočs (Latvia)
<i>Rapporteur</i>	Group of Western European and Other States	Ignacio Baylina Ruíz (Spain)

D. Adoption of the agenda

55. At its 1st meeting, on 30 June 2008, the working group adopted by consensus its provisional agenda (UNODC/CND/2008/WG.2/1). The agenda was as follows:

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Significant and measurable results:
 - (a) Countering money-laundering;
 - (b) Promoting judicial cooperation.
4. Limitations and problems:
 - (a) Countering money-laundering;
 - (b) Promoting judicial cooperation.
5. The way forward: identification of elements to be discussed at intersessional meetings of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs:
 - (a) Countering money-laundering:
 - (i) Domestic cooperation;
 - (ii) Compliance with international standards;
 - (iii) Vulnerabilities of the non-financial sector;
 - (b) Promoting judicial cooperation:
 - (i) Extradition;
 - (ii) Mutual legal assistance;
 - (iii) Transfer of proceedings;
 - (iv) Controlled delivery;

- (v) Witness protection.
- 6. Conclusions:
 - (a) Countering money-laundering;
 - (b) Promoting judicial cooperation.
- 7. Adoption of the report of the working group.

E. Documentation

56. The documents before the working group are listed in the annex to the present report.

F. Closure of the meeting

57. A closing statement was made by the Chairperson.

Annex

List of documents before the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation

<i>Document</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Title or description</i>
UNODC/CND/2008/WG.2/1	2	Provisional agenda and annotations
UNODC/CND/2008/WG.2/2	3, 4, 5	Note by the Secretariat on 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: countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation
UNODC/CND/2008/WG.2/CRP.1		Discussion note by the International Narcotics Control Board: open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation
UNODC/CND/2008/WG.2/CRP.2		European Union position paper on the review of the UNGASS process
UNODC/CND/2008/WG.2/CRP.3		U.S. proposals for consideration in the UNGASS review
E/CN.7/2008/2	3, 4	Fifth report of the Executive Director on the world drug problem
E/CN.7/2008/2/Add.3*	3, 4	Fifth report of the Executive Director on the world drug problem: measures to promote judicial cooperation
E/CN.7/2008/2/Add.6		Fifth report of the Executive Director on the world drug problem: countering money-laundering
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.12		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.16		Report of the International Narcotics Control Board pursuant to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly
E/CN.7/2008/CRP.17*		Report of the Executive Director on making drug control “fit for purpose”: building on the UNGASS decade
