Resolution 50/2

Provisions regarding travellers under medical treatment with internationally controlled drugs

_The Commission on Narcotic Drugs_,

_Recalling_ article 4 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,\(^{32}\) permitting special provisions for international travellers regarding the scope of control for psychotropic substances other than those in Schedule I of that Convention,

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

_Taking note_ of the publication of the guidelines for national regulations concerning travellers under treatment with internationally controlled drugs,\(^{33}\) prepared pursuant to its resolution 44/15,

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

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

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

1. **Urges** States parties to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,\(^{34}\) that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol\(^{35}\) and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971\(^{36}\) to notify, through their competent authorities, the International Narcotics Control Board of restrictions in their national jurisdictions currently applicable to travellers under medical treatment with internationally controlled drugs;

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


\(^{35}\) Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.

\(^{36}\) Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.
3. **Urges** the International Narcotics Control Board to publish the above-mentioned information in a consistent form, including electronically, in order to ensure its dissemination to the travelling public, thereby facilitating the task of government agencies;

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

**Resolution 50/3**

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

*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

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

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

*Recalling further* the reports of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2004 and 2005, in which the Board noted the widespread abuse of substances not scheduled under the international drug control treaties, in particular the abuse of ketamine, especially among youth in East and South-East Asia, and the trafficking in ketamine in that region and in other regions, including Oceania and South America,

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

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

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

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

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

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