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Recommendations of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission

Action taken by the subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Report of the Secretariat

I. Introduction

1. Four meetings of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs were held in 2016: the Twenty-sixth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa, held in Addis Ababa from 19 to 23 September; the Twenty-sixth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin America and the Caribbean, held at the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) in Santiago, from 3 to 7 October; the Fortieth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific, held in Colombo from 24 to 27 October; and the fifty-first session of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East, held in Riyadh from 20 to 24 November.

2. Following a review of trends in drug trafficking and regional and subregional cooperation, each of the subsidiary bodies discussed drug law enforcement issues of priority in its region and formulated a set of recommendations. Consideration of the issues was facilitated by the discussions that had been held during informal meetings of the working groups established for that purpose. In addition, the implementation of previous recommendations was reviewed by each of the subsidiary bodies. In order to facilitate the efforts of the subsidiary bodies to implement the outcome recommendations of the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem, held in 2016, while focusing on the regional perspective, each of the subsidiary bodies held an additional working group meeting after the conclusion of the special session. Those post-session meetings were dedicated to cross-cutting issues identified in the outcome document of the special session, such as measures tailored to the specific needs of children and youth to prevent and treat drug abuse and to address their involvement in drug-related crime, and mainstreaming gender perspectives in drug-related policies and programmes.

* E/CN.7/2017/1.



3. The recommendations set out below were made by the subsidiary bodies at the above-mentioned meetings. Pursuant to Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 56/10, the participants in the meetings agreed to submit the recommendations — which had been made on the basis of the deliberations of their respective working groups — to the Commission at its sixtieth session as regional recommendations aimed at moving forward in the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem.

4. The reports of the Twenty-sixth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa (UNODC/HONLAF/26/6), the Twenty-sixth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin America and the Caribbean (UNODC/HONLAC/26/6), the Fortieth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific (UNODC/HONLAP/40/6), and the fifty-first session of the Subcommission (UNODC/SUBCOM/51/6) will be made available to the Commission in the working languages of the respective subsidiary bodies. The reports are also available on the website of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

II. Recommendations of the subsidiary bodies

5. The recommendations below were transmitted by the subsidiary bodies for consideration and action by the Commission at its sixtieth session.

A. Twenty-sixth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa

1. Effective national and regional strategies in addressing drug trafficking by sea

6. The following recommendations were made with regard to effective national and regional strategies in addressing drug trafficking by sea:

(a) Countries of the region with extensive, remote and difficult to patrol coastlines should be encouraged to develop specific maritime protection strategies that support inter-agency collaboration to maximize the effectiveness of limited resources;

(b) Governments should support the development of maritime intelligence capacity within their drug enforcement authorities to monitor the movement of vessels and share this information with counterparts in order to facilitate the identification of traffickers and the vessels they are using;

(c) Governments are encouraged to support the Indian Ocean Forum on Maritime Crime initiative and the maritime interdiction role of the Combined Maritime Forces aimed at disrupting heroin trafficking on the east coast of Africa;

(d) Governments are encouraged to ensure the accuracy of contact information and focal point details that they provide to the United Nations directory of competent national authorities and to regularly update this information with any changes.

2. Challenges in addressing new psychoactive substances, amphetamine-type stimulants and the diversion of precursors and pre-precursors and the non-medical use and misuse of pharmaceuticals containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

7. The following recommendations were made with regard to challenges in addressing new psychoactive substances, amphetamine-type stimulants and the

diversion of precursors and pre-precursors and the non-medical use and misuse of pharmaceuticals containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances:

(a) Governments are encouraged to review their chemical control legislation, monitoring practices and staff training on chemical awareness so as to ensure that they provide the necessary control and compliance standards required for precursor chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of drugs;

(b) Governments should encourage their drug enforcement and chemical control authorities to improve inter-agency cooperation in the monitoring of domestic sales of precursor chemicals;

(c) Governments are encouraged to take measures to ensure that effective controls are in place to detect and prevent the illegal importation of medications and pharmaceutical products.

3. Best practices in promoting measures to ensure the availability and accessibility of internationally controlled drugs for medical and scientific purposes

8. The following recommendations were made with regard to best practices in promoting measures to ensure the availability and accessibility of internationally controlled drugs for medical and scientific purposes:

(a) If they have not already done so, Governments are urged to develop national strategies to address increasing access to controlled drugs for medical and scientific purposes;

(b) Governments should be encouraged to undertake efforts to review legislative policies and regulatory procedures to improve the import and export process for substances under international control and to address issues related to their affordability;

(c) Governments of the region should take measures to support the capacity-building and training of health-care professionals and competent national authorities on adequate access to controlled substances for medical purposes and to engage law enforcement in strengthening the systematic procedures that will prevent diversion while increasing access to medical care.

4. Practical measures tailored to the specific needs of children and youth to prevent and treat drug abuse among them and to address their involvement in drug-related crime, including cultivation and trafficking

9. The following recommendations were made with regard to practical measures tailored to the specific needs of children and youth to prevent and treat drug abuse among them and to address their involvement in drug-related crime, including cultivation and trafficking:

(a) If they have not already done so, Governments are urged to develop well-defined national strategies to address drug use prevention, treatment for drug use disorders, care, rehabilitation and reintegration into the community, tailored for children and youth and guided by international standards and norms;

(b) Governments should be encouraged to promote effective coordination between the education, justice and law enforcement sectors to ensure that the needs of underage drug offenders are appropriately considered and treatment services are provided as required;

(c) Governments should be encouraged to undertake efforts to review measures that have been taken to ensure that all actors within the child protection, health and juvenile justice systems have the capacity to protect the rights and respond to the

needs of children, including by providing those in need with drug treatment and related support services, throughout the justice system and upon reintegration into families and the community;

(d) Governments must do more to encourage and support training of relevant stakeholders at the national and community levels, including law enforcement, the justice sector, the health sector and the education sector, to ensure evidence-based interventions are universally implemented within a coordinated, culturally and socially relevant system in order to promote healthy lifestyles for youth as productive members of the community.

B. Twenty-sixth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin America and the Caribbean

1. Regional and international initiatives to combat trafficking

10. With regard to issue 1, “Regional and international initiatives to combat trafficking”, the following recommendations were made:

(a) Governments should ensure that inter-agency cooperation includes coordination and the regular exchange of information about trafficking groups, suspect vessels and current trends in *modus operandi*;

(b) To enhance the effectiveness of countermeasures to combat illicit trafficking, Governments are encouraged to support the following interregional initiatives of UNODC: the Airport Communication Project (AIRCOP), the Container Control Programme and the strengthening of criminal investigation and criminal justice along the cocaine route in Latin America, the Caribbean and West Africa (CRIMJUST);

(c) Governments are encouraged to ratify the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 and to update every six months any changes to their focal point details (including telephone numbers and e-mail addresses) so as to ensure the accuracy of the information available in the directory of competent national authorities;

(d) UNODC is encouraged to work with States to develop a best practices handbook for use by authorities when in receipt of a request for boarding permission;

(e) UNODC is requested to compile statistics of requests relating to article 17 of the 1988 Convention reflecting the number of requests made by countries, the countries receiving requests, the outcomes and other matters of operational interest.

2. Comprehensive and balanced drug-related policies through cooperation and coordination mechanisms among domestic authorities at all levels

11. With regard to issue 2, “Comprehensive and balanced drug-related policies through cooperation and coordination mechanisms among domestic authorities at all levels”, the following recommendations were made:

(a) Governments are encouraged to address the various aspects of the drug problem through intersectoral interventions at all levels as well as increased international cooperation to ensure an integrated, multidisciplinary, mutually reinforcing, balanced, scientific evidence-based and comprehensive approach;

(b) Governments are encouraged to ensure a balanced allocation of resources to both supply and demand reduction;

(c) Governments are encouraged to promote proportionate national sentencing policies for drug-related offences and consider, where appropriate and applicable, in

accordance with national legal systems, alternatives to conviction or punishment, such as measures for treatment, education, aftercare, rehabilitation and social reintegration;

(d) Governments are encouraged to promote the active involvement of law enforcement agencies in early detection and referral to treatment services of people with substance use disorders.

3. Countering illicit traffic in new psychoactive substances, amphetamine-type stimulants, including methamphetamine, and precursors

12. With regard to issue 3, “Countering illicit traffic in new psychoactive substances, amphetamine-type stimulants, including methamphetamine, and precursors”, the following recommendations were made:

(a) Governments are encouraged to establish collaborative relationships with their domestic chemical industries that raise the awareness and knowledge of scheduled and non-scheduled precursors and substances that may be diverted for use in the illicit manufacture of drugs;

(b) Where they are not already doing so, Governments should encourage their authorities to use the Pre-Export Notification Online (PEN Online) system supported by the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) to confirm the legitimacy of all parties involved in international transactions in precursor chemicals, including those shipments that are in transit;

(c) Governments are encouraged to develop their forensic capacity to analyse the chemical composition of new psychoactive substances and share this information with their counterparts across the region.

4. Mainstreaming gender perspectives in drug-related policies and programmes: a gender-responsive approach to addressing the world drug problem

13. With regard to issue 4, “Mainstreaming gender perspectives in drug-related policies and programmes: a gender-responsive approach to addressing the world drug problem”, the following recommendations were made:

(a) Governments are encouraged to collect and analyse gender and age disaggregated data to obtain more information about the situation, role and circumstances of women drug offenders, with a view to identifying factors that continue to make women and girls vulnerable to exploitation and involvement in drug-related crime, including as couriers, in order to implement broad-based prevention, primary care, treatment and reintegration programmes;

(b) Governments are encouraged to include gender and age disaggregated data about people subject to judicial or criminal proceedings when reporting on the implementation of the recommendations made at the Heads of National Law Enforcement Agencies;

(c) Governments are encouraged to ensure non-discriminatory access to health-care services for women, including in prison, and to develop gender-sensitive prevention, primary care, treatment and reintegration policies and programmes;

(d) Governments are encouraged to amend legislation to allow for proportionate sentencing and use, where applicable and possible and according to national legal systems, of alternatives to imprisonment for women drug offenders, in particular, for pregnant women and women with caretaking responsibilities, in line with international instruments such as the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules).

C. Fortieth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific

1. New developments in national and regional responses to the evolving threat posed by amphetamine-type stimulants and new psychoactive substances

14. The following recommendations were made with regard to new developments in national and regional responses to the evolving threat posed by amphetamine-type stimulants and new psychoactive substances:

(a) Governments should consider reviewing current drug control policies and frameworks to reflect the operational recommendations contained in the outcome document of the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem held in 2016;

(b) Governments should encourage the sharing of information and cooperation relating to technical support between national forensic laboratories responsible for the profiling of illicit drugs, particularly regarding the identification of amphetamine-type stimulants and new psychoactive substances;

(c) In their efforts to counter drug trafficking, Governments should encourage their authorities to make use of the tools and services available through UNODC, such as the Office's early warning advisory on new psychoactive substances, which is a tool for information collection and sharing, the annual report questionnaire, PEN Online and the Project Ion Incident Communication System, which was developed by INCB;

(d) Governments should, as a matter of urgency, encourage their drug law enforcement authorities to institutionalize their exchanges of operational intelligence through the use of existing regional cooperation platforms and shared protocols so as to counter the illicit actions of drug traffickers.

2. Measures to ensure comprehensive and balanced efforts at the national level to reduce drug demand

15. The following recommendations were made with regard to measures to ensure comprehensive and balanced efforts at the national level to reduce drug demand:

(a) Governments are encouraged to adopt a comprehensive, integrated, balanced and multidisciplinary approach to the drug problem;

(b) Governments are encouraged to ensure a balanced distribution of resources with a view to enabling the adequate implementation of their supply and demand reduction policies;

(c) Governments are encouraged, where appropriate and in accordance with national legislation, to consider alternatives to conviction or punishment, such as treatment, education, rehabilitation and social reintegration.

3. Best practices in preventing and countering drug-related money-laundering and illicit financial flows, and measures to improve international cooperation in that regard

16. The following recommendations were made with regard to best practices in preventing and countering drug-related money-laundering and illicit financial flows, and measures to improve international cooperation in that regard:

(a) Governments are encouraged to engage in international regional and subregional cooperation as an effective measure against money-laundering;

(b) Governments are encouraged to enact or amend their legislation so that it complies with international standards and relevant conventions on combating the financing of the illicit drug trade;

(c) Governments should ensure that the anti-corruption measures that they have put in place to maintain the integrity of their financial investigation units are regularly revised so that they are effective and support the development of an appropriate organizational culture.

4. Addressing the specific needs of women and girls with regard to the world drug problem

17. The following recommendations were made with regard to addressing the specific needs of women and girls with regard to the world drug problem:

(a) Governments should develop and implement policies tailored to the specific needs of female drug users in order to increase their access to treatment for drug use disorders;

(b) Governments are encouraged to ensure proportional sentencing and to develop and implement gender-sensitive alternatives to imprisonment, in particular for women who commit minor drug-related offences or women with parental and other caretaking responsibilities, in line with international instruments such as the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules);

(c) Governments, in their efforts to ensure multisectoral policy approaches to the drug problem, should increase the presence of women in law enforcement institutions and provide gender-sensitive training to law enforcement officers and other relevant professionals;

(d) Governments are encouraged to gather sex-disaggregated data in community and prison settings in order to better assess the specific needs of women and girls with regard to the drug problem, and to facilitate the development of evidence-based policies.

D. Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East at its fifty-first session

1. Strengthening cooperation and coordination against trafficking

18. The following recommendations were made with regard to strengthening cooperation and coordination against trafficking:

(a) Governments should support close cooperation between their national law enforcement agencies and the private sector — including Internet service providers and money remittance companies, the banking sector and virtual currency service providers — to meet the challenge of Internet-based illicit drug trade and the illicit financial flows related to it;

(b) Governments should encourage their law enforcement authorities to regularly use the capacities of the existing regional and international law enforcement cooperation organizations and centres, such as the Joint Planning Cell, the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre, the Criminal Information Centre to Combat Drugs of the Gulf Cooperation Council and others through, inter alia, regular meetings of the officers involved in ongoing cases. Cooperation between these centres should be encouraged under the “networking the networks” initiative of UNODC in order to facilitate interregional criminal intelligence exchange and coordination of multilateral operations. These regional law enforcement cooperation centres should explain and

propose their services to States members of the Subcommittee and update them on their capacities;

(c) Governments should encourage their law enforcement training and educational institutions to cooperate at the regional and international level, including under the Law Enforcement TrainNet initiative of UNODC, to facilitate the exchange of curricula, training materials, methodologies and good practices;

(d) Close cooperation between law enforcement agencies and financial intelligence units should be strongly encouraged in order to more effectively target and dismantle illicit financial flows originating from illicit drug trafficking;

(e) Governments should consider establishing and/or strengthening regional platforms of prosecutorial authorities in order to facilitate informal cooperation on legal matters related to the investigation of the cases pertaining to organized crime, including drug trafficking.

2. Current trends and modus operandi in trafficking in amphetamine-type stimulants, new psychoactive substances and pharmaceutical preparations

19. The following recommendations were made with regard to the current trends and modus operandi in trafficking in amphetamine-type stimulants, new psychoactive substances and pharmaceutical preparations:

(a) Governments are encouraged to place greater focus on identifying the sources of and the criminal organizations behind the diversion and trafficking of precursor chemicals as well as “captagon”;

(b) Governments are required to encourage their drug law enforcement, chemical control and other relevant authorities to enhance inter-agency cooperation in precursor control. Specifically, there is a need to enhance efforts to conduct effective follow-up investigations into suspicious transactions, diversions and diversion attempts and seizures, and to invest in financial investigations;

(c) In their efforts to counter the illicit manufacture of and trafficking in “captagon” and related precursor chemicals, Governments should gather and share information more systematically and make use of existing tools and coordination mechanisms, such as PEN Online for shipments in international trade and the Precursors Incident Communication System (PICS) to communicate seizures and other illicit incidents involving precursors, with a view to sharing information globally and preventing diversion elsewhere;

(d) Governments, with the assistance of UNODC and INCB, as appropriate, should further strengthen efforts of national, regional and international cooperation, participate in relevant global initiatives undertaken by the Office and the Board, and facilitate cooperation on concrete cases, where required;

(e) Governments may consider establishing state-of-the-art chemical profiling facilities at laboratories in order to link the samples to the trafficking networks.

3. Comprehensive and balanced drug-related policies through cooperation and coordination mechanisms among domestic authorities at all levels

20. The following recommendations were made with regard to comprehensive and balanced drug-related policies through cooperation and coordination mechanisms among domestic authorities at all levels:

(a) Member States are further encouraged to adopt drug laws and regulatory policies that are in support of a health-centred and evidence-based approach to drug demand reduction;

(b) Governments are encouraged to strengthen, through training, the capacity of law enforcement officers to engage in appropriate drug demand reduction activities, such as stigma reduction, outreach, early screening and referral;

(c) Governments are encouraged to promote multisectoral collaboration in the development and delivery of drug demand reduction programmes and services, through the establishment of national coordination mechanisms;

(d) Governments are encouraged to utilize social media platforms for outreach and in support of evidence-based drug prevention efforts.

4. Practical measures tailored to the specific needs of children and youth to prevent drug abuse and facilitate consideration of the needs of underage drug offenders with regard to the criminal justice system

21. The following recommendations were made with regard to the practical measures tailored to the specific needs of children and youth to prevent drug abuse and facilitate consideration of the needs of underage drug offenders with regard to the criminal justice system:

(a) Member States are encouraged to identify and adopt a framework of legislative aid services to support and protect the rights of young offenders interacting with the criminal justice system;

(b) Governments are encouraged to adopt balanced and comprehensive national drug prevention strategies that are in line with the guidance available in the *International Standards on Drug Use Prevention*;

(c) Member States are encouraged to adopt youth drug prevention programmes that take into consideration the needs of youth and children and address the risk factors and vulnerabilities associated with each developmental stage.

III. Follow-up to the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, and to the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem held in 2016

22. The Twenty-sixth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa; the Twenty-sixth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin America and the Caribbean; the Fortieth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific; and the fifty-first session of the Subcommittee on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East each considered an agenda item entitled, “Follow-up to the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, and to the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem held in 2016”. For their consideration of the item, the participants in the meetings had before them the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem ([A/64/92-E/2009/98](#), sect. II.A), General Assembly resolution S-30/1 entitled “Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem” (the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly) and Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions 56/10 and 56/12.

23. Participants were asked to consider the actions taken by and the challenges posed to the States of the region with regard to the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action and the operational recommendations contained in the outcome document of the special session.

24. During the consideration of the item at the Twenty-sixth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa, some speakers noted their continued commitment to the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action. The importance of the principle of shared responsibility in the fight against drugs was mentioned and, in that regard, the need to facilitate the exchange of experiences and information among countries in the region, to strengthen bilateral cooperation and regional operational platforms. Reference was also made to efforts undertaken to update national anti-drug legislation and to national and multilateral efforts to fight the cultivation of and trafficking in cannabis in the region. The need for alternative development programmes to address that issue was noted. Reference was also made to the need to improve cooperation, especially at the operational levels, in order to disrupt international drug trafficking networks. The growing threat posed by the trafficking of cocaine to the region was noted. Reference was made to challenges posed by new psychoactive substances, including the increasing levels of local production of methamphetamine in clandestine laboratories, the diversion of precursors by licensed pharmaceutical companies and the abuse of local psychoactive substances not under control. The need for training for law enforcement officials in addressing new psychoactive substances was noted. UNODC was invited to assist Governments in assessing the drug situation in the region and in developing a medium- to long-term strategy to counter drug trafficking.

25. At the Twenty-sixth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin America and the Caribbean, some speakers expressed the view that, while tangible progress had been achieved in the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action, the world drug problem continued to present challenges to the health, safety and well-being of humanity. The international community should continue striving to reduce significantly and measurably the different manifestations of the world drug problem and address both the underlying causes and its health, socioeconomic, human rights, justice and law enforcement aspects. It was further emphasized that the world drug problem required a response from the public health and human rights perspective, with human beings at the centre of policies and programmes. Some speakers highlighted the importance of addressing and countering the world drug problem in the framework of the Sustainable Development Goals. Some speakers considered that the review of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action by the target date of 2019 should also be based on the outcome document of the special session. The need for relevant, reliable and objective data and targeted indicators based on scientific evidence, to improve the implementation of comprehensive, integrated and balanced drug control strategies, policies and programmes, was stated by a number of speakers. The importance of increased cooperation between UNODC and other relevant United Nations entities in their efforts to support Member States in effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem was also noted.

26. At the Fortieth meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific, the Secretariat highlighted that, in its resolution 64/182, the General Assembly had adopted the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem and had called upon States to take the measures necessary to fully implement the actions set out therein, with a view to attaining in a timely manner the goals and targets set for 2019. Member States committed themselves to effectively implementing the Political Declaration and Plan of Action through resolute

international cooperation, in collaboration with relevant regional and international organizations. Pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 67/193, 69/200 and 70/181, the Assembly had convened a special session on the world drug problem from 19 to 21 April 2016, and, in its resolution S-30/1, adopted an outcome document containing operational recommendations on a broad range of thematic areas.

27. At the fifty-first session of the Subcommission, several speakers referred to the measures that their Governments had put in place to implement the provisions of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action. Those measures included the promulgation of legislation to combat drug-related money-laundering, provisions for the forfeiture and confiscation of assets, the establishment of money-laundering as an extraditable offence, as well as measures for the control of precursor chemicals and the eradication of illicit crops. The provision of treatment services to drug users, including those in detention, and the involvement of the private sector in drug demand reduction efforts were also underscored. One speaker specified that the new psychoactive substances recently brought under international control by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs had been also scheduled under national legislation, and reported on the regulation of licit cultivation of opium poppy for medical purposes. Pharmaceutical preparations containing controlled substances were also strictly regulated.

IV. Organization of future meetings of the subsidiary bodies

28. Possible topics for the meetings of the subsidiary bodies to be held in 2017 were discussed and identified at the respective meetings.

29. The attention of the Commission and the members of its subsidiary bodies is drawn to Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/15, entitled “Meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies: Asia and the Pacific, Africa, and Latin America and the Caribbean”, in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to convene those three regional meetings at the capitals of States in the respective regions that might wish to act as host or at the headquarters of the regional commission concerned, annually, beginning in 1988. Attention is also drawn to Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/30, entitled “Establishment of a Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, European Region”, in which the Council established the convening of regional meetings along the lines of those already established in other regions. Further attention is drawn to Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 6 (XXV), entitled “Establishment of a subcommission on illicit traffic in the Near and Middle East”, in which the Commission decided that meetings of the Subcommission and its working groups would be held in the territory of the States of regional members of the Subcommission. Accordingly, the Commission should encourage member States in the different regions to consider hosting forthcoming meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies and sessions of the Subcommission where no host has yet been identified and to coordinate with the Secretariat as soon as possible to allow sufficient time for the organizational arrangements to be made.