

6. The present report has been prepared by the Board in response to the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session. It contains the major findings of the Board with respect to the implementation of the tasks assigned to it in the Action Plan and issues that were dealt with by the Assembly but not addressed to the Board. In its assessment of the progress made in those areas, the Board has emphasized the implementation by Governments of the international drug control treaties and the relevant resolutions of the Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as well as the implementation of the recommendations of the Board on issues related to the control of ATS and precursors.

## **II. Responses of the International Narcotics Control Board to resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session**

7. In response to the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, the Board has taken a series of actions to counter the illicit manufacture of, trafficking in and abuse of ATS and to strengthen the control of precursors. Such actions have been based on its regular evaluation of the progress made by Governments in the implementation of the provisions of the international drug control treaties, in particular the provisions contained in the 1971 Convention and article 12 of the 1988 Convention.

8. The Board has continued to monitor closely the consumption of stimulants, including ATS, in various countries, in order to identify trends that may lead to the abuse of those substances and has maintained an ongoing dialogue with the Governments concerned. The Board has also made a number of general and specific recommendations on how to strengthen precursor control that have been published in its annual reports and in its reports on the implementation of article 12 of the 1988 Convention.

9. In 2004, following a midterm review of the progress made on the implementation of the Action Plan, the Board established a working group with a specific mandate to follow up on the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly. Based on its ongoing evaluation, the working group identified areas requiring further progress, on the basis of which the Board made specific recommendations with regard to Government accession to and implementation of the international drug control treaties.

10. In 2007, the Board carried out a survey to review the worldwide implementation of the international drug control treaties, inviting all States and territories to complete a questionnaire designed by the Board for that purpose. The survey was aimed at evaluating the efforts made by Governments to implement the provisions of the international drug control treaties, identifying weaknesses and loopholes in drug control at the national and international levels and providing recommendations on national and international drug control regimes.

11. Further, pursuant to Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 51/4, the Board has been actively involved in the preparations for the high-level segment of the fifty-second session of the Commission relating to the follow-up to the twentieth

special session of the General Assembly. The Board has participated in and contributed substantively to the meetings of five open-ended intergovernmental expert working groups. In particular, the Board has provided those working groups with discussion notes on the following five topics: (a) supply reduction (see annex I); (b) countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation (see annex II); (c) international cooperation on the eradication of illicit drug crops and on alternative development (see annex III); (d) drug demand reduction (see annex IV); and (e) control of precursors and amphetamine-type stimulants (see annex V). Those discussion notes summarize the Board's positions on the respective issues.

### **III. Achievements**

12. In its resolution S-20/4 B, the General Assembly identified action to be taken by Governments in various areas, including with regard to measures to prevent the trafficking in and the illicit manufacture, distribution, diversion and abuse of ATS and their precursors; international cooperation in precursor control; and the control of substitute chemicals. The Board, bearing in mind its mandate under the international drug control treaties, has worked closely with Governments to prevent the diversion of licitly manufactured psychotropic substances, including ATS, and their precursors into illicit channels and has further strengthened international cooperation in precursor control. The achievements presented in this section truly reflect Governments' efforts and progress made in the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the Assembly at its twentieth special session.

#### **A. Addressing the problem of amphetamine-type stimulants**

13. The abuse of ATS, which was a relatively new phenomenon in many countries in 1998, was one of the main topics addressed by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, as it was deemed to be a problem requiring concerted and urgent action by individual Governments and the international community as a whole. In the Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors, the following actions were identified as important: raising awareness, reducing demand, providing accurate information, limiting supply and strengthening the control system.

14. In response to the request made by the General Assembly for work on ATS to continue, the Board has collected and analysed information on the abuse of ATS, disseminated such information through its annual reports and approached Governments when remedial action has been necessary.

##### **1. Preventing the diversion of amphetamine-type stimulants from international trade**

15. ATS are controlled under the 1971 Convention. Schedules I and II of the 1971 Convention contain the psychotropic substances that are most likely to be abused. Stringent control measures are applied to those substances, including a mandatory import and export authorization system for international trade in those substances. The control measures for substances in Schedules I and II have