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INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE CONTROL COMMISSION

cicad

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FINAL REPORT

**FORTY-FIRST REGULAR SESSION OF THE
INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE CONTROL COMMISSION (CICAD)
FINAL REPORT**

I. BACKGROUND

The Statute of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) provides in Article 21 that the Commission shall hold two regular sessions per year, one an ordinary session, the other to address specific technical topics determined by the Commission or such other matters as may require its special attention. The Statute also provides that special sessions shall be held whenever the Commission so decides, or at the request of a majority of its member states.

At its fortieth regular session, the Commission decided, in accordance with Articles 20 and 21 of the Statute, that the forty first regular session would be held in Brasilia, Brazil in early May 2007, but due to scheduling conflicts, the Chair and the Executive Secretariat decided to hold the meeting in Washington, DC.

II. PROCEEDINGS OF THE FORTY-FIRST REGULAR SESSION

A. OPENING SESSION

OAS Secretary General José Miguel Insulza opened the Commission's forty-first regular session by framing CICAD within the structure of OAS policies, programs and initiatives with regard to multidimensional security and international cooperation (CICAD/doc. INF. 3/07). He called on the member states to support and defend CICAD as their instrument of first choice to facilitate multilateral cooperation on the drug front, citing the example of the twin city partnership being set up between the European Union and Latin American and Caribbean local governments for the exchange of experiences on prevention and treatment of drug abuse.

The Secretary General announced that Mr. Abraham Stein would become the Deputy Under Secretary for Multidimensional Security. In his stead, Mr. Rafael Franzini, until then serving as the head of CICAD's Money Laundering Control section, would assume the position of Deputy Executive Secretary of CICAD.

The CICAD Chair, General Paulo Roberto Yog de Miranda Uchôa, head of Brazil's National Anti-Drug Secretariat (SENAD), echoed the Secretary General's emphasis on multilateral cooperation by mentioning CICAD member states contribution to the policy review with the United Nations General Assembly Special Session (UNGASS) process dealing with the global drug problem (CICAD/doc. INF. 2/07). He also laid out the general themes that would drive the three days of the CICAD meeting.

In addition to General Uchôa, the executive board for this regular session of CICAD included the vice presidency of Colombia through the representative Dr. Nicolás Rivas Rubiria, Director of Multilateral Political Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who participated in place of the principal representative, Mr. Guillermo Francisco Reyes, Vice Minister de Justice, Ministry of Interior and Justice.

Mr. John P. Walters, Director of the U.S. Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP), speaking as the head of the U.S. delegation, congratulated all the member states for CICAD's accomplishments of the past two decades, especially the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) (CICAD/doc. INF. 16/07). Walters mentioned that drug consumption in the

United States is an on-going problem which contributes to a variety of ills. Nevertheless, the ONDCP Director said, during the past five years, illegal youth drug use in the United States fell by 23.2 percent. He also pointed out that the workplace drug test results from across the United States show significant declines in the percentage of adults testing positive for drugs such as marijuana and cocaine. "Perhaps most importantly to our neighbors in the hemisphere," Walters said, "use of cocaine in the United States is now just a fraction of what it was during the height of the trade in the late 1970s and early 1980s."

He said that his government was encouraged by regional efforts to stem the drug flow, singling out Mexico and Colombia for their efforts. But he added, "Unfortunately, drugs remain the most serious cause of poverty, the most serious source of denial of rights, and the most serious cause of violence, death, and illness in our hemisphere. Through CICAD we have reached a consensus that we can — and should — attack both the supply and demand for illicit drugs"

B. DECISIONS ADOPTED

1. Approval of the Agenda and Schedule of Activities

The draft agenda (CICAD/doc.1542/07) and the draft schedule of activities (CICAD/doc.1544/07) were adopted with modifications. In response to concern expressed by the delegations of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia, the agenda was amended to accommodate an exploratory discussion about alternative development. Commissioners decided that this topic will be a central theme for the next regular CICAD meeting in Colombia at the end of 2007. [Additional details of the discussion in this session are contained under point 6.]

The delegates of St. Kitts and Nevis and Trinidad and Tobago opined that deportations (Caribbean citizens convicted of drug trafficking in the United States [or elsewhere] serve out their prison terms and then are deported to their country of origin) have caused rising social and economic repercussions in the Caribbean and suggested that the issue might merit examination at a future session of CICAD. However, CICAD Commissioners noted that this issue was amply covered in other CICAD fora.

At the request of the Chair, a special working group was created to review the annual report (CICAD/doc.1570/07) and proposed resolutions on observations and recommendations (CICAD/doc. 1552/07) to the OAS General Assembly scheduled to meet in June 2007. A second working group was created to review a report on the accomplishments of the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) that was to be presented to the same General Assembly (CICAD/doc. 1548/07).

The representative of Colombia requested that the agenda include a presentation about the Campaign for Shared Responsibility by Dr. Carlos Albornoz, National Director for Narcotics of the Government of Colombia.

2. Reports on CICAD-related Activities

a. Report on the first drafting session of the Governmental Expert Group (GEG) for the Fourth Evaluation Round of the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM)

Mr. Alberto del Rio, General Coordinator of the Governmental Expert Group (GEG), presented a report to the Commission on the work completed by the GEG during the First

Drafting Session of the Fourth Evaluation Round of the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) held in Washington, D.C. from 22-30 March 2007. During this meeting, the first draft evaluation reports on all 34 member states were prepared, based on the information provided by countries to the MEM Questionnaire of Indicators and the narrative reports prepared by the MEM Section. The Coordinator highlighted various relevant points, including the importance of the 34 narrative reports and the "The Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism Achievements, 1997-2007" report (CICAD/doc.1565/07), which were prepared by the MEM Section; the evaluative work undertaken by the experts in their home countries before the meeting; the review by the GEG of the first draft reports and the MEM Achievements report during the March meeting and later electronically; and the role of the MEM National Coordinating Entities (NCEs) in collecting the information to be used in the preparation of accurate and pertinent country evaluations.

The GEG Coordinator also highlighted areas of improvement in the MEM process that need to be addressed by member states to improve the effectiveness of the process. Namely, greater participation is needed on the part of the experts before, during, and after the GEG meetings; CICAD Commissioners and host countries in general should allow experts the necessary time to carry out their evaluative work in their capitals and should also provide them with the tools necessary to facilitate their work; and lastly, countries should comply with established deadlines for the provision of information. The Coordinator also stressed the need to encourage countries to designate alternates where possible, highlighting the importance of the work carried out by alternates and their contribution to strengthening the MEM process and enabling the GEG to complete its assignments.

Delegations from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, United States, Honduras, Mexico, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, and Venezuela thanked the Coordinator for his report, highlighted the importance the MEM has had since its inception, congratulated the GEG for its work, and highlighted some of the administrative and procedural problems that should be addressed in order to maintain the prestige and high quality work of the MEM process. In this regard, the delegation from Argentina presented the following proposal: that the GEG Coordinators, with the assistance of the MEM Section, should present to each CICAD meeting, a detailed report on the participation and attendance of experts - identifying the country they represent, their attendance at working group sessions and their participation in the preparatory work prior to the meetings; that countries designate alternate experts to replace the principal experts when these cannot attend the meetings or are unable to complete the preparatory work; and, that the Executive Secretariat should present to the Commission a report identifying those countries that have not complied with MEM deadlines or have not provided information as required by the MEM, and formally contact the respective national authorities regarding this matter.

The Commission approved the proposal from Argentina and the report by the GEG Coordinator.

b. Report on the European Union–Latin America and the Caribbean (EU-LAC) Coordination and Cooperation Mechanism on Drugs

Ms. Serena Joseph-Harris, Director of the Strategic Services Agency, Ministry of National Security, Trinidad and Tobago and Co-Chair of the EU-LAC Mechanism, informed the Commission about the existing mechanism and activities of this channel of multilateral cooperation (CICAD/doc. 1551/07). She emphasized the differences and opportunities that exist between the EU-LAC mechanism and CICAD itself. Currently, CICAD has observer status in the EU-LAC mechanism and she suggested a political dialogue between the two systems as a necessary step towards a more active involvement of CICAD in the EU-LAC mechanism.

Several delegates said that their governments would welcome more cooperation with the European Union as long as it did not duplicate CICAD's efforts.

c. Report on the Declaration of the Regional Summit on Drugs, Security and Cooperation (Santo Domingo)

Dr. Mabel Feliz Baez, President of the National Drug Council, Dominican Republic, reported on the event that took place in Santo Domingo on March 17 (CICAD/doc. 1547/07). At the regional summit, President Leonel Fernández of the Dominican Republic, President Álvaro Uribe of Colombia, President René Préval of Haiti, and Prime Minister Patrick Manning of Jamaica issued a statement on their commitment to continue their efforts in combating substance abuse and trafficking. The United States, Brazil, Mexico, Honduras, Jamaica, Argentina, Haiti, and Suriname took the floor to support the initiative.

d. Remarks on the Resolution “Strengthening international support for Haiti in combating the drug problem,” adopted by the United Nations Commission of Narcotic Drugs in its 50th Regular Session

Mr. Albert Ramdin, the Assistant Secretary General, opened the discussion with a brief introduction on the OAS's experience through the Haiti Task Force he chairs. He noted that Haiti is slowly rebuilding from an period of institutional and civil upheaval that has provided trafficking organizations a channel for drug shipments to U.S. and European markets. He said the situation had improved to the point that the OAS “had a unique opportunity to make a difference.” He said that he would use the Commission's discussion to inform a draft resolution that would soon be presented to the OAS Permanent Council and later to the OAS General Assembly in early June.

The delegate of Argentina reported on the resolution on Haiti that the Latin American-Caribbean group presented at the U.N. Commission on Narcotic Drugs in March (CICAD/doc. 06/07). The Argentine delegate proposed that CICAD take concrete steps: instruct the Inter-American Observatory on Drugs (OID) to assist the Haitian government undertaking epidemiological research studies in the country, and to encourage horizontal cooperation by member states to Haiti in the areas of maritime narcotrafficking and interdiction, and substance abuse prevention programs.

The United States, Panama, Brazil, Mexico, Peru and Chile stated their support for Argentina's initiative, although the U.S. delegate cautioned against expanding the OAS Special Mission's mandate and referred to CICAD itself as the appropriate vehicle for coordinating counternarcotics initiatives for Haiti. The delegate of Haiti said that his government appreciated the solidarity of the other CICAD member states and the support of CICAD itself.

3. CICAD Executive Secretariat and Secretariat of Multidimensional Security

a. Introduction to the Secretariat of Multidimensional Security of the OAS

Ambassador Alexandre Addor-Neto, Under Secretary for Multidimensional Security, outlined the policy underpinnings that will guide the recently consolidated secretariat.

b. OAS Project Evaluation Committee

CICAD Executive Secretary James Mack described the procedural changes that the OAS General Secretariat had introduced for approval of projects developed by all OAS agencies, including CICAD (CICAD/doc. 1554/07). The high-level Project Evaluation Committee (CEP) will ensure that all projects are linked to OAS mandates and other priority-setting mechanisms, they are coordinated across the Secretariat of Multidimensional Security and the Organization as a whole, and the new procedures encourage the evaluation of results and

impact over the long term.

c. On-line Continuing Education Program in the Caribbean

Dr. Anna Chisman, the chief of CICAD's Demand Reduction section, gave a report on the advances of the partnership with the University of the West Indies Distance Education Center (UWIDEC) to create an online program for specialized training of working professionals in the prevention and treatment of substance abuse for the English-speaking Caribbean (CICAD/doc. 1553/07). She explained that a certificate program, consisting of 10 3-credit courses, was to be made available in September. Meanwhile, the UWIDEC will complete the academic requirements to offer a more ambitious 26-course program recognized as a bachelor of arts degree for the academic year 2008-2009.

d. III Ibero-American Meeting of Drug Observatories

Dr. Francisco Cumsille, coordinator of the Inter-American Observatory on Drugs, informed the Commission about the third Ibero-American conference of national drug observatories that took place on December 11-15, 2006 in Cartagena, Colombia (CICAD/doc. 1545/07). The event had the support of the Spanish Plan National Drug Plan, and the Spanish International Cooperation Agency (AECI), as well as the U.S. National Institute on Drug Abuse. The participants created a research network called REDLA after its Spanish acronym (*Red Epidemiológica de Drogas para Latinoamérica*) that will promote epidemiological research among national observatories and universities in the region. In 2007, there will be meeting of Caribbean national observatories.

e. CICAD's Role in the 20th Session of United Nations General Assembly Special Session (UNGASS)

Ms. Angela Crowdy, coordinator of the MEM section, informed the Commission on the UNODC consultation meeting in February 2007 related to the United Nations General Assembly Special Session (UNGASS) on the global drug problem and the review of the past 10 years of international efforts to control trafficking and substance abuse. The meeting centred on how to use information from regional organizations for the ten-year review of the implementation of the declarations and measures adopted by the General Assembly at its 20th Special Session on the World Drug Problem (UNGASS 1998).

For the UNODC, in relation to CICAD and the MEM, this would mean using information from the MEM Achievements report 1997-2007, the national fourth round evaluation reports to be published at the end of 2007, and the Hemispheric Report to be published in June 2008. The MEM will be a complementary source of information, especially in the thematic areas of illicit crop cultivation, amphetamine-type stimulants and their precursors, money laundering, and demand reduction. Significantly, this is the first time MEM data from evaluation reports is being considered to support or contextualize UN data and analyses and is seen as an important step in the evolution of the Mechanism in the international fora.

4. Supply Reduction: Internet Sales of Drugs

a. Discussion of the UN Resolution on International Cooperation on Internet Sales of Controlled Substances

Dr. Eduardo Navarette made remarks on behalf of the delegation of Mexico regarding the resolution "International cooperation in preventing the illegal distribution of internationally controlled licit substances via the Internet", approved at the 50th Session of the UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CICAD/doc. 1561/07).

The delegate of the United States said that his government had identified a specialized course, offered by Microsoft, on investigating Internet-related crimes. He said that CICAD would be sponsoring four courses in 2007 so that all member states could train their law enforcement personnel to track down those responsible for illegal Internet drug sales.

In the ensuing discussion, the delegates of Jamaica and Costa Rica mentioned that although their countries had previously been considered points of transit on the trafficking circuits, they are now feeling the full impact of substance abuse problems, increased access to firearms, violence, killings and other repercussions from the narcotics trade.

b. Campaign for Shared Responsibility of Colombia

The representative of Colombia explained that the Campaign for Shared Responsibility aimed to garner support from around the world and from OAS members to better contribute to tighter control of the global problem of drugs. The campaign seeks to get greater cooperation from neighboring countries in the control of chemical substances and to generate greater awareness about narcotrafficking's negative impact on Colombia. The delegates of Ecuador y Venezuela supported the initiative and requested more information to coordinate work together. Then, Colombia showed a video entitled *Cocaine's Curse* about the victims of violence unleashed by the narcotrafficking organizations in the country.

5. Supply Reduction: Control of Precursor Chemicals

Mr. Ziggy Malyniowsky, coordinator of the Supply Reduction Section, provided an introductory overview of CICAD's activities in the efforts to control precursor chemicals and pharmaceutical products in the Americas.

a. Brazil's System for the Administration of Controlled Substances (ANVISA)

Ms. Cejana Brasil Cirilo Passos of the Brazilian delegation explained the controls established for precursor chemicals since 2001, starting with just 12 products but now covering 146 products (CICAD/doc. 1550/07). The delegate of Colombia explained his government's efforts to control precursors and called on all member states to standardize the nomenclature used to identify precursors so that an exchange of information would be more useful.

b. Strengthening of information systems on drug trafficking and chemical diversion through studies on drug characterization and impurity profiling

Dr. Gabriel Abboud and Dr. Mariana Souto, SEDRONAR, Argentina informed the Commission on the work being done in Argentina to improve the information system that tracks trafficking patterns (CICAD/doc. 1556/07). This research was yielding unexpected new patterns, both in trafficking and consumption. For example, more cocaine labs were detected along with greater consumption of cocaine base, called "*paco*."

In the discussion, several delegates (Brazil, Chile, and Uruguay) mentioned that they too had detected changes in drug consumption patterns, including the increased use of "*paco*." Several delegates requested that the next session of CICAD include a thematic discussion around new trends in consumption and trafficking.

c. Global efforts and trends on chemical and precursor control for methamphetamine, ecstasy, amphetamine, other psychotropic substances, cocaine and heroin

Senior Special Agent Scott Wygant, U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency, explained how multiple governments and international organizations were coordinating efforts to track and

interdict precursor chemicals and controlled substances around the world (CICAD/doc. 1557/07).

d. National Drug Control System (NDS): Cooperation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) with OAS Member States (2003-2007)

Mr. Phillip Kruss, the Chief of the Information Technology Service at the UNODC, (CICAD/doc. 1563/07) explained the management application system information that his institution had developed, administered and made available to member states for national and international control of the import and export of precursor chemicals. The system is currently installed or in production in 15 CICAD member states and others have requested assistance.

6. Alternative Development

The delegations of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia took the joint position that the Commission should discuss the alternative development strategies, briefly in this regular session and more broadly in the next session of CICAD.

The delegate of Peru pointed out that alternative development is a strategic guidelines of CICAD and that within the Andean region, the concept and its application were fine-tuned through Andean Community Decision 614 “Andean Strategy for Sustainable, Integral and Alternative Development” with which the Andean countries renewed their trust in alternative development as an integral tool to control supply.

The delegate of Bolivia informed the Commission that the term “alternative” development had acquired a negative political connotation in that country because it had been associated with forced eradication and unfulfilled political promises of previous Bolivian governments. The government of Bolivia preferred to use the terms “integral and sustainable” development.

The delegate of Argentina stated that it would be useful to have a representative from the World Trade Organization present in the next CICAD meeting because trade issues frequently undercut efforts at exporting agriculture produce and processed goods that are part of an effort to promote substitute crops.

The initiative was welcomed by the Chair and it was agreed that the issue would be a focal point of the next regular session of the Commission.

a. CICAD and Alternative, Integral and Sustainable Development

The delegate of Colombia informed the Commission about the developmental steps being taken by the Andean governments, the Andean Parliament, and the Andean Committee for Alternative Development (CADA) in drug crop producing areas, as well as the basic components of a strategy for development in those areas (CICAD/doc. 1569/07).

7. Demand Reduction

a. Improving drug treatment and rehabilitation: European, Latin American and Caribbean Cities in Partnership

Dr. Anna McG. Chisman, Chief of CICAD’s Demand Reduction Section, informed the Commission about the startup of an initiative to pair up European cities with counterparts in Latin America and the Caribbean, forming partnerships to improve the treatment and rehabilitation of problematic drug users, and address other aspects of drug dependency at the municipal level (CICAD/doc. 1555/07). The US\$1.9 million project is funded by the European Commission for three years. This twin-city partnership will bring together mayors, local chief medical officers, drug treatment personnel and family court judges from “twinned” cities in a

sustained program of exchanges designed to share best practices, establish long-term cooperation and improve drug treatment and rehabilitation. The member states had already received an invitation from the CICAD Executive Secretary to present a proposal for a candidate city to participate in the program. Dr. Chisman reported that CICAD would be represented at a meeting of mayors of European cities, to help publicize the initiative

Some delegates expressed concern about the use of alternatives to incarceration for petty drug offenders within the program because their countries' court system does not offer that option and would require substantial legal amendments. Dr. Chisman said that the goal was to expose local agencies in Latin America and the Caribbean to the concept of alternatives to incarceration, drug courts, community service orders and the like, but that the project does not pretend to change national legislation on the matter.

b. Screening and Brief Intervention: A low cost, effective means of determining substance abuse through healthcare practitioners.

Dr. Bertha Madras, Deputy Director for Demand Reduction, U.S. Office of National Drug Control Policy (CICAD/doc. 1567/07) explained the methodology the U.S. government has promoted whereby medical staff can identify symptoms of substance abuse in patients and take early action to avert more serious problems. By dealing with substance abuse at an early stage, treatment is less expensive and more effective.

c. Report on the Demand Reduction Expert Group

Dr. Beth Pieteron, Director of the General Drug Strategy and Controlled Substances Program, Health Canada, informed the Commission about the eighth meeting of CICAD's Expert Group on Demand Reduction, which took place in Bogotá, Colombia, February 13-15, 2007 (CICAD/doc.1546/07 and 1549/07). This event focused on the preparation of a toolkit for evaluating universal drug abuse prevention programs for youth, a draft of which had been developed during 2006 by an International Task Force. Chile is assuming the chair of the Expert Group. Its ninth meeting will take place in Santiago and will begin development of hemispheric guidelines on workplace prevention.

8. Pilot Study on Drugs, Women and Violence in the Americas: Case Study of 10 Spanish-speaking Countries, Brazil, and Latin women in the United States

Representatives of a research team funded by CICAD and the government of Brazil told the Commission that drugs and violence are major problems faced by the women in the study. The preliminary findings of this qualitative study indicated a possible correlation between drug abuse, and psychological, physical and sexual abuse against the women, a condition which in turn drives low self esteem and depression (CICAD/doc. 1562/07). The pilot study surveyed nearly 1,000 low-income women in 11 Latin American countries and the United States.

The presentation was divided into four parts: Dr. Gloria Wright, coordinator of the Educational Development and Research section presented the purpose, objectives, coordination, execution, financing, and methodology of the study; Dr. Magdalena Alonso, Universidad de Nuevo León (México), presented the results of 10 Spanish-speaking countries; Dr. Susan Nemes, University of Maryland (USA), presented on the results in the United States, and Dr. Paulina do Carmo Arruda Vieira Duarte, Director of Public Policies in Prevention and Treatment, SENAD (Brazil), presented the findings in Brazil, as well as the study's preliminary conclusions and recommendations of the study.

The ensuing discussion centered on how the study might affect CICAD initiatives and member states' own programs. Uruguay, Mexico, Argentina, Guatemala, the United States and the Dominican Republic all took the floor to praise the research team and to express

appreciation for the findings.

Ms. Carmen Lomellin, the Executive Secretary of the OAS Inter-American Commission on Women (CIM), encouraged the member states to disseminate the report and its findings among the government agencies that work with women.

9. Statements by Permanent Observer Countries to the OAS, International Organizations and Regional Organizations

- **Permanent Central American Commission on the Eradication of the Illicit Production, Trafficking, Consumption and Use of Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances (CCP)**

Dr. Alejandro Palomo, the CIP Executive Secretary, summarized the priorities and activities of his organization.

- **United Nation Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)**

Mr. Aldo Lale-Demos described the multiple areas of collaboration between CICAD and the UNODC and specifically in the area of epidemiological research.

- **Russian Federation**

Mr. Alexey Rogov applauded CICAD's achievements in all areas of drug control and highlighted the priorities of the Russian Federation.

- **Andean Parliament**

Mr. Freddy Giler Arteaga explained the efforts of his organization in the area of drug control and applauded the inclusion of alternative development on the agenda.

- **Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)**

Dr. Maristela M. Monteiro provided a summary of PAHO technical assistance to Latin America in the areas of drug prevention, treatment and epidemiological research.

- **Ibero-American Network of Non-governmental Organizations Working on Drug Dependency (RIOD)**

Ms. Florencia Di Masi gave a brief history of RIOD, outlined its functions and highlighted the long-standing collaboration between RIOD, CICAD and the member states (CICAD/doc. INF. 14/07).

10. Working Group on the MEM Achievements Report (1997-2007)

As the working group chair, Mr. Eric do Val Lacerda Sogocio (Brazil) presented the final draft document (CICAD/doc. 1548/07) for approval by the Commission. The working group was composed of representatives from 12 member states. Mr. Sogocio said that the task of the working group had been facilitated by the high quality of the draft prepared by the Government Experts Group (GEG) and the MEM support staff. During the ensuing discussion, the delegate of the United States requested the addition of a short phrase in the document introduction to underscore the challenges that remain for the MEM. This was because the report's emphasis on the MEM's successes and accomplishments might leave a false impression that the MEM needs no further improvement. With this amendment, the Commission approved the report so that it could be delivered to the General Assembly in June.

11. Working Group for Drafting Recommendations to the OAS General Assembly

Working group chair Mr. Mauricio Baquero (Colombia) reported on the advances participants had made in drafting additions and corrections to the 2006 Annual Report (CICAD/doc. 1570/07), and on the recommendations on CICAD and MEM-specific topics (CICAD/doc. 1552/07) to the OAS General Assembly. After a discussion on how to clarify wording in several subpoints on multinational cooperation in the struggle against illicit drugs, the Commission accepted the amended document.

12. Place, Date and Proposed Topics for the Forty-second Regular Session of CICAD

The next regular session of CICAD was set tentatively for November 13-15, 2007 in Santa Marta, Colombia. The delegate of Colombia also indicated that the government would organize a field trip for the meeting participants on November 16 to see examples of interdiction and alternative development first hand. (Note: To allow more time to complete the drafting of the MEM country reports, the date of the forty second regular session was re-scheduled for the last week of November. An official announcement on the next regular session of CICAD will be issued at a later date.).

The Secretariat proposed a list of topics for the agenda of the forty second regular session:

- Consideration and approval of the MEM country reports of the Fourth Evaluation Round;
- Alternative Development as a thematic debate;
- CICAD technical assistance programs.

During the proceedings, the delegate of Colombia reiterated his government's candidacy for the chair of CICAD in the Commission's November meeting (CICAD/doc. 1558/07). During the final session, the delegate of Chile said that her government would be putting forward its candidacy for the vice chair of CICAD in that same meeting, and Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Colombia, Uruguay, Ecuador, Bolivia, Venezuela and Panama all voiced their support for Chile's candidacy.

Mr. Secretary Abraham Stein addressed the Commission in his new capacity as the Deputy Secretary of the OAS Secretariat of Multidimensional Security (SMS). The United States expressed its appreciation for his efforts in furthering CICAD's mandate and goals, a sentiment also endorsed by the delegate of Mexico. Trinidad and Tobago, speaking on behalf of the English-speaking Caribbean, extended their gratitude for Mr. Stein's support for the region.

C. PARTICIPANTS

The list of participants at this regular session was published separately as document CICAD/doc.1517/06.

1. CICAD Member States

Representatives of Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, the Commonwealth of the Bahamas, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, St. Kitts and Nevis, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela attended the forty first regular session of CICAD.

2. Permanent Observers

Also attending the forty-first regular session in their capacity as Permanent Observers to

the Organization of American States were representatives of Italy, France, and the Russian Federation.

3. OAS

Other agencies of the OAS attending the event were the Secretariat of Multidimensional Security, the Inter-American Commission on Women, the Inter-American Defense Board (IDB), the Department of Public Security, the Inter-American Committee Against Terrorism (CICTE).

4. Inter-American Specialized Organizations and International Agencies

Representatives attended from the African Union, the Andean Community (CAN); the Andean Parliament Group, the Caribbean Community Secretariat (CARICOM), the Central American Permanent Commission to Eradicate the Illicit Production of, Trafficking in and Use of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (CCP), the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA), the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

5. Civil Society

Representatives from civil society attended from the Ibero-American Network of Non-governmental Organizations Working on Drug Dependency (RIOD), the Beckley Foundation, and the Mentor Foundation. Special guests were the Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León (Mexico), and the University of Maryland (USA).