

## **2003/31**

### **Functioning of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Mindful* of the statement of principles and programme of action of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, annexed to General Assembly resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991,

*Recalling* resolutions 1/1 of 29 April 1992,<sup>95</sup> 4/3 of 9 June 1995,<sup>96</sup> 5/3 of 31 May 1996<sup>97</sup> and 6/1 of 9 May 1997<sup>98</sup> of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, adopted under the agenda item “Strategic management and programme questions”,

*Recalling in particular* Commission resolution 5/3, in which it requested member States to submit to the bureau draft proposals, together with the information required in accordance with the annex to Commission resolution 4/3, one month prior to the commencement of the session of the Commission, in order to ensure the smooth and effective functioning of the Commission,

*Recognizing* the need for the bureau of the Commission to have adequate time to prepare for sessions of the Commission,

*Recalling* its resolution 1999/30 of 28 July 1999, in particular paragraph 3 of chapter I thereof regarding the method of election of the bureau of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

1. *Encourages* States members of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to submit their draft proposals to it in accordance with its resolution 5/3 and to include in such proposals the information required in accordance with the annex to Commission resolution 4/3, including on the proposed activity, the timetable and identification of the United Nations or other body that could carry out the activity, one month prior to the commencement of the session of the Commission;

2. *Endorses* the request of the Commission to its bureau to report on its intersessional work annually, including on its experience with regard to the adherence of Member States to the procedural requirements for the submission of draft proposals;

3. *Decides* that the Commission should examine during the intersessional period, with a view to taking a decision at its thirteenth session, the duration of the session of the Commission on the basis of the experience gained from its twelve sessions held so far and taking into account the requirements of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, the requirements of the work of the Commission, the judicious use of the resources allocated to the Commission and the experience to be gained from its intersessional meetings;

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<sup>95</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1992, Supplement No. 10 (E/1992/30), chap. I, sect. C.*

<sup>96</sup> *Ibid., 1995, Supplement No. 10 (E/1995/30), chap. I, sect. D.*

<sup>97</sup> *Ibid., 1996, Supplement No. 10 (E/1996/30), chap. I, sect. D.*

<sup>98</sup> *Ibid., 1997, Supplement No. 10 (E/1997/30), chap. I, sect. D.*

4. *Requests* the Centre for International Crime Prevention of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to submit to the Commission at its thirteenth session a report on the status of implementation of the mandates assigned to it by or through the recommendation of the Commission, including information on the requirements of such implementation;

5. *Decides* that, with effect from 2004, the Commission should, at the end of its session, elect its bureau for the subsequent session and encourage it to play an active role in the preparation of the regular as well as the informal intersessional meetings of the Commission, so as to enable the Commission to provide continuous and effective policy guidance to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, and also decides that the Chairman should, whenever appropriate, invite the chairmen of the five regional groups, the chairman of the Group of 77 and China and the Presidency of the European Union to participate in the meetings of the bureau.

*44th plenary meeting  
22 July 2003*

## **2003/32**

### **Training in precursor control, countering money-laundering and drug abuse prevention**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Conscious* that offences connected with drug trafficking depend on the availability of chemical precursors, without which the illicit manufacture of cocaine, heroin and amphetamine-type stimulants would not have become a problem,

*Concerned* at the escalation of the problem of illicit supply, diversion and substitution of precursors and at the use of sophisticated technologies,

*Also concerned* at the increase in the laundering of money derived from drug trafficking, which is detrimental to national economies and fosters corruption,

*Noting* that the supply of and demand for illicit drugs are harmful to public health and that children and young persons are among the consumers of such drugs,

*Recognizing* that education and training are basic prerequisites for the efficient performance of the various tasks that institutions and their officials must carry out in order to deal with the world drug problem and drug-related offences,

*Urges* relevant international organizations, in consultation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, to provide financing and other support for the training of experts in various subjects related to the fight against the world drug problem, with particular emphasis on preventive measures and areas such as precursor control, drug-testing laboratories and laboratory quality assurance, countering money-laundering and drug abuse prevention, bearing in mind that such training may often be best delivered on a regional basis.

*44th plenary meeting  
22 July 2003*