

Resolution 48/1

Promoting the sharing of information on emerging trends in the abuse of and trafficking in substances not controlled under the international drug control conventions

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/29 of 24 July 1996, which resulted in the establishment of the limited international special surveillance list of non-scheduled substances,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 2004/41 of 21 July 2004 on control of the manufacture of, trafficking in and abuse of synthetic drugs,

Reaffirming its resolution 44/14, in which it invited States and relevant regional organizations to foster the exchange of information on patterns of drug use and on substances consumed,

Recalling its resolution 45/6, in which it encouraged States to involve the pharmaceutical industry in increasing knowledge about the potential for abuse of and dependence on psychoactive substances,

Recalling also its resolution 45/13, on optimizing systems for collecting information and identifying best practices to counter the demand for illicit drugs,

Recalling further its resolution 46/7, in which it urged States to implement its resolution 45/6,

Recalling its resolution 47/1,

Recognizing that the abuse of a number of substances that are not controlled under the international drug control treaties and that may pose a public health threat comparable to the threat posed by the substances already controlled under those treaties has emerged in recent years in several regions of the world,

Recognizing that those substances not under international control could be diverted into illicit channels,

Deeply concerned that the abuse and diversion of and trafficking in those substances are becoming more prevalent,

Concerned that those substances of abuse may be distributed by various means, including the Internet,

Noting that, pursuant to article 39 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,¹ article 23 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971² and article 24 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,³ parties to those conventions are not precluded from adopting domestic measures of control that are stricter than those provided for in those conventions,

Aware of the need for Member States to develop and strengthen law enforcement cooperation,

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

² *Ibid.*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

Noting that it is necessary to share information on those substances of abuse as the basis for the development of preventive measures, before the situation worsens, and to help Member States to cooperate more closely in tackling problems associated with those substances,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to transmit voluntarily information on emerging substances of abuse to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime so that it may share the knowledge available about those substances, indications of their abuse and other health hazards, if known, as well as synthesis techniques, diversion channels and trafficking patterns;

2. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to play a role in gathering from Member States information on emerging substances of abuse and in sharing that information with other Member States;

3. *Encourages* Member States to utilize existing information systems to exchange and share information at the bilateral, regional and international levels on those substances of abuse;

4. *Also encourages* Member States to make full use of the monitoring mechanisms provided for by the limited international special surveillance list of non-scheduled substances covering substitute and new chemicals for which there exists substantial information on their use in illicit drug manufacture, which is maintained and regularly reviewed by the International Narcotics Control Board.