

Resolution 60/9

Enhancing the capacity of law enforcement, border control and other relevant agencies to counter illicit drug trafficking through training

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Concerned by the threat posed by the illicit cultivation, production of and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Recognizing the increasing sophistication of methods, routes and techniques of drug trafficking employed by drug traffickers and transnational criminal organizations, including the development of new psychoactive substances, methods of concealment and drug-related criminal activities, inter alia, by using the Internet, and noting the many challenges faced by the competent law enforcement, border control and other relevant agencies in their efforts to counter drug trafficking and other drug-related crimes,

Emphasizing the need to increase the level of knowledge of relevant national authorities with regard to illicit drug markets and drug-related criminal activities and to enhance their competence with a view to enhancing the effectiveness of the countering of trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and the diversion of their precursors and of other drug-related crimes through monitoring, prevention, detection and prosecution, in accordance with the three international drug control conventions and other relevant United Nations instruments,

Recognizing that education and training are among the basic prerequisites for the efficient performance of the various tasks that law enforcement, border control and other relevant agencies and their officials must carry out in order to address and counter the world drug problem and drug-related offences,

Recalling that in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,¹ Member States recognized the need to train law enforcement personnel to utilize the tools available in the international framework and stated that they should further develop and improve domestic and international training and awareness-raising efforts for law enforcement capacity-building, while ensuring the coordination of international training and awareness-raising efforts in order to avoid duplication,

Recalling also the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly, entitled “Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem”,² and in particular the operational recommendation on the promotion of training programmes for border control and law enforcement agencies at all levels in order to identify, disrupt and dismantle organized criminal groups operating transnationally that are involved in any activities related to the illicit production of and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and the diversion of their precursors and related money-laundering,

Recalling further that in the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly, Heads of State and Government

¹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8 (E/2009/28)*, chap. I, sect. C.

² General Assembly resolution S-30/1, annex.

recommended that Member States, inter alia, mainstream a gender perspective into and ensure the involvement of women in all stages of the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of drug policies and programmes and develop and disseminate gender-sensitive and age-appropriate measures that take into account the specific needs and circumstances faced by women and girls with regard to the world drug problem,

Recalling the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials,³ adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 34/169 of 17 December 1979, as well as the Guidelines for the Effective Implementation of the Code of Conduct,⁴ adopted by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1989/61,

Bearing in mind the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights Education and Training,⁵ in which the General Assembly declared that States and, where applicable relevant governmental authorities, should ensure adequate training in human rights, and where appropriate, international humanitarian law and international criminal law, of law-enforcement officials,

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the Economic and Social Council, including resolution 2003/32 of 22 July 2003, in which the Council urged relevant international organizations, in consultation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, to provide financing for the training of experts in various subjects related to addressing and countering 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,

Recalling also the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, including the outcome document of the thirtieth special session, in which Heads of State and Government recommended that Member States promote and strengthen the exchange of information and, as appropriate, drug-related criminal intelligence among law enforcement and border control agencies, including through the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime multilateral portals and regional information centres and networks, and promote joint investigations and coordinate operations, in conformity with national legislation, and training programmes at all levels, in order to identify, disrupt and dismantle organized criminal groups operating transnationally that are involved in any activities related to the illicit production of and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and the diversion of their precursors and related money-laundering,

Recalling further its relevant resolutions, in which it urged the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and Member States with the capacity to do so to organize training for the law enforcement, border control and other relevant agencies in order to strengthen the capacities of those agencies to respond to drug-related threats, including those posed by synthetic drugs, and by the diversion of precursor chemicals,

Welcoming all relevant mechanisms and initiatives to enhance regional cooperation between law enforcement, border control and other relevant agencies, including the development of regional and sub-regional capacities to prevent and counter illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals in, to and from the region, and

³ General Assembly resolution 34/169, annex.

⁴ Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/61, annex.

⁵ General Assembly resolution 66/137, annex.

highlighting the importance of further strengthening the cooperation between the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and Member States in this regard,

Recalling that in the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly, Heads of State and Government recommended that Member States respond to the serious challenges posed by the increasing links between drug trafficking, corruption and other forms of organized crime, including trafficking in persons, trafficking in firearms, cybercrime and money-laundering, and, in some cases, terrorism, including money-laundering in connection with the financing of terrorism, by using an integrated, multidisciplinary approach,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to further strengthen their training for law enforcement, border control and other relevant officials, including by enhancing training on knowledge and skills and implementing specialized training programmes on methodologies for countering illicit drug cultivation, production, manufacturing and trafficking in drugs and preventing the diversion of precursors to illicit trade and other forms of drug-related crime that incorporate a human rights as well as a gender perspective into their curricula, and, where appropriate, to strengthen legislative frameworks in that area;

2. *Encourages* Member States to include in their training programmes measures to reinforce respect for the rule of law, including raising awareness among their law enforcement, border control and other relevant officials with regard to respecting the rights of all persons, without discrimination on any ground;

3. *Recommends* that Member States, within their national contexts, instruct their drug law enforcement, border control and other relevant officials regarding the standards set forth in the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials⁵⁵ in their training and refresher courses and to make the Code or the standards of the Code available to law enforcement officials and competent authorities in their own languages;

4. *Calls upon* Member States, through bilateral, regional and international cooperation, to jointly implement training programmes for competent law enforcement, border control and other relevant agencies in order to strengthen their capacity to identify, disrupt and dismantle criminal groups operating transnationally that are involved in any activities related to the illicit production of and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, the diversion of their precursors and other drug-related criminal activities, as identified in the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly;

5. *Also calls upon* Member States, in cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, to assist and participate in regional, interregional and international programmes to train law enforcement, border control and other relevant officials in the areas of counter-narcotics and related anti-corruption activities;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to support Member States, at their request, in the training of law enforcement, border control and other relevant officials in various subjects relating to addressing and countering the world drug problem, with particular emphasis on emerging challenges and threats, such as the proliferation of new psychoactive substances and drug-related criminal activities using the Internet, and in forensic science in the context of drug investigations, including the quality and capacity of drug analysis laboratories, as well as

in dismantling illicit laboratories, with a view to maintaining the appropriate international level of training activities;

7. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to periodically assess, at the request of Member States, the needs of those States with regard to the training of law enforcement, border control and other relevant officials, in order to better adapt existing training programmes to local conditions, bearing in mind that such training is often most efficiently implemented on a regional basis;

8. *Welcomes* the efforts of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to assist in the application of innovative methods of training of law enforcement, border control and other relevant officials, including through e-learning, and invites Member States to apply such methods in their relevant domestic training programmes on drug-related issues;

9. *Urges* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in cooperation with other relevant regional, interregional and international organizations and Member States, to coordinate regional, interregional and international efforts relating to training in drug-related issues for law enforcement, border control and other relevant officials, in order to avoid the duplication of functions and enhance the sustainability of training activities, including through assistance in the monitoring and evaluation of training outcomes, where appropriate;

10. *Urges* relevant international organizations, in consultation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, as appropriate, to provide financing and other support for the training of law enforcement, border control and other relevant officials in various subjects related to addressing and countering the world drug problem, including preventive measures, and areas such as precursor chemical control, drug-testing laboratories and laboratory quality assurance, as well as countering money-laundering;

11. *Encourages* Member States, in cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, to promote networking between institutions that develop and deliver training on countering illicit drug trafficking and other related offences and the sharing of best practices in the area of training;

12. *Calls upon* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to assist Member States, upon request, in strengthening national institutions that develop and deliver training on countering illicit drug trafficking and other related offences;

13. *Requests* the Secretariat of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on the implementation of the present resolution at its sixty-second session;

14. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extra-budgetary resources for the purposes described above, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.