

Chapter I

Matters calling for action by the Economic and Social Council or brought to its attention

A. Draft resolution to be recommended by the Council for adoption by the General Assembly

1. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs recommends to the Economic and Social Council the approval of the following draft resolution for adoption by the General Assembly:

Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction*

The General Assembly,

Adopts the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction annexed to the present resolution.

ANNEX

Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction

PREAMBLE

1. In the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,¹ Member States:

(a) Recognized that demand reduction was an indispensable pillar in the global approach to countering the world drug problem and committed themselves:

(i) To introducing into their national programmes and strategies the provisions set out in the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction;²

(ii) To working closely with the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to develop action-oriented strategies to assist in the implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction;

(iii) To establishing the year 2003 as a target date for new or enhanced drug demand reduction strategies and programmes set up in close collaboration with public health, social welfare and law enforcement authorities;

(iv) To achieving significant and measurable results in the field of demand reduction by the year 2008;

(b) Called upon all States to report biennially to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on their efforts to meet the above-mentioned goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008.

2. The present Action Plan is offered as guidance to Member States in implementing the above-mentioned commitments. Organizations in the United Nations system,³ other international organizations, regional organizations and non-governmental organizations are invited to provide support to Member States in implementing the Action Plan, according to their available resources, specific mandates and the different roles that they are to play in achieving the goals set out in the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction.

3. The Action Plan reflects the emphasis in the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction on the need for a comprehensive and balanced approach involving demand reduction and supply reduction, each reinforcing the other, together with the appropriate application of the principle of shared responsibility. It stresses the need for services responsible for prevention, including law enforcement agencies, to transmit the same message and use similar language.

* For the discussion, see chap. VI, para. 81.

¹ General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

² General Assembly resolution S-20/3, annex.

³ This may include, but is not restricted to, the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, the United Nations Development Programme, the Joint and Co-sponsored United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome, the International Labour Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization, as well as international financial institutions such as the World Bank.

4. The Action Plan is guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law, in particular respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, non-interference in the internal affairs of States, human rights and fundamental freedoms and the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.⁴ It allows for flexible approaches to reflect social, cultural, religious and political differences, and it acknowledges that efforts to reduce illicit drug demand are at different levels of implementation in different countries.

5. The Action Plan recognizes that progress to reduce the demand for illicit drugs should be seen in the context of the need for programmes to reduce the demand for substances of abuse. Such programmes should be integrated to promote cooperation between all concerned, should include a wide variety of appropriate interventions, should promote health and social well-being among individuals, families and communities, and should reduce the adverse consequences of drug abuse for the individual and for society as a whole.

6. The Action Plan focuses on the need to design demand reduction campaigns and programmes to meet the needs of the population in general, as well as those of specific population groups, taking into account differences in gender, culture and education and paying special attention to youth.⁵ Demand reduction efforts should be developed with the participation of target groups, giving special attention to a gender perspective.

I. THE COMMITMENT

7. *Objective 1.* To apply the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction in order to achieve significant and measurable results in reducing the demand for drugs by the year 2008 and to report on those results to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. That would entail the following:

(a) *Impact.* A greater compliance with the spirit and principles of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, and achieving significant and measurable results in reducing the demand for drugs;

(b) *Outputs.* Biennial reports by each country on the efforts to implement the Declaration and reduce the demand for drugs and on the results achieved;

(c) *National action.* Applying the Declaration and preparing a biennial report containing measurable results for submission to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;

(d) *International and regional Action.* UNDCP to collate national reports and report on its findings to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

8. *Objective 2.* To secure, at the highest political level possible, a long-term commitment to the implementation of a national strategy for reducing illicit drug demand and to establish a mechanism for ensuring full coordination and participation of the relevant authorities and sectors of society. That would entail the following:

(a) *Impact.* Higher priority for and long-term commitment to demand reduction and effective coordination between relevant sectors of society;

(b) *Outputs.* A mechanism for ensuring ongoing commitment to the strategy through: (i) fostering linkages and integration with other relevant plans and programmes, for instance, those concerning health, including public health issues such as those relating to the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) and hepatitis C, as well as education, housing, employment, social exclusion, law enforcement and crime prevention; (ii) encouraging the participation of all sectors of society; and (iii) providing for the assessment and reporting of results and refinement of the strategy as necessary;

(c) *National action.* Consultation and cooperation with potential partners in developing multisectoral plans and obtaining long-term commitments coordinated by the appropriate national authorities;

(d) *International and regional action.* UNDCP and other relevant international and regional organizations to provide appropriate assistance in establishing coordination mechanisms for those requesting it.

9. *Objective 3.* To develop and implement, by the year 2003, national strategies fully incorporating the guiding principles set out in the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction. That would entail the following:

⁴ General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

⁵ As expressed, for example, in "The Vision from Banff", drawn up by the Youth Vision Jeunesse Drug Abuse Prevention Forum held in Banff, Canada, from 14 to 18 April 1998.

(a) *Impact*. An integrated, balanced, efficient and effective national strategy for addressing drug issues, with major emphasis on demand reduction;

(b) *Outputs*. A strategy document tailored to national needs, characteristics and cultures, specifying the role of agencies involved, the time-frame for activities and the goals;

(c) *National action*. This would include: (i) developing a national strategy by assessing the problem, defining the needs and resources, establishing priorities and goals, setting time-frames for specific activities and results and determining the roles of the agencies concerned; (ii) implementing the strategy through the development of a national action plan with a multisectoral approach, endorsed by an appropriate national body; and (iii) developing a framework for assessing and reporting results and reporting on the strategy and its implementation to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;

(d) *International and regional action*. UNDCP and other relevant international and regional organizations to provide guidance and assistance to those requesting it and to set up a database on national drug control strategies.

II. ASSESSING THE PROBLEM

10. *Objective 4*. To assess the causes and consequences of the misuse of all substances in each country and to communicate those causes and consequences to policy makers, planners and the general public in order to develop practical measures; to establish a national system to monitor drug problems and trends and to record and evaluate intervention programmes and their impact on a regular basis, using national indicators; and, taking into account existing national and regional data systems for monitoring drug problems and trends, as well as the goals and targets established for the years 2003 and 2008 in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, to work towards establishing a core set of regionally and internationally recognized indicators. That would entail the following:

(a) *Impact*. Programmes and policies that are based on precise and timely evidence on the causes and consequences of drug abuse;

(b) *Outputs*. They would include: (i) a regular national report on the current drug situation and trends; and (ii) a periodic assessment of the health, social and economic costs of drug abuse and the benefits associated

with different measures and actions, on both the demand and the supply side;

(c) *National action*. This would include: (i) establishing a national system for data collection and analysis of drug abuse; (ii) undertaking periodic assessments of the costs to society of drug abuse, and of the medium- and long-term benefits to society if the problem is reduced; and (iii) using the information for drug policy and programme development;

(d) *International and regional action*. UNDCP and other relevant international and regional organizations: (i) to provide advice and technical assistance to countries requesting it on the establishment of national systems for monitoring the drug abuse problem, including regionally and internationally recognized core indicators; and (ii) to promote the development of methodologies for assessing the costs and consequences of drug abuse, and for undertaking cost benefit analyses of various measures and actions.

11. *Objective 5*. To develop research programmes at the national and regional levels in scientific fields concerning drug demand reduction and to widely disseminate the results so that strategies for reducing illicit drug demand may be elaborated on a solid scientific basis. That would entail the following:

(a) *Impact*. Improved drug demand reduction strategies based on scientific evidence;

(b) *Outputs*. Programmes for research on issues related to drug demand reduction;

(c) *National action*. Identifying research needs, developing research programmes, mobilizing resources required and promoting the application of research findings;

(d) *International and regional action*. UNDCP and other relevant international and regional organizations to encourage research into a wide range of drug demand reduction issues and the dissemination and application of research findings.

III. TACKLING THE PROBLEM

12. *Objective 6*. To identify and develop programmes for reducing illicit drug demand in a wide variety of health and social contexts and to encourage collaboration among those programmes, which should cover all areas of drug abuse prevention, ranging from discouraging the initial use of illicit drugs to reducing the negative health and social

consequences of drug abuse, and should include continuing education, not only for all educational levels, beginning at an early age, but also in the workplace, the family and the community; and to develop programmes to make the public aware of the problem of drug abuse and of the full continuum of risks involved in such abuse and to provide information on and services for early intervention, counselling, treatment, rehabilitation, relapse prevention, aftercare and social reintegration to those in need. That would entail the following:

(a) *Impact*. Reduction of drug abuse and related health and social consequences;

(b) *Outputs*. Easily accessible drug demand reduction programmes, integrated into broader health and social programmes, covering where possible the full spectrum of services, including reducing the adverse health and social consequences of drug abuse;

(c) *National action*. Developing and implementing specific demand reduction activities at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels of prevention that meet the needs of various target groups and which are integrated into the health, education and other related sectors;

(d) *International and regional action*. UNDCP and other relevant international and regional organizations to provide guidance and assistance to those requesting it and to facilitate the sharing of information on best strategies.

IV. FORGING PARTNERSHIPS

13. *Objective 7*. To identify how different national and local institutions and organizations may contribute to efforts to reduce illicit drug demand, and to promote the linking of those institutions and organizations. That would entail the following:

(a) *Impact*. More efficient utilization of resources and local ownership of programmes;

(b) *Outputs*. Identification of the roles of national and local institutions and organizations and of networking arrangements between them with a view to improving their contribution to, and the effectiveness of, national strategies;

(c) *National action*. This would include: (i) identifying drug demand reduction programmes run by various agencies, governmental and non-governmental, and defining their role in the national strategy; and

(ii) promoting and reinforcing collaboration and networking among them;

(d) *International and regional action*. UNDCP and other relevant international and regional organizations to compile a collection of examples of collaborative and cooperative arrangements that are in place in Member States to promote and reinforce networking, and to facilitate the sharing of information on best strategies.

V. FOCUSING ON SPECIAL NEEDS

14. *Objective 8*. To enhance the quality of programmes for reducing illicit drug demand, especially in terms of their relevance to population groups, taking into account their cultural diversity and specific needs, such as gender, age and socially, culturally and geographically marginalized groups. That would entail the following:

(a) *Impact*. Improvement in the quality and relevance of services offered;

(b) *Outputs*. Guidelines for programmes and services, taking into consideration cultural diversity and specific needs;

(c) *National action*. This would include: (i) establishing guidelines for the development and implementation of programmes; and (ii) monitoring and evaluating programmes according to established guidelines in order to improve programme quality and increase cost effectiveness;

(d) *International and regional action*. UNDCP and other relevant international and regional organizations to promote the development of guidelines and to facilitate the sharing of information among Member States.

15. *Objective 9*. To target the particular needs of groups most at risk of abusing drugs, through the development, in cooperation with those groups, of specially designed communication strategies and effective, relevant and accessible programmes. That would entail the following:

(a) *Impact*. Reduction of drug abuse among groups at risk and a reduction in the adverse health and social consequences of drug abuse;

(b) *Outputs*. Development of programmes and communication strategies for specific risk groups, particularly youth;

(c) *National action*. This would include: (i) identifying risk factors and groups at risk and developing programmes and communication strategies in

cooperation with such groups to address their specific needs; and (ii) establishing and supporting mechanisms, including networks that facilitate the participation of young people in the design and implementation of programmes intended for them;

(d) *International and regional action.* UNDCP and other relevant international and regional organizations: (i) to promote the participation of target groups in the design of projects and facilitate the sharing of information on best strategies; and (ii) to facilitate the creation of an international network promoting regular contact among youth involved in demand reduction activities and allowing them to stay informed and learn from each other.

16. *Objective 10.* To provide prevention, education, treatment or rehabilitation services to offenders who misuse drugs, whether in prison or in the community, as an addition to or, where appropriate and consistent with the national laws and policies of Member States, as an alternative to punishment or conviction; and to provide, in particular, drug-abusing offenders held in prison with services to enable them to overcome their dependence and to facilitate their reintegration in the community. That would entail the following:

(a) *Impact.* A reduction of drug abuse among offenders and, where appropriate, positive social integration or reintegration;

(b) *Outputs.* Comprehensive drug prevention, education, treatment, rehabilitation and social integration programmes for offenders;

(c) *National action.* Cooperation among institutions and organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, offering health, social, justice, correctional, vocational training and employment services, in order to provide preventive care, education, treatment and rehabilitation for offenders and, where appropriate, programmes to enable their integration into the community;

(d) *International and regional action.* UNDCP and other relevant international and regional organizations, to facilitate sharing of information on best strategies.

VI. SENDING THE RIGHT MESSAGE

17. *Objective 11.* To undertake public information campaigns aimed at the population in general to promote health, raise awareness in society and improve people's understanding of the drug problem in the community and of the need to curb that problem; to evaluate those

campaigns by establishing a follow-up system to determine their impact; and to carry out research into the requirements of particular population groups, such as parents, teachers, community leaders and drug users, with regard to information on drugs and services. That would entail the following:

(a) *Impact.* Enhanced knowledge and awareness of the drug problem, of the need to take action, and of the available support mechanisms;

(b) *Outputs.* Appropriately targeted public information campaigns based on knowledge acquired from research to promote greater awareness of the drug problem and to provide information on available resources and services;

(c) *National action.* Assessing needs and including and evaluating public information activities as part of national drug strategies;

(d) *International and regional action.* UNDCP and other relevant international and regional organizations to facilitate the sharing of information on best strategies.

18. *Objective 12.* To develop information campaigns that are relevant and precise so that they take into account the social and cultural characteristics of the target population: That would entail the following:

(a) *Impact.* Increased knowledge and awareness among drug users and specific social and cultural groups about drugs and the adverse health and social consequences of drug use, as well as the availability of services;

(b) *Outputs.* Effective and culturally appropriate information campaigns that encourage and help drug users to reduce their involvement with drugs and prevent or reduce adverse health and social problems and inform them about available services;

(c) *National action.* Providing information on drugs and drug abuse and on how to obtain help for those most in need, particularly drug users. Information should be based on knowledge acquired from research and developed in collaboration with the target audience;

(d) *International and regional action.* UNDCP and other relevant international and regional organizations to facilitate the sharing of information on best strategies.

19. *Objective 13.* To promote information, education and communication programmes for social mediators, for example, political, religious, educational, cultural, business and union leaders, peer educators, and representatives of non-governmental organizations and the

media worldwide, so that they may convey appropriate and accurate messages about drug abuse. That would entail the following:

(a) *Impact*. Enhanced knowledge and skills among social mediators in conveying information about drug abuse;

(b) *Outputs*. Programmes and other activities to inform and educate social mediators and to develop their communication skills;

(c) *National action*. Developing training strategies for social mediators;

(d) *International and regional action*. UNDCP and other relevant international and regional organizations to facilitate the sharing of information on best strategies in this

basis, to form part of a continuing education programme for trainers; and (iii) designing and instituting training programmes for the various sectors involved in demand reduction programmes;

(d) *International and regional action*. UNDCP and other relevant international and regional organizations: (i) to facilitate sharing of information on best strategies, (ii) to facilitate the development of guidelines on the development of curricula and training programmes, including distance learning, and assistance for those requesting it; and (iii) to facilitate the intercountry exchange of experts for training purposes and the participation of foreign personnel in national training programmes developed by Member States.

21. *Objective 15*. To evaluate strategies and activities for reducing illicit drug demand and to develop mechanisms for intercountry, regional and interregional advocacy coordination, cooperation and collaboration in order to identify, share and expand best practices and effective activities in the development and implementation of drug demand reduction programmes. That would entail the following:

(a) *Impact*. Demand reduction programmes that are soundly based on validated experience and evidence;

(b) *Outputs*. They would include: (i) domestic evaluation results of strategies and activities and mechanisms for cooperation and data sharing; and (ii) mechanisms for facilitating the exchange of evaluation results and other data assessing the effectiveness of strategies and activities at the domestic, regional and interregional levels;

(c) *National action*. This would include: (i) monitoring and evaluating demand reduction strategies and activities and utilizing the results to inform and improve national plans; and (ii) participating in coordinating mechanisms for inter-country, regional and international exchange of information;

(d) *International and regional action*. UNDCP and other relevant international and regional organizations to facilitate the exchange of information by establishing coordination mechanisms.

22. *Objective 16*. To create an international system of information on illicit drug demand reduction by linking existing databases managed by international, regional and national organizations in order to provide a network of information on knowledge and experiences that, to the

VII. BUILDING ON EXPERIENCE

20. *Objective 14*. To train planners and practitioners of governmental agencies, non-governmental organizations, the private sector, and others within the community on a permanent basis in all aspects of demand reduction activities and strategic programming by identifying local, national, subregional and regional human resources and using their experience in the design of programmes in order to guarantee their continuity and to create and strengthen regional, subregional, national and local training and technical resource networks; and, with the possible assistance of regional and international organizations, to facilitate the exchange of experiences and expertise by encouraging States to include demand reduction personnel from other States in training programmes that they have developed. That would entail the following:

(a) *Impact*. Improved knowledge and skills of practitioners in demand reduction, facilitating the development of more efficient, effective and sustainable services;

(b) *Outputs*. Strategies for the development and expansion of the pool of technical expertise supporting planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluation of national demand reduction programmes;

(c) *National action*. This would include: (i) identifying those involved in planning and implementing programmes, from planners to practitioners and institutions and individuals involved with service delivery, in order to enhance their capacity to respond to the problem; (ii) supporting the design and implementation of training programmes, reviewed and updated on a regular

extent possible, would use the above-mentioned core set of regionally and internationally recognized indicators and to enable comparisons of national experiences to be made. That would entail the following:

(a) *Impact.* Improved access to information, experiences and practices to facilitate the better design of programmes and policies;

(b) *Outputs.* National, regional and international mechanisms allowing easy access to databases and networks for the exchange of knowledge and experience of demand reduction;

(c) *National action.* Establishing and maintaining databases and facilitating linkages for international networking;

(d) *International and regional action.* UNDCP and other relevant international and regional organizations to participate in the creation of an international mechanism by facilitating networking and linkages between databases.

B. Draft resolutions for adoption by the Council

2. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

DRAFT RESOLUTION I

Review of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme: strengthening the United Nations machinery for international drug control within the scope of the existing international drug control treaties and in accordance with the basic principles of the Charter of the United Nations*

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting that the General Assembly, at its twentieth special session, conferred additional mandates on the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and strengthened both its role as the global forum for international cooperation in combating the world drug problem and its functions as the governing body of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and as a treaty organ,

Stressing the need to enhance the functioning of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to enable it to discharge its new mandates emanating from the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, at which Member States were called upon to report biennially to the Commission on their efforts to meet the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008 set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the Assembly at the special session,⁶ on 10 June 1998,

Noting that the twentieth special session of the General Assembly has been designated as a major global conference within the framework of the United Nations system and that follow-up will be reviewed in that context,

Recognizing the crucial role of the International Narcotics Control Board in monitoring the implementation of the international drug control treaties,

Noting with concern that the low level of contributions to the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme has adverse consequences for the ability of the Programme to fulfil its mandates and to respond to emerging priority needs,

Reiterating the need to strengthen inter-agency cooperation and coordination within the United Nations system to counter the world drug problem,

Recalling its resolution 1997/37, in which the Secretary-General was requested to convene a high-level expert group to review the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and to strengthen the United Nations machinery for international drug control,

Commending the work carried out by the high-level expert group and expressing appreciation for its report and comprehensive recommendations,⁷

I

ENHANCING THE FUNCTIONING OF THE COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

1. *Decides* that the normative functions of the Commission should be made distinct from its role as governing body of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, and that, to that end, the agenda of the Commission should be structured in two distinct segments, as follows:

(a) A normative segment, during which the Commission would discharge its treaty-based and

* For the discussion, see chap. IV, para. 40.

⁶ General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

⁷ E/CN.7/1999/5.

normative functions, including mandates received from the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, and deal with emerging drug control issues;

(b) An operational segment, during which the Commission would exercise its role as the governing body of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and consider issues related to the provision of policy guidance to the Programme;

2. *Recommends* that the Commission convene, whenever appropriate, ministerial-level segments of its sessions to focus on specific themes related to the follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, and requests the Commission at its forty-third session to consider the timing of and theme for any such ministerial-level segment;

3. *Decides* that, with effect from the year 2000, 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 preparations of the regular as well as the informal inter-sessional meetings of the Commission, so as to enable the Commission to provide continuous and effective policy guidance to the Programme. The Chairman should, whenever appropriate, invite the chairmen of the five regional groups to participate in the meetings of the bureau.

II

ENHANCING THE FUNCTIONING OF THE INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD

1. *Invites* the Secretary-General to provide the International Narcotics Control Board with resources commensurate with its mandates emanating from the international drug control treaties and from the twentieth special session of the General Assembly;

2. *Encourages* the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the President of the International Narcotics Control Board to continue their mutual efforts to develop closer cooperation in order to take full advantage of the potential synergies between the Board and the Programme;

3. *Invites* Member States and the World Health Organization, when selecting candidates for the International Narcotics Control Board, to ensure the necessary multidisciplinary expertise and the required

independence and impartiality for the effective discharge of the responsibilities of the Board.

III

STRENGTHENING THE FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMME

1. *Recommends* that a sufficient share of the regular budget of the United Nations be allocated to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to enable it to fulfil its mandates;

2. *Urges* all Governments to provide the fullest possible financial support to the Programme by widening its donor base and increasing voluntary contributions, in particular general-purpose contributions;

3. *Requests* the Executive Director, in pursuance of Commission resolution 10 (XXXIX), to continue his efforts to broaden the donor base and increase voluntary contributions to the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme;

4. *Invites* Member States, as beneficiaries of technical assistance provided by the Programme, to contribute through an agreed cost-sharing mechanism to the financing of that assistance;

5. Encourages the Executive Director to explore ways and means to obtain additional funds from the private sector and non-governmental organizations;

6. *Requests* the Executive Director to analyse the implications of instituting a results-based budget for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, including the identification of possible performance indicators, taking into account the practices of other funds and programmes of the United Nations system, and to report to the Commission at its reconvened forty-second session;

7. *Recommends* that the budget of the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme continue to be harmonized with the budgets of other funds and programmes of the United Nations system;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the Executive Director, with the assistance of the Chairman of the High-level Expert Group to review the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and to strengthen the United Nations Machinery for Drug Control, to continue to explore innovative means of increasing the

resources for drug control programmes, including the creation of a global drug facility, for example, along the lines of the Global Environment Facility, and to report thereon to the Commission at its forty-third session.

IV

FRAMEWORK FOR INTER-AGENCY COOPERATION AND COORDINATION

1. *Recommends* that the Administrative Committee on Coordination ensure that the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control⁸ develops into a strategic planning tool, and that drug issues are considered in the formulation of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework;

2. *Recommends also* that Member States report on the implementation of measures arising from the twentieth special session of the General Assembly in line with the Political Declaration adopted at the special session and consider the world drug problem as a cross-cutting issue in the context of the integrated and coordinated follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summit meetings;

3. *Recommends further* also that Member States ensure that drug issues—especially demand reduction—are regularly included in the agenda of the governing bodies of the Joint and Co-sponsored United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund, the International Labour Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization and other interested agencies;

4. *Invites* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to increase its cooperation with United Nations agencies working in the field of development in implementing alternative development programmes;

5. *Calls for* a significant increase in cooperation between the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the United Nations Development Programme, in view of the special role of the latter body as a coordinator for development activities within the United Nations system, and to that effect recommends that:

(a) Drug-related indicators be jointly developed by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

and the United Nations Development Programme for inclusion in the human development report of the United Nations Development Programme;

(b) United Nations resident coordinators, in close consultation with Governments, give higher priority to the reduction of the demand for and supply of illicit drugs;

6. *Requests* the Executive Director to continue his efforts, in cooperation with Member States, to forge closer cooperation with regional and international financial institutions engaged in the field of development, in order to secure increased funding for drug-related activities as proposed by the High-level Expert Group to Review the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and to Strengthen the United Nations Machinery for Drug Control, and to encourage those institutions, in particular the World Bank, to accord higher priority to funding such activities.

V

OPERATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMME

1. *Encourages* the Executive Director to further strengthen the information strategy of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme along the lines suggested by the High-level Expert Group to review the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and to strengthen the United Nations Machinery for Drug Control;

2. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to strengthen its evaluation capacity, as proposed by the High-level Expert Group, so as to focus more on the medium-and long-term impact of projects rather than on the completion of the project process.

⁸ E/1990/39 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1.

DRAFT RESOLUTION II

Lucknow accord on the adoption of uniform measures to control international trade in precursors and other chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances*

The Economic and Social Council,

Convinced that the Lucknow accord on the adoption of uniform measures to control international trade in precursors and other chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, adopted by the Subcommittee on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East at its thirty-fourth session, held in Lucknow, India, from 1 to 5 February 1999, will contribute to the enhancement of the struggle against illicit drug trafficking in the region,

1. *Takes note* of the Lucknow accord on the adoption of uniform measures to control international trade in precursors and other chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, annexed to the present resolution;

2. *Invites* the Secretary-General to inform all Member States, relevant specialized agencies and other entities of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations of the adoption of the Lucknow accord by the Subcommittee on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East at its thirty-fourth session, held in Lucknow, India, from 1 to 5 February 1999;

3. *Invites* Member States to consider the Lucknow accord when implementing article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,⁹ in accordance with their existing national legislation;

4. *Also invites* Member States to promote awareness within the chemical industry concerning the provisions of the Lucknow accord;

5. *Requests* the International Narcotics Control Board to consider the necessary measures, in accordance with article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, for the transfer of acetic anhydride and potassium permanganate from Table II to Table I of the Convention.

ANNEX

Lucknow accord on the adoption of uniform measures to control international trade in precursors and other chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

We, representatives of the States members of the Subcommittee on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East and observers attending the thirty-fourth session of the Subcommittee, held in Lucknow, India, from 1 to 5 February 1999,

Having considered the Lucknow accord on the adoption of uniform measures to control international trade in precursors and other chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Deeply concerned about the diversion of precursors and other chemicals from licit to illicit channels, especially in the course of international trade, for the manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Deeply concerned also about the lack of uniformity in monitoring the international trade among various States parties to the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,

Reaffirming our commitment to combat the diversion of precursors and other chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Deciding to take practical measures to implement General Assembly resolution S-20/4 B of 10 June 1998, entitled "Control of precursors", adopted by the Assembly at its twentieth special session,

Have agreed on the following:

1. In accordance with General Assembly resolution S-20/4 B, adopted by the Assembly at its twentieth special session, and considering the problems being faced

* For the discussion, see chap. VII, para. 93.

⁹ *Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988*, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5.)

on account of different control mechanisms being adopted by Member States, there should be uniformity in the control of international trade in precursors, and a minimum uniform procedure, in conformity with the domestic law of each country, should be adopted to effect such control. The following steps should be taken to achieve those objectives:

(a) International trade in all substances in Table I of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, as well as international trade in acetic anhydride and potassium permanganate, substances in Table II, should be subject to control by the competent authorities in all States, irrespective of whether those substances are prone to being diverted;

(b) The competent authorities may require all importers and exporters to notify them about each transaction prior to shipment and to furnish the particulars of the trading party in the other country, such as the name of the trading party, the mode of payment and proof of authorization by the competent authority of that country;

(c) On receipt of such a notification, the competent authority of the exporting country should send a pre-export notification to the competent authority of the importing country;

(d) Each Government should clearly identify and make known its competent authority responsible for international trade;

(e) On receipt of the pre-export notification, the competent authority of the importing country should investigate and assure itself of the legitimacy of the transaction and should inform the competent authority of the exporting country;

(f) If, fifteen days after having sent the pre-export notification, the competent authority of the export country has received no reply from the competent authority of the importing country, it will be presumed that there is no objection to the proposed export. In the case of a specific request by the competent authority of the importing country related to a particular consignment, however, the time-limit of fifteen days will not apply;

(g) Each State should establish a system of penalizing companies in its territory that do not comply with the condition of notification. Timely notification will ultimately help such trade, as it will be easy for the competent authorities to verify the legitimacy of the

transactions and provide timely responses to the competent authorities of other countries;

(h) For a select percentage of imports of precursors in a country, the competent authorities should verify the ultimate use of the precursors. This step is necessary to ensure that the chances of precursors being diverted to illicit channels are minimized and that the companies do not resort to recording inflated figures for precursors used for legitimate purposes. Competent authorities may consider carrying out such an investigation at levels up to and including the level of wholesale trade and, in some cases, even at levels up to and including the level of retail trade.

2. In respect of substitute chemicals, which were discussed and identified by the Subcommittee at its thirty-fourth session using, as a basis, the limited international special surveillance list of substances currently not in Table I and II of the 1988 Convention and for which substantial information exists of their use in illicit drug trafficking, established by the International Narcotics Control Board pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/29 of 24 July 1996, a procedure for monitoring the international trade of substitute chemicals and the format to be used for such monitoring should be approved by the parties to the 1988 Convention. States may also consider notifying the Secretary-General with a view to including such substances in Table I and Table II of the 1988 Convention where appropriate;

3. The International Narcotics Control Board is urged to take the immediate measures necessary to transfer acetic anhydride and potassium permanganate from Table II to Table I of the 1988 Convention.

DRAFT RESOLUTION III

International regulation and control of trade in poppy seed*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1953,¹⁰ article 22, on the prohibition of the illicit cultivation of the opium poppy, and the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit

* For the discussion, see chap. VIII, para. 141.
¹⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

Drug Crops and on Alternative Development, contained in resolution S-20/4 E adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, on 10 June 1998,

Recalling also that the International Narcotics Control Board, in its report for 1995,¹¹ expressed its concern about trade in seeds obtained from the *Papaver somniferum* (opium poppy) plant in countries where cultivation of the opium poppy is prohibited, and that the Board urged Governments to be vigilant in order to ensure that poppy seeds traded for food purposes are not derived from illicitly cultivated poppy plants,

Emphasizing the need to fight the illicit cultivation of the opium poppy by all possible means,

Noting that poppy seeds are still being exported on a large scale from countries where cultivation of the opium poppy is prohibited,

Aware that under the terms of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, trade in poppy seeds is not subject to international control,

Recognizing that there is a need to prohibit international trade in poppy seeds from sources of illicit cultivation of the opium poppy,

Recognizing also that the poppy plant of low morphine content that is used for food purposes is unsuitable for the production of opium or illicit use by drug abusers,

Resolving to fight the international trade in illicit poppy seeds by practical measures, such as attempting to ensure that export only be made from countries authorized to cultivate the opium poppy,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to take the following measures to fight the international trade in poppy seeds from countries where no licit cultivation of opium poppy is permitted:

(a) Poppy seeds should only be imported if they originate from those countries where opium poppy is grown licitly in accordance with the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961;

(b) Encourages Governments to the extent possible, and where national circumstances so require, to obtain an appropriate certificate from the exporting countries on the country of origin of *Papaver somniferum*

seeds as the basis for importation, and also to give notification of export *Papaver somniferum* seeds, as far as possible, to the competent authorities of the importing countries;

(c) Information on any suspicious transactions involving poppy seeds should be shared with other Governments concerned and with the International Narcotics Control Board;

2. *Urges* all Member States that have not already done so to prohibit the cultivation of the opium poppy in accordance with article 22 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, or to permit the cultivation of the opium poppy for purposes other than the production of opium, taking all the necessary measures as stipulated in article 25 of the 1961 Convention;

3. *Requests* the International Narcotics Control Board and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to take appropriate measures to ensure the full implementation of article 22 of the 1961 Convention by concerned Member States;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the present resolution to all Governments for consideration and implementation.

DRAFT RESOLUTION IV

Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1998/25 of 28 July 1998 and previous relevant resolutions,

Emphasizing that the need to balance the global licit supply of opiates against the legitimate demand for opiates for medical and scientific purposes is central to the international strategy and policy of drug abuse control,

Noting the fundamental need for international cooperation and solidarity with the traditional supplier countries in drug abuse control in general, and in the universal application of the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961¹² in particular,

¹¹ *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.XI.1).

* For the discussion, see chap. VIII, para. 142.

¹² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

Having considered the Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1998,¹³ in which the Board points out that in 1997 a balance between consumption and production of opiate raw materials was achieved, and noting that efforts were made by the two traditional supplier countries, India and Turkey, to maintain, together with other producing countries, the balance between supply and demand,

Noting the importance of opiates in pain relief therapy as advocated by the World Health Organization,

1. Urges all Governments to continue contributing to the maintenance of a balance between the licit supply of and demand for opiate raw materials for medical and scientific needs, the achievement of which would be facilitated by maintaining, in so far as their constitutional and legal systems permit, support to the traditional supplier countries, and to cooperate in preventing the proliferation of sources of production of opiate raw materials;

2. Urges Governments of all producing countries to adhere strictly to the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, and to take effective measures to prevent illicit production or diversion of opiate raw materials to illicit channels, especially when increasing licit production;

3. Urges consumer countries to assess their licit needs for opiate raw materials realistically, and to communicate those needs to the International Narcotics Control Board, in order to ensure easy supply, and further urges concerned producing countries and the Board to increase efforts to monitor the available supply and to ensure sufficient stocks of licit opiate raw material;

4. Recommends that, at the request of traditional suppliers, consumer countries provide continued or new support to efforts to estimate yields and supplies of licit opiate raw materials in future years;

5. Commends the Board for its efforts in monitoring the implementation of the relevant Economic and Social Council resolutions and, in particular:

(a) In urging the Governments concerned to adjust global production of opiate raw materials to a level corresponding to actual licit needs and to avoid unforeseen imbalances between licit supply of and demand for opiates caused by the exportation of products manufactured from seized and confiscated drugs;

(b) In inviting the Governments concerned to ensure that opiates imported into their countries for medical and scientific use do not originate from countries that transform seized and confiscated drugs into licit opiates;

(c) In arranging informal meetings, during sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, with the main States importing and producing opiate raw materials;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the present resolution to all Governments for consideration and implementation.

C. Draft decisions for adoption by the Council

3. The Commission recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft decisions:

DRAFT DECISION I

Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its forty-second session and provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-third session of the Commission*

The Economic and Social Council takes note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its forty-second session and approves the provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-third session of the Commission set out below, on the understanding that informal inter-sessional meetings would be held at Vienna, at no additional cost, to finalize the items to be included in the provisional agenda and the documentation requirements for the forty-third session.

AGENDA

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

Documentation

Annotated provisional agenda

3. General debate (theme to be identified).

¹³ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.99.XI.4.

* For the discussion, see chap. X, para. 153.

Documentation

[Note by the Secretariat (as necessary)]

4. Policy directives to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme.

Documentation

Activities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme: report of the Executive Director

5. Overview of the follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly: reporting by Governments on progress achieved in meeting the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008 set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the Assembly at its special session, and on implementation of the Global Programme of Action.

Documentation

[Note by the Secretariat (as necessary)]

6. Reduction of illicit demand for drugs: world situation with regard to drug abuse:

Follow-up to the twentieth special session: Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction.

Documentation

[Note by the Secretariat (as necessary)]

7. Illicit drug traffic and supply, including reports of subsidiary bodies of the Commission.

Follow-up to the twentieth special session: measures to promote judicial cooperation, including controlled delivery, trafficking by sea, law enforcement cooperation, countering money-laundering and eradication of illicit crops through alternative development.

Documentation

[Note by the Secretariat (as necessary)]

8. Implementation of the international drug control treaties:

- (a) Changes in the scope of control of substances;

Documentation

[Note by the Secretariat (as necessary)]

- (b) International Narcotics Control Board;

Documentation

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1999

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1999 on the Implementation of article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988

- (c) International cooperation in order to ensure the availability of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes;

Documentation

[Note by the Secretariat (as necessary)]

- (d) Follow-up to the twentieth special session:
 - (i) Measures to prevent the illicit manufacture, import, export, trafficking, distribution and diversion of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;
 - (ii) Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors;

Documentation

[Note by the Secretariat (as necessary)]

- (e) Other matters arising from the international drug control treaties.

Documentation

[Note by the Secretariat (as necessary)]

9. Administrative and budgetary questions.

Documentation

[Report of the Executive Director (as necessary)]

10. Provisional agenda for the forty-fourth session of the Commission.

11. Other business.

Documentation

[Note by the Secretariat (as necessary)]

12. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its forty-third session.

DRAFT DECISION II

**Report of the International Narcotics
Control Board***

The Economic and Social Council takes note of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1998.

**D. Matters brought to the attention of the
Council**

4. The following resolutions and decisions adopted by the Commission are brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council:

**Resolution 42/1. Voluntary international
control of norephedrine****

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recognizing that the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants continues to be a serious global issue,

Reaffirming that prevention of the diversion of precursor chemicals is one of the most effective means of curtailing the illicit manufacture of drugs,

Noting that increased control of the precursor chemicals ephedrine and pseudoephedrine has had a significant impact upon their availability for the illicit production of methamphetamine,

Noting with concern that increased trafficking and diversion of norephedrine for use as a substitute in the illicit production of amphetamine-type stimulants has been observed,

Noting also that until international control of norephedrine is implemented, diversion of norephedrine will continue and most likely increase,

Noting further that norephedrine has been added to the limited international special surveillance list of non-scheduled substances established by the International Narcotics Control Board,

Recognizing the legitimate use of norephedrine in pharmaceutical products,

1. *Requests* Governments to recognize the danger of diversion of norephedrine as a precursor;

2. *Urges* all Governments, in close cooperation with the International Narcotics Control Board and relevant branches of trade and industry, to establish or strengthen measures and codes of conduct governing trade in norephedrine, in accordance with their national legislation, to prevent the illegal diversion of norephedrine as a precursor;

3. *Calls for* vigilance on the part of all Governments in monitoring suspicious movements of norephedrine;

4. *Urges* Governments, to the extent possible under their national laws to initiate pre-export notification of norephedrine shipments between counterpart government agencies in exporting, importing and transit countries;

5. *Urges* all Governments, to the extent possible under their national laws, to collect information on the extent of the licit production of, trade in and use of norephedrine, and to provide such information to the International Narcotics Control Board.

**Resolution 42/2. Control of illicit trafficking in and
diversion of potassium permanganate*****

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Deeply concerned by the continuing abuse of and traffic in cocaine worldwide,

Recognizing that the traffic in cocaine is an international criminal activity that must be curbed in order to prevent its harmful effects on the socio-economic systems and political institutions of all societies,

Taking note of resolution S-20/4 B of 10 June 1998, on control of precursors, adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,

Reaffirming that measures involved in effectively preventing the diversion of chemicals have to form an integral part of the development of national drug control strategies,

* For the discussion, see chap. VIII, paras. 119-130.

** For the discussion, see chap. II, para. 23.

*** For the discussion, see chap. II, para. 24.

Aware that the diversion of chemicals occurs in countries that import, export and serve as transit States for those substances, and that it is therefore necessary for all States to cooperate in the prevention of such unlawful activity,

Aware also that potassium permanganate, a chemical included in Table II of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,¹⁴ is an essential oxidizing agent in the processing of cocaine,

Determined to prevent producers of illicit drugs from having access to potassium permanganate,

Decides to adopt the temporary measures for the control of potassium permanganate that are set out below:

TEMPORARY MEASURES FOR THE CONTROL OF POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE

1. In conjunction with paragraph 8 below, Governments are encouraged to adopt, as soon as possible, special measures to prevent the diversion to illicit activities of potassium permanganate, an essential substance for the processing of cocaine, which is included in Table II of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988.

A. Legislative aspects

2. Governments are encouraged to take, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution S-20/4 B and the Guidelines of the International Narcotics Control Board, the necessary steps to strengthen the monitoring and control of potassium permanganate, including penal, civil and administrative sanctions, in order to prevent the illicit trafficking in and diversion of that substance for the illicit manufacture of drugs.

B. Information exchange

3. Governments of countries exporting potassium permanganate, consistent with their domestic legislation, may notify on a voluntary basis the competent authorities in the transit or final importing countries, where these are known, of any shipment of that substance, sending a copy

of the relevant communication to the International Narcotics Control Board.

4. With regard to paragraph 3 above, in accordance with their domestic legislation, Governments should use the voluntary form circulated by the International Narcotics Control Board with its note of 12 March 1998.¹⁵

5. Governments are encouraged to strengthen co-operation measures aimed at establishing precisely the origin and final destination of shipments of potassium permanganate. In that connection, Governments are called upon to collect data on seizures of potassium permanganate carried out at points of origin or transit or at centres for the processing of cocaine for the purpose of determining the country of origin of substances that have been or may have been diverted to illicit activities and the company producing such substances. Studies on licit requirements should be carried out by Governments of importing countries and studies on actual production of potassium permanganate by Governments of producing countries.

C. Operational aspects

6. Governments should consider the possibility of establishing special joint teams comprising relevant and competent law enforcement authorities, such as police and customs, as well as the competent regulatory authorities, with a view to increasing the monitoring and control of commercial transactions involving potassium permanganate. Governments are called upon to undertake additional efforts to increase cooperation with the chemical industry and to inform it of any illicit movements and use of potassium permanganate in the manufacture of cocaine.

D. Follow-up

7. Governments are invited to collect data on trends in the market for potassium permanganate, including, to the extent possible, the market for its substitutes, and forward such information to the International Narcotics Control Board.

8. The International Narcotics Control Board is requested to prepare, in accordance with its mandate under the 1988 Convention, a report on the effects of the measures described above, based on the information

¹⁴ *Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988*, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

¹⁵ PRE/C.L.416.

submitted by Governments pursuant to the present resolution, and to submit that report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-third session as part of its general report on the implementation of article 12 of the Convention.

Resolution 42/3. Monitoring and verification of illicit cultivation *

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reaffirming the full validity of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, in particular full respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity and non-intervention in the internal affairs of States and respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling that Member States, in paragraph 19 of the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,¹⁶ on 10 June 1998, welcomed the global approach by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to the elimination of illicit crops, committed themselves to working closely with the Programme to develop strategies with a view to eliminating or reducing significantly the illicit cultivation of the coca bush, the cannabis plant and the opium poppy by 2008, and affirmed their determination to mobilize international support for their efforts to achieve those goals,

Recalling also that Member States, in section IV of the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development, adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,¹⁷ on 10 June 1998, invited Governments in the producing areas to design efficient and accurate monitoring and verification mechanisms and to share information on illicit drug crop assessment with the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and reciprocally with other Governments in order to increase cooperation to eliminate such cultivation,

Bearing in mind that the General Assembly, in its resolution 53/207 of 28 December 1998, approved the proposed revisions to programme 13, international drug control, of the medium-term plan for the period 1998-2001,¹⁸ in which the United Nations International Drug

Control Programme was called upon to establish and maintain a repository of data and information on cultivation of illicit crops, including those located on enclosed sites, and to conduct assessments and analyses to provide Governments with an independent, neutral and objective source for measuring the extent, causes and effects of illicit production, as well as the impact of alternative development interventions,

Welcoming the preparatory work undertaken by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme since the twentieth special session of the General Assembly to provide assistance to Governments that request it, and, in particular, noting the agreement signed by the Programme and the European Space Agency for placing civilian satellite imagery technology at the disposal of Governments so requesting for the purpose of monitoring illicit crops and preventing the transfer of illicit cultivation to neighbouring areas,

1. *Urges* Governments in all areas producing coca bush, the cannabis plant and the opium poppy to design, formulate and implement effective national mechanisms for the high-precision monitoring and verification of illicit crops used in the production of drugs, including appropriate methodologies combining ground and aerial surveys, satellite monitoring and remote sensing, with a view to implementing the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development;

2. *Recommends* that the United Nations International Drug Control Programme collaborate with Governments that so request, through an agreement setting out guidelines for the collection and dissemination of information, and with relevant governmental, inter-governmental, regional and technical organizations in establishing an international network for monitoring the cultivation of illicit crops;

3. *Requests* that the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, within the limits of available resources, establish a central data bank and information system on the basis of information furnished by Governments on the cultivation of illicit crops, including those located on enclosed sites, and that it report annually to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on the current world situation regarding illicit crops and on the impact of strategies developed by Governments for their elimination and substitution;

* For the discussion, see chap. II, para. 25.

¹⁶ General Assembly resolution S-20-2, annex.

¹⁷ General Assembly resolution S-20/4 E.

¹⁸ A/53/6 (Prog.13)/Rev.1.

4. *Also requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, within available resources, to provide requesting Governments with the technical assistance that they require and to take steps to mobilize international logistical and financial support, as necessary, with a view to establishing national mechanisms for monitoring and verification of the cultivation of illicit crops used in the production of drugs and developing an international network for the control of illicit cultivation for the purpose of implementing the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development;

5. *Suggests* that any reporting requirement be consistent with the conclusions on follow-up reporting adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session.

Resolution 42/4. Guidelines for reporting by Governments on the implementation of the Global Programme of Action and on the progress achieved in meeting the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008, as set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1954, as amended by the 1972 Protocol,¹⁹ the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,²⁰ and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,²¹

Aware of the need to establish adequate procedures to fulfil the mandates assigned to it with regard to the examination of reports submitted in accordance with the above-mentioned treaties,

Recalling the Political Declaration,²² the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,²³ and the measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem,²⁴ adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, on 10 June 1998,

Recalling also the Political Declaration and the Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session,²⁵ on 23 February 1990, devoted to the question of international cooperation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Bearing in mind that the General Assembly, in paragraph 20 of the Political Declaration adopted at its twentieth special session, called upon all States to take into account the outcome of that session when formulating national strategies and programmes and to report biennially to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on their efforts to meet the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008, as set out in the Political Declaration, and requested the Commission to analyse those reports in order to enhance the cooperative effort to combat the world drug problem,

Taking into account General Assembly resolution 53/115, of 9 December 1998, in which the Assembly requested the Commission and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to elaborate guidelines in order to facilitate reporting by Governments on the implementation of the Global Programme of Action and progress achieved in meeting the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008, as set out in the Political Declaration of the special session, and to have an efficient collection of reliable data, increase the number of Governments that report updated information on a regular basis, improve the quality of their responses and avoid the duplication of activities,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the guidelines for reporting on the implementation of the Global Programme of Action and on the follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly,²⁶ the report of the Secretary-General on the Implementation of

* For the discussion, see chap. II, para. 26.

¹⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

²¹ *Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988*, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

²² General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

²³ General Assembly resolution S-20/3, annex.

²⁴ General Assembly resolution S-20/4 A to E.

²⁵ General Assembly resolution S-17/2, annex.

²⁶ E/CN.7/1999/2.

the Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session²⁷ and the report of the intergovernmental working group on the elaboration of an action plan for the implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,²⁸

Stressing the need for an expeditious national and international implementation of the goals and targets agreed in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,

1. *Decides* to establish an inter-sessional working group, within available resources, open to all States members of the Commission and observers, to elaborate guidelines in order to facilitate reporting by Governments on the implementation of the Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session, and on progress achieved in meeting the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008, as set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session;

2. *Requests* the working group to submit to the Commission, for consideration and adoption at its reconvened forty-second session, unified draft guidelines based, in particular, on the following general criteria:

(a) The need to design a mechanism that will allow the Commission to comply fully with the provisions of paragraph 20 of the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session and with Assembly resolution 53/115, by, *inter alia*, analysing the national reports and any regional and subregional reports in a productive and effective manner;

(b) Full recognition of the mandates assigned to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the International Narcotics Control Board under the international drug control treaties, the Global Programme of Action and the decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session;

(c) Full recognition of the tasks assigned to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in its capacity as secretariat of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in particular the compilation and analysis of information submitted by Governments and the preparation of reports requested by the Commission and the General Assembly;

(d) The need to design a simple and efficient system of reporting by Governments that will encourage a greater number to report, in a coordinated and integrated way, on their efforts and achievements in the area of drug control, avoiding, to the extent possible, duplication of efforts, by duly taking into account existing reporting procedures, in particular within the framework of the International Narcotics Control Board and regional mechanisms;

(e) The advisability of reviewing the questionnaire on the implementation of the Global Programme of Action, in order to reflect the outcome of the twentieth special session;

(f) Full recognition that, in paragraph 9 of the Political Declaration, the General Assembly called for the establishment or strengthening of regional or subregional mechanisms, with the assistance of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the International Narcotics Control Board, and invited those mechanisms to share experiences and conclusions resulting from the implementation of national strategies and to report on their activities to the Commission;

3. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 53/115, to provide all necessary support to the inter-sessional working group, including suggestions on the guidelines on reporting, so that it can fully perform its tasks.

Resolution 42/5. International action to mitigate the effects of the relationship between drug abuse, illicit trafficking and conflict situations*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling the continuing importance of the Political Declaration and Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session,²⁹ on 23 February 1990, as well as the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, adopted at its twentieth special session,³⁰ on 10 June 1998,

Fully aware that the international community is confronted with the problem of conflict and war in some

²⁷ E/CN.7/1999/4.

²⁸ E/CN.7/1999/7, annex.

* For the discussion, see chap. II, para. 27.

²⁹ General Assembly resolution S-17/2, annex.

³⁰ General Assembly resolution S-20/3, annex.

parts of the world, especially in Africa and Asia, and with the threat to civil society posed by illicit drugs,

Recognizing in certain circumstances the strong interrelationship between armed conflict, the abuse of illicit drugs, terrorism, transnational crime, money-laundering and the illicit arms trade,

Realizing that in some regions of the world, illicit drug traffickers take advantage of the situation in strife-torn countries to expand their illicit trade, and use money acquired illegally to initiate and sustain conflicts and wars,

Acknowledging that in conflict situations the abuse of illicit drugs is widespread among soldiers and the population, and especially among child victims,

Concerned that demand for, production of and trafficking in illicit drugs and psychotropic substances continue to seriously threaten the socioeconomic and political systems, stability, national security and sovereignty of an increasing number of States, especially those involved in conflicts and wars, and that trafficking in drugs could make conflict resolution more difficult,

Aware that self-medication or long-term prescriptions by medical personnel in treating victims of conflict and war may lead to drug dependence,

Reaffirming the leadership role of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme as the main focus for concerted international action for drug abuse control and as the international coordinator of drug control activities, especially within the United Nations system,

Stressing the importance of the measures already taken to reduce the demand for, production of and trafficking in illicit drugs, especially during conflicts and wars,

Convinced of the continuing need to strengthen the measures already taken to reduce the demand for, production of and trafficking in illicit drugs, especially during conflicts and wars,

1. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, when implementing the global drug abuse assessment programme, to pay particular attention to the issue of abuse of and trafficking in illicit drugs during conflicts, with a view to determining the need for assistance for soldiers and the population, especially children who are victims of drug abuse;

2. *Also requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, when implementing the global

drug abuse assessment programme, in conjunction with other relevant United Nations organizations:

(a) To assess the relationship between illicit drugs, conflicts, wars, transnational crime, terrorism, money-laundering and the illicit arms trade;

(b) To analyse their findings and propose appropriate measures to counter the adverse impact of illicit drugs on those involved in conflicts and wars.

Resolution 42/6. Strengthening of information and preventive measures with a view to fostering the reduction of drug demand*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution S-20/2 of 10 June 1998, in which the Member States sanctioned a balanced approach to supply control and demand reduction and recognized that demand reduction is an indispensable pillar of the global approach to countering the world drug problem,

Considering that at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, Member States agreed on a package of measures and objectives aimed at significantly reducing demand for and supply of illicit drugs within a specific time-frame,

Considering also that programmes for reducing illicit drug demand must be an integral part of a global strategy concerning all drugs, and that such programmes must be integrated in order to promote cooperation among all the bodies involved,

Aware of the need to strengthen all forms of international cooperation and assistance in the fight against drug abuse,

1. *Recommends* that the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution S-20/3 of 10 June 1998, should be fully implemented, as well as the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction with its new objectives, strategies and programmes for future activities;

* For the discussion, see chap. VI, para. 80.

2. *Invites* Member States, when implementing the national prevention strategies and programmes in accordance with the above-mentioned Action Plan, to pay particular attention to the need for thorough and extensive preventive education campaigns at all levels, to include measures aimed at raising the awareness of the public and targeted population groups of the risks linked to the use of drugs, as well as measures to enhance the quality and accuracy of the information circulated by the mass media and to limit and counterweigh by positive messages the damage caused by information that conflicts with those strategies, especially information circulated on the Internet, and to use the Internet for the purpose of disseminating factual information in accordance with the strategies and conveying positive lifestyle messages, particularly for youth;

3. *Also invites* Member States to consider focusing on the above-mentioned subject in training programmes both for police and judiciary responsible for preventive information and for persons working in social and youth services and school and health facilities and to ensure proper coordination.

Resolution 42/7. Illicit traffic by sea*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Concerned about the threat posed by the increasing use of vessels in the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Convinced that effective cooperation to counteract this threat is desirable and necessary,

Noting with approval the report of the Fourth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe, held in Vienna from 14 to 18 September 1998,³¹

Recalling that in its resolution S-20/4 C of 10 June 1998, the General Assembly adopted measures to promote judicial cooperation that called upon States, *inter alia*, to review their national legislation to ensure that the legal requirements of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic

Substances of 1988³² were met, for example, the identification of competent national authorities, the maintenance of ship registries and the establishment of adequate law enforcement powers,

Recalling also that in paragraph 6 (b) of its resolution S-20/4 C, the General Assembly recommended that States review communication channels and procedures between competent authorities to facilitate coordination and cooperation with the objective of ensuring rapid responses and decisions,

1. *Urges* all Member States, in accordance with article 17, paragraph 7, of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, to supply to the Secretary-General for inclusion in the directory of competent national authorities³³ full and accurate details of the authority authorized to receive and respond to requests to board vessels engaged in the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

2. *Requests* all Member States to expeditiously notify changes of competent authorities to the Secretary-General in order to ensure that the published directory is accurate;

3. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to ensure that changes notified to the Secretary-General are transmitted to all Member States;

4. *Urges* all Member States to consider improving and implementing procedures to allow a timely response to requests in cases where the nationality of a vessel is in doubt or where registration cannot be confirmed.

* For the discussion, see chap. VIII, para. 140.

³¹ UNDCP/HONEURO/1998/5.

³² *Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988*, vol. I, (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

³³ *Competent National Authorities under the International Drug Control Treaties* (ST/NAR.3/1997/1).

Resolution 42/8. Budgetary matters*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Taking into account the integrated and balanced approach to tackling the world drug problem adopted at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the administrative and financial functions entrusted to it by the General Assembly in its resolution 46/185 C, section XVI, paragraph 2, of 20 December 1991,

Having considered the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme containing the proposed revised biennial programme budget for 1998-1999,³⁴ the proposed revised biennial support budget for 1998-1999³⁵ and the proposed outline for 2000-2001³⁶ for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme,

Taking into consideration the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

relating to the proposed revised biennial support budget for 1998-1999 and proposed outline for 2000-2001 for the Fund,³⁷

I

REVISED PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE
BIENNIUM 1998-1999 FOR THE FUND OF
THE UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL
DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMME

1. *Endorses* the revised programme strategy for the biennium 1998-1999, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 53/207 and the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Commission at its forty-second session;

2. *Also endorses* the revised resource allocation for programme activities amounting to 115,000,000 United States dollars for the biennium 1998-1999 funded under the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme as indicated below:

* For the discussion, see chap. IX, para. 149.

³⁴ E/CN.7/1999/13.

³⁵ E/CN.7/1999/12.

³⁶ E/CN.7/1999/11.

³⁷ E/CN.7/1999/14.

	<i>General-purpose resources (United States dollars)</i>	<i>Special-purpose resources (United States dollars)</i>	<i>Total (United States dollars)</i>
<i>By region</i>			
Sub-Saharan Africa	1,538,200	7,794,800	9,333,000
North Africa and the Middle East	547,800	2,875,600	3,423,400
Central and eastern Europe	2,213,500	8,271,500	10,485,000
West and central Asia	5,353,500	11,994,400	17,347,900
South Asia	682,200	2,951,100	3,633,300
East Asia and the Pacific	4,744,800	10,784,800	15,529,600
Latin America and the Caribbean	-	33,247,800	33,247,800
Intercountry	<u>3,520,000</u>	<u>18,480,000</u>	<u>22,000,000</u>
Total	18,600,000	96,400,000	115,000,000

	<i>General-purpose resources (United States dollars)</i>	<i>Special-purpose resources (United States dollars)</i>	<i>Total (United States dollars)</i>
<i>By sector</i>			
Prevention and reduction of drug abuse	4,485,400	25,178,500	29,663,900
Elimination of illicit crops	6,340,100	19,719,600	26,059,700
Suppression of illicit drug trafficking	3,271,000	34,349,600	37,620,600
Intersectoral	<u>4,503,500</u>	<u>17,152,300</u>	<u>21,655,800</u>
Total	18,600,000	96,400,000	115,000,000

3. *Notes* that implementation of the budget is subject to the availability of funding;

4. *Supports* a distribution of resources that reflect a balanced approach;

5. *Welcomes* UNDCP efforts to draw down the fund balance of the Fund of UNDCP.

budget funded under the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme for the purposes indicated below:

United States dollars

Programme support	
Field offices	18,123,300
Headquarters	6,699,700
Subtotal	24,822,000
Management and administration	<u>9,242,700</u>
Total	34,065,700

II
REVISED BIENNIAL SUPPORT BUDGET FOR
1998-1999 FOR THE FUND OF THE
UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL
DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMME

1. *Approves* an amount of 34,065,700 United States dollars for the revised 1998-1999 biennial support

2. *Approves* an amount of 4,199,300 United States dollars for the revised 1998-1999 biennial support budget

funded under the Fund for programme support provided to agencies;

3. *Notes* that implementation of the budget is subject to the availability of funding;

4. *Authorizes* the Executive Director to redeploy resources between budget lines up to a maximum of 5 per cent of the budget line to which the resources are redeployed.

III

OUTLINE FOR THE BIENNIUM 2000-2001 FOR THE FUND OF THE UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMME

1. *Endorses* the programme and budget strategy for the biennium 2000-2001 which supports the objectives established by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, in accordance with resolution 53/207 and the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Commission at its forty-second session;

2. *Takes note* of the outline for the biennium 2000-2001, totalling 213,416,400 United States dollars, for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in the following areas:

	<i>United States dollars</i>
Programme	170,000,000
Programme support	33,123,300
Management and administration	<u>10,293,100</u>
Total	213,416,400

3. *Considers* that the proposed outline provides a basis for the submission of the proposed initial budget for the biennium 2000-2001 by the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme;

4. *Reaffirms* the objective of improving the impact of operational activities of the Programme in the field, and recommends that measures be adopted regarding the expenses related to the support budget for the purpose of facilitating any possible saving of resources and their reallocation for operative programmes;

5. *Recommends* that a share of the regular budget of the United Nations, commensurate to the increased mandate of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, be allocated to the Programme;

6. *Notes* that implementation of the budget is subject to the availability of funding;

7. *Welcomes* the additional income in 1998 and 1999 and urges all Governments to provide the fullest possible financial support to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme by widening its donor base and increasing voluntary contributions, in particular general-purpose contributions, in order to enable the Programme to fulfil the budget priorities for 2000-2001.

Resolution 42/9. United Nations Vienna Civil Society Award*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling that the medium-term plan of the United Nations for the period 1998-2001 seeks to respond, on a priority basis, to the emerging challenges of drug control, crime prevention and terrorism,

Recalling also that the Secretary-General has designated Vienna as the centre of the United Nations fight against uncivil society,

Convinced that civil society, including non-governmental organizations, can make an effective contribution to, and should play an active role in, addressing the serious problems of drug abuse, crime and terrorism, and that it should continue to promote awareness of those issues,

Wishing to recognize and encourage the vital efforts of individuals and civil society in the battle against drug abuse, crime and terrorism,

Recognizing the special significance of establishing an award to honour those who have assisted in United Nations efforts aimed at curbing the actions of uncivil society and to reward outstanding contributions in fostering justice and social progress,

Acknowledging the prominent and supportive role of Austria, as the host country of the United Nations Office at Vienna, and of the city of Vienna,

1. *Welcomes* the joint initiative of the United Nations Office at Vienna, the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention of the United Nations Secretariat, the host Government of Austria and the city of Vienna in

* For the discussion, see chap. XII, para. 154.

establishing the United Nations Vienna Civil Society Award to honour individuals, institutions and organizations for their outstanding contributions in the fight against drug abuse, crime and terrorism;

2. *Notes* that the annual award will consist of an award medal, an award certificate and prize money to be funded from voluntary contributions raised by the co-sponsors of the award;

3. *Notes* also that the selection committee for the United Nations Vienna Civil Society Award will be composed of the Executive Director of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention, a representative of the Government of Austria, the mayor and governor of the city and province of Vienna, and a limited number of other eminent persons representing the major geographic regions of the world, including the chairmen of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

Decision 42/1. Inclusion of dihydroetorphine and remifentanil in Schedule I of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol*

At its 1163rd meeting, on 16 March 1999, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs decided to include 7,8-dihydro-7- α -[1-(*R*)-hydroxy-1-methylbutyl]-6,14-*endo*-ethanotetrahydrooripavine (also known as dihydroetorphine) and 1-(2-methoxycarbonyl-ethyl)-4-(phenylpropionylamino)-piperidine-4-carboxylic acid methyl ester (also known as remifentanil) in Schedule I of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol.

Decision 42/2. Clarification of the scope of control of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971**

At its 1163rd meeting, on 16 March 1999, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs decided that:

(a) The scope of control of Schedule I of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 should be clarified by the addition of the following phrase:

* For the discussion, see chap. VIII, paras. 106-108.

** For the discussion, see chap. VIII, paras. 112-114.

“The stereoisomers, unless specifically excepted, of substances in this Schedule, whenever the existence of such stereoisomers is possible within the specific chemical designation”;

(b) With regard to stereoisomers of substances in Schedules II, III and IV of the 1971 Convention, interpretation guidelines should be developed by the World Health Organization, in collaboration with the International Narcotics Control Board, in order to eliminate the confusion arising from the inconsistencies in the present nomenclature of those Schedules.

Decision 42/3. Concerning inclusion of *l*-ephedrine and the racemate *d,l*-ephedrine in Schedule IV of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971***

At its 1163rd meeting on 16 March 1999, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs decided:

(a) Not to vote on recommendations of the Director-General of the World Health Organization to include (1*R*,2*S*)-2-methylamino-1-phenylpropan-1-ol (also known as *l*-ephadrine) and the racemate (1*R*,2*SR*)-2-methylamino-1-phenylpropan-1-ol (also known as *dl*-ephedrine) in Schedule IV of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971;

(b) To request the World Health Organization, in consultation with the International Narcotics Control Board, as appropriate, to undertake for its consideration a further review of *l*-ephedrine and the racemate *d,l*-ephedrine regarding their inclusion in Schedule IV of the 1971 Convention.

*** For the discussion, see chap. VIII, paras. 115-118.