

Chapter I

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

A. Draft resolutions for adoption by the Economic and Social Council

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

DRAFT RESOLUTION I

Inclusion of international drug control as a topic for the Millennium Assembly and the Millennium Summit of the United Nations*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling that the General Assembly, at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together, reaffirmed the unwavering determination and commitment of Member States to overcoming the world drug problem through domestic and international strategies to reduce both the illicit supply of and the demand for drugs, and recognized that action against the world drug problem is a common and shared responsibility requiring an integrated and balanced approach with full respect for the sovereignty of States,

Recalling also that the General Assembly, in its resolution 53/202 of 17 December 1998, decided to designate its fifty-fifth session as “The Millennium Assembly of the United Nations” and to convene a Millennium Summit of the United Nations,

Noting that the Secretary-General, in response to the need to address persistent problems efficiently and effectively and to deal with the emerging trends and challenges of the future, identified drug control as one of the overall priorities of work for the United Nations in its medium-term plan for the period 1998-2001,¹

Noting with grave concern that the drug problem is a global challenge involving tens of millions of victims abusing drugs worldwide and causing massive social and health difficulties, as well as undermining economies,

Aware that drug trafficking and abuse have an impact on many key areas of United Nations activities,

Recognizing the need for Governments to implement comprehensive measures to follow up the work of the General Assembly at its twentieth special session and to monitor their implementation,

Emphasizing the important role of the international community in mobilizing efforts to give effect to its commitment to drug control as an integral part of the United Nations overall programme for the new millennium,

Taking note of the forthcoming publication of the new *World Drug Report*,

1. *Invites* the General Assembly to include the world drug problem as an item on the agenda of the Millennium Assembly of the United Nations and the Millennium Summit of the United Nations to be held from 6 to 8 September 2000;

2. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to inform the Secretary-General of the contents of the present resolution in light of the preparations being undertaken for the Millennium Assembly and the Millennium Summit of the United Nations.

DRAFT RESOLUTION II

Promotion of the design of national and regional prevention programmes through an interdisciplinary approach*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,²

* For the discussion, see chap. II, para. 36.

¹ See the medium-term plan for the period 1998-2001 (A/53/6/Rev.1).

^{*} For the discussion, see chap. III, para. 68.

² *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).

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,³ and in particular the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,⁴

Stressing the need for interdisciplinary teams to promote national and regional prevention programmes, taking into account the specificities and distinguishing features of each region and country, with the aim of promoting health and individual and social well-being and raising awareness, through positive messages, of the consequences of drug abuse with regard to the achievement of that aim,

Noting the need for exchange of information on efforts in this field to ensure the effectiveness of international cooperation and solidarity,

*Having considered the Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1999,*⁵ which points to the need to continue work on the design of policies to reduce the demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

1. *Urges* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, subject to the availability of voluntary contributions, to support States and regional bodies in the design, through an interdisciplinary approach, of national and regional prevention programmes, taking into account the specificities and distinguishing features of each region and country, with the aim of promoting health and individual and social well-being and raising awareness, through positive messages, of the consequences of drug abuse with regard to the achievement of that aim;

2. *Urges* Member States to promote the establishment of interdisciplinary approaches, as well as multi-disciplinary teams, to pursue, in the context of demand reduction, the objectives set out in paragraph 1 above;

3. *Calls for* the promotion of information and education programmes that will raise awareness of the risks of drug abuse, taking into account differences in gender, culture and education among the target groups, with special attention being paid to children and young people, and will reflect sound, precise and balanced data;

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

³ Resolution S-20/3, annex.

⁴ Resolution 54/132, annex.

⁵ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.00.XI.1.

DRAFT RESOLUTION III

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

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1999/33 of 20 July 1999 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 control,

Noting the fundamental need for international cooperation and solidarity with the traditional supplier countries in drug control to ensure universal application of the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,⁶

*Having considered the Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1999,*⁷ in which the Board points out that in 1998 the current status of stocks of opiate raw materials and major opiates seemed to have improved, and that a balance between consumption and production of opiate raw materials was achieved as a result of the efforts made by the two traditional suppliers, India and Turkey, together with other producing countries,

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, insofar 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 1961,⁶ and to take effective measures to prevent illicit production or diversion of opiate raw materials to illicit channels, especially when increasing licit production;

* For the discussion, see chap. V, para.125.

⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

⁷ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.00.XI.1.

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. *Requests* the Board to continue its efforts in monitoring the implementation of the relevant Economic and Social Council resolutions in full compliance with the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961;

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.

B. Draft decisions for adoption by the Economic and Social Council

2. 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-third session and provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-fourth session of the Commission*

The Economic and Social Council takes note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its forty-third session and approves the provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-fourth 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-fourth session.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE FORTY-FOURTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

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

Documentation

Annotated provisional agenda

3. Thematic debate: building partnership to address the world drug problem.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat [as necessary].

A. Substantive items

Normative segment

Mandates received from the General Assembly

4. Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly: examination of the single biennial report of the Executive Director on the progress achieved by Governments in meeting the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008 set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the Assembly at its twentieth special session.

* For the discussion, see chap. X, para. 172.

Documentation

Report of the Executive Director on progress achieved by Governments in meeting the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008 set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session

Treaty-based and normative functions

5. Drug demand reduction:

- (a) Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction;

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat

- (b) World situation with regard to drug abuse, in particular among children and youth.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat

6. Illicit drug traffic and supply:

- (a) World situation with regard to drug trafficking and reports of subsidiary bodies of the Commission;

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat

- (b) Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly:
 - (i) Measures to promote judicial cooperation (extradition, mutual legal assistance, controlled delivery, trafficking by sea and law enforcement cooperation, including training);
 - (ii) Countering money-laundering;
 - (iii) Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat [as necessary]

7. 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 2000

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2000 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 of the General Assembly:
- (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]

Operational segment

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

Documentation

Report of the Executive Director on activities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

9. Strengthening the United Nations machinery for drug control.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat [as necessary]

10. Administrative and budgetary questions.

Documentation

Report of the Executive Director

B. Organizational and other matters

11. Duration of the sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat

12. Provisional agenda for the forty-fifth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

13. Other business.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat [as necessary]

14. Adoption of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its forty-fourth session.
15. Opening of the forty-fifth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

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 1999.

* For the discussion, see chap. V, paras. 102-113.

C. Matters brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council

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

Resolution 43/1. Streamlining the annual reports questionnaire**

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reaffirming the importance of following up the commitments of Member States set out in the Political Declaration⁸ adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1994/3 of 20 July 1994, in which the Council requested the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Coordination and with the assistance of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, to review and integrate all annual reports questionnaires, using modern communication and presentation techniques to make such changes in format as might be appropriate to achieve optimum acceptability and to facilitate their use,

Reaffirming the importance of basing the development of demand reduction programmes on a regular assessment of the nature and magnitude of drug abuse and drug-related problems in the population, using similar definitions, indicators and procedures, as set out in the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,⁹

Welcoming the activities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in support of the building of capacity to collect comparable and reliable data through the global drug abuse assessment programme, and encouraging Member States to invest in the development of national information systems to allow collection of sound and comparable data on drug abuse,

Noting with satisfaction the approval by the General Assembly, in its resolution 53/220 of 7 April 1999, of the

use of resources from the Development Account to reduce the burden on Governments of manual data-gathering, maintenance and exchange by providing information technology support to selected countries in order to allow electronic submissions of annual reports questionnaires and other forms and questionnaires,

Underlining the need to avoid duplication of effort by Member States in reporting on drug demand reduction activities, in particular the overlap between the content of sections 2 and 3 of part II of the annual reports questionnaire and that of the new biennial questionnaire,

Reiterating the need to revise the annual reports questionnaire and to make such changes in format as may be appropriate to achieve optimum acceptability and to facilitate its use,

Taking note of the consensus reached by technical experts at a meeting, held in Lisbon in January 2000, on the principles, structures and indicators for drug information systems,¹⁰

1. *Decides* to abolish sections 2 and 3 of part II of the annual reports questionnaire, since those sections duplicate the new biennial questionnaire;

2. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to revise section 1 of part II of the annual reports questionnaire, taking guidance from the consensus reached by technical experts at a meeting held in Lisbon in January 2000,¹⁰ and considering other initiatives and documents relevant to the subject, and to test the resulting draft questionnaire in countries with various levels of development with regard to data-collection capacity;

3. *Also requests* the Executive Director to use information technology, as part of the revision process, to assist countries with more efficient submission of the annual reports questionnaire on drug abuse;

4. *Further requests* the Executive Director to submit to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-fourth session a draft of the revised annual reports questionnaire for examination with a view to introduction in 2002;

5. *Calls upon* the Executive Director to ensure that appropriate resources are made available to allow the data received to be analysed and disseminated in a more meaningful manner.

** For the discussion, see chap. II, para. 37.

⁸ Resolution S-20/2, annex.

⁹ Resolution S-20/3, annex.

¹⁰ E/CN.7/2000/CRP.3.

Resolution 43/2. Follow-up to the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling that in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together,¹¹ Member States recognized the importance of demand reduction as an indispensable pillar in countering the world drug problem, and committed themselves to the following: introducing into their national programmes and strategies the provisions set out in the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction;¹² establishing the year 2003 as a target date for having in place new or enhanced demand reduction strategies and programmes, in close collaboration with public health, social welfare and law enforcement authorities; and achieving significant and measurable results in the field of demand reduction by the year 2008,

Also recalling that in the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,¹³ all Member States were urged to implement the Action Plan in their national, regional and international actions, and to strengthen their national efforts to control the abuse of illicit drugs among their population, particularly among children and youth,

Reaffirming the importance of basing the development of demand reduction programmes on a regular assessment of the nature and magnitude of drug use and abuse and drug-related problems in the population, using similar definitions, indicators and procedures, as detailed in the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,

Underlining that demand reduction strategies should also build on knowledge acquired from research, as well as on lessons derived from past programmes, known as best strategies,

Recognizing the role of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in developing action-oriented strategies to assist Member States in the implementation of the Declaration,

Recognizing the tasks entrusted to the Programme under the Action Plan with respect to the provision of advice and technical assistance for the establishment of national systems for monitoring the drug abuse problem and for the development of demand reduction strategies and programmes in close collaboration with public health, education, social welfare and law enforcement authorities,

Further recognizing that the Action Plan entrusts the Programme with the identification and dissemination of best strategies for drug abuse prevention, treatment and rehabilitation,

Welcoming the efforts already made and the activities initiated by the Programme to support the implementation of the Declaration and the Action Plan,

Recognizing that the Programme needs sufficient resources to carry out the new mandates resulting from the Action Plan, in particular with regard to the identification and sharing of best practice, taking into account national policies and the cultural conditions of countries,

1. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to provide guidance and assistance, to those requesting it, for the development of demand reduction strategies and programmes in line with the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction;¹²

2. *Also requests* the Programme to facilitate the sharing of information on best practices in a number of areas;

3. *Calls upon* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, when preparing the regular budget proposals for the biennium 2002-2003, to allocate, while keeping the balance between supply and demand reduction programmes, adequate resources to allow it to fulfil its role in the implementation of the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction;¹³

4. *Calls upon* all Member States to commit themselves to the implementation of the Action Plan, notably by providing appropriate voluntary contributions to the Programme.

Resolution 43/3. Enhancing assistance to drug abusers*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

* For the discussion, see chap. III, para. 69.

¹¹ Resolution S-20/2, annex.

¹² Resolution S-20/3, annex.

¹³ Resolution 54/132, annex.

* For the discussion, see chap. II, para. 70.

Recognizing that millions of people worldwide are abusers of, or are addicted to, narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Aware of the damage that drug abuse and addiction cause to the physical, mental and social health of individuals, in particular the young,

Noting with concern the spread of drug abuse and addiction in society, because of its effects on public and social health and economic resources,

Bearing in mind the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 54/132 of 17 December 1999,

Recognizing that effective action against drug abuse and addiction must be based on a comprehensive, balanced and coordinated approach by which reduction of supply and of demand reinforce each other,

Aware of the need to reduce the negative health and social consequences of substance abuse as an indispensable element of demand reduction,

Also aware of the fact that drug abuse and addiction are serious problems, that many drug abusers do not make use of existing assistance and treatment, and that many times available services do not fully meet their needs,

Aware that under article 4 (c) of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,¹⁴ States parties have an obligation to limit exclusively to medical and scientific purposes, *inter alia*, the distribution, use and possession of drugs,

Recalling that article 38, paragraph 1, of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol,¹⁵ provides that States parties should give special attention to and take all practicable measures for the prevention of abuse of drugs and for the early identification, treatment, education, aftercare, rehabilitation and social reintegration of the persons involved and should coordinate their efforts to those ends,

1. *Urges* Member States to develop services for early detection, counselling, treatment, relapse prevention, aftercare and social reintegration and to ensure that such services are widely available and have sufficient capacity for those in need;

2. *Requests* Member States to find strategies and increase access to and availability of services designed to reach drug abusers who are not integrated into or reached by existing services and programmes and are at high risk of severe health damage, drug-related infectious diseases and even fatal incidents, in order to assist such drug abusers in reducing individual and public health risks;

3. *Invites* Member States to exchange with other Member States and with relevant national and international bodies information on their strategies, programmes and services as described in paragraphs 1 and 2 above. In this matter, the importance of the development and subsequent practical use of evaluation methodologies is stressed;

4. *Calls* for the provision of voluntary contributions for the implementation of the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 54/132 of 17 December 1999;

5. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to take into account the information submitted by Governments on the efforts described in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 above when preparing, for submission to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-fourth session, the biennial report on the follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly.

Resolution 43/4. International cooperation for the prevention of drug abuse among children*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, devoted to countering the world drug problem together,

Bearing in mind the Convention on the Rights of the Child,¹⁶ which provides in article 33 that States parties should take all appropriate measures, including legislative, administrative, social and educational measures, to protect children against the illicit use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as defined in the relevant international treaties, and to prevent the use of children in the illicit production and trafficking of such substances,

Reaffirming the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children and the Plan of

¹⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

* For the discussion, see chap. III, para. 70.

¹⁶ Resolution 44/25, annex.

Action for Implementing the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children in the 1990s, adopted at the World Summit for Children, held in New York on 29 and 30 September 1990,¹⁷ in particular the solemn commitment, set forth in paragraph 24 of the Plan of Action, to protect children, specifically those in especially difficult circumstances, against the menace of production, trafficking and abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Convinced of the priority that must be assigned to the prevention of drug abuse among children, within the framework of the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,¹⁸

Taking into account General Assembly resolution 54/149 of 4 November 1999,

Noting with grave concern the global increase in the use of minors in the illicit production and trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, as well as in the number of children starting to use drugs at an earlier age and in the access to substances not previously used,

Underlining the need to prevent and counter drug abuse among children because of its effects on their physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development,

Recognizing that the timely prevention of drug abuse among children will protect this population group from developing addictions at an earlier age or upon reaching adulthood,

Recognizing also that collaboration among Governments, international organizations and all sectors of society at large, is necessary for the implementation of plans and initiatives to counter drug abuse among children and the use of minors in illicit drug production and trafficking,

1. *Exhorts* all States to give effect to the measures envisaged in the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction;¹⁸

2. *Also exhorts* all States to assign priority to activities aimed at preventing drug and inhalant abuse among children with a view to giving effect to the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction;

3. *Further exhorts* all States to implement prevention programmes, training plans, grass-roots activities and treatment and rehabilitation projects targeted at children and young people and designed to promote self-management, healthy lifestyles and improved living conditions, within their family environment and communities, drawing on international cooperation as necessary, in particular that provided by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme;

4. *Urges* all States to promote participation by children and young people in all drug abuse prevention activities;

5. *Also urges* all States to implement special drug abuse prevention projects targeted at children in difficult circumstances, in particular street children and children affected by conflict situations, as well as, where appropriate, programmes to counter the use of children and young people in the production and trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

6. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to submit, on the basis of existing reporting instruments, at its forty-fourth session, a report on the implementation of the present resolution, as well as on the situation with regard to drug and inhalant abuse among children and on prevention and treatment programmes, indicating global trends, organized according to geographical regions, and containing proposals for international cooperation aimed at prevention.

Resolution 43/5. Enhancing multilateral cooperation in combating illicit traffic by sea*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recognizing the increasing prevalence of illicit traffic by sea of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Reaffirming that full respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity and for the principles of the international law of the sea should govern international cooperation in the fight against illicit traffic by sea,

Reaffirming the obligation of all parties to the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,¹⁹ under

¹⁷ A/45/625, annex.

¹⁸ Resolution 54/132, annex.

* For the discussion, see chap. IV, para. 92.

¹⁹ *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-*

article 17 thereof, to cooperate to the fullest extent possible to suppress illicit traffic by sea,

Recalling that the General Assembly, at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together, adopted, in resolution S-20/4 C of 10 June 1998, measures to promote judicial cooperation to counter illicit traffic by sea,

Recalling also that in paragraph 6 (d) of resolution S-20/4 C, the Assembly recommended that States negotiate and implement bilateral and multilateral agreements to enhance cooperation in combating the illicit drug traffic by sea in accordance with article 17 of the 1988 Convention,

Noting that in paragraph 6 (b) of resolution S-20/4 C, the 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,

Noting also that in resolution S-20/4 C, the Assembly called upon States, *inter alia*, to review their national legislation to ensure that the legal requirements of the 1988 Convention are met, for example, the identification of competent national authorities, the maintenance of ship registries and the establishment of adequate law enforcement powers,

Reaffirming the importance of bilateral and regional cooperation in maritime counter-narcotics activities, in accordance with article 17, paragraph 9, of the 1988 Convention, and noting the agreement concluded by the Council of Europe to supplement article 17,

Noting the informal consultations that have taken place and the decision to convene, no later than December 2000, a preparatory meeting with a view to calling a diplomatic conference among interested Governments concerning cooperation in suppressing illicit maritime trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in the Caribbean area,

Cognizant of the possibility of deceptive practices of masters of vessels engaged in illicit traffic by sea, including the provision of false or incomplete information regarding vessel nationality to impede expeditious responses to requests,

Observing that such requests may sometimes relate to difficult operational situations, and that the opportunity to take appropriate action may be lost unless responses are received in a timely manner,

Emphasizing that, in accordance with international law, ships should sail under the flag of one State only, and a ship which sails under the flags of two or more States, using them according to convenience, may not claim any of the nationalities in question with respect to any other State, and may be assimilated to a ship without nationality,

1. *Encourages* interested Governments, where appropriate, to develop regional maritime agreements;

2. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, drawing on voluntary resources and upon the request of interested Governments, to provide, through its regional offices, the necessary technical support to negotiation processes for agreements concerning cooperation in suppressing illicit maritime trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

3. *Supports*, through available voluntary contributions, efforts by the Programme to facilitate coordination by States parties, under article 17 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,¹⁹ of practical ways to ensure more effective suppression of maritime drug trafficking;

4. *Urges* States parties to the 1988 Convention:

(a) To regularly review and update changes to the information submitted for inclusion in the United Nations publication entitled *Competent National Authorities under the International Drug Control Treaties*;

(b) To respond expeditiously to a request made in accordance with article 17, bearing in mind the operational imperatives of the request;

5. *Encourages* States parties to the 1988 Convention, within available resources and where appropriate, to consider the possibility of establishing a mechanism to respond to requests, such as to provide for availability at all times, subject to national procedures, and to work towards maintaining adequate telephone, facsimile and other possible communication links with the competent authority or authorities.

Resolution 43/6. Illicit cultivation*

¹⁹ 20 December 1988, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

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

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling the efforts made by some countries to eradicate illicit crops of coca, opium poppy and cannabis in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,²⁰

Recalling paragraph 18 of the Political Declaration²¹ adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together, in which the Assembly reaffirmed the need for a comprehensive approach to the elimination of illicit narcotic crops,

Bearing in mind the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development,²² in which measures are included to promote bilateral, regional and multilateral cooperation to eradicate illicit crops and avoid their relocation from one area, region or country to another,

Recalling also paragraph 38 (e) of the Global Programme of Action²³ on extension of the scope of economic and technical cooperation in support of crop substitution and integrated rural development programmes and other economic and technical programmes aimed at reducing illicit production and processing of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Urges the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to continue to provide financial support and technical assistance, subject to the availability of voluntary contributions, to countries that have eradicated and that continue to eradicate illicit crops and that seek to avoid their relocation, through the implementation of sustainable alternative development programmes.

Resolution 43/7. Enhancing regional cooperation through a regional database on drug-related crimes*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Concerned about the threat posed by the increasing illicit cultivation of and trafficking in narcotic drugs in south-west Asia,

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

Taking note with approval of the proceedings of the first International Conference of Drug Liaison Officers, held in Tehran from 17 to 18 January 2000,

Bearing in mind that the report of the Conference contained recommendations calling upon States to promote international cooperation through, *inter alia*, the exchange of information and experiences gained in combating illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs, which was one of the most important aspects of such cooperation,

1. Invites the States concerned to continue to hold meetings of drug liaison officers in south-west Asia on a regular basis;

2. Calls upon the States concerned to cooperate in establishing a point of contact, with clearly defined functions, to ensure the timely sharing of operational intelligence;

3. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to take steps to ensure the provision of assistance, subject to the availability of voluntary contributions, for the establishment in Tehran of a south-west Asian regional database on drug-related crimes, taking into account national regulations and, as far as possible, enhancing existing information systems and avoiding duplication, as a mechanism to improve and facilitate the exchange of information, as called for by the first International Conference of Drug Liaison Officers, held in Tehran from 17 to 18 January 2000.

Resolution 43/8. Internet*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recognizing the continued advertising and sale of controlled pharmaceuticals and precursor chemicals for illicit purposes in most countries via the World Wide Web,

Deeply concerned that the advertising and sale of controlled pharmaceuticals and precursor chemicals for illicit purposes is an international activity that must be eliminated in order to prevent its deleterious effects on the

²⁰ 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).

²¹ Resolution S-20/2, annex.

²² Resolution S-20/4 E.

²³ Resolution S-17/2, annex.

* For the discussion, see chap. IV, para. 94.

* For the discussion, see chap. IV, para. 95.

health of society and on economic, social and political institutions,

Noting the Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors²⁴ and the other resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, including measures to counter the misuse of new technologies, in particular the World Wide Web, by criminal organizations in the diversion and misuse of controlled pharmaceuticals and precursor chemicals,

Aware that effective international and national regulatory control programmes are an essential part of overall counter-narcotics strategies,

Determined to deter the use of the World Wide Web for the proliferation of drug trafficking and abuse,

Resolved to curtail the availability of controlled pharmaceuticals and precursor chemicals for illicit purposes through the misuse of the World Wide Web,

Recalling article 10 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,²⁵ in which it is recommended to the States parties to prohibit advertising of psychotropic substances to the public at large, taking due consideration of their constitutional provisions,

Encourages Member States to consider taking the following measures to prevent the diversion of controlled pharmaceuticals and illicitly obtained precursor chemicals involving technologies based on the World Wide Web:

(a) Cooperating with each other and more rapidly exchanging data and experiences related to the sale, via the World Wide Web, of controlled pharmaceuticals and precursor chemicals that are diverted into illicit channels of distribution;

(b) Evaluating their own regulatory and legal controls over the advertising and sale of controlled pharmaceuticals and precursor chemicals involving the World Wide Web;

(c) Establishing or increasing, where necessary, the level of control and monitoring of web sites relating to controlled pharmaceuticals and precursor chemicals, including possible criminal, civil and administrative penalties consistent with national laws;

(d) Increasing cooperation among police, customs, other law enforcement agencies and regulatory agencies to enhance control and monitoring efforts designed to curb the trafficking of controlled pharmaceuticals and precursor chemicals via the World Wide Web;

(e) Working in close cooperation with World Wide Web service providers and pharmaceutical and chemical industries to thwart the misuse of this emerging communication technology for the proliferation of drug abuse;

(f) Promoting, in coordination with Internet service providers, the dissemination of information aimed at discouraging illicit drug use.

Resolution 43/9. Control of precursor chemicals*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reaffirming that the control of precursor chemicals to prevent diversion of key chemicals from licit commerce to illicit drug manufacture is an essential component of a comprehensive counter-narcotics strategy,

Noting that the vast international commerce in precursor chemicals makes regional, international and multilateral cooperation essential to prevent chemical diversion,

Recognizing that article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988²⁶ provides the foundation for regional, international and multilateral cooperation in chemical control,

Recognizing also the many Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions providing guidance to Governments in the implementation of national regimes for the control of precursor chemicals in accordance with article 12 of the 1988 Convention,

Noting in particular the measures to control precursors adopted, in resolution S-20/4 B, by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together,

Calling attention to paragraph 7 (a) (i) of resolution S-20/4 B, which stresses the need to monitor trade in

²⁴ Resolution S-20/4 A.

²⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

* For the discussion, see chap. V, para. 122.

²⁶ *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).

potassium permanganate and acetic anhydride by ensuring the provision of pre-export notification to the competent authorities in importing countries for transactions involving these substances, in addition to those listed in Table I of the 1988 Convention,

Reiterating the central role of the International Narcotics Control Board in international control of diversion of chemicals,

1. *Commends* the initiative of countries that play a major role in producing, trading and importing potassium permanganate, and of the International Narcotics Control Board, in developing and implementing a detailed action plan for potassium permanganate, in response to the measures to control precursors adopted, in resolution S-20/4 B, by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together, including a special initiative, known as "Operation Purple", involving a cooperative programme to monitor and control commerce in potassium permanganate;

2. *Applauds* the success of the participating producing, trading and importing countries in carrying out all measures provided for in the action plan, and in particular applauds the preliminary results of Operation Purple, which has monitored 248 shipments of potassium permanganate since its inception on 1 April 1999, and stopped or seized 32 of those shipments as suspect and liable to diversion to illicit drug manufacture;

3. *Notes* the success of chemical control initiatives targeting key precursor chemicals as exemplified by the preliminary results of Operation Purple;

4. *Appreciates* that Operation Purple directly supports the objectives to be achieved through the measures to control precursors adopted, in resolution S-20/4 B, by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session devoted to countering the world drug problem together;

5. *Stresses* that participation in Operation Purple is completely voluntary;

6. *Urges* Governments to take appropriate measures to control potassium permanganate, in accordance with the measures to control chemical precursors adopted by the General Assembly in resolution S-20/4 B, and calls on them to consider participating in regional and multilateral initiatives such as Operation Purple;

7. *Encourages* interested Governments, regional and international organizations and the International Narcotics Control Board to consider appropriate initiatives

targeting acetic anhydride, also identified for particular attention in the measures to control precursors set forth in Assembly resolution S-20/4 B.

Resolution 43/10. Promotion of regional and international cooperation in the fight against the illicit manufacture, trafficking and consumption of synthetic drugs, in particular amphetamine-type stimulants*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together,²⁷ in particular paragraph 13 thereof, in which Member States decided to devote particular attention to the emerging trends in the illicit manufacture, trafficking and consumption of synthetic drugs,

Recalling also the Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors, adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,²⁸

Alarmed by the rapid and widespread increase in the illicit manufacture, trafficking and consumption, in particular by youth, of synthetic drugs in most countries and by the high probability that amphetamine-type stimulants, methamphetamine and amphetamine in particular, may become drugs of choice among abusers in the twenty-first century,

Deeply concerned that the illicit manufacture, trafficking and consumption of synthetic drugs, in particular amphetamine-type stimulants, have increased their potential for causing serious harm to both abusers and the public at large,

Fully aware that synthetic drugs, including amphetamine-type stimulants, can be easily manufactured anywhere and at low cost, that illicit manufacture can readily be shifted from one country to another because of differing regulations and standards of enforcement and that difficulties are encountered in effectively controlling the manufacture and trafficking of such drugs, owing in particular to the constant proliferation of new molecules,

* For the discussion, see chap. V, para. 123.

²⁷ Resolution S-20/2, annex.

²⁸ Resolution S-20/4 A.

Stressing the importance of the effective control and strict enforcement of synthetic drugs and their precursors as essential measures in combating their illicit manufacture, trafficking and consumption,

Recognizing that, in the fight against the illicit manufacture and trafficking of synthetic drugs and their precursors, regional cooperation is essential in order to prevent the shifting of illicit manufacture from one country to another,

Welcoming relevant regional initiatives by Member States in this area, such as the joint action, adopted by the European Union in June 1997, to promote the exchange of information, the assessment of risk and the control of new synthetic drugs, and the four events collectively entitled "Anti-drug Conference, Tokyo", held in January 2000,

Also welcoming the continuing efforts of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to assist Member States in regional cooperation activities to implement the Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors, in particular by convening, as part of the Anti-drug Conference, Tokyo, the Conference on Amphetamine-type Stimulants in East and South-East Asia, held in Tokyo from 24 to 27 January 2000 and hosted by the Government of Japan,

Taking note of the resolution and the recommendations adopted by the Conference on Amphetamine-type Stimulants in East and South-East Asia,²⁹

Stressing the necessity of reliable and comparable data enabling an objective understanding of the nature and magnitude of the problem of synthetic drugs and a proper evaluation of the effectiveness of countermeasures,

1. *Calls upon* Member States and the relevant regional and international organizations to give synthetic drugs, in particular amphetamine-type stimulants, due priority in their drug policies and programmes and to verify the adequacy of their national legislations in relation to the goals set by the Political Declaration²⁷ and the Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors;²⁸ adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together;

2. *Urges* Member States to implement specific actions mandated in the Action Plan;

3. *Invites* Member States to enhance programmes, targeting youth in particular, in order to prevent abuse of synthetic drugs, in collaboration with non-governmental organizations that are active in drug abuse prevention;

4. *Calls upon* Member States to take appropriate measures to facilitate, at the national, regional and international levels, rapid exchange of information concerning the chemical and physical description of new synthetic drugs, the frequency and circumstances of consumption, reported seized quantities, possible risks linked to abuse of such drugs and strategies adopted to curb their diffusion;

5. *Invites* Member States and relevant regional and international organizations to exchange information on measures taken to ensure rapid identification and assessment of new synthetic drugs and on models used to improve the flexibility of the process of scheduling pursuant to paragraph 23 of the Action Plan;

6. *Calls upon* Member States to strengthen regional and international cooperation against the illicit manufacture, trafficking and abuse of synthetic drugs and their precursors, in such fields as regulatory control, law enforcement, maritime cooperation and customs control;

7. *Invites* non-governmental organizations to consider establishing and strengthening regional networks for drug abuse prevention activities;

8. *Invites* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, subject to the availability of voluntary contributions, to expand and strengthen further, in cooperation with national authorities and relevant regional and international organizations, its regional projects related to synthetic drugs and their precursors, according to the requirements of each region and with the assistance of Member States that have experience and expertise in this area, and to develop new regional programmes, as appropriate;

9. *Requests* the Programme, subject to the availability of voluntary contributions, to assist, in cooperation with relevant regional and international organizations, Member States that so request in establishing a regional system or mechanism, as needed, and as far as possible to assist in enhancing existing systems and mechanisms and avoiding duplication, so as to collect reliable and comparable data to enable the assessment of national and regional trends in both the nature and magnitude of drug abuse, including synthetic drugs in particular;

²⁹ See E/CN.7/2000/CRP.1.

10. *Also requests* the Programme, subject to the availability of voluntary contributions, to assist Member States that so request in facilitating the exchange of information on measures taken by Governments and relevant regional and international organizations to counter problems associated with synthetic drugs, with a view to promoting regional and international cooperation;

11. *Decides* to consider these matters at its forty-fourth session on the basis of a report to be prepared by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme.

Resolution 43/11. Provisions regarding travellers under treatment involving the use of medical preparations containing narcotic drugs*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling the primary aim of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,³⁰ which is to confine the use of narcotic drugs to legitimate medical and scientific purposes,

Recalling further article 4 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,³¹ concerning special provisions regarding the scope of control, including authorization of the carrying by international travellers of small quantities of preparations, other than those listed in Schedule I of that Convention, where such preparations are for personal use and have been lawfully obtained,

Noting the increasing mobility of human beings due to the development of the means of transport,

Underlining the importance of the management of pain associated with a medical condition,

Aware of continuing developments in the treatment of opiate addiction,

1. *Requests* the International Narcotics Control Board to take into account the problem of travellers being treated by means of medical preparations containing narcotic drugs;

2. *Invites* the International Narcotics Control Board, with the participation of Member States, to examine provisions which, in the same way as those contained in the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,³¹ might facilitate and enhance security in cases involving travellers who carry medical preparations containing narcotic drugs

and who maintain the continuity of their treatment in their host countries.

Decision 43/1. Inclusion of norephedrine in Table I of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988*

At its 1184th meeting, on 7 March 2000, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, on the recommendation of the International Narcotics Control Board, decided by 39 votes to none, with no abstentions, to include norephedrine, including its salts and optical isomers, in Table I of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988.³²

Chapter II

Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly

A. Structure of the debate

4. The Commission considered item 3 of its agenda, entitled "Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly: general overview and progress achieved in meeting the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008 set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, including guidelines and the consideration of the establishment of indicators for reporting on the progress achieved and on the implementation of the Global Programme of Action", at its 1181st to 1184th meetings, on 6 and 7 March 2000. It had before it a report of the Executive Director on the follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly (E/CN.7/2000/2).

5. At the 1181st meeting, on 6 March, statements were made by the representatives of Portugal (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), the United States of America, Venezuela and Peru and the observer for Guatemala (on

* For the discussion, see chap. II, para. 37.

³⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

³¹ *Ibid.*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

* For the discussion, see chap. V, para. 121.

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).