CND Res.45/2. Enhanced measures for international cooperation in the control of illicit drugs

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/34 of 26 May 1987, in which the Council decided to grant to the Meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin America and the Caribbean, the status of a subsidiary organ of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, similar to that accorded to the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East and the other regional meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/15 of 25 May 1988, in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to convene the regional meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies and to provide the financial resources required from available resources and, if necessary, to seek additional extrabudgetary resources,

Recalling further Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/30 of 24 May 1990, in which the Council decided to establish the Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe, and requested the Secretary-General to adopt the necessary measures and to provide the financial resources required, so that that Meeting might be convened,

Concerned about the increased illicit manufacture of, trafficking in and use of amphetamine-type stimulants globally and in particular in Asia and the Pacific,

Alarmed about the increasing use of amphetamine-type stimulants, in particular among young people,

Recognizing that the successful suppression of drug trafficking is a challenge requiring international cooperation,

Concerned that the rapid growth in the illicit manufacture of, trafficking in and abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants is posing new challenges for supply reduction operations and increasing the need for more effective international law enforcement cooperation,

Recalling that various United Nations conventions, in particular the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors and measures for the control of precursors adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session offer useful frameworks for both the sharing of intelligence and the conduct of joint operations,

Encouraged by the genuine spirit of cooperation that is increasingly being demonstrated by Member States in fighting the drug problem together and noting, as an example, the Twenty-fifth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific, held in Sydney, Australia, from 15 to 18 October 2001, the theme of which was "Fight crime together and win",

1. Commends the Twenty-fifth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific, on its agreement to develop a coordinated plan to counter the threat posed by amphetamine-type stimulants and to tackle the transnational criminal groups behind the illicit drug trade in Asia and the Pacific;

2. Notes that the key parts of the plan of the Twenty-fifth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific, would involve:

(a) The development of specialist investigative skills, supported by legislation and agency powers, to undertake successful investigations of the major crime figures who mastermind and
finance drug trafficking;

(b) National action to prevent the trafficking in and abuse of new drugs such as ketamine and amphetamine-type stimulants, including by placing them under national control;

(c) Greater cooperation at the operational level, both nationally and regionally, to meet the new trends in trafficking in stimulants and their precursors;

(d) The placement of drug liaison officers in countries in Asia and the Pacific;

(e) Encouraging legislators to recognize the need to provide the necessary legal basis to conduct joint operational activities across jurisdictional boundaries;

3. Recognizes the importance of effective international cooperation in the fight against the global trade in illicit drugs and encourages Member States to further consider the need to provide the necessary legal basis to conduct joint operational activities across jurisdictional boundaries;

4. Supports the development of "best practice" guidelines for the sharing of intelligence and the conduct of joint operations between Member States, with a view to ensuring that those guidelines are consistent with the relevant United Nations conventions;

5. Supports also the development by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention an inventory of training needs, subject to the availability of voluntary contributions, that Member States could consider in order to assist developing countries in achieving standards of law enforcement competence that would facilitate more effective cooperation in joint operations;

6. Encourages the establishment by Member States of cooperative programmes for supporting law enforcement training and making short-term secondment and exchanges available to operational law enforcement officers from Member States;

7. Reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to provide the regional meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies with the financial resources required from available resources and, if necessary, to seek additional extrabudgetary resources in order to assist those States which could not otherwise be represented by defraying the travel expenses for one participant from each of those States.

1223rd meeting 15 March 2002

14/ General Assembly resolution 55/25, annex I.
15/ General Assembly resolution S-20/4 A.
16/ General Assembly resolution S-20/4 B.