

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

Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 2001/17 of 24 July 2001 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 with the traditional supplier countries in drug control to ensure universal application of the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,¹

Considering that a balance between consumption and production of opiate raw materials has been achieved as a result of efforts made by the two traditional supplier countries, India and Turkey, together with other producer countries,

Considering also that application of technical methods of morphine production, including from unlanced poppy capsules, would contribute to the control and prevention from diversion of narcotic drugs to illicit channels,

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

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

2. *Urges* Governments of all producer countries to adhere strictly to the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,¹ to take effective measures to prevent illicit production, or diversion of opiate raw materials to illicit channels, especially when increasing licit production, and to adopt, after due technical study by the International Narcotics Control Board of the relative merits of different methods, the best method in this respect;

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 also urges the producer countries concerned and the Board to increase their efforts to monitor the available supply and to ensure sufficient stocks of licit opiate raw materials;

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 in countries

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

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 that import and produce opiate raw materials;

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

Draft resolution II

International assistance to the States most affected by the transit of drugs

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 2001/16 of 24 July 2001, the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together,² the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction³ and the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,⁴

Considering that action against the world drug problem is a shared responsibility calling for coordinated and balanced action consistent with the relevant multilateral instruments in force at the international level,

Stressing the unswerving determination and commitment to resolve the world drug problem by means of national and international strategies aimed at reducing both the supply of and demand for illicit drugs,

Taking into account the report of the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to illicit drug trafficking and action taken by subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,⁵ the report of the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to drug abuse, in particular the spread of human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome through drug injection,⁶ and other relevant reports

submitted to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-fifth session,

Noting the emerging linkage between the transit of drugs through certain States and the increasing incidence of drug abuse in those States,

Recognizing the desirability of providing, to the States most affected by the transit of drugs, assistance in enhancing law enforcement capabilities and in reducing illicit drug demand,

Appreciating the work being done in that area by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention,

Emphasizing the need to continue providing international assistance to such transit States, which are faced with growing challenges, such as increased drug addiction,

1. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention to continue to provide assistance, using voluntary contributions available for that purpose, to the States most affected by the transit of drugs, as identified by relevant international bodies, in particular developing countries in need of such assistance and support;

2. *Calls upon* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in providing assistance to such States, to adopt a comprehensive approach that takes into account the linkage between the transit of drugs through and the increase in drug abuse in those States and their needs regarding the reduction of illicit drug demand, including the treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts;

3. *Exhorts* the international financial institutions, as well as other potential donors, to provide financial assistance to such transit States so that they may intensify their efforts to address drug trafficking and its consequences, in particular increased drug addiction;

4. *Requests* the Executive Director of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention to submit to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

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

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

⁴ General Assembly resolution 54/132, annex.

⁵ E/CN.7/2002/4 and Corr.1 and Add.1.

⁶ E/CN.7/2002/2 and Corr.1.

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-fifth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-sixth session of the Commission

The Economic and Social Council takes note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its forty-fifth session⁷ and approves the provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-sixth session of the Commission set out below, on the understanding that intersessional 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-sixth session.

Provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

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

Documentation

Provisional agenda and annotations

3. [Thematic debate (theme to be identified)]

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat (as necessary)

Normative segment

4. 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 Assembly at its twentieth special session.

Documentation

Biennial report of the Executive Director on the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem (and addenda)

5. Drug demand reduction:
 - (a) Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction;
 - (b) World situation with regard to drug abuse.

Documentation

Report of the Secretariat

6. Illicit drug traffic and supply:
 - (a) World situation with regard to drug trafficking and action taken by subsidiary bodies of the Commission;
 - (b) Follow-up to the twentieth special session:
 - (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 Crops and on Alternative Development.

Documentation

Reports of the Secretariat

7. Implementation of the international drug control treaties:
 - (a) Changes in the scope of control of substances;
 - (b) International Narcotics Control Board;
 - (c) Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly:

⁷ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2002, Supplement No. 8 (E/2002/28).*

(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;

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

Documentation

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2002

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2002 on the implementation of article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988

Notes 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 International Drug Control Programme and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body.

Documentation

Report of the Executive Director

10. Administrative and budgetary questions.

Documentation

Report of the Executive Director

(Ministerial segment)

11. (Ministerial segment to be finalized, including its theme, content and organization, as well as its placement within the provisional agenda for the forty-sixth session)

Documentation

Report of the Executive Director (as necessary)

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12. Provisional agenda for the forty-seventh session of the Commission.

13. Other business.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat (as necessary)

14. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its forty-sixth 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 2001.⁸

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

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

Resolution 45/1

Human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome in the context of drug abuse

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Alarmed at the continuing spread of human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) epidemic around the world,

⁸ Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2001 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.XI.1).

Concerned that an estimated forty million people across the globe are infected with HIV,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,⁹ in particular article 25, which states that everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services,

Commending the twenty-sixth special session of the General Assembly, on HIV/AIDS, and noting the targets set in the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS,¹⁰

Reiterating the concerns of the General Assembly, reflected in the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS, that the global HIV/AIDS epidemic, through its devastating scale and impact, constitutes a global emergency and one of the most formidable challenges to human life and dignity, as well as to the effective enjoyment of human rights, which undermines social and economic development throughout the world and affects all levels of society—national, community, family and individual,¹⁰

Recognizing that effective prevention, care and treatment strategies require behavioural changes and increased availability of and non-discriminatory access to, inter alia, vaccines, condoms, microbicides, lubricants, sterile injecting equipment, drug therapy, including anti-retroviral therapy, diagnostics and related technologies, as well as increased research and development,

Noting that the heads of State and Government and representatives of States and Governments participating in the twenty-sixth special session of the General Assembly, in the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS, solemnly declared their commitment to address the HIV/AIDS crisis by taking action, inter alia, to ensure that HIV/AIDS issues are included on the agenda of all appropriate United Nations conferences and meetings,¹⁰

Recalling that, in the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, it is stated that demand reduction policies should aim at preventing the

use of drugs and at reducing the adverse consequences of drug abuse,¹¹

1. *Recognizes* that the spread of human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS), hepatitis C and other blood-borne viruses is linked with drug use, in particular injecting drug use;

2. *Expresses concern* about the continuing escalation in the popularity of amphetamine-type stimulants and other substances of abuse, and recognizes that the use of those substances promotes risk-taking behaviours among users, which increase the likelihood of HIV/AIDS spreading;

3. *Recalls* that the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction recognized 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 and that such programmes 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;¹²

4. *Encourages* Member States to implement and strengthen efforts to raise awareness about the links between drug use and the spread of HIV/AIDS, hepatitis C and other blood-borne viruses;

5. *Also encourages* Member States to strengthen efforts to reduce the demand for illicit drugs and to ensure that a comprehensive package of prevention, education, treatment and rehabilitation measures are accessible to all individuals who use and abuse illicit drugs, including those infected with HIV/AIDS, in accordance with the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction;

6. *Further encourages* Member States to consider the potential impact on the spread of HIV, hepatitis C and other blood-borne viruses when developing, implementing and evaluating policies and programmes for the reduction of illicit drug demand and supply and to implement measures that reduce or eliminate the need to share non-sterile injecting equipment;

⁹ General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

¹⁰ General Assembly resolution S-26/2, annex.

¹¹ General Assembly resolution S-20/3, annex, para. 8 (b).

¹² General Assembly resolution 54/132, annex, para. 5.

7. *Calls upon* the international community, where possible, to provide assistance for HIV/AIDS prevention, care and treatment in developing countries on a grant basis;

8. *Commends* the efforts of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in response to the global epidemic of HIV/AIDS, and encourages Member States, to the extent possible, to support its efforts to reduce the impact of HIV/AIDS around the world;

9. *Encourages* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to work with other United Nations entities to play a role in promoting awareness of HIV/AIDS at the global, regional, national and community levels;

10. *Welcomes* the participation of the Joint United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome in the work of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and calls upon the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to continue to cooperate with the Joint United Nations Programme and other relevant United Nations entities in introducing and strengthening programmes to address HIV/AIDS;

11. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to submit to it at its forty-sixth session a report on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

Resolution 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 Subcommittee 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 1988¹³ and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,¹⁴ and the Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors¹⁵ and measures for the

¹³ *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).

¹⁴ General Assembly resolution 55/25, annex I.

¹⁵ General Assembly resolution S-20/4 A.

control of precursors¹⁶ 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.

Resolution 45/3

Efforts to reduce the impact of illicit drug demand on organized crime

The Commission on Narcotics Drugs,

Recalling the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,¹⁷ adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, and the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,¹⁸

¹⁶ General Assembly resolution S-20/4 B.

¹⁷ General Assembly resolution S-20/3, annex.

¹⁸ General Assembly resolution 54/132, annex.

Recalling also that the fight against the world drug problem is a common and shared responsibility that must be evaluated in a multilateral framework, requiring a comprehensive and balanced approach, which includes a demand reduction aspect and which must be implemented in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law,

Concerned about the increase in illicit drug abuse, especially among children, young people and groups at risk, through the large variety of psychoactive substances, narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances that have become available throughout the world and the emergence of new synthetic drugs manufactured from ingredients that are not yet subject to international control and are easily substituted,

Recognizing the transnational nature of the drug problem and its links with all aspects of organized crime,

Aware that illicit drug trafficking entails the circulation of considerable resources capable of attracting individuals and groups and corrupting segments of organized societies and State entities,

Drawing the attention of States to the fact that illicit drug demand and drug trafficking constitute an important source of the financial resources of criminal organizations,

1. *Recommends* that States intensify their efforts, including initiatives and activities aimed at reducing illicit drug demand, and to increase the number of programmes and the resources for such programmes, without prejudicing current activities and strategies aimed at prohibiting and reducing illicit drug supply and, in general, combating the diverse manifestations of the world drug problem;

2. *Recommends* that Member States and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme promote, in accordance with the principle of shared responsibility and with a view to reducing illicit drug demand, cooperation among Governments at all levels, taking into account the opinions of non-governmental organizations, civil society, community associations and families;

3. *Recommends* that the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, subject to the

availability of voluntary resources and at the request of and in close cooperation with Governments, coordinate educational and public awareness activities with a view to making the public aware of the risks of drug abuse, in particular the link between the demand for illicit drugs and the financing of organized crime.

Resolution 45/4

Controlled delivery

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling article 11, paragraph 3, of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,¹⁹ which states that illicit consignments whose controlled delivery is agreed to may, with the consent of the parties concerned, be intercepted and allowed to continue with the narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances intact or removed or replaced in whole or in part,

Recalling also the measures to promote judicial cooperation adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together,²⁰

Bearing in mind that, in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,²¹ States were encouraged to review the implementation of the measures to promote judicial cooperation by 2003,

Recognizing the importance of cooperation, including the timely and quick exchange of information among law enforcement agencies, in combating illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors,

Bearing in mind that identification of the destination of illicit shipments of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors is an integral part of efforts to dismantle criminal organizations involved in illicit drug trafficking,

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

²⁰ General Assembly resolution S-20/4 C.

²¹ General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

Recognizing that controlled delivery operations contribute to identifying the principals, *modi operandi*, organizational structure and distribution network of drug trafficking groups,

1. *Calls upon* Governments that have not yet done so to review their legislation, procedures and practices with a view to allowing the use of the technique of controlled delivery;

2. *Invites* Governments to conclude agreements and arrangements providing for the effective use of the technique of controlled delivery;

3. *Recommends* that Governments authorize their respective competent bodies to facilitate swift and effective action in dealing with requests for international assistance in controlled delivery operations and to establish effective mechanisms for its implementation.

Resolution 45/5

Provisions regarding travellers under treatment with internationally controlled drugs

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling its resolution 43/11, in which it invited the International Narcotics Control Board, with the participation of Member States, to examine provisions that might facilitate and enhance security in cases involving travellers who carried medical preparations containing narcotic drugs and who maintained the continuity of their treatment in their host countries,

Recalling also its resolution 44/15, in which it invited the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in cooperation with the International Narcotics Control Board and the World Health Organization, to convene a meeting of experts to develop guidelines for national regulations concerning travellers under treatment with internationally controlled drugs,

Noting the meeting of experts convened, pursuant to its resolution 44/15, by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, the International Narcotics Control Board and the World Health Organization in Vienna from 12 to 14 February 2002 to develop guidelines for national regulations concerning travellers under treatment with internationally controlled drugs,

Taking into account the publication by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme of the guidelines for national regulations concerning travellers under treatment with internationally controlled drugs, prepared pursuant to Commission resolution 44/15,

Mindful of the need to keep such travellers informed of different national requirements and limitations concerning internationally controlled drugs,

Acknowledging the importance of making secure this form of personal transport of internationally controlled drugs,

1. *Notes with satisfaction* the fact that international bodies and States parties to the international drug control treaties have taken into account the problems involved in continuing the treatment of travelling patients with internationally controlled drugs while ensuring security conditions that limit the risk of misdirected use of such drugs;

2. *Welcomes* the guidelines for national regulations concerning travellers under treatment with internationally controlled drugs prepared by the group of experts convened pursuant to Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 44/15, which include recommendations on national regulations concerning the transport by patients, for personal use, of medical preparations containing internationally controlled drugs;

3. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to communicate the guidelines to States parties to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,²² that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol²³ and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971;²⁴

4. *Strongly encourages* States parties to the 1961 Convention, that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol and the 1971 Convention to notify the International Narcotics Control Board of restrictions currently applicable to travellers under treatment with internationally controlled drugs;

5. *Requests* the International Narcotics Control Board to publish the above-mentioned information in a

²² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

²³ *Ibid.*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

unified form, in particular in its list of narcotic drugs under international control (the “Yellow List”) or in its list of psychotropic substances under international control (the “Green List”) and electronically, on the web site of the Board, in order to ensure its wide dissemination and facilitate the task of government agencies;

6. *Encourages* States to consider implementing the recommendations contained in the guidelines for national regulations concerning travellers under treatment with internationally controlled drugs, depending on national legal requirements and practical considerations.

Resolution 45/6

Measures to promote the exchange of information on new patterns of drug use and on substances consumed

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,²⁵ in particular article 38, concerning measures against the abuse of drugs, and article 38 bis, concerning agreements on regional centres for scientific research and education to combat the problems resulting from the illicit use of and traffic in drugs,

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

Recalling further the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,²⁶ in which all States were urged to assess the causes and consequences of the misuse of all substances,

Re-emphasizing the need to improve knowledge about drug abuse and dependence in order to increase the impact of drug control policies and to strengthen the effectiveness of prevention policies,

Taking into consideration the recommendations of the conference on synthetic drugs organized by the European Union and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in Brussels on

19 November 2001, which dealt with the need, in addition to developing an early warning system, to increase knowledge about drugs, drawing on a variety of disciplines and scientific research programmes,

Taking note of the consensus reached by technical experts at a meeting organized in Lisbon in January 2000 by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction concerning the development of universally compatible epidemiological indicators of drug use,

1. *Urges* States to prepare a list of certified physical and/or juridical persons or laboratories capable of conducting analytical, toxicological, pharmacological and bio-psychological evaluations and who may be consulted in their national territory, indicating, where appropriate, their area of activity, and to foster the development of such expertise;

2. *Encourages* States to consult such persons in order to obtain specialized information on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

3. *Invites* States to develop expertise in epidemiology for the purpose of collecting and evaluating cases involving abuse of and dependence on psychoactive substances in accordance with the guidelines established by the World Health Organization for its review of dependence-producing psychoactive substances for international control, as a complement to the core indicators in part II of the annual reports questionnaire of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme;

4. *Encourages* States to involve the pharmaceutical industry, following the example of pharmacovigilance, in the expansion of knowledge about the potential for abuse of and dependence on psychoactive substances;

5. *Stresses* the need for cooperation among States in order to disseminate specialized information through international bodies such as the World Health Organization and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and to make their expertise available to competent regional bodies;

6. *Invites* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the World Health Organization, to the extent that available voluntary contributions permit, to convene a meeting of experts,

²⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

²⁶ General Assembly resolution 54/132.

selected on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, to establish guidelines applicable to the recording of cases of drug abuse and dependence, which would include:

- (a) The appropriate structures for recording, evaluating and gathering data;
- (b) The minimum types of data to be recorded;
- (c) The development of harmonized methodologies;
- (d) The identification of the necessary processing systems;

7. *Also invites* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the World Health Organization to continue to use those data and to highlight regional particularities by consolidating the national and regional databanks that already exist, with a view to improving the assessment of the potential of abuse and dependence of psychoactive substances and the knowledge of that subject.

Resolution 45/7

Preparations for the ministerial-level segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, relating to the follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling that the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together, established goals and targets to be met by all States by the years 2003 and 2008,

Recalling also the commitment assumed by all States at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly to report biennially to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on their efforts to meet the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008,

Recalling further its resolution 42/11, in which it decided to submit a report to the General Assembly in the year 2003 on the progress achieved in meeting the goals and targets set out in the Political Declaration

adopted by the Assembly at its twentieth special session,²⁷

Taking note of the consolidated biennial report of the Executive Director on the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, devoted to countering the world drug problem together,²⁸

Recalling that, in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, Member States recognized that action against the world drug problem was a common and shared responsibility requiring an integrated and balanced approach in full conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law, and in particular with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, the principle of non-intervention in internal affairs of States and all human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling also that, in section I of its resolution 1999/30 of 28 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council recommended that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs convene, whenever appropriate, ministerial-level segments of its sessions,

Taking into account the agreement reached by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-third session on the convening of a ministerial-level segment of its forty-sixth session, in 2003,

Considering that the ministerial-level segment is part of the process of assessing progress in meeting the goals and targets set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session and in overcoming the obstacles encountered,

1. *Decides* that the theme of the ministerial-level segment to be held at its forty-sixth session shall be the assessment of the progress achieved and the difficulties encountered in meeting the goals and targets set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session;²⁷

2. *Decides also* that the ministerial-level segment of its forty-sixth session shall be held in Vienna in April 2003 and that the segment shall be held for a period of two days, which, as an exception, shall

²⁷ General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

²⁸ E/CN.7/2001/16.

be added to the six days scheduled for its regular session;

3. *Decides further* that the ministerial-level segment shall consist of a general debate on the theme referred to in paragraph 1 above and round tables on specific subjects to be identified by the Commission at its intersessional meetings in 2002;

4. *Recommends* that a brief joint ministerial statement be issued at the conclusion of the ministerial-level segment of its forty-sixth session, in 2003, which would cover the following:

(a) An assessment of the implementation of the commitments assumed at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly;

(b) Recommendations for the period 2003-2007, including recommendations on strengthening the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as well as the role of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme;

5. *Recommends* that the joint ministerial statement be submitted to the General Assembly, together with its report in 2003 on the progress achieved in meeting the goals and targets set out in the Political Declaration;

6. *Decides* that intersessional sessions in the second half of 2002 shall be devoted also to preparations for the ministerial-level segment of its forty-sixth session and that up to three additional one-day intersessional sessions shall be held, if necessary, for that purpose, if and when services are available at no additional cost to the Organization, and requests the Secretariat to undertake a careful review of the relevant budgets and utilization of facilities to enable the holding of those intersessional sessions;

7. *Requests* member States to submit, in a timely manner and no later than 30 June 2002, their replies to the second questionnaire for the submission of biennial reports in order to provide the ministerial-level segment with the most recent information on national efforts to implement the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly;

8. *Calls upon* the participants of its ministerial-level segment to take account of the work of the regional meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies, in particular initiatives that could further drug law enforcement cooperation;

9. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to submit, in a timely manner and no later than the first week of December 2002, his second biennial report on the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly;

10. *Requests* member States and observers to ensure that they are represented at the appropriate level at the ministerial-level segment of its forty-sixth session and to participate actively in that segment.

Resolution 45/8

Control of cannabis in Africa

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,²⁹ that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol,³⁰ the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971³¹ and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,³²

Emphasizing the primary importance of guaranteeing the integrity of the international drug control treaties,

Noting that cannabis is by far the most widely and most frequently abused of the drugs listed in the international drug control treaties,

Concerned that the cultivation and abuse of cannabis are on the increase in Africa partly as a result of the extreme poverty and the continued promotion of cannabis on the Internet as being a harmless drug,

Aware that most States have adhered to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,

²⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

³⁰ *Ibid.*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

³¹ *Ibid.*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

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).

Emphasizing the primary importance of international cooperation in combating drug trafficking and drug abuse,

1. *Calls upon* all States to adhere to and implement the provisions of the international drug control treaties, in particular the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1954 as amended by the 1972 Protocol³⁰ and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988;³²

2. *Calls upon* Member States with experience in the eradication of illicit drug crops and in alternative development programmes to share their expertise with African States;

3. *Encourages* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, subject to availability of voluntary resources, and Member States, especially donor countries, to provide appropriate technical support to various national and regional strategies and plans of action against illicit drugs in Africa;

4. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to consider developing and implementing appropriate alternative development programmes, subject to availability of voluntary resources, and, where possible, to integrate them into programmes already being implemented in African countries by other United Nations entities;

5. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to submit to it at its forty-seventh session a report on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

Resolution 45/9

Connections between organized criminal groups trafficking in drugs and those involved in other types of illicit trafficking: special investigative techniques to counteract such criminality

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,³³

Considering that the fight against drug trafficking can be strengthened by using innovative legal tools to counter new forms of transnational organized crime,

Recalling the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, in particular, Assembly resolution S-20/4 C of 10 June 1998, entitled "Measures to promote judicial cooperation", which includes recommendations on the use of controlled delivery,

Taking note of the information contained in the consolidated first biennial report of the Executive Director on the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, devoted to countering the world drug problem together,³⁴

Drawing the attention of all Member States to the provisions of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime³⁵ and the protocols thereto³⁶ aimed at enhancing the measures taken against transnational organized crime and providing, inter alia, a sound basis for international cooperation and effective law enforcement action in order to deal, in an integrated manner, with all aspects related to illicit trafficking,

Recognizing the importance of cooperation at the bilateral and regional levels and the relevance of the experience gained at those levels when discussing practical ways to improve international cooperation in efforts to counter illicit trafficking,

Aware that the accumulation of huge proceeds derived from trafficking in drugs, arms and human beings is facilitated by the globalization of markets and the elimination of borders and that such illicit activities are mainly operated by organized criminal groups,

Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

³⁴ E/CN.7/2001/16.

³⁵ General Assembly resolution 55/25, annex I.

³⁶ General Assembly resolutions 55/25, annexes II and III, and 55/255, annex.

³³ *Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in*

Noting the transnational nature of organized crime and the tendency of organized criminal groups to expand their illicit activities, which frequently involve illicit crop cultivation, so that they cover wider geographical areas or combine different illicit activities,

Aware, in particular, of the increasing tendency of organized criminal groups to rely on the same criminal networks to carry out operations involving trafficking in drugs and other types of illicit trafficking, such as trafficking in human beings and arms and the smuggling of migrants, and to assist each other by providing logistics and organizational support in different countries,

Convinced that the connections between various illicit activities and organized criminal groups pose an added threat to security and the quality of life by hindering economic and social development,

Aware that transnational organized crime cannot be effectively countered by individual national law enforcement agencies or by using the resources available to individual Member States,

Deeply convinced of the need to strengthen international law enforcement cooperation, in particular at land and sea borders, in order to better safeguard public security,

Noting that organized criminal groups operate also in geographical areas where law enforcement agencies are not adequately provided with technical equipment and training and that common operational standards for such agencies should be established to facilitate international cooperation,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to enhance their cooperation against drug trafficking through the exchange of information and expertise, with emphasis on measures that can be taken to disrupt criminal networks;

2. *Urges*, in particular, Member States to strengthen international law enforcement cooperation in the field of gathering, analysing and exchanging information on the organizational structure and activities of organized criminal groups, on their networks and connections at the national and transnational levels, as well as on the ways in which drug trafficking is combined on occasion with other types of illicit trafficking;

3. *Invites* each Member State, subject to the basic principles of its legal system and in accordance with its own possibilities and the conditions provided for by its domestic law, to take the measures necessary to allow controlled delivery and, if necessary, other special investigative techniques, such as electronic surveillance or other forms of surveillance and undercover operations, to be carried out by competent national authorities in order to fight organized crime more effectively;

4. *Invites* all Member States concerned to decide to use the technique of controlled delivery in cross-border operations by intercepting the trafficked item and then allowing it to continue to be transported along its original route, either untouched, completely or partially replaced or partially removed, until it reaches its destination, in order to identify all persons involved in organizing the illicit trafficking activity;

5. *Encourages* Member States to upgrade controls at land and sea borders in order to fight more effectively illicit drug trafficking and its connections with other types of illicit trafficking;

6. *Encourages* the enhancement of law enforcement cooperation, at the operational level, in training activities and for the purpose of joint investigations, in the search for fugitive traffickers;

7. *Invites* Member States to study and agree upon ways and means of overcoming difficulties and obstacles resulting from differences in national legal systems;

8. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to give particular attention, within the framework of its activities for the reduction of illicit drug supply, to the connections that exist between drug trafficking and other forms of illicit trafficking and to the use of new investigative techniques, as appropriate, with special emphasis on cases where drug trafficking is combined with other types of illicit trafficking;

9. *Also requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, subject to voluntary contributions, to provide to interested Member States technical assistance and training on the use of new investigative techniques to counter drug trafficking;

10. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to report to it at its forty-seventh session on the progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution.

Resolution 45/10

Strengthening international cooperation in the control of opium poppy cultivation

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Concerned by the strong links between the opium poppy trade and the financing of terrorist and other subversive activities,

Recalling Security Council resolution 1378 (2001) of 14 November 2001, in which the Council called on the Interim Administration and successor governing bodies to respect Afghanistan's international obligations, including by cooperating fully in international efforts to combat terrorism and illicit drug trafficking within and from Afghanistan,

Noting that a breakout session on counter-narcotics was held in Tokyo in January 2002, in conjunction with the International Conference on Reconstruction Assistance to Afghanistan, during which the participants, representing donors, international organizations and the Interim Administration of Afghanistan, took common views of the drug problems of Afghanistan, including the view that ownership by the Interim Administration and the Afghan people of the goal of ending opium poppy cultivation was required to reach it,

Concerned by the fact that the pre-assessment by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme of the area under opium poppy cultivation in Afghanistan indicates that up to 65,000 hectares of opium poppy are being cultivated and will be ready to harvest in the coming weeks,

1. *Expresses its firm conviction* that the problems of opium poppy cultivation, illicit drug production and drug trafficking in and from Afghanistan can be solved by the efforts of the Afghan people with the support of the international community;

2. *Welcomes* the signature on 17 January 2002 by the Chairman of the Interim Administration of Afghanistan of a decree banning illicit crop cultivation

and illicit drug production, processing, abuse and trafficking;

3. *Welcomes* the determination of the Interim Administration, in conscious fulfilment of its international obligations, to prevent the harvesting of the current opium poppy crop, and encourages the international community to assist in those efforts;

4. *Calls upon* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to strengthen its capacity in Afghanistan in the key thematic areas of drug control—legal and judicial framework, law enforcement, enhancement of legal livelihoods, demand reduction and illicit crop monitoring—so that it can provide the necessary technical support, subject to the availability of voluntary resources, to the State High Commission for Drug Control of Afghanistan, the Interim Administration, the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan and others to mainstream drug control as a cross-cutting issue in reconstruction and development, giving priority to areas under opium poppy cultivation;

5. *Encourages* Member States and all relevant international organizations, in coordination with the Interim Administration, to provide immediate assistance to Afghan farmers and to contribute to the development of short-, medium- and long-term alternative livelihood strategies to replace opium poppy as a source of livelihood for farmers, building on the lessons learned from the pilot projects on alternative crops implemented by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and in the context of wider development strategies for the alleviation of poverty;

6. *Calls upon* Member States to support effective programmes in Afghanistan that will address the current resurgence of opium poppy cultivation, establish an effective drug law enforcement capacity, create a legal framework in compliance with international agreements on illicit drugs, crime and terrorism, construct livelihood strategies offering alternatives to opium poppy cultivation and formulate programmes for the reduction of demand for illicit drugs;

7. *Also calls upon* Member States to assist the State High Commission for Drug Control, the Interim Administration and successor governing bodies in implementing the ban on opium poppy cultivation and

drug production and trafficking and to commit themselves to the long-term goal of assisting Afghanistan in creating an economy that is not dependent on those illicit activities;

8. *Further calls upon* Member States to ensure that activities for the control of narcotic drugs are a cross-cutting issue that must be incorporated into the overall reconstruction and development strategy of Afghanistan;

9. *Further calls upon* Member States to support efforts to strengthen the “security belts” around Afghanistan in order to prevent trafficking in illicit drugs from Afghan territory and to prevent precursor chemicals from flowing into Afghanistan from or through its neighbouring countries;

10. *Calls upon* all international organizations involved in the reconstruction and development of Afghanistan to ensure that activities for the control of narcotic drugs are an integral part of their programmes;

11. *Calls upon* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to continue to cooperate with Member States and relevant international organizations within the framework of the harmonized and coordinated implementation of illicit crop eradication efforts, crop substitution assistance and alternative development;

12. *Calls upon* the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to submit to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-sixth session a report on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

Resolution 45/11

Improving the exchange of electronic information among Member States and communication with international organizations

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Bearing in mind that, pursuant to the international drug control treaties, the States parties to those treaties are obliged to share with other States, the Secretary-General and the International Narcotics Control Board, on a regular basis, large amounts of data and other information on narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals,

Bearing in mind the Political Declaration,³⁷ the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction³⁸ and the measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem,³⁹ adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together, whereby States were requested to use modern technology to improve procedures for, and the timeliness of, the collection and dissemination of information, in order to achieve the highest level of accuracy of the results obtained,

Cognizant of the findings of the in-depth evaluation of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme carried out by the Office of Internal Oversight Services, in which the Programme was requested to strengthen its capacity for gathering information from Governments by expanding the national database system for national and international drug control to cover other data-collection activities of the Programme,⁴⁰

Noting the progress made by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme through the amendment of the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System of the Customs Cooperation Council, also known as the World Customs Organization, to establish a unique system for identifying narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals under international control,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 2001/18 of 24 July 2001, in which it requested the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-fifth session on the national database system for national and international drug control,

Welcoming the note by the Secretariat on the national database system,⁴¹ submitted to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-fifth session pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2001/18,

³⁷ General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

³⁸ General Assembly resolution S-20/3, annex.

³⁹ General Assembly resolution S-20/4 A-E.

⁴⁰ E/AC.51/1998/2, paras. 22-38.

⁴¹ E/CN.7/2002/7.

Noting with satisfaction that the representatives of the forty-nine States attending the fourth meeting of the group of users of the national database system, held in Vienna on 1 October 2001, supported the continuation of the system,

1. *Welcomes* the recommendation to maximize the usefulness of the national database system for national and international drug control by separating its normative functions, technical cooperation and organizational aspects;

2. *Concurs* with the recommendation that the mandate and scope of the national database system should be broadened to cover the collection, exchange and processing of all data relevant to national and international drug control and that such data should be made available in a timely manner by electronic means;

3. *Requests* the Secretariat to take into account the need to explore the possibility of obtaining secure funding, either from within the available regular budget or from voluntary resources, bearing in mind the need to provide funds to sustain the normative functions of the national database system relating to the maintenance and communication of information and data exchange standards;

4. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to facilitate and improve the overall electronic exchange of information among Member States and their communication with the Programme;

5. *Urges* Member States, independently or collectively, to expand the use of the national database system where the necessary technical infrastructure and support are sustainable;

6. *Also urges* Member States to sponsor and participate actively in the transitional project outlined by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in the interest of the international community.

Resolution 45/12

Diversion of precursors and prompt reporting to the competent authorities of the countries of origin and the countries of transit and the International Narcotics Control Board

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Concerned with the diversion and misuse of precursors for the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Recalling article 12, paragraphs 1 and 9 (c), of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,⁴²

Recalling the 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,⁴³ adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together,

Reaffirming the importance of preventing the diversion of precursors from legitimate trade for use in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, as an essential component of a comprehensive strategy against drug trafficking and drug abuse,

Recognizing the importance of the effective and real-time exchange of information relating to the interdiction, diversion and suspected diversion of precursors, as an essential component of a strategy to facilitate comprehensive investigations into cases relating to such diversion, including the identification of the *modi operandi* and entities involved and the initiation of appropriate legal action,

Welcoming with satisfaction the results of Operation Purple, the international initiative to track individual shipments of potassium permanganate in international trade,

Welcoming with satisfaction the results of Operation Topaz, the international initiative to track individual shipments of acetic anhydride in international trade,

1. *Calls upon* all Governments and relevant regional bodies to take steps to put in place systems and procedures to ensure that the details of any interdiction, seizure, diversion or suspected diversion

⁴² *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).

⁴³ General Assembly resolution S-20/4 B, sect. I.

of precursors within their territories are communicated without delay to the competent authorities of all Governments concerned and the International Narcotics Control Board, and notes that the relevant elements of the standard operating procedures and the best practices of Operation Purple and Operation Topaz could be used as guidelines in that regard;

2. *Urges* the International Narcotics Control Board to continue to follow up all such cases by facilitating investigation with the competent authorities of the countries concerned and to incorporate its findings in the annual report of the Board on precursors and chemicals frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

Resolution 45/13

Optimizing systems for collecting information and identifying the best practices to counter the demand for illicit drugs

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling that, in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,⁴⁴ Member States recognized that action against the world drug problem was a common and shared responsibility requiring an integrated and balanced approach,

Reaffirming the goals and targets set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,

Recalling the commitment by Member States to introduce into their national programmes and strategies the provisions set out in the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,⁴⁵

Recalling also that the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction⁴⁶ is offered as guidance to Member States in implementing their commitments and that the role of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, as outlined in the Action Plan, is to provide guidance and assistance and set up a database on national drug control

strategies, to provide assistance on the establishment of national information systems for monitoring the drug abuse problem, including regionally and internationally recognized core indicators, and to facilitate the sharing of information on best strategies,

Taking note of the framework developed by the Secretariat for ensuring that programmes and projects for the reduction of illicit drug demand fully address the challenges detailed in the Action Plan,

Recalling its resolution 42/11, in which it decided to submit a report to the General Assembly in the year 2003 on the progress achieved in meeting the goals and targets set out in the Political Declaration,

Bearing in mind the follow-up mechanism, established in its resolution 42/11, for examining progress made in implementing the action plans and measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,

Taking note of the consolidated first biennial report of the Executive Director on the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly,⁴⁷

Stressing the need for reliable and comparable data enabling an objective assessment of the nature and magnitude of the drug abuse problem, as a basis both for the development of countermeasures and for the evaluation of the progress made and the role played by the annual reports questionnaire and the biennial reports questionnaire in implementing the action plans and measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,

Recalling its resolution 44/3, in which it called upon States to review the mechanism by which data for part II of the annual reports questionnaire were being collated and submitted and to consider designating a technical focal point for assisting in the collation of the data,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to redouble their efforts in 2002 so as to provide timely and comprehensive replies to the annual reports questionnaire and the biennial reports questionnaire so that a careful and meaningful analysis can be made in the review of the progress achieved in meeting the goals and targets for 2003 set out in the Political

⁴⁴ General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

⁴⁵ General Assembly resolution S-20/3, annex.

⁴⁶ General Assembly resolution 54/132, annex.

⁴⁷ E/CN.7/2001/16.

Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, and encourages Member States to ensure that they fully report the available data and involve their appropriate technical agencies and governmental departments in the preparation of their replies to the questionnaires;

2. *Calls upon* the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to summarize, in a series of papers to be presented to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-sixth session, the current state of implementation of activities for the reduction of demand for illicit drugs throughout the world, incorporating flexible guidelines on best practices and taking into account cultural specificities;

3. *Also calls upon* the Executive Director to prepare, for consideration by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-sixth session, a costed programme of work for the period 2003-2008, based on the strategic framework for the implementation of the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, with the aim of:

(a) Improving national and global information systems for reporting on activities for the reduction of demand for illicit drugs;

(b) Facilitating the sharing of information on best practices in activities for the reduction of demand for illicit drugs;

(c) Supporting Member States seeking expertise in developing their own strategies and activities for the reduction of demand for illicit drugs;

4. *Calls upon* Member States to promote the active participation of individuals at the community level in general in identifying specific needs, formulating sound policies and evaluating the abuse of illicit substances;

5. *Encourages* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to promote mechanisms to ensure that information utilized in formulating policies for the reduction of demand for illicit drugs is clear, valid, reliable and comprehensive and can be collected at low cost so that it is accessible to all Member States;

6. *Encourages* Member States, the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and

relevant international and regional organizations to foster the exchange of information among themselves by looking at ways to develop a systematic mechanism to identify information, especially best practices in activities for the reduction of demand for illicit drugs and, where possible, to provide access to that information via the Internet and similar mechanisms;

7. *Requests* the Executive Director to continue to strengthen the Global Assessment Programme on Drug Abuse in order to develop minimum methodological criteria that make possible the collection and comparison of data at the national and international levels and to submit to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-sixth session a report on progress achieved in that regard;

8. *Exhorts* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and regional organizations to provide to States, upon request, advice on methods of collecting information on the abuse of illicit substances that are different from the methods used in household surveys;

9. *Calls upon* Member States to cooperate with the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in taking the action described in the present resolution;

10. *Urges* Member States to consider making contributions for projects for the reduction of illicit drug demand included in the programme of work for the period 2003-2008 to be developed pursuant to paragraph 3 above.

Resolution 45/14

The role of alternative development in drug control and development cooperation

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling that the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together, reaffirmed in its Political Declaration⁴⁸ the need for a comprehensive approach to the elimination of illicit drug crops,

Also recalling that the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development⁴⁹ stresses

⁴⁸ General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

⁴⁹ General Assembly resolution S-20/4 E.

the importance of international cooperation in alternative development,

Recalling its resolution 44/11, on international cooperation in the elimination of illicit drug crops and on alternative development,

Taking note of the report of the Executive Director on follow-up to the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops,⁵⁰

Recognizing that, despite great efforts undertaken by many Member States to implement the Action Plan and despite the measures taken to reduce or eliminate illicit drug crops, the world supply of and demand for illicit drugs have remained at almost the same levels,

Aware that it is important to integrate programmes for alternative development into broader strategies aimed at the alleviation of poverty,

Reaffirming that supporting through international technical and financial cooperation and, if necessary, through new projects, efforts aimed at improving the effectiveness of alternative development programmes is essential to the sustained reduction of illicit drug crops,

Taking into account that alternative development constitutes a medium- and long-term process whereby an illicit economy is replaced by a licit one,

Affirming that alternative development, including preventive alternative development, includes social and physical infrastructure in order to develop and establish a productive and competitive economy,

Aware that there must be effective coordination of and among alternative development, preventive action and law enforcement programmes to address the different manifestations of the world drug problem in order to guarantee an integral and effective response,

Bearing in mind the environmental damage caused by illicit crop cultivation, resulting from, inter alia, the use of inappropriate practices and the fragility of tropical rainforest soils, which could lead to accelerated deforestation, soil erosion, pollution and the loss of primary forests,

Recognizing that national drug crop reduction and elimination strategies should include comprehensive

measures such as alternative development, law enforcement and eradication programmes and that experience has shown that, in cases where illicit crop growers have low incomes, alternative development is more sustainable and socially and economically more appropriate than forced eradication of illicit crops,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to exploit more fully the potential of alternative development as an appropriate means of drug control, as well as sustainable human development;

2. *Invites* Member States to make more comprehensive and determined efforts in the area of financial and technical cooperation aimed at promoting alternative development, including preventive alternative development, with the understanding that such cooperation, in the long term, may achieve positive results that not only satisfy economic criteria but also take into account social, political and environmental factors;

3. *Recommends* that Member States, in particular donor States and States in which alternative development programmes are being implemented, respect the balance and necessary effective coordination of law enforcement and interdiction measures, eradication efforts and alternative development to achieve the goal of eliminating or reducing significantly the illicit cultivation of drug crops;

4. *Invites* Member States to urge drug control and development agencies to further develop the strategy of alternative development and to better highlight the benefits of alternative development for poverty alleviation and for the improvement of social and environmental conditions;

5. *Invites* States and other members of the international community, as well as local governments and non-governmental organizations, to support preventive alternative development projects in areas that are at risk of being used for the cultivation of illicit drug crops, to prevent illicit crop cultivation from emerging or from being relocated in other areas, regions or countries;

6. *Urges* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to enlarge its base of donors and to use available voluntary resources to increase the financial and technical assistance that it provides to alternative development programmes, including

⁵⁰ E/CN.7/2002/6.

preventive alternative development, and to strengthen the capacities at its headquarters for that purpose;

7. *Reaffirms* the role of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in coordinating all United Nations drug control activities, so as to increase cost-effectiveness and ensure coherence of action, complementarity and non-duplication of such activities throughout the United Nations system, and encourages the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to continue its catalytic role with regard to United Nations entities, financial institutions, non-governmental organizations and the private sector with a view to financing and otherwise supporting alternative development programmes and projects;

8. *Calls upon* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and other drug control and development agencies, international financial institutions and regional development banks to explore new forms of financial assistance for programmes for alternative development, including preventive alternative development, and possibilities for new and innovative funding mechanisms;

9. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in coordination with regional organizations, to develop a set of indicators that would allow a realistic assessment of alternative development requirements;

10. *Urges* Member States, in cooperation with the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, to facilitate a rigorous and comprehensive thematic evaluation, within available voluntary resources, for determining best practices in alternative development by assessing the impact of alternative development on both human development indicators and drug control objectives and by addressing the key development issues of poverty reduction, gender, environmental sustainability and conflict resolution;

11. *Urges* all parties concerned with alternative development projects to follow up on their commitments so that the confidence of the target populations is not affected;

12. *Requests* national, bilateral and multilateral agencies for development cooperation to place alternative development, including preventive alternative development, on their agenda, and encourages

them to establish stronger links and strategic alliances with one another;

13. *Encourages* Governments and multilateral organizations to establish drug control as a cross-cutting issue in all components of their policies, considering the necessity that social and economic development plans include alternative development as a major element;

14. *Suggests* that alternative development also include macroeconomic approaches and other, wider and more diversified aspects such as rural agro-industry and tourism;

15. *Calls upon* the international community to support sustainable programmes and projects to avoid the degradation and promote the sustainable recuperation of degraded areas in illicit drug crop zones;

16. *Reiterates* the necessity to reduce the demand for narcotic and psychotropic substances in order to achieve the sustained reduction and elimination of illicit crops;

17. *Reiterates also* the necessity to encourage access to international markets for products and produce from alternative development areas;

18. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to present a report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-sixth session on the possibilities for innovative funding mechanisms and the results of mainstreaming development-oriented drug control mechanisms within international development efforts.

Resolution 45/15

Reducing demand for illicit drugs

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Concerned that tolerance towards illicit drug use may hamper the efforts of the international community to address the world drug problem,

Recognizing the need to maintain a balanced and integrated approach in addressing the demand for and supply of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

1. *Affirms* the necessity to take appropriate measures to reduce the demand for illicit drugs;

2. *Calls* for the implementation of the international drug control treaties,⁵¹ in particular, those provisions which oblige States parties to limit the use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances exclusively to medical and scientific purposes.

Resolution 45/16

Illicit drug supply and trafficking in Arab States

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling that, in paragraph 5 of the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session,⁵² States Members agreed to increase their efforts and resources in order to intensify the international cooperation and concerted action, based on the principle of collective responsibility, including the necessary cooperation and assistance to affected States, when requested, in the economic, health, social, judicial and law enforcement sectors in order to strengthen the capabilities of States to deal with the problem in all its aspects,

Recalling also that paragraph 38 (e) of the Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session called for States to consider measures such as expanding 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,⁵³

Concerned about the increasing number of developing countries affected by the movement of illicit drugs through their territories due to their

geographical location, adding to the problems faced by national drug law enforcement agencies with limited resources,

Convinced that international cooperation should be the cornerstone of efforts to deal with that alarming development,

1. *Calls upon* States and international and regional agencies and organizations to consider extending their financial and technical assistance to the Arab States in order to enable them to implement the plans and programmes that they prepare in the field of drug control;

2. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to provide the necessary support, subject to the availability of voluntary resources, to the Arab States in order to enable them to continue to implement their plans and programmes in the field of drug control and also to support their national drug law enforcement agencies;

3. *Calls upon* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to make an assessment, subject to the availability of voluntary resources, of the problems resulting from the movement of illicit drug consignments through the Arab States;

4. *Calls upon* the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in cooperation with transit and destination States, to coordinate efforts to arrive at suitable solutions to the problems posed by illicit drugs in the Arab States.

Resolution 45/17

Strengthening the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reiterating that action against the world drug problem is a shared responsibility that requires an integrated and balanced approach,

Recalling that the General Assembly, in its resolution 46/185 C of 20 December 1991, established the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and expanded the mandate of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to enable it to function as the governing body of the Programme and its Fund,

⁵¹ The Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol (United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152), the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 (United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1019, No. 14956) and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 (*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)).

⁵² General Assembly resolution S-17/2, annex.

⁵³ General Assembly resolution S-17/2, annex, sect. II.

Recalling also that the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1999/30 of 28 July 1999, recommended measures to strengthen the United Nations machinery for international drug control,

Recalling its resolution 44/16, in which it called for, inter alia, continued improvement in management and a strengthened dialogue with Member States so as to contribute to enhanced and sustainable programme delivery,

Encouraged by efforts to strengthen the dialogue between Member States and the Secretariat on the priorities and management of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and by the establishment of the Programme and Project Committee and the Planning and Evaluation Unit,

Taking note of the report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on its forty-first session⁵⁴ and the reports of the Office of Internal Oversight Services,⁵⁵ in which recommendations were made regarding the strengthening of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as the governing body of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme,

Taking into account the renewed interest in enhancing the governance oversight role of the legislative organs of the United Nations system, as reflected in the report of the Joint Inspection Unit,⁵⁶

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 44/16, and calls for the continued implementation of that resolution by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;

2. *Urges* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to continue the reform undertaken to date, based on Commission resolution 44/16 and the recommendations contained in the reports of the Office of Internal Oversight Services, the Board of Auditors and the Joint Inspection Unit;

3. *Calls upon* the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to continue the implementation of the recommendations contained in the above-mentioned reports and to develop existing reforms;

4. *Reaffirms* its governing role in the United Nations International Drug Control Programme budget process, which includes, inter alia, advising the Programme in the preparation and implementation of the biennial budget and the management of the resources of the Programme, on the basis of the priorities established by Member States and taking into account the work of the Planning and Evaluation Unit and the recommendations of the Office of Internal Oversight Services, decides to hold an intersessional session of the Commission, on a yearly basis, to consider those issues, if and when services are available at no additional cost to the Organization, and requests the Secretariat to undertake a careful review of the relevant budgets and utilization of facilities to enable the yearly intersessional session to be held;

5. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to facilitate this by presenting substantive, concise and timely briefings and, when appropriate, reports to all Member States;

6. *Decides* that the intersessional meeting referred to in paragraph 4 above could, when appropriate, advise the Commission on the modalities to fulfil its functions in this respect;

7. *Notes* the initiation of informal joint meetings of donor and recipient countries, and underlines the need to ensure that the format of those meetings is in the spirit of paragraph 3 of Commission resolution 44/16 and to avoid duplication of the efforts of its intersessional meetings;

8. *Reaffirms* the role of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in coordinating and providing effective leadership for all United Nations drug control activities so as to increase cost-effectiveness and ensure coherence of action, as well as coordination, complementarity and non-duplication of such activities throughout the United Nations system, and encourages further efforts in this regard, in particular with the Centre for International Crime Prevention;

9. *Welcomes* the implementation to date of the planned system of financial management to allow the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and Member States to assess the cost, impact and effectiveness of the operational activities of the Programme in an open manner and to contribute to the

⁵⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/56/16).*

⁵⁵ A/56/83 and A/56/689.

⁵⁶ A/57/58.

implementation of result-based budgeting, and looks forward to continued development of the system;

10. *Calls* for continued improvement in personnel management and recruitment, taking into account the principle of equitable geographical representation so as to further enhance the morale and the efficient and effective performance of the staff of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and requests the Secretariat to provide information on existing posts in the Programme;

11. *Urges* all Governments to provide support to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, including financial support, to the fullest extent possible;

12. *Notes* the increased number of cost-sharing arrangements, and requests the Executive Director to continue efforts, in cooperation with Member States, to broaden the donor base and increase voluntary contributions to the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, including the general-purpose fund;

13. *Requests* the Executive Director to prepare as soon as possible a report evaluating the situation of the support budget and general-purpose funds of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and containing options for securing assured and predictable funding, taking into account the relevant recommendations contained in the reports of the Office of Internal Oversight Services,⁵⁵ so that the Commission may begin its discussion of his report at one of its earliest intersessional meetings and conclude that discussion at its forty-sixth session, bearing in mind the voluntary nature of contributions to the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme;

14. *Welcomes* the report of the Executive Director on the progress made in the implementation of its resolution 44/16, entitled "Strengthening the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body";⁵⁷

15. *Requests* the Executive Director to present to it at its forty-sixth session a report on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

⁵⁷ E/CN.7/2002/9.

Chapter II

Thematic debate: building partnerships to address the world drug problem

4. At its 1216th and 1217th meetings, on 12 March 2002, the Commission considered item 3 of its agenda, entitled "Thematic debate: follow-up to 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: (a) strengthening of sustainable alternative development programmes, including preventive alternative development, within the framework of international cooperation; experience gained in collaboration with the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, other United Nations entities and bilateral technical assistance programmes regarding best practices and lessons learned in various regions; and (b) sustainability of alternative development programmes for the elimination or significant reduction of illicit drug crops: links with international cooperation and the political framework, including long-term commitment, to support (i) poverty eradication, (ii) access to markets, (iii) initiatives for the reduction of illicit drug demand, (iv) law enforcement initiatives as a complement to alternative development and (v) protection of the environment; comparative approaches and experience gained in various regions". Two panels of experts were established, one to discuss item 3 (a) and the other to discuss item 3 (b). A list of the experts on each panel is contained in annex II to the present report.

A. Deliberations

5. The panellists presented various perspectives and approaches on alternative development based on experiences and lessons learned at the national level. Key principles were identified that could contribute to strengthening sustainable alternative development. Panellists and delegates recognized that sustainability covered many aspects. In the course of the discussion a distinction was made between economic, social, political and environmental sustainability. The Commission also discussed the need for social