

## 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 Training in precursor control, countering money-laundering and drug abuse prevention**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Conscious* that offences connected with drug trafficking depend on the availability of chemical precursors, without which the illicit manufacture of cocaine, heroin and amphetamine-type stimulants would not have become a problem,

*Concerned* at the escalation of the problem of illicit supply, diversion and substitution of precursors and at the use of sophisticated technologies,

*Also concerned* at the increase in the laundering of money derived from drug trafficking, which is detrimental to national economies and fosters corruption,

*Noting* that the supply of and demand for illicit drugs are harmful to public health and that children and young persons are among the consumers of such drugs,

*Recognizing* that education and training are basic prerequisites for the efficient performance of the various tasks that institutions and their officials must carry out in order to deal with the world drug problem and drug-related offences,

*Urges* relevant international organizations, in consultation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, to provide financing and other support for the training of experts in various subjects related to the fight against the world drug problem, with particular emphasis on preventive measures and areas such as precursor control, drug-testing laboratories and laboratory quality assurance, countering money-laundering and drug abuse prevention, bearing in mind that such training may often be best delivered on a regional basis.

#### **Draft resolution II Reduction of illicit drug demand**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Recalling* the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction<sup>1</sup> and the measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the

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<sup>1</sup> General Assembly resolution S-20/3, annex.

world drug problem,<sup>2</sup> adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,

*Recognizing* that the rapid evolution of the socio-economic situation, combined with cultural, personal and social factors and compounded by the availability of illicit drugs, has exacerbated the global problem of consumption of psychoactive substances,

*Conscious* that the problem of consumption has a greater impact on populations at risk, in particular children and young people, who, for various family and cultural reasons, have become more vulnerable and susceptible to illicit drug consumption and hazardous behaviour regarding illicit drugs,

*Aware* that programmes for the reduction of illicit drug demand must form part of a global strategy and that, if they are integrated and coordinated so as to offer a wide variety of appropriate measures in the community and in the education, health, labour and social welfare sectors, they will enable the targeted persons, families and communities to diminish the adverse effects of improper drug use,

*Considering* that the world drug problem must be dealt with on the basis of shared responsibility, which requires an integrated and balanced approach, offering people comprehensive care that will foster their development as individuals and within the community,

1. *Supports* the implementation of programmes for the reduction of illicit drug demand with global impact and scope that target the people at risk of consuming illicit drugs and the problems associated with illicit drug consumption, to be implemented in an integrated and coordinated manner in the community and in the education, health, labour and social welfare sectors;

2. *Invites* Member States to share their experience with models for intervention in the various sectors with a view to restructuring their programmes for the reduction of illicit drug demand so that the programmes will have greater impact.

### **Draft resolution III**

#### **International assistance to the States affected by the transit of illicit drugs**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Recalling* its resolution 2002/21 of 24 July 2002 and the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together,<sup>3</sup> the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction<sup>4</sup> and the measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem,<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> General Assembly resolution S-20/4 A to E.

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

<sup>4</sup> General Assembly resolution 54/132, annex.

<sup>5</sup> General Assembly resolution S-20/4 A to E.

*Reaffirming* Economic and Social Council resolution 2001/16 of 24 July 2001 on international assistance to the States most affected by transit of drugs,

*Taking note* of the second biennial report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly,<sup>6</sup> his report on international assistance to the States most affected by the transit of drugs<sup>7</sup> and other relevant reports submitted to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-sixth session,

*Bearing in mind* the principle of shared responsibility and the need for all States to promote and implement the actions necessary to counter the world drug problem and crimes related to that problem,

*Acknowledging* efforts by national authorities and the international community, including the United Nations International Drug Control Programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, to reduce the demand for, and to combat international trafficking in, illicit drugs,

*Noting* the fact that the transit States continue to face grave and multifaceted challenges, owing to both the problems related to illicit drug trafficking and supply and the rising levels of drug abuse resulting from the transiting of illicit drugs through their territories,

*Bearing in mind* the need to strengthen law enforcement capacities at all levels and the importance of inter-agency coordination to the achievement of effective drug control strategies addressing all aspects of the world drug problem,

*Recognizing* the need to provide, for that purpose, international assistance to the States affected by the transit of illicit drugs,

1. *Encourages* the States affected by the transit of illicit drugs to continue to implement and strengthen law enforcement initiatives at all levels and cross-border cooperation between transit States, as well as countries of destination, with a view to promoting coordinated drug control activities and unified responses to drug trafficking;
2. *Also encourages* the States affected by the transit of illicit drugs to continue to implement and strengthen comprehensive policies for the reduction of illicit drug demand;
3. *Calls upon* the States affected by the transit of illicit drugs to ensure well-coordinated and focused policies to suppress drug trafficking through greater coordination between key agencies responsible for drug law enforcement;
4. *Calls upon* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of voluntary funds and in accordance with the guidelines adopted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs for the use of general-purpose funds,<sup>8</sup> and Member States to facilitate such initiatives by providing assistance and technical support to the drug control authorities of the States affected by the transit of illicit drugs, in particular

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<sup>6</sup> E/CN.7/2003/2 and Add.1-6.

<sup>7</sup> E/CN.7/2003/11.

<sup>8</sup> Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 44/20, annex.

developing countries, including countries with economies in transition, that are in need of such assistance and support;

5. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and Member States, in providing such assistance to the States affected by the transit of illicit drugs, to integrate, subject to availability of voluntary funds and in accordance with guidelines adopted by the Commission for the use of general-purpose funds, projects for the reduction of illicit drug demand and the strengthening of treatment and rehabilitation services for drug abusers;

6. *Urges* the international financial institutions and other potential donors to provide financial assistance to the States affected by the transit of illicit drugs, including for empowering and building the capacity of locally available human resources, so that those States may intensify their efforts to combat drug trafficking and deal with its consequences, in particular increased drug addiction;

7. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution.

#### **Draft resolution IV**

### **Strengthening the prevention and suppression of illicit drug trafficking**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Recognizing* that, in order to be effective, the elimination of illicit drug crops must be based on a regional strategy that involves international cooperation, including the strengthening of capacity to prevent trafficking in illicit drugs from producer countries, taking into account the need to make alternative development products competitive,

*Recalling* that Governments have adopted various measures to promote multilateral, regional, subregional and bilateral cooperation between judicial, law enforcement and tax authorities so as to deal in a comprehensive manner with criminal groups involved in drug trafficking,

1. *Reaffirms* the importance of broad policies to eliminate illicit drug crops and of the implementation of legislation, in particular legislation to facilitate the interdiction of illicit drug shipments, in support of illicit drug crop eradication and elimination, alternative development and strong law enforcement efforts at reducing the supply of illicit drugs;

2. *Calls upon* States to adopt effective measures to strengthen international cooperation projects aimed at the prohibition and control of drug trafficking and to deal with the activities of criminal groups involved in such trafficking and the diversification of their methods and transport routes;

3. *Urges* States to include among those measures the exchange of mutual legal and investigatory assistance to combat criminal groups involved in drug trafficking, and to promote the further development of effective models for cooperation, in particular in the areas of air, sea and port control, and the enhanced monitoring of controlled precursors and chemical components.

## **Draft resolution V**

### **Establishment of national networks to counter money-laundering in the framework of national and international drug control plans**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Bearing in mind* the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,<sup>9</sup> the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism,<sup>10</sup> the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime<sup>11</sup> and the Inter-American Convention against Terrorism,<sup>12</sup>

*Taking into account* the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering and its regional groups,

*Taking into account also* the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,<sup>13</sup> devoted to countering the world drug problem together, which called for Member States to make special efforts against the laundering of money linked to drug trafficking and recommended that States adopt by the year 2003 national money-laundering legislation and programmes in accordance with the 1988 Convention, as well as the measures for countering money-laundering adopted at the twentieth special session,<sup>14</sup>

*Considering* that multilateral action against the modern global phenomenon of transnational organized crime and the illicit activities connected with it, in particular drug trafficking, money-laundering, corruption and the financing of terrorism, represents a commitment by States that calls for shared responsibility and coordinated activities with a view to achieving a coherent global approach in accordance with multilateral instruments,

*Recognizing* that the laundering of proceeds derived from drug trafficking and other serious offences has increased throughout the world to become a global threat to the stability and security of the financial and commercial system, and even to government structures, and that concerted efforts by the international community are required in order to deal with the problems posed by organized crime and the proceeds derived from it,

*Emphasizing* the need for States to harmonize their legislation in order to ensure adequate coordination of their policies for preventing, monitoring, controlling and suppressing money-laundering and the financing of terrorism,

*Recognizing* that effective action to counter the problem of money-laundering will be possible only through international cooperation and the utilization of networked information systems that facilitate collaboration and the exchange of information between the relevant authorities of the States concerned,

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<sup>9</sup> *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).

<sup>10</sup> General Assembly resolution 54/109, annex.

<sup>11</sup> General Assembly resolution 55/25, annex I.

<sup>12</sup> A/56/1002-S/2002/745, annex.

<sup>13</sup> General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex, para. 15.

<sup>14</sup> General Assembly resolution S-20/4 D.

*Recognizing also* the strategic necessity for States to have the appropriate infrastructure for analysis and financial investigation in order to combat money-laundering and the financing of transnational organized crime in a coordinated manner, using national, regional and international strategies,

*Reiterating* the importance of establishing and implementing national plans or strategies to combat the laundering of the proceeds of crime,

1. *Recommends* that States, in conformity with their legislation and in accordance with their capabilities, set up national networks to supplement existing regional and international networks dealing with money-laundering;

2. *Calls upon* States to consider including provisions in their national drug control plans for the establishment of national networks to enhance their respective capabilities to prevent, monitor, control and suppress serious offences connected with money-laundering and the financing of terrorist acts and in general to counter all transnational organized criminal acts;

3. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of resources and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs guidelines for the use of general-purpose funds,<sup>15</sup> together with international financial institutions and the organizations involved in preventing and suppressing money-laundering and drug trafficking, to facilitate the provision of training and advice through technical cooperation in States, when requested, taking into account, inter alia, the recommendations on money-laundering and the financing of terrorism formulated by the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering and its regional groups.

## **Draft resolution VI**

### **Strengthening alternative development through trade and socio-environmental preservation**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Recalling* 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, which states that alternative development is an important component for generating and promoting lawful, viable and sustainable economic options to illicit drug crop cultivation, that States with illicit drug crops will need continued funding to support national efforts to eliminate drug crops and that the success of alternative development programmes depends, inter alia, on the long-term political and financial commitment of the Governments of the affected countries and the international community,<sup>16</sup>

*Reaffirming* Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 45/14, in which the Commission invited Member States to make more comprehensive and determined efforts in the area of financial and technical cooperation aimed at promoting alternative development, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development, and urged the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to enlarge its base of donors and to use available voluntary resources to increase the

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<sup>15</sup> Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 44/20, annex.

<sup>16</sup> General Assembly resolution S-20/4 E, paras. 8 and 9.

financial and technical assistance that it provided to alternative development programmes, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development,

*Aware* of the importance of programmes promoting alternative development, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development,

*Urging* Member States to consider that the presence of illicit drug crops and illicit cultivation and production leads to the degradation of the environment,

*Noting with concern* that the existence of illicit crops and illicit cultivation and production seriously damages the environment and causes severe socio-economic problems, in particular for highly vulnerable populations, and that effective crop control strategies require an integrated and balanced approach, in particular alternative development, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development,

1. *Urges* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and all Member States to continue to cooperate effectively on programmes to promote alternative development, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development, in accordance with the provisions of Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 45/14;

2. *Calls upon* the international community and Member States to promote an economic environment that is favourable to products from alternative development and that facilitates the access of such products to international markets as an effective and efficient means of eliminating the illicit economy;

3. *Reiterates* the necessity to encourage access to international markets for products, including produce from alternative development areas;

4. *Urges* Member States, in accordance with the principle of shared responsibility and as a sign of their commitment to the fight against illicit drugs, to extend cooperation in the area of alternative development to include technical assistance, support for the protection of the environment, sustainable development of forest resources, creation of social and productive infrastructure and promotion of private investment and agro-industry, as well as facilitation of the access of alternative development products to markets;

5. *Calls upon* Member States to share their experience in programmes to eliminate or reduce illicit crop cultivation, thereby taking into account common socio-economic and environmental factors, and to encourage the participation of local inhabitants in such programmes;

6. *Encourages* Member States, multilateral financial institutions, regional development banks and non-governmental organizations to focus attention on measures designed to protect society, in particular, highly vulnerable populations, and the environment from the harmful effects of illicit drugs;

7. *Resolves* to promote the implementation of programmes of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of voluntary funds, which might be from general-purpose funds, in accordance with guidelines adopted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,<sup>17</sup> or from earmarked funds, and programmes of other relevant organizations for alternative development, including, where

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<sup>17</sup> Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 44/20, annex.

appropriate, preventive alternative development, through an integrated approach to the development of vulnerable areas that includes strategies for the preservation of the environment, security, monitoring, education, health, sanitation and community development.

## **Draft resolution VII**

### **Funding of travel for participants in meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Recalling* General Assembly resolutions 53/115 of 9 December 1998, 54/132 of 17 December 1999, 55/65 of 4 December 2000 and 56/124 of 19 December 2001, in which the Assembly stressed the importance of the meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, in all regions of the world, and the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and encouraged them to continue to contribute to the strengthening of regional and international cooperation, taking into account the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly,

*Recalling also* its resolution 1985/11 of 28 May 1985, in which it requested the Secretary-General to convene regular meetings of the operational heads of the national drug control and law enforcement agencies of States in the African region to study questions related to illicit drug traffic in the region and to establish more effective mechanisms for cooperation and mutual assistance in the suppression of illicit drug traffic within, from and into the region,

*Recalling further* its resolution 1987/34 of 26 May 1987, in which it invited the Governments of the Latin American and the Caribbean countries and other interested Governments to participate in the regional meeting of the heads of national drug law enforcement agencies with a view to establishing the Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin America and the Caribbean, and requested the Secretary-General to adopt the necessary measures and to provide the financial resources required for holding the regional meeting,

*Recalling* its resolution 1988/15 of 25 May 1988, in which it requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to convene annually the Meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific, Africa, and Latin America and the Caribbean and to provide the financial resources required from available resources and, if necessary, to seek additional extrabudgetary resources,

*Recalling also* its resolution 1992/28 of 30 July 1992, on improvement of the functioning of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in which it requested the Commission to examine further, on a regular basis, the functioning of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission,

*Recalling further* Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 45/2, in which the Commission reiterated its request to the Secretary-General to provide the regional meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies with the financial resources to assist those States which could not otherwise be represented, by defraying the travel expenses for one participant from each of those States,

1. *Confirms* that the meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies, as subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, have the same status as the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East;

2. *Recognizes* that the annual meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies relate to the programme of work of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, which is funded from the regular budget of the United Nations;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide, from within available resources of the regular budget of the United Nations, the meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies with the financial resources to assist those States which could not otherwise be represented, by defraying the travel expenses for one participant from each of those States, as is done for the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East.

### **Draft resolution VIII**

#### **Strengthening systems of control over chemical precursors and preventing their diversion and trafficking**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Convinced* that the transnational nature of the world drug problem and related offences requires the effective application of the principles of shared responsibility and a holistic and balanced approach,

*Noting* that the availability of chemical precursors makes it possible to extract, refine and synthesize illicit drugs of natural or synthetic origin,

*Noting* General Assembly resolution S-20/4 B of 10 June 1998 on the control of precursors, adopted by the Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together,

*Stressing* the importance of Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 45/12 on the diversion of precursors and prompt reporting to competent authorities of the countries of origin and the countries of transit and the International Narcotics Control Board,

*Concerned* at the fact that the diversion of chemical precursors is related to, inter alia, the manufacture of illicit drugs,

*Observing* that transnational criminal organizations have taken advantage of the benefits of globalization and the use of new technology to broaden the scope of their activity in this area and that, therefore, combating those organizations and the methods they use constitutes one of the greatest challenges facing the international community today,

*Noting with concern* the widespread use of substances substituted for controlled substances in Tables I and II of the United Nations Convention against

Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,<sup>18</sup> for the purposes of extracting and refining drugs of natural or synthetic origin,

*Noting* the important problems posed by the diversion, smuggling and illicit trading of chemical precursors needed for the production of drugs of natural or synthetic origin,

*Aware* that the availability of chemical precursors continues, despite the success of Operation Topaz and Operation Purple and the efforts of all countries to prevent the access of drug traffickers to chemical precursors needed in the manufacture of illicit drugs of natural and synthetic origin,

*Committed* to preventing, through all legal means available, access to chemical precursors by those engaged in or attempting to engage in the processing of illicit drugs,

*Concerned* at the fact that illicit drugs of natural and synthetic origin have spread worldwide, and recognizing that that represents a threat to all States,

1. *Urges* all States, including producing, exporting, transit and importing States, in accordance with the principle of shared responsibility, to exchange information, through the competent authorities established in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988<sup>1</sup> or through law enforcement authorities, regarding suspicious transactions or shipments of substances suspected of being diverted for use in illicit drug production;

2. *Recommends* that all States ensure that they have in place fully effective systems for chemical precursor control and procedures for training personnel of control agencies and operational, regulatory and administrative staff;

3. *Calls upon* all States to inform, through the International Narcotics Control Board, the competent authorities of States about matters concerning the introduction of substances substituted for controlled substances and the use of new techniques in the synthesis, refining and extraction of illicit drugs, with a view to strengthening controls;

4. *Encourages* all States, including producing, exporting, transit and importing States, to make full use of existing channels of communication for the timely exchange of information, where possible, on enterprises that have been given penalties for improper management of chemicals, in accordance with their national legislation, as well as on routes and means of trafficking and diversion, on methods of camouflaging and on means of falsifying and manipulating customs documents, and any other information necessary to exercise more effective control;

5. *Reiterates* the vital importance of the process of prior notification of export of chemicals used in the manufacture of organic and synthetic drugs, established pursuant to article 12 of the 1988 Convention, as a mechanism for preventing the diversion of chemicals into illicit channels, and stresses the need for timely feedback following such prior notification;

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<sup>18</sup> See *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).

6. *Also reiterates* the need to adopt measures for the application of the “know-your-client” principle by enterprises involved in production and distribution;

7. *Encourages* States and relevant international organizations to provide technical assistance that can be used to exercise more effective precursor control.

## **Draft resolution IX**

### **Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific purposes**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Recalling* its resolution 2002/20 of 24 July 2002 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<sup>19</sup> and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol,<sup>20</sup>

*Reiterating* that a balance between consumption and production of opiate raw materials was achieved in the past as a result of efforts made by the two traditional supplier countries, India and Turkey, together with other producer countries,

*Expressing deep concern* at the increase in the global production of opiate raw materials and the significant accumulation of stocks over the past few years as a consequence of the operation of market forces, which has the potential to upset the delicate balance between the licit supply of and demand for opiates for medical and scientific purposes,

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

*Noting also* that countries differ significantly in their level of consumption of narcotic drugs and that in most developing countries the use of narcotic drugs for medical purposes has remained at an extremely low level,

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<sup>21</sup> and that

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<sup>19</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

<sup>20</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol,<sup>22</sup> to take effective measures to prevent illicit production or diversion of opiate raw materials to illicit channels, especially when increasing licit production, and welcomes the study carried out by the International Narcotics Control Board on the relative merits of different methods of producing opiate raw materials;

3. *Urges* Governments of 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 requests the Governments of producer countries to ensure that their future production of opiate raw materials is adjusted to conform to the actual requirements for opiate raw materials worldwide, bearing in mind the current level of global stocks of opiate raw materials, and to cooperate in preventing the proliferation of sources of production of opiate raw materials;

4. *Commends* the International Narcotics Control 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 the 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 that transform seized and confiscated drugs into licit opiates;

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

5. *Requests* the International Narcotics Control 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 and with that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the present resolution to all Governments for consideration and implementation and to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-seventh session on progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

## **Draft resolution X**

### **Efforts to counter the trend towards the legalization of drugs for non-medical use**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Taking into account* the policies adopted by organizations of the United Nations system concerning the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,<sup>23</sup> that

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<sup>22</sup> Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.

<sup>23</sup> Ibid., vol. 520, No. 7515.

Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol,<sup>24</sup> the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,<sup>25</sup> the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988<sup>26</sup> and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,<sup>27</sup> in particular article 33 thereof,

*Recalling* the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,<sup>28</sup> devoted to countering the world drug problem together, the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction<sup>29</sup> and the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,<sup>30</sup>

*Recalling also* that narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances are controlled under the 1961 Convention, that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol and the 1971 Convention, which call for the States parties to those conventions to adopt all possible measures to limit the production, manufacture, export, import and distribution of, trade in and use and possession of those drugs for medical and scientific purposes if those States consider that to be the most appropriate means of protecting health and public welfare,

*Conscious* that increased availability of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, without the appropriate controls, could facilitate the diversion of those drugs,

*Taking into account* the reports of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2001<sup>31</sup> and 2002,<sup>32</sup>

*Bearing in mind* that countering the world drug problem is a shared responsibility calling for coordinated action in conformity with the relevant multilateral instruments in force at the international level,

*Concerned* about the increasing levels of illicit drug consumption, in particular among children, young people and groups at risk of abusing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

*Also concerned* about the trend towards the development of lenient policies relating to cannabis and other drugs that are not in accordance with international drug control treaties and about the fact that such trends may have a negative impact on efforts being made to eradicate cannabis cultivation and to combat drug trafficking,

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<sup>24</sup> Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.

<sup>25</sup> Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

<sup>26</sup> *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).

<sup>27</sup> General Assembly resolution 44/25, annex.

<sup>28</sup> General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

<sup>29</sup> General Assembly resolution S-20/3, annex.

<sup>30</sup> General Assembly resolution 54/132, annex.

<sup>31</sup> *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2001* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.XI.1).

<sup>32</sup> *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2002* (United Nations Publication, Sales No. E.03.XI.1).

1. *Invites* the International Narcotics Control Board to continue to monitor and report on the application of the international drug control treaties by Member States with regard to cannabis and other drugs;

2. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in collaboration with the World Health Organization, to report on new trends with regard to cannabis.

## **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-sixth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-seventh session of the Commission**

The Economic and Social Council takes note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its forty-sixth session<sup>33</sup> and approves the provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-seventh 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-seventh session.

#### **Provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-seventh 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 and subthemes 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.

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<sup>33</sup> E/2003/28.

*Documentation*

Note by the Secretariat (*as necessary*)

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:
    - (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 2003

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2003 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

11. Provisional agenda for the forty-eighth session of the Commission.

12. Other business.

*Documentation*

Note by the Secretariat (*as necessary*)

13. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its forty-seventh 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 2002.<sup>34</sup>

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

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

#### **Resolution 46/1**

#### **Renewing emphasis on demand reduction prevention and treatment efforts in compliance with the international drug control treaties**

*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

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<sup>34</sup> *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.XI.1).

*Recalling* the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together,<sup>35</sup>

*Recalling also* that, at the time of the adoption of the Political Declaration, drug abuse affected the freedom and development of young people, the world's most valuable asset,<sup>36</sup> and concerned that illicit use of drugs continues to affect their freedom and development,

*Acknowledging* the impact that the illicit supply of drugs has on use levels and its associated negative health and social consequences,

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

*Recalling* that, in paragraph 17 of the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, Member States recognized that demand reduction was an indispensable pillar in the global approach to countering the world drug problem,

*Reinforcing* the commitment made by Member States at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly to adopt measures as provided for in article 14, paragraph 4, of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,<sup>37</sup> which states that parties should adopt appropriate measures aimed at eliminating or reducing illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

*Concerned* that lenient polices not in accordance with the international drug control treaties might hamper the efforts of the international community to address the world drug problem,

*Emphasizing* that failure to resist illicit consumption of drugs undermines efforts to counter the global drug problem,

*Re-emphasizing* the importance of effective drug control legislation and national demand reduction policies to reducing drug trafficking and illicit use of drugs, together with its associated consequences, in accordance with the international drug control regime,

*Reaffirming* that illicit use of drugs is a behaviour that can be prevented and that drug dependence, in the context of addiction, can be treated successfully,

*Emphasizing again* the importance of a consistent and realistic message, which is evidence-based and appropriately prepared for youth and adults, about the dangers posed by illicit consumption of drugs to their health, psychosocial development, educational development and careers,

*Emphasizing* the fact that successful prevention programmes can reduce illicit drug use and dependence and that examples of such programmes exist in many countries,

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<sup>35</sup> General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

<sup>36</sup> General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex, preamble.

<sup>37</sup> *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).

*Recalling* that the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in his second biennial report on the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, devoted to countering the world drug problem together, stated that demand reduction efforts needed to be stepped up over the next five years to achieve significant and measurable results,<sup>38</sup>

1. *Affirms* its determination to protect citizens, especially children, from the serious risks of illicit use of drugs;

2. *Urges* States parties to the international drug control treaties to take all measures to safeguard the integrity of the treaties, in particular to ensure the full implementation of those provisions which oblige States parties to limit the use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances exclusively to medical and scientific purposes;

3. *Calls upon* States to ensure that national laws, particularly those regarding possession and use of drugs, are in conformity with the international drug control treaties and are actively implemented;

4. *Calls upon* all States:

(a) To continually develop and refine knowledge of current illicit use of drugs and drug dependence;

(b) To make every effort to use available evidence-based interventions to develop effective prevention programmes and reduce the incidence of drug use;

(c) To develop and implement intervention programmes targeting non-dependent drug users;

(d) To improve the efficacy of treatment and rehabilitation programmes for drug-dependent users by implementing programmes that have demonstrated their effectiveness;

(e) To extend treatment and rehabilitation programmes so as to reduce the negative health and social consequences related to illicit drugs, for both the individual and the community;

(f) To ensure that treatment and rehabilitation programmes are evidence-based, efficacious and applied with adequate assessment, effective case management and adequate follow-up support;

(g) To improve treatment and rehabilitation programmes in community-based services, for voluntary outpatients, with outreach tools in which the effectiveness evaluation is based not only on abstinence but also on the way to deal with the problem and other strategies;

5. *Urges* States to demonstrate commitment by allocating sufficient resources to demand reduction to fulfil their commitment and to implement strategies that they have adopted at the national and international levels;

6. *Also urges* States to ensure that all programmes for the reduction of illicit drug demand are based on evidence-based standards of research that have been identified as effective, with demonstrated outcomes; specifically, that emerging

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<sup>38</sup> E/CN.7/2003/2, para. 24.

treatment and rehabilitation programmes have appropriate treatment and rehabilitation goals aimed at recovery from dependence or addiction and leading to reintegration into community life;

7. *Urges* all States to develop a framework for assessing and reporting on the achievements of their national strategies for demand reduction, in line with the emphasis placed in the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction<sup>39</sup> on assessment and the adoption of an evidence-based approach,<sup>40</sup> resulting in programmes that discourage illicit use of drugs and demonstrate effectiveness in reducing consumption and recovery from dependency or addiction;

8. *Encourages* States to share best practices that demonstrate, using outcome data, programmes discouraging illicit use of drugs, which result in reduced illicit drug consumption or in recovery from dependence or addiction;

9. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to ensure that the demand reduction programmes that it promotes have demonstrated effectiveness in reducing illicit use of drugs and facilitating the goals of recovery from dependence or addiction.

## **Resolution 46/2**

### **Strengthening strategies regarding the prevention of human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome in the context of drug abuse**

*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Alarmed* at the continuing spread of the human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) epidemic around the world, in particular, HIV transmission related to injecting drug use, since its forty-fifth session was held, in 2002,

*Reaffirming* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in particular article 25,<sup>41</sup> and recalling that HIV/AIDS affects human security,

*Recalling also* 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,<sup>42</sup>

*Reiterating* the concerns of the General Assembly, reflected in the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS,<sup>43</sup> adopted by the Assembly at its twenty-sixth special session, in 2001,

*Recalling* that, in its resolution 45/1, on human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome in the context of drug abuse, it encouraged Member States to consider the potential impact on the spread of HIV, hepatitis C and other blood-borne viruses when developing, implementing and

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<sup>39</sup> General Assembly resolution S-20/3, annex.

<sup>40</sup> See document E/CN.7/2003/2, para. 18.

<sup>41</sup> General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

<sup>42</sup> General Assembly resolution S-20/3, annex, para. 8 (b).

<sup>43</sup> General Assembly resolution S-26/2, annex.

evaluating policies and programmes for the reduction of illicit drug demand and supply,

*Recalling also* that, in its resolution 45/1, it encouraged the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to work with other United Nations entities to play a role in promoting awareness of HIV/AIDS,

*Taking note* of the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme on human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome in the context of drug abuse,<sup>44</sup> in which he reviewed the progress made in the implementation of Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 45/1,

1. *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, including HIV-infected drug abusers;

2. *Calls upon* Member States to take into account issues involving drug-related HIV infection in their national drug control policies, to implement effective HIV prevention strategies and activities, including evidence-based drug dependence treatment and to promote access to HIV prevention information and assistance for those currently not in treatment, including those in prisons or other correctional settings;

3. *Also calls upon* Member States to strengthen their efforts to achieve the targets set in the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS in the area of HIV prevention, in particular in relation to groups at high and increasing risk, including injecting drug abusers, by providing a wide range of prevention programmes aimed at reducing risk-taking behaviour, including injecting drug abuse;

4. *Reiterates* its concern at the negative consequences of injecting drug abuse, which include the risk of transmission of blood-borne diseases by the sharing of non-sterile needles, and calls upon Member States to implement measures to reduce injecting drug abuse and its adverse consequences;

5. *Calls upon* Member States to establish monitoring and evaluation systems to assess progress;

6. *Calls upon* the international community to make investments in programmes to prevent the spread of HIV related to drug abuse that are commensurate with the size of the problem;

7. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, on the basis of lessons learned so far and drawing on the expertise of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS and its co-sponsors, to continue to develop and strengthen, at headquarters and in the field, as well as at the regional level, its role and strategy regarding the prevention of HIV transmission related to drug abuse, placing emphasis on capacity-building and staff training in areas related to HIV/AIDS prevention, including by establishing a specific programme on HIV/AIDS prevention, subject to the availability of voluntary funds, which might be

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<sup>44</sup> E/CN.7/2003/5.

from the general-purpose funds, in accordance with the Commission on Narcotic Drugs guidelines for the use of general-purpose funds,<sup>45</sup> or from earmarked funds;

8. *Also requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to continue to strengthen its cooperation with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS and its other co-sponsors in addressing HIV/AIDS among drug abusers, subject to the availability of voluntary funds, which might be from the general-purpose funds, in accordance with the Commission on Narcotic Drugs guidelines for the use of general-purpose funds, or from earmarked funds;

9. *Requests* the Executive Director to report to it, at its forty-seventh session, on the implementation of the present resolution.

### **Resolution 46/3**

#### **Enhancing international cooperation in combating drug trafficking by sea**

*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Concerned* about the continued increase in trafficking by sea in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

*Reaffirming* that full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States and for the international law of the sea should govern cooperation in the fight against drug trafficking by sea,

*Reaffirming also* the obligation of all States parties to the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,<sup>46</sup> under article 17 thereof, to cooperate to the fullest extent possible to suppress drug trafficking by sea, in full conformity with the international law of the sea,

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

*Recognizing* the importance of bilateral and regional cooperation in combating drug trafficking by sea, in accordance with article 17, paragraph 9, of the 1988 Convention,

*Recalling* that, in its resolution 44/6, it requested the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to provide to interested States technical assistance and training in cooperation against drug trafficking by sea, including technical assistance in the development of a user-friendly reference training guide to assist parties to the 1988 Convention in making requests pursuant to article 17 of the 1988 Convention and to assist competent authorities who had the responsibility to receive and respond to such requests and technical assistance in the development of

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<sup>45</sup> Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 44/20, annex.

<sup>46</sup> *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).

a model reference format to facilitate the exchange of information required for appropriate action pursuant to article 17 of the 1988 Convention,

1. *Notes* the progress made by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in developing a practical guide for competent national authorities responsible for receiving and responding to requests made pursuant to article 17 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,<sup>1</sup> to serve as a user-friendly reference handbook to assist parties to the 1988 Convention in making such requests;

2. *Invites* Member States to evaluate the usefulness of the practical guide as an instrument to enhance international cooperation for a more effective suppression of drug trafficking by sea;

3. *Encourages* Member States to establish at the national level, appropriate, reliable and consistent channels for the exchange of information required for expeditious responses to requests made pursuant to article 17 of the 1988 Convention and in accordance with national law;

4. *Encourages* each Member State to consider providing to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme information to enable the preparation, distribution and maintenance of a detailed directory of a national contact or contacts who will complement and not supplant the role of the competent national authority, and who have access to the detection, monitoring, interdiction and prosecution authorities of that State and can facilitate operational and legal cooperation with the competent national authority in maritime operations;

5. *Urges* Member States with particular expertise in maritime interdiction to provide, within available resources and in cooperation with the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, assistance, training and equipment to interested States, upon request.

#### **Resolution 46/4**

### **Supporting the international drug control system through joint action**

*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Recalling* the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together, in which Member States recognized that action against the world drug problem was a common and shared responsibility,<sup>47</sup>

*Recalling also* General Assembly resolutions S-20/3 and S-20/4 A to E of 10 June 1998, adopted by the Assembly at its twentieth special session,

*Recalling further* its resolution 45/15, in which it expressed its concern that lenient policies towards the illicit use of drugs not in accordance with the international drug control treaties might hamper the efforts of the international community to address the world drug problem,

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<sup>47</sup> General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex, para. 2.

*Recognizing* that the adoption of those lenient policies towards the illicit use of drugs could undermine the efforts of some Member States to deal with their own specific drug problems and could threaten international cooperation and joint action aimed at countering the world drug problem together,

*Acknowledging* that regional differences could occur in national policies when those differences are in accordance with international drug control treaties,

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

*Noting* that facilitating access to drugs for non-medical or non-scientific purposes, regardless of the drugs involved, violates the international drug control treaties,

*Affirming* the continued relevance of the international drug control system,

*Emphasizing* the pivotal role that non-governmental organizations and other organizations of civil society play in addressing the world drug problem,

*Noting* the current intensified campaigns for the adoption of lenient policies towards the illicit use of drugs, which are not in conformity with the international drug control treaties,

*Reaffirming* its commitment to take all measures necessary to maintain the international drug control system,

1. *Calls upon* all Member States, as part of their common and shared responsibility, to continue to implement fully the international drug control treaties, including those provisions which oblige States parties to those treaties to limit the use of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances exclusively to medical and scientific purposes;
2. *Urges* Member States to avoid adopting policies and measures that facilitate access to drugs for non-medical or non-scientific purposes;
3. *Calls upon* all Member States to continue to involve non-governmental organizations and other organizations of civil society in their efforts to address the world drug problem;
4. *Urges* Member States to continue to engage non-governmental organizations and other organizations of civil society involved in addressing the world drug problem in such a way as to enhance the international drug control system;
5. *Calls upon* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to optimize the involvement of non-governmental organizations and other organizations of civil society engaged in addressing the world drug problem at all levels with a view to enhancing the international drug control system;
6. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to it, at its forty-eighth session, on the implementation of the present resolution.

## **Resolution 46/5**

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

*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Bearing in mind* that the international drug control treaties oblige States parties to regularly share substantial quantities of data and other information on controlled substances with other States, the Secretary-General and the International Narcotics Control Board,

*Bearing in mind also* the Political Declaration,<sup>48</sup> the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction<sup>49</sup> and the measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem,<sup>50</sup> 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,

*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, in establishing a unique system for the identification of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals under international control,

*Recalling* its resolution 45/11, in which it requested the Secretariat to explore the possibility of obtaining secure funds to sustain the normative functions of the national database system relating to the maintenance and communication of information and data exchange standards,

*Noting with satisfaction* the increase in the number of Member States using the National Drug Control System,

1. *Commends* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme for broadening the mandate and scope of the National Drug Control System to cover the collection, exchange and processing of all data relevant to national and international drug control;

2. *Also commends* the efforts of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in providing support for Member States in using the National Drug Control System, which has made the processing of data on national and international drug control more feasible;

3. *Appreciates* the efforts to date of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in ensuring technical support to the Member States currently using the System;

4. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to provide data to Member States by electronic means, using the standards set by the

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

<sup>49</sup> General Assembly resolution S-20/3, annex.

<sup>50</sup> General Assembly resolution S-20/4 A-E.

National Drug Control System on estimates and assessments and the addresses of competent authorities;

5. *Also requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to explore the possibility of obtaining secure funds, either in the form of earmarked voluntary contributions or from the regular budget of the United Nations, in order to deploy the National Drug Control System in more countries and to enhance the System;

6. *Encourages* Member States, independently or collectively, to expand the use of the National Drug Control System where both the need for such a system is present and the necessary technical infrastructure and support are sustainable.

### **Resolution 46/6**

#### **Provisions regarding travellers under medical treatment with drugs containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances under international control**

*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* that a meeting of experts was 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 note of* 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,

*Recalling* its resolution 45/5, in which it encouraged States to implement the recommendations contained in the guidelines for national regulations concerning travellers under treatment with internationally controlled drugs,

*Mindful* of the need for travellers under medical treatment with drugs containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances under international control to be kept informed of different national requirements and limitations concerning such drugs,

*Acknowledging* the importance of making secure the transport of drugs containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances under international control by travellers under medical treatment with such drugs,

1. *Reaffirms its satisfaction* that international bodies and States parties to the international drug control treaties have taken into account the problems involved in continuing the medical treatment of travelling patients with drugs containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances under international control while ensuring security conditions that limit the risk of diverted use of such drugs;

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

3. *Urges* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to communicate the guidelines to States parties to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,<sup>51</sup> that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol<sup>52</sup> and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971;<sup>53</sup>

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 medical treatment with drugs containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances under international control;

5. *Requests* the International Narcotics Control Board to publish the above-mentioned information in a 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. *Urges* States to consider implementing the recommendations on national regulations concerning travellers under medical treatment with drugs containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances under international control, taking into account national legal requirements and practical considerations;

7. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to it at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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<sup>51</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

<sup>52</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

<sup>53</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

## **Resolution 46/7**

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

*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Recalling* the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,<sup>54</sup> in particular article 38, concerning measures against the abuse of narcotic drugs, and article 38 bis, concerning agreements on the development of 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 the substances consumed, including psychoactive substances,

*Recalling further* its resolution 45/6,

*Recalling* the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, in which all States were urged to assess the causes and consequences of the misuse of all substances,<sup>55</sup> including psychoactive 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,

*Concerned* by the rapid pace of changes in the psychoactive substances in question and in consumption patterns, which often requires the adaptation of national regulatory frameworks and changes in the scheduling of psychoactive substances subject to international control,

1. *Urges* all Member States to implement its resolution 45/6, in particular by:

(a) Preparing 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;

<sup>54</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

<sup>55</sup> General Assembly resolution 54/132, annex, para. 10.

(b) Developing expertise in epidemiology for the purpose of collecting and evaluating cases involving abuse of and dependence on psychoactive substances;

(c) Involving the pharmaceutical industry and law enforcement in the expansion of knowledge about the potential for abuse of and dependence on psychoactive substances;

(d) Cooperating with other States in order to disseminate specialized information through international bodies;

2. *Invites* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the World Health Organization, subject to the availability of voluntary funds and in accordance with the Commission on Narcotic Drugs guidelines for the use of general-purpose funds,<sup>56</sup> to convene a meeting of experts, selected on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, to establish guidelines applicable to the recording of cases of drug abuse and dependence;

3. *Also invites* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime 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 and to achieving the long-term objective of establishing a worldwide databank;

4. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to it at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution.

## **Resolution 46/8**

### **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* General Assembly resolution 46/185 C of 20 December 1991, by which the Assembly 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,

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

*Reaffirming* its resolutions 45/17 and 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,

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<sup>56</sup> Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 44/20, annex.

*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,<sup>57</sup>

*Noting* that assured and predictable funding contributes to good management and vice versa,

*Welcoming* the efforts and initiatives of the Executive Director to improve the financial, human resource and operational management of the Programme,

1. *Urges* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to continue the reform undertaken to date, based on Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions 44/16 and 45/17 and the recommendations contained in the reports of the Office of Internal Oversight Services,<sup>58</sup> the Board of Auditors and the Joint Inspection Unit;<sup>59</sup>

2. *Calls upon* the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to complete the implementation of the recommendations contained in the above-mentioned reports and to develop existing reforms, including the development of synergies between the different elements of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

3. *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;

4. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to facilitate this by continuing to present substantive, concise and timely briefings and, when appropriate, reports to all Member States, such as the progress report on management reform entitled "Commitment to good governance";

5. *Encourages* the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to facilitate dialogue with and among Member States;

6. *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;

7. *Supports* the efforts of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to ensure that issues relating to the fight against narcotic drugs become part of the mainstream in ongoing sustainable development activities;

8. *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

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<sup>57</sup> A/57/58.

<sup>58</sup> A/56/83 and A/56/689.

<sup>59</sup> A/57/58.

activities of the Programme in an open manner and to contribute to the implementation of result-based budgeting, and looks forward to continued development of the system;

9. *Calls upon* the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to consider as priorities the development and application of expertise in evaluation and monitoring, in particular through the establishment of an independent evaluation function;

10. *Welcomes* continued efforts to improve human resource management and recruitment, taking into account the principles of equitable geographical representation and gender balance, so as to further enhance the morale and 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. *Welcomes also* the report of the Executive Director on the progress made in the implementation of its resolution 45/17, entitled “Strengthening the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body”;<sup>60</sup>

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

## **Resolution 46/9**

### **Securing assured and predictable funding for the United Nations International Drug Control Programme**

*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* General Assembly resolution 46/185 C of 20 December 1991, in section XVI of which the Assembly established the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme as a fund for financing operational activities mainly in developing countries and authorized the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as the principal United Nations policy-making body on drug control issues, to approve, on the basis of the proposals of the Executive Director of the Programme, both the programme budget and the administrative and programme support budget, other than expenditures borne by the regular budget of the United Nations,

*Reaffirming* its resolutions 39/10, entitled “Towards a new system of financing activities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme”, and 45/17, entitled “Strengthening the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body”,

*Recalling* Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/30 of 28 July 1999, in which the Council recommended measures to strengthen the United Nations machinery for international drug control and that a sufficient share of the regular

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<sup>60</sup> E/CN.7/2003/14.

budget of the United Nations be allocated to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to enable it to fulfil its mandates,

*Taking into account* the guidelines for the use of general-purpose funds of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, adopted by it at its forty-fourth session,<sup>61</sup> in particular the priority given in the guidelines to the funding of the support budget,

*Noting* that, while 61 donors provided voluntary contributions to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme during the biennium 2000-2001, 12 of those donors provided 90 per cent of such contributions and even fewer provided two thirds of the overall general-purpose funds,

*Taking into account* that the efficient and effective planning of the operational activities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme is closely linked to the availability of an adequate and stable general-purpose funds balance,

*Having considered* the report<sup>62</sup> and the documentation of the Executive Director prepared pursuant to its resolution 45/17, in which the Executive Director evaluated the situation of the support budget and general-purpose funds of the Programme, including options for securing assured and predictable funding, bearing in mind the voluntary nature of contributions to the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme,

1. *Welcomes* the report<sup>63</sup> and the documentation of the Executive Director on strengthening the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body, in which the Executive Director evaluated the situation of the support budget and general-purpose funds of the Programme;

2. *Also welcomes* the continued and growing interest of Member States in securing assured and predictable funding for the United Nations International Drug Control Programme;

3. *Notes with appreciation* that the Executive Director has taken initiatives designed to increase general-purpose contributions and contributions to the support budget, and notes that the aim of those initiatives is to ensure a stable general-purpose funds balance that adequately covers at least one year of support costs,<sup>64</sup> thus facilitating the efficient and effective planning of the operational activities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme;

4. *Urges* all Governments to provide support for the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, including financial support, to the fullest extent possible, and invites them to consider responding to the initiatives of the Executive Director referred to in paragraph 3 above, if feasible, by the time the

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<sup>61</sup> Commission resolution 44/20, annex.

<sup>62</sup> E/CN.7/2003/14.

<sup>63</sup> E/CN.7/2003/14.

<sup>64</sup> These costs are budgeted at 34.2 million United States dollars for the biennium 2002-2003 (E/CN.7/2003/15). Actual costs in 2001 were 16.5 million dollars, of which 2.8 million dollars were recovered from projects, resulting in a net annual expenditure of general-purpose funds of 13.7 million dollars.

Commission on Narcotic Drugs approves the budget of the Programme for the biennium 2004-2005 at its reconvened forty-sixth session, in December 2003;

5. *Encourages* the Executive Director to continue to pursue his commendable efforts aimed at ensuring further cost savings and/or reducing the burden on the support budget and to inform the Commission regularly of those efforts at its intersessional meetings;

6. *Requests* the Executive Director to continue his efforts, in cooperation with Member States, to broaden the donor base and to increase voluntary contributions to the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, including general-purpose funds and funds earmarked for the support budget;

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

8. *Invites* the Executive Director:

(a) To review, in consultation with the Secretary-General, whether the resources from the regular budget of the United Nations allocated to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme for the implementation of its functions arising from the international drug control treaties and other mandates are commensurate with the relevant requirements and to report to the Commission at its reconvened forty-sixth session;

(b) To report on the reconfiguration of the field network of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and to examine the impact of a possible funding of field offices in the framework of projects rather than through general-purpose funds;

(c) To report on the implications of the recommendations contained in the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Support costs related to extrabudgetary activities in organizations of the United Nations system";<sup>65</sup>

(d) To explore ways and means of obtaining financial donations, including general-purpose funds, from the private sector and non-governmental organizations, in addition to those provided by Member States, in order to facilitate the sharing of both commitment and resources to achieve the goals of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, bearing in mind the need to safeguard the independence and the international character of the Programme and the experiences of other United Nations entities and the Global Compact;

(e) To ensure that project proposals developed by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and its fund-raising policy take into account both the direct and applicable indirect costs of projects, including the financial burden on the support budget;

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<sup>65</sup> A/57/442.

(f) To apply a policy on the implementation of projects that reflects the recommendations contained in the report of the Board of Auditors<sup>66</sup> and takes into account subparagraph (e) above;

(g) To report on the usefulness and implications of having a support budget fund and a general programme budget fund and possible guidelines for them;

(h) To produce concise annual appeal and report documents, using available voluntary contributions earmarked for that purpose, taking into account the experience of organizations of the United Nations system and other international organizations;

9. *Expresses* its appreciation to those Member States, in particular developing countries, which contribute to the activities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme through the provision of necessary infrastructure, through agreed cost-sharing mechanisms or by allotting national funds to projects implemented in partnership with the Programme, and encourages other States that are beneficiaries of technical assistance provided by the Programme and are in a position to do so to contribute in the same way;

10. *Welcomes* the positive responses from Member States to the appeal by the Executive Director for additional funding, including general-purpose funding, and encourages all other States to respond positively to that appeal;

11. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States which have provided for a fixed and significant percentage of general-purpose funds in their overall voluntary contributions or which have earmarked a percentage of their overall voluntary contributions to the support budget of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, and encourages all other States to do the same;

12. *Encourages* the Executive Director to continue to explore other innovative means of increasing the resources for drug control programmes;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Governments for consideration and implementation;

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

**Resolution 46/10**  
**Revised budget for the biennium 2002-2003 and outline for the**  
**biennium 2004-2005 for the Fund of the United Nations**  
**International Drug Control Programme**

*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

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

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<sup>66</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 51 and corrigendum (A/57/5/Add.9 and Corr.1).*

*Having considered* the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme containing the proposed revised budget for the biennium 2002-2003 and proposed outline for the biennium 2004-2005 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme,<sup>67</sup>

*Taking into consideration* the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions relating to the proposed revised budget for the biennium 2002-2003 and proposed outline for the biennium 2004-2005 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme,<sup>68</sup>

1. *Approves* an appropriation in the amount of 34,243,500 United States dollars for the revised support budget for the biennium 2002-2003 funded under the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme for the purposes indicated below:

<i>Item</i>	<i>United States dollars</i>
Programme support	
Country offices	17 768 900
Headquarters	6 617 300
Subtotal	24 386 200
Management and administration	9 857 300
<b>Total appropriation</b>	<b>34 243 500</b>

2. *Authorizes* the Executive Director to redeploy resources between appropriation lines up to a maximum of 5 per cent of the appropriation to which the resources are redeployed;

3. *Endorses* the revised resource allocation for programme activities in the amount of 130,170,100 dollars for the biennium 2002-2003 funded under the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme as indicated below:

<i>Item</i>	<i>United States dollars</i>
<i>By sector</i>	
Policy support, legislation and advocacy	14 743 300
Prevention and reduction of drug abuse	41 641 400
Alternative development	33 314 700
Suppression of illicit drug trafficking	40 470 700
<b>Total</b>	<b>130 170 100</b>
<i>By region</i>	
Global	11 682 900
Africa	14 688 200
Central and Eastern Europe, West and Central Asia and the Near and Middle East	26 733 400
South Asia	1 710 200
East Asia and the Pacific	24 316 200
Latin America and the Caribbean	51 039 200
<b>Total</b>	<b>130 170 100</b>

<sup>67</sup> E/CN.7/2003/15.

<sup>68</sup> E/CN.7/2003/16.

4. *Also endorses* the programme and budget strategy for the biennium 2004-2005;

5. *Takes note* of the outline for the biennium 2004-2005, totalling 170,937,900 dollars, for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in the following areas:

<i>Item</i>	<i>United States dollars</i>
Programme	132 165 300
Programme support	25 503 100
Management and administration	10 452 700
Agencies	2 816 800
<b>Total</b>	<b>170 937 900</b>

6. *Considers* that the proposed outline provides a basis for the submission of the proposed initial budget for the biennium 2004-2005 by the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

### **Decision 46/1 Inclusion of amineptine in Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971**

At its 1224th meeting, on 8 April 2003, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, on the recommendation of the World Health Organization, decided by 41 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, to include amineptine in Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971.

4. The ministers and government representatives participating in the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission adopted the following Joint Ministerial Statement:

#### **Joint Ministerial Statement and further measures to implement the action plans emanating from the twentieth special session of the General Assembly**

##### *Introduction*

1. We, the ministers and government representatives participating in the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, held in Vienna on 16 and 17 April 2003, reaffirm our commitment to the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, which made a significant contribution to a new general framework for international cooperation to address the growing drug problem, setting out specific goals and targets to be attained by all States by 2003 and 2008.

2. We renew our commitment to the principles established in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,<sup>69</sup> inter alia, that action against the world drug problem is a common and shared responsibility requiring an integrated and balanced approach in full

<sup>69</sup> General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law.

3. We acknowledge the increased efforts and the achievements of many States, the United Nations system and other international organizations, as well as of civil society, in countering drug abuse, illicit drug production and trafficking, and that international cooperation has shown positive results. We welcome the fact that the international drug control treaties now enjoy almost universal adherence.

*General assessment*

4. We recognize that progress has been uneven in meeting the goals set in the Political Declaration, as also reflected in the biennial reports<sup>70</sup> of the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.<sup>71</sup> The drug problem is still a global challenge that constitutes a serious threat to public health, safety and well-being of humankind, in particular children and young people. It undermines socio-economic and political stability and sustainable development, including efforts to reduce poverty, and causes violence and crime, including in urban areas.

5. We are deeply concerned by the serious challenges and threats posed by the continuing links between illicit drug trafficking and terrorism and other national and transnational criminal activities, such as trafficking in human beings, especially women and children, money-laundering, corruption, trafficking in arms and trafficking in chemical precursors. Strong and effective international cooperation is needed to counter these threats.

6. We are gravely concerned about policies and activities in favour of the legalization of illicit narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances that are not in accordance with the international drug control treaties and that might jeopardize the international drug control regime.

*General recommendations*

7. We call upon States that have not already done so to become parties to the international drug control conventions. We reiterate the importance of States parties' fully implementing those conventions and urge States parties to take all measures to safeguard the integrity of the international drug control regime.

8. We emphasize that the world drug problem must be addressed in multilateral, regional, bilateral and national settings and that, in order to succeed, action to counter it has to involve all Member States. Action must be supported by strong international and development cooperation and must be further included in national development priorities. It requires a balance between supply reduction and demand reduction, as well as a comprehensive strategy that combines alternative development, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development, eradication, interdiction, law enforcement, prevention, treatment and rehabilitation as well as education.

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<sup>70</sup> E/CN.7/2001/2, E/CN.7/2001/16 and E/CN.7/2003/2 and Add.1-6.

<sup>71</sup> Formerly known as the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention.

9. In the spirit of the principle of common and shared responsibility, we recommend that Member States, including donor countries, as well as international organizations, continue to provide financial and technical support for the fight against illicit drugs at the international, regional and national levels and, as appropriate, to provide new and additional support, in particular to drug producing and transit countries.

10. We continue to support the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as the global coordinating body in international drug control and as the governing body of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme.

11. We also continue to support the role of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in the global fight against illicit drugs and its exclusive responsibility to coordinate all drug control activities within the United Nations system.

12. We recommend that a sufficient share of the regular budget of the United Nations be allocated to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to enable it to fulfil its mandates and to work towards securing assured and predictable funding.

13. We support the role of the International Narcotics Control Board and call for enhanced cooperation and understanding between Member States and the Board in order to enable it to implement all its mandates under the international drug control conventions.

14. We call upon States to continue to contribute to the maintenance of a balance between the licit supply of and demand for opiate raw materials used for medical and scientific purposes and to cooperate in preventing the proliferation of sources of production of opiate raw materials.

15. We call for the issue of international drug control to continue to be included among the key priorities of the United Nations in its medium-term plan.

16. We call upon the relevant United Nations agencies and entities, other international organizations and international financial institutions, including regional development banks, to mainstream drug control issues into their programmes.

17. We call upon all actors of civil society, including the media and the private sector, to continue their close cooperation with Governments in promoting and achieving the goals set by the General Assembly, in particular with regard to efforts to reduce illicit drug demand and to deal with problems related to the transmission of human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) and other infectious diseases, in accordance with the provisions of the international drug control conventions.

#### *Final remarks*

18. We, ministers and government representatives, reaffirm that international cooperation and the mainstreaming of drug control efforts are indispensable in attaining our universal aspirations of international peace and security, economic and social progress, a better quality of life and improved health in a

world free of illicit drugs. We therefore pledge our unwavering support to these common objectives and our firm determination to achieve them and, to these ends, we also recommend the following.

**Further measures for the implementation of the action plans emanating from the twentieth special session of the General Assembly**

*A. National drug control strategies*

19. As a reflection of the high priority accorded to countering the drug problem, most States have adopted national drug control strategies that have included the goals agreed upon at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly.

20. We stress that, in order to be able to further develop sound, evidence-based drug control policies, data collection and analysis and evaluation of the results of ongoing policies are essential tools.

*B. Reduction in demand*

21. Member States have made progress in setting up new or enhancing initiatives to reduce illicit drug demand, in dealing with prevention of drug abuse and in the treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers. Many Governments have initiated special programmes targeting groups at risk, in particular drug-injecting abusers, in order to limit their exposure to infectious diseases such as the human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome. Civil society, including non-governmental organizations, is also playing a pivotal role in furthering measures to reduce illicit drug demand. However, drug abuse remains at an unacceptably high level. We are concerned at the rapid and widespread increase in the illicit production and abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including amphetamine-type stimulants and other types of synthetic drugs, especially among children and young people. We also note that among the most outstanding difficulties faced by many States in this area are financial and other resource constraints, as well as shortcomings in areas such as appropriate systems and structures, training and multisectoral and international cooperation.

22. Special efforts are essential to achieve a significant and measurable reduction of drug abuse by 2008. States should, in particular:

(a) Further implement comprehensive demand reduction policies and programmes, including research, covering all the drugs under international control, in order to raise public awareness of the drug problem, paying special attention to prevention and education and providing, especially to young people and others at risk, information on developing life skills, making healthy choices and engaging in drug-free activities;

(b) Further develop and implement comprehensive demand reduction policies, including risk reduction activities, that are in line with sound medical practice and the international drug control treaties and that reduce the adverse health and social consequences of drug abuse; and provide a wide range of comprehensive services for the treatment, rehabilitation and social

reintegration of drug abusers, with appropriate resources being devoted for such services, since social exclusion constitutes an important risk factor for drug abuse;

(c) Enhance early intervention programmes that dissuade children and young people from using illicit drugs, including polydrug use and the recreational use of substances such as cannabis and synthetic drugs, especially amphetamine-type stimulants, and encourage the active participation of the younger generation in campaigns against drug abuse;

(d) Provide a comprehensive range of services for preventing the transmission of HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases associated with drug abuse, including education, counselling and drug abuse treatment, and in particular assist developing countries in their efforts to deal with these issues.

#### *C. Illicit synthetic drugs*

23. Most Governments are aware of the growing threat posed by the continued illicit manufacture of, trafficking in and abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants and are according high priority to reducing that threat. Many countries have begun campaigns focusing on parents, youth and other groups in order to address the false perception, especially among young people, that amphetamine-type stimulants are harmless. Law enforcement agencies have been improving their capacities to counter the use of the Internet to facilitate the illicit sale of amphetamine-type stimulants and their precursors. Considerable progress in preventing the diversion of precursors has been made by enhancing cooperation, both with the chemical industry and at the international level.

24. States should renew their efforts, at the national, regional and international levels, to implement the comprehensive measures covered in the Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors.<sup>72</sup> Special efforts should be made to counter the abuse and recreational use of amphetamine-type stimulants, especially by young people, and to disseminate information on the adverse health, social and economic consequences of such abuse.

#### *D. Control of precursors*

25. Many States have introduced or revised legislation on control of precursors and established procedures for the monitoring of suspicious transactions involving precursors. Significant progress has been achieved by States and international organizations through collective initiatives to prevent diversion of precursors. However, further work is required to improve international cooperation and to refine and update existing mechanisms aimed at preventing diversion of chemical precursors and at confirming the legitimacy of end-users of precursors.

26. States should further international cooperation in the implementation of article 12, on control of precursors, of the United Nations Convention against

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<sup>72</sup> General Assembly resolution S-20/4 A.

Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988<sup>73</sup> in close cooperation with the International Narcotics Control Board and the measures agreed upon at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly.

27. States should support international operations aimed at preventing diversion of chemical precursors used in the illicit manufacture of cocaine, heroin and amphetamine-type stimulants, by exchanging information with other States and conducting timely joint law enforcement operations, including the use of controlled deliveries.

28. States should establish or strengthen mechanisms for making the most effective use of existing systems and for ensuring strict control of chemical precursors used to manufacture illicit drugs.

*E. Judicial cooperation*

29. States have promoted multilateral, regional, subregional and bilateral cooperation among judicial and law enforcement authorities. They have also made progress in facilitating extradition, mutual legal assistance, transfer of proceedings, maritime cooperation, protection of witnesses and other forms of cooperation, in particular by updating and harmonizing legislation. Despite these efforts, difficulties still arise in negotiating or giving effect to extradition agreements, and obstacles contained in national legislation continue to limit international cooperation, in particular law enforcement initiatives targeting drug trafficking.

30. States should strengthen international cooperation among judicial and law enforcement authorities at all levels in order to prevent and combat illicit drug trafficking. They should bear in mind its linkages to terrorism and other national and transnational criminal activities, such as trafficking in human beings, in particular women and children, money-laundering, corruption and trafficking in arms and in chemical precursors. In particular, they should share and promote best operational practices in order to interdict illicit drug trafficking, including by establishing and strengthening regional mechanisms, providing technical assistance and establishing effective methods for cooperation, in particular, in the areas of air, maritime and port control.

*F. Countering money-laundering*

31. States have made progress by adopting legislation that makes money-laundering a criminal and extraditable offence. An increased number of States have established financial intelligence units to support effective investigation and prosecution of money-laundering offences and have successfully frozen, seized or confiscated proceeds derived from drug trafficking.

32. Despite some positive results achieved by removing impediments to criminal investigations previously linked to bank secrecy, there is still a need for further efforts, both in this area and in reducing the risk of financial

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<sup>73</sup> See *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).

institutions being misused for money-laundering and in disrupting the movement of proceeds derived from criminal activities.

33. States should strengthen action, in particular international cooperation and technical assistance aimed at preventing and combating the laundering of proceeds, derived from drug trafficking and related criminal activities, with the support of the United Nations system, international institutions, such as the World Bank and regional development banks.

34. States should also develop and strengthen comprehensive international regimes to combat money-laundering and should improve information-sharing among financial institutions and agencies in charge of preventing and detecting the laundering of proceeds derived from illicit drug trafficking and related criminal activities and used, inter alia, for the financing of terrorism.

*G. International cooperation in illicit crop eradication and alternative development*

35. States have made progress, some significantly, in reducing illicit crop cultivation, through a balanced programme of eradication, alternative development and law enforcement. Successes have required long-term investment in economic development backed by technical assistance. Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms have been established to measure the impact of such programmes. However, more efforts are needed to eliminate or significantly reduce illicit crop cultivation and to prevent such cultivation from re-emerging or from being relocated to other areas.

36. States should enhance support, including, where appropriate, the provision of new and additional financial resources, for alternative development and elimination programmes undertaken by countries affected by the illicit cultivation of cannabis, especially in Africa, of opium poppy and coca bush, in particular national programmes that seek to reduce social marginalization and promote sustainable economic development.

37. States should also enhance joint strategies, through international and regional cooperation, to strengthen, including by training and education, alternative development, eradication and interdiction capacity, with the aim of eliminating illicit crop cultivation.

38. States should encourage international cooperation, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development, to prevent illicit crop cultivation from emerging in or from being relocated to other areas.

39. In accordance with the principle of shared responsibility, States are urged to provide greater access to their markets for products of alternative development programmes, which are necessary for the creation of employment and the eradication of poverty.

40. We recommend that adequate help be provided to Afghanistan in the framework of the comprehensive international strategy carried out, inter alia under the auspices of the United Nations and through other multilateral forums, in support of the commitment of the Transitional Government of Afghanistan to eliminate the illicit cultivation of opium poppy, and in response to the unique situation of that country. This should help the provision of

alternative livelihoods and the fight against illicit trafficking of drugs and precursors within Afghanistan and in neighbouring States and countries along trafficking routes, including the strengthening of “security belts” in the region. Also, extensive efforts have to be made to reduce the demand for drugs globally in order to contribute to the sustainability of the elimination of illicit cultivation in Afghanistan. In this context, we affirm that our response to this unique situation will not detract from our commitment and resources devoted to the fight against drugs in other parts of the world.<sup>74</sup>

41. States should encourage interregional cooperation by exchanging best practices, taking into account the specific characteristics and environment of different regions.

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<sup>74</sup> This paragraph was included at the request of several interested delegations, including Afghanistan.