

Chapter I

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

A. Draft resolutions to be recommended by the Economic and Social Council for adoption by the General Assembly

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

Draft resolution I Control of cultivation of and trafficking in cannabis

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,¹ that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol,² the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971³ and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,⁴

Recalling also Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 45/8 on the control of cannabis in Africa,

Concerned that, of all the substances listed in the international drug control treaties, cannabis is by far the most widely and most frequently abused, especially among young people,

Concerned also that the abuse of cannabis, especially among young people, often leads to risk-taking behaviour,

Concerned also that cultivation of and trafficking in cannabis are on the increase in Africa partly as a result of extreme poverty and the absence of any viable alternative crop and partly because of the profitability of such activity and the high demand for cannabis in other regions of the world,

Noting with concern that increased cultivation of cannabis in Africa is extremely dangerous for the ecosystem because it leads to extensive use of fertilizers, overexploitation of the soil and destruction of forests to make room for new cannabis fields, thus accelerating soil erosion,

Taking note of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2003,⁵ in which the Board confirmed that the production of, trafficking in and abuse of cannabis continued to pose a serious problem in various regions of the world,

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

² *Ibid.*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

⁵ *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2003* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.04.XI.1).

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

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

1. *Welcomes* the 2003 cannabis survey conducted by Morocco in cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

2. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of voluntary funds, which might be either from general-purpose funds, in accordance with the Commission on Narcotic Drugs guidelines for the use of general-purpose funds,⁶ or from earmarked funds, to begin a global survey of cannabis, initially with a market survey, before the forty-eighth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;

3. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to support the creation or strengthening of national and subregional strategies and plans of action for the eradication of cannabis crops, subject to the availability of voluntary funds, which might be either from general-purpose funds, in accordance with the Commission on Narcotic Drugs guidelines for the use of general-purpose funds, or from earmarked funds;

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 to affected States, particularly in Africa, in the area of alternative development, including funding for research into crops offering viable alternatives to cannabis, environmental protection and technical assistance;

5. *Encourages* Member States with experience and expertise in the eradication of illicit drug crops and alternative development programmes to share their experience and expertise with affected States, particularly in Africa;

6. *Urges* all Member States to encourage appropriate access to international markets for products of alternative development projects in order to support efforts aimed at eliminating the production of narcotic drugs and promoting sustainable development;

7. *Encourages* Member States to apply new strategies and tools to complement existing ones in efforts to combat trafficking in cannabis;

8. *Calls upon* all States to ensure strict compliance with all the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,⁷ that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol,⁸ the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971⁹ and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988;¹⁰

⁶ Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 44/20, annex.

⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

⁸ *Ibid.*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

⁹ *Ibid.*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

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

Draft resolution II
Providing support to the Government of Afghanistan in its efforts to eliminate illicit opium and foster stability and security in the region

The General Assembly,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration,¹¹ outlining the interrelated commitments, goals and targets to be achieved, among others, on development, peace and security and setting the required framework for international cooperation for achieving those goals,

Recognizing that the threat emanating from illicit opium poppy cultivation and production of and trafficking in illicit opium, as addressed at the Conference on Drug Routes from Central Asia to Europe, held in Paris on 21 and 22 May 2003, is a serious challenge to the security and stability of Afghanistan, its neighbouring countries and the region and poses a problem to countries throughout the world,

Taking note of *Afghanistan: Opium Survey 2003*, published by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,

Recognizing the strong and continuing commitment made by the Transitional Administration of Afghanistan at the institutional, legal and administrative levels to eliminate opium poppy cultivation by the year 2013,

Reaffirming the commitments undertaken by Member States in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, in which Member States recognized that action against the world drug problem was a common and shared responsibility and expressed their conviction that it must be addressed in a multilateral setting,¹²

Recalling that the Security Council, on 17 June 2003, called on the international community to provide assistance to the Afghan Transitional Administration in collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and in line with the national drug control strategy,

Recalling also that, in section II of its resolution 58/141 of 22 December 2003, it reaffirmed the Joint Ministerial Statement and further measures to implement the action plans emanating from the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, adopted during the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,¹³ and recommended that adequate help be provided to Afghanistan in support of the commitment of the Transitional Administration of Afghanistan to eliminate illicit opium,

¹¹ General Assembly resolution 55/2.

¹² General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex, para. 2.

¹³ A/58/124, sect. II.A.

Stressing the importance and urgency of the implementation of the five action plans adopted by the international counter-narcotics conference on Afghanistan, held in Kabul on 8 and 9 February 2004, which are to form part of the discussion at the international conference entitled “Afghanistan and the International Community: a Partnership for the Future”, to be held in Berlin on 31 March and 1 April 2004, and the conclusions of the Kabul conference that the illicit drug issue is a top priority of all those interested in securing the future of Afghanistan,

Recalling that, in the Joint Ministerial Statement and further measures to implement the action plans emanating from the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, the ministers and other government representatives participating in the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs recommended 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, reaffirmed that that 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, and that extensive efforts had 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 and, in that context, affirmed that their response to that unique situation would not detract from their commitment and resources devoted to the fight against drugs in other parts of the world,¹⁴

Recalling that the International Narcotics Control Board, in its report for 2003, pointed out that trade in Afghan opiates generated funds that corrupted institutions, financed terrorism and insurgency and led to destabilization of the region,¹⁵

Recalling the appeal to the international community made by the International Narcotics Control Board on 12 February 2004 to fully support the Afghan authorities in addressing the drug control situation, in order to meet the requirements of the international drug treaties, including article 14 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961¹⁶ and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol,¹⁷

1. *Welcomes* the bilateral and multilateral support being provided by the international community, through the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other organizations;

2. *Expresses* its support for the efforts of Member States aimed at strengthening regional cooperation in order to counter the threat to the international community posed by the illicit cultivation of opium poppy in Afghanistan and its illicit trade;

¹⁴ A/58/124, sect. II.A, para. 22.

¹⁵ *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2003* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.04.XI.1), para. 203.

¹⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

3. *Calls upon* the international community to enhance financial and technical support to Afghanistan in order to enable the Government to implement successfully its national drug control strategy and thereby reduce the demand for illicit drugs in Afghanistan and the threat that illicit opium poppy cultivation and illicit opium trade have created to the peace, stability and socio-economic recovery of Afghanistan and to the security of the region and the other parts of the world;

4. *Urges* all stakeholders to accelerate efforts to implement a combined strategy, comprising law enforcement, eradication, interdiction, demand reduction and awareness-building, including alternative livelihoods conceived in a broader development context than currently understood, with a view to creating sustainable livelihoods, independent of illicit opium;

5. *Encourages* the Transitional Administration of Afghanistan to accelerate the implementation of the commitment that it courageously made to the five action plans adopted by the international counter-narcotics conference on Afghanistan, held in Kabul on 8 and 9 February 2004;

6. *Reaffirms* the need to strengthen measures to reduce the global demand for illicit drugs, in order to support and contribute to the sustainability of efforts to eliminate illicit opium in Afghanistan;

7. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of voluntary funds, which might be either from general-purpose funds, in accordance with the Commission on Narcotic Drugs guidelines for the use of general-purpose funds,¹⁸ or from earmarked funds, and encourages concerned Member States, international organizations and financial institutions to routinely mainstream counter-narcotics measures as part of their development cooperation strategies, in coordination with the development objectives of the Government of Afghanistan, so that sustainable alternative livelihoods are created in Afghanistan.

Draft resolution III

Follow-up on strengthening the systems of control over chemical precursors and preventing their diversion and trafficking

The General Assembly,

Concerned with the continued diversion and misuse of precursors and the fact that despite efforts undertaken by all States including the producing, exporting, importing and transit States, chemical substances are increasingly feeding the manufacture of illicit drugs of natural or synthetic origin, a problem that deserves the utmost attention of all States,

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 decided to establish the year 2008 as a target date for States to eliminate or considerably reduce the diversion of precursors,¹⁹

¹⁸ Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 44/20, annex.

¹⁹ General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex, para. 14.

Recalling also the Joint Ministerial Statement and further measures to implement the action plans emanating from the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, adopted during the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,²⁰

Stressing the importance of Economic and Social Council resolutions 2003/32 of 22 July 2003, on training in precursor control, countering money-laundering and drug abuse prevention, and 2003/35, also of 22 July 2003, on strengthening the prevention and suppression of illicit drug trafficking,

Recalling article 12, paragraphs 1, 9 (c) and 10, of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,²¹

Reaffirming the importance of using all available legal means or measures to prevent the diversion of chemicals from legitimate trade to illicit drug manufacture as an essential component of comprehensive strategies against drug abuse and trafficking and of preventing access to chemical precursors by those engaged in or attempting to engage in the processing of illicit drugs,

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

Encouraging Member States to conduct backtracking law enforcement investigations in order to counter organized smuggling networks effectively,

Also encouraging Member States to facilitate the exchange of information between the relevant agencies in order to identify the sources of seized precursor chemicals and those responsible for the shipping and diversion of those substances and to identify the sources of pharmaceutical preparations misused for illicit drug manufacture,

Noting that links are increasingly being uncovered between the smuggling of drugs and the smuggling of precursor chemicals, including the use of similar modus operandi to conceal consignments in order to avoid detection,

Welcoming with satisfaction the results so far achieved under Operation Purple and Operation Topaz and the new initiative called Project Prism, which were launched by the International Narcotics Control Board, in cooperation with Member States, to enhance controls over chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of cocaine, heroin and amphetamine-type stimulants respectively,

Concerned that, without additional resources, the International Narcotics Control Board will not be able to carry out its important functions under the above-mentioned operations,

1. *Urges* all Member States to put in place systems and procedures to ensure that the details of any interdiction, seizure, diversion or attempted diversion

²⁰ A/58/124, sect. II.A.

²¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

of precursors are communicated expeditiously to all Governments concerned and the International Narcotics Control Board and, insofar as possible, share relevant information so that methods frequently used for the national and international trafficking in chemicals may be identified, pursuant to article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988;²²

2. *Reiterates* the importance of applying the “know-your-client” principle referred to in Economic and Social Council resolution 2003/39 of 22 July 2003, and stresses the necessity of strengthening the use of the mechanism of pre-export notifications, including by providing timely responses, especially through the efficient sharing of information;

3. *Invites* those States which do not have mechanisms to enable the real-time exchange of information under the current international operations to consider establishing a national focal point or central national authority in line with the standard operating procedures of the international operations, through which all information on licit and illicit consignments can be channelled, and invites all Member States to contribute to updating the directory of competent national authorities under the international drug control treaties, with a view to implementing article 12 of the 1988 Convention;

4. *Recommends* that Member States develop or further adapt, where necessary, their regulatory and operational control procedures to counter the diversion of chemical substances into illicit drug production or manufacture, and encourages authorities to initiate or further strengthen coordination and cooperation between all regulatory and enforcement services involved in precursor control;

5. *Invites* Member States and appropriate international and regional bodies to review intelligence on the smuggling of drugs and the smuggling of precursor chemicals, in order to identify common links and to plan appropriate operations to stop such activities;

6. *Encourages* Member States to ensure that stopped diversion attempts receive the same investigative attention that would be afforded to a seizure of the same substance, since such cases could provide valuable intelligence that could prevent diversions elsewhere;

7. *Emphasizes* the need to ensure that adequate mechanisms are in place, where necessary and to the extent possible, to prevent the diversion of preparations containing chemicals listed in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention, pertaining to illicit drug manufacture, in particular those containing ephedrine and pseudo-ephedrine;

8. *Encourages* Member States, in order to counter smuggling networks effectively, to conduct backtracking law enforcement investigations and, where appropriate, to identify the source of the seized chemical precursors and those responsible for the consignment and ultimately the diversion;

9. *Also encourages* Member States to investigate the possibility of establishing operational chemical profiling programmes, and invites all States to support, to the extent possible, such programmes;

²² Ibid.

10. *Requests* the International Narcotics Control Board, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1995/20 of 24 July 1995, to monitor international trade so that diversion attempts can be identified, preventing chemical precursors from reaching the illicit market;

11. *Urges* the International Narcotics Control Board to continue to follow up all such cases of diversion by facilitating investigations by national authorities and to make its findings available to Governments through its annual report;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the necessary resources to the International Narcotics Control Board to enable it to effectively continue its work under Operation Purple, Operation Topaz and Project Prism;

13. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within the framework of his biennial reports on the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly and taking into account the relevant resolutions adopted on the subject since the special session, to include in his report on the control of precursors, starting with his report to be submitted to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-eighth session, recommendations on how to strengthen the use of the pre-export notification mechanism and ensure timely responses.

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

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

Draft resolution I Drug control and related crime prevention assistance for countries emerging from conflict

The Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,²³ the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971²⁴ and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,²⁵

Recalling the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,²⁶ adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, and the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,²⁷

²³ Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.

²⁴ Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

²⁵ Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.

²⁶ General Assembly resolution S-20/3, annex.

²⁷ General Assembly resolution 54/132, annex.

Bearing in mind that, in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,²⁸ the Assembly set goals and targets to be met by Member States by the years 2003 and 2008,

Recalling Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions 42/5, on international action to mitigate the effects of the relationship between drug abuse, illicit trafficking and conflict situations, and 43/4, on international cooperation for the prevention of drug abuse among children,

Fully aware that the international community is confronted with the problem of conflict and war in some parts of the world, especially in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean and Oceania, and with the threat to civil society posed by illicit drugs,

Concerned that demand for, production of and trafficking in illicit narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances by organized criminal groups continue to pose a serious threat to the socio-economic and political systems, stability, national security and sovereignty of an increasing number of States, especially those emerging from conflict and war,

Also concerned about the activities of national and international organized criminal groups engaged in drug trafficking, in particular, the destabilizing impact of those activities on peacekeeping and reconstruction efforts,

Further concerned about reports of widespread abuse of drugs in countries emerging from conflict and war, among the general population and soldiers, especially child soldiers,

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

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

Recognizing the social, political, economic and other post-conflict challenges to reconstruction faced by countries emerging from conflict, in particular with regard to meeting the targets set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,

Also recognizing the importance of the rule of law for post-conflict reconstruction,

Noting with satisfaction the steady progress being made towards restoring peace in a number of conflict zones around the world, especially in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean and Oceania,

Mindful of the need to ensure that effective measures for the protection, rehabilitation, physical and psychological recovery and reintegration of women and children are systematically incorporated into all stages of the peace process, including peacekeeping and peace-building programmes,

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

Convinced that extending support for drug control will facilitate the consolidation of peace in countries emerging from conflict,

1. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to consider specific strategies to assist countries emerging from conflicts in their drug control and related crime prevention efforts, in collaboration with the Governments of the affected countries and other relevant United Nations entities involved in the peace process, and to give priority to those countries, subject to the availability of voluntary funds, which might be from general-purpose funds, in accordance with the Commission on Narcotic Drugs guidelines for the use of general-purpose funds,²⁹ or from earmarked funds;

2. *Calls upon* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to facilitate the mainstreaming of drug control programmes in the development efforts of countries emerging from conflict;

3. *Urges* Member States emerging from conflict to give adequate priority to addressing the drug problem and related crime in their post-conflict reconstruction efforts and to collaborate with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other development partners in order to address those problems in an integrated and comprehensive manner;

4. *Urges* Member States providing development assistance to countries emerging from conflict to increase, where relevant, their bilateral assistance in drug control and related crime prevention to those countries;

5. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, at its forty-eighth session, on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution II Guidelines for psychosocially assisted pharmacological treatment of persons dependent on opioids

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing the existence of a large number of persons dependent on opioids,³⁰ who are either receiving or in need of treatment for their opioid dependence,

Respecting the sovereign right of Member States to establish and implement effective treatment strategies,

Noting the evidence on the effectiveness of various treatments, inter alia, abstinence therapy,

Recognizing the existence of a wide range of evidence-based treatment options,

Emphasizing that psychosocially assisted pharmacological treatment is one of the treatment options available for improving the health, well-being and social functioning of persons dependent on opioids, and for preventing the transmission of HIV and other blood-borne diseases,

²⁹ Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 44/20, annex.

³⁰ "Dependent" is used in the present resolution to mean addicted.

Acknowledging that the present resolution may be applicable only to Member States that are providing or planning psychosocially assisted pharmacological treatment for opiate addiction,

Recalling the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,³¹ in particular article 38, on measures against the abuse of drugs,

Recalling also the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,³² adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,

Taking into account the conclusions and recommendations adopted by the World Health Organization in 1993 after the twenty-eighth meeting of the Expert Committee on Drug Dependence, on the need to increase access to effective treatment,

Taking note of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2003,³³ in particular paragraphs 222 and 328 of that report,

Taking note also of the position paper of the World Health Organization, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS on substitution maintenance therapy in the management of opioid dependence and HIV/AIDS prevention,

Acknowledging that work has been undertaken on psychosocially assisted pharmacological treatment in different regions,

Invites the World Health Organization, in collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of voluntary funds, which might be either from general-purpose funds, in accordance with the Commission on Narcotic Drugs guidelines for the use of general-purpose funds, or from earmarked funds,³⁴ to develop and publish minimum requirements and international guidelines on psychosocially assisted pharmacological treatment of persons dependent on opioids,³⁵ taking into account regional initiatives in this field, in order to assist the Member States concerned.

Draft resolution III

Control of the manufacture of, trafficking in and abuse of synthetic drugs

The Economic and Social Council,

Concerned at the escalation of the problem of illicit supply of, trafficking in and diversion of synthetic drugs and the expansion of the illicit market for such drugs,

³¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

³² General Assembly resolution S-20/3, annex.

³³ *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2003* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.04.XI.1).

³⁴ Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 44/20, annex.

³⁵ See, for example, M. Gossop, M. Grant and A. Wodak, eds., *The Uses of Methadone in the Treatment and Management of Opioid Dependence*, WHO/MNH/DAT/89.1 (Geneva, World Health Organization, 1989).

Noting that the supply of illicit drugs, including synthetic drugs, is harmful to public health and that the demand for such drugs is prevalent among young persons,

Recognizing that education and training are 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,

Deeply concerned that an increasing number of people are placing their health at risk by abusing amphetamine-type stimulants, because they do not recognize or are not aware of the health hazards associated with the abuse of such stimulants, in particular, the abuse of methylenedioxymethamphetamine, commonly known as Ecstasy,

Noting that reducing both the illicit demand for and supply of amphetamine-type stimulants in a comprehensive and proactive manner requires strong political commitment,

Noting also that strategies to reduce the illicit demand for and supply of amphetamine-type stimulants require accurate information, including data on the manufacture of, trafficking in and abuse of such stimulants,

Considering that, in view of the extent of the abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants among young people and among persons in certain occupational groups, there is a need for more systematic research into the health hazards of the abuse of such stimulants that will contribute to improving the design of health education and prevention programmes, as well as treatment services, to meet the needs of all persons abusing amphetamine-type stimulants,

Also considering that systematic research into the health hazards of the abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants is crucial to assessments of the broader health and social implications of the specific patterns of abuse of such stimulants,

Acknowledging the importance of early warning mechanisms and rapid and global dissemination of information on new drugs, drug combinations and drug abuse patterns and more detailed information such as the dyes, logos, machinery and other equipment used in the manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants,

1. *Expresses its gratitude* to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for the publication of *Ecstasy and Amphetamines: Global Survey 2003*,³⁶ which provides a quantitative assessment of the extent of manufacture of, trafficking in and abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants throughout the world;

2. *Requests* Member States to continue to develop programmes to reduce both the illicit supply of and demand for amphetamine-type stimulants;

3. *Urges* Member States to take the steps necessary to ensure that their national drug control agencies are aware of and well trained in the recognition of amphetamine-type stimulants and the current *modi operandi* used to smuggle such stimulants and are also well trained in the interdiction of consignments of illicitly manufactured amphetamine-type stimulants;

³⁶ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.XI.15.

4. *Also urges* Member States to monitor changing patterns in the abuse and availability of synthetic drugs, including methylenedioxymethamphetamine, commonly known as Ecstasy;

5. *Calls upon* Member States to include, in a multifaceted strategy, action against the illicit manufacture of, trafficking in and abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants and to identify and dismantle clandestine laboratories manufacturing such stimulants;

6. *Encourages* Member States to provide their full and active support to Project Prism, an initiative of the International Narcotics Control Board, to address the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants by following the two-fold approach of the Project, namely, by establishing mechanisms to prevent precursor chemicals from being diverted from licit international trade or domestic distribution channels and by launching backtracking investigations of seizures and interceptions to identify the illicit sources and the persons involved;

7. *Urges* Member States to provide accurate evidence-based information on the harmful effects of amphetamine-type stimulants, through education and information campaigns to increase public knowledge and awareness of those harmful effects, with a view to decreasing the demand for such stimulants, particularly among young people;

8. *Urges* States engaged in the licit manufacture, import, export and transit of precursor chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants to implement fully the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988³⁷ and, where appropriate, to strengthen controls over those substances, in conformity with that Convention;

9. *Urges* relevant international organizations to consider providing support for training and other forms of technical assistance aimed at countering the threat of synthetic drugs, including by strengthening preventive measures;

10. *Encourages* the relevant international organizations and other entities, in particular the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, to continue to recognize the serious global threat posed by synthetic drugs and to pursue appropriate action to ameliorate the situation;

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

Draft resolution IV

Sale of internationally controlled licit drugs to individuals via the Internet

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing that unauthorized trade in internationally controlled licit drugs ordered via the Internet has reached epidemic proportions,

³⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

Strongly suggesting that Member States prohibit the international sale of internationally controlled licit drugs via the Internet and that, when permitted, the sale of such drugs via the Internet within their national borders be strictly regulated, while acknowledging that some Member States already have laws that preclude the sale of internationally controlled substances via the Internet,

Aware that the non-prescribed or falsely prescribed use of internationally controlled licit drugs constitutes a serious risk to the public health and that such use is facilitated by the Internet,

Noting that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in its resolution 43/8, encouraged Member States to consider taking measures to prevent the diversion of internationally controlled licit drugs via the Internet,

Also noting that the Secretary-General submitted to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its eleventh session a report on effective measures to prevent and control computer-related crime, in which he recognized the use of online pharmacies to procure internationally controlled licit drugs without medical supervision as an emerging problem for law enforcement, regulatory and health authorities,³⁸

Further noting the frequent calls made by the International Narcotics Control Board in 2001, 2002 and 2003 for Governments to take measures to prevent the misuse of the Internet for the illegal offer, sale and distribution of internationally controlled licit drugs,

Recognizing that the procurement of internationally controlled licit drugs over the Internet is illegal in all cases when an international treaty or national legislation is contravened,

Recalling the successes that have been realized in the control of domestic and international diversion of licit pharmaceuticals, pursuant to the provisions of the relevant conventions,

1. *Encourages* Member States to consider new means and strategies to establish avenues of cooperation in order to prohibit the international offering and acquisition by individuals of internationally controlled licit drugs acquired illegally over the Internet;

2. *Calls upon* Member States to enforce, as appropriate, the provisions of article 30 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961³⁹ and article 10 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971⁴⁰ as they apply to pharmacies within their territory, specifically with regard to the need:

(a) To license those that distribute internationally controlled licit drugs via the Internet and to require them to disclose information regarding the identity of the parties responsible and their legal location;

(b) To actively pursue those that are in violation of the importing and exporting provisions of those conventions;

³⁸ E/CN.15/2002/8, para. 12.

³⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

3. *Urges* Member States to develop, as appropriate, well-coordinated and focused policies to identify and take appropriate measures to terminate Internet sites used to offer internationally controlled licit drugs in an unauthorized way, through greater coordination between the judicial, police, postal, customs and other competent agencies;

4. *Encourages* Member States to enact or, where appropriate, to enhance sanctions or penalties for providing internationally controlled licit drugs over the Internet without a valid prescription within their national borders;

5. *Also encourages* Member States to identify those who operate web sites that illegally offer internationally controlled licit drugs by, for example, seeking the cooperation and support of Internet service providers;

6. *Encourages* Member States that do not have laws that preclude trade in internationally controlled licit drugs via the Internet to establish, as appropriate, laws or regulations governing the sale of such drugs via the Internet, with a view to minimizing the risks, including, as a minimum:

(a) The obligation for companies within their national borders offering internationally controlled licit drugs via the Internet to have preliminary operating licences;

(b) The necessity for those companies within their national borders to supply internationally controlled licit drugs via the Internet only to persons who have met all the medical and legal obligations required to obtain such substances;

(c) The prohibition of authorized companies within their national borders from making direct deliveries of internationally controlled licit drugs outside their national borders when such deliveries are made to individual persons or companies not authorized to import such drugs, as opposed to being made to authorized companies in accordance with the relevant international conventions;

(d) The necessity for suppliers to keep records of all acquisitions and deliveries of internationally controlled licit drugs for a period of at least two years, in accordance with the relevant international conventions;

7. *Encourages* the competent national authorities to increase public awareness of the risks associated with the unauthorized acquisition of internationally controlled licit drugs via the Internet, in particular with regard to the uncertain quality of the products and the disadvantage that there is no accompanying medical supervision;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the present resolution to all Member States for consideration.

Draft resolution V
Demand for and supply of opiates used to meet medical and scientific needs

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 2003/40 of 22 July 2003 and previous relevant resolutions,

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

Noting the fundamental need for international cooperation with the traditional and established supplier countries in drug control to ensure the universal application of the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961⁴¹ and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol,⁴²

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 continued 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 is causing a mismatch and is now upsetting the delicate balance between the licit supply of and demand for opiates used to meet medical and scientific needs,

Emphasizing the importance of adhering to the estimates furnished to and confirmed by the International Narcotics Control Board on the extent of cultivation and production of opiate raw materials, particularly in view of the current oversupply,

Recalling the Joint Ministerial Statement adopted during the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,⁴³ in which ministers and other government representatives called 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,

Reiterating the importance of medically appropriate use of opiates in pain relief therapy as advocated by the World Health Organization,

Noting 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 maintaining a balance between the licit supply of and demand for opiate raw materials used to meet medical and scientific needs, the achievement of which would be facilitated by maintaining, insofar as their constitutional and legal systems permit, support to the traditional and established 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 1961⁴⁴ and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol⁴⁵ and to take effective measures to prevent the illicit production or diversion of opiate raw materials to illicit channels,

⁴¹ Ibid., vol. 520, No. 7515.

⁴² Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.

⁴³ A/58/124, sect. II. A.

⁴⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

⁴⁵ Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.

especially when increasing licit production, invites the relevant Governments to contribute to the study being carried out by the International Narcotics Control Board on the relative merits of different methods of producing opiate raw materials, and encourages producer countries to adopt best practices in the cultivation and production of 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 calls on all Governments of countries producing opium poppy to limit the cultivation of opium poppy, taking into account the current level of global stocks, to the estimates furnished to and confirmed by the Board, in accordance with the requirements of the 1961 Convention, and that, in providing estimates of such cultivation, producer countries consider the specific demand requirements of consumer countries;

4. *Urges* all the Governments of countries where, in the past, opium poppy has not been cultivated for the licit production of opiate raw materials, in the spirit of collective responsibility, to refrain from engaging in the commercial cultivation of opium poppy, in order to avoid the proliferation of supply sites;

5. *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 sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, with the main States that import and produce opiate raw materials;

6. *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;

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

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

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

Draft decision I
Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its forty-seventh session and provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-eighth session of the Commission

The Economic and Social Council takes note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its forty-seventh session⁴⁶ and approves the provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-eighth 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-eighth session.

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

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

Normative segment

3. Thematic debate on drug abuse prevention, treatment and rehabilitation:
 - (a) Community capacity-building;
 - (b) Preventing HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases in the context of drug abuse prevention.
4. Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly: general overview and progress achieved by Governments in meeting the goals and targets for the year 2008 set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the Assembly at its twentieth special session.
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.
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;

⁴⁶ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2004, Supplement No. 28 (E/2004/28).*

- (iii) Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Crops and on Alternative Development.
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.

Operational segment

- 8. Policy directives to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme.
- 9. Strengthening the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the role of the Commission as its governing body.
- 10. Administrative and budgetary questions.
 - * * *
- 11. Provisional agenda for the forty-ninth session of the Commission.
- 12. Other business.
- 13. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its forty-eighth 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 2003.⁴⁷

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

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

⁴⁷ *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2003* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.04.XI.1).

Resolution 47/1

Optimizing integrated drug information systems

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling that, in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, Member States recognized that action against the world drug problem was a common and shared responsibility requiring an integrated and balanced approach,⁴⁸

Recalling also that, in the Political Declaration,⁴⁹ Member States committed themselves to introducing into their national programmes and strategies the provisions set out in the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,⁵⁰

Recalling further that, in the Political Declaration, Member States called for the establishment or strengthening of regional or subregional mechanisms, as needed, with the assistance of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the International Narcotics Control Board, and invited those mechanisms to share experiences and conclusions resulting from the implementation of national strategies and to report on their activities to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,⁵¹

Recalling the measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem,⁵² adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/56 of 29 July 1993, on the need to harmonize and improve United Nations informatics systems for optimal utilization and accessibility by all States,

Recalling further its resolution 8 (XXXVII) on the establishment of facilities for the electronic exchange of data between the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the national authorities responsible for the control of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors for licit purposes under the international drug control treaties,

Recalling its resolution 4 (XXXIX) on the establishment of a regional mechanism for the exchange of information, experience, training and ideas on demand reduction,

Recalling also its resolution 43/2 on follow-up to the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,

Reaffirming 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,

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

⁴⁹ General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex, para 17.

⁵⁰ General Assembly resolution S-20/3, annex.

⁵¹ General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex, para. 9.

⁵² General Assembly resolutions S-20/4 A to E.

Reaffirming also its resolution 45/6, in which it encouraged States to involve the pharmaceutical industry in the expansion of knowledge about the potential for abuse of and dependence on psychoactive substances,

Recalling its resolution 45/13 on optimizing systems for collecting information and identifying the best practices to counter the demand for illicit drugs,

Recalling also its resolution 46/7,

Recalling further 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,⁵³ including psychoactive substances,

Recalling the commitment by Member States to introduce into their national programmes and strategies the provisions set out in the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction and the measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem,

Stressing the importance of the annual reports questionnaire and the biennial reports questionnaire as a basis for countermeasures and for the evaluation of the progress made in reducing illicit demand and supply of illicit drugs and in implementing the action plans and measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,

1. *Invites* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the World Health Organization and Member States to implement Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 46/7;

2. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to promote the development of integrated drug information systems by utilizing data on both the demand for and the supply of illicit drugs and by strengthening collaboration with the International Narcotics Control Board, the World Health Organization and other international bodies, so that information on drug abuse can be collected in a sustainable manner at low cost and will be available to all Member States to facilitate the formulation of sound programmes for the reduction of the demand for and supply of illicit drugs;

3. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of voluntary funds, which might be either from general-purpose funds, in accordance with the Commission on Narcotic Drugs guidelines for the use of general-purpose funds,⁵⁴ or from earmarked funds, to strengthen the Global Assessment Programme on Drug Abuse in order to improve, in consultation with Member States, the collection and analysis of comprehensive and internationally comparable data on the extent and patterns of and trends in drug abuse and the negative health consequences related to drug abuse, taking into account existing regional initiatives, including comprehensive programmes to reduce the transmission of all blood-borne diseases, programmes to reduce risky behaviour and programmes to reduce injecting drug abuse, and using epidemiologically sound and cost-effective methods;

⁵³ General Assembly resolution 54/132, annex, para. 10.

⁵⁴ Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 44/20, annex.

4. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of voluntary funds, which might be either from general-purpose funds, in accordance with the Commission on Narcotic Drugs guidelines for the use of general-purpose funds, or from earmarked funds, and regional organizations to continue providing to States, upon request, expert advice on sound epidemiological methods of collecting information on the abuse of, and dependence on, illicit substances and the consequences thereof;

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

Resolution 47/2

Prevention of HIV/AIDS among drug users

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reaffirming that drug abuse affects all sections of society and countries at all levels of development, and recognizing that drug demand reduction should address all sections of society, taking into account the social, economic and political context,

Considering that, according to data from the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, over 95 per cent of people infected with HIV/AIDS are in developing countries, that one third of people living with HIV/AIDS are between 15 and 24 years old, that 10 per cent of all people with HIV/AIDS are injecting drug users and that risk-taking behaviour, including the sharing of needles, syringes and other infected equipment, is a significant route for HIV transmission,

Reaffirming that an effective response to the issues raised by drug consumption demands a comprehensive approach, ranging from referral to health-care establishments for treatment of drug dependence, to the provision of general information on drugs and specific information on negative consequences to health and care options,

Recalling its resolution 46/2 on strengthening strategies regarding the prevention of human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome in the context of drug abuse,

Taking note of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2003,⁵⁵ in particular paragraph 221,

Recalling the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,⁵⁶ adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,⁵⁷ in particular article 25, and recalling that HIV/AIDS affects human security,

⁵⁵ *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2003* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.04.XI.1).

⁵⁶ General Assembly resolution S-20/3, annex.

⁵⁷ General Assembly resolution 217A (III).

Reiterating the concerns of the General Assembly, reflected in the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS,⁵⁸ adopted by the Assembly at its twenty-sixth special session,

1. *Urges* that studies and research be conducted with a view to identifying various vulnerable groups and the extent and patterns of risk-taking behaviour, in order to develop measures aimed at improving comprehensive care and treatment and reducing negative consequences to health;

2. *Also urges* the strengthening of health policies that promote and incorporate the diagnosis and treatment of drug dependence and infection by HIV and other blood-borne diseases and address risk-taking behaviour, directed to the segments of society most vulnerable to drug use;

3. *Encourages* efforts towards the strengthening of civil society activities aimed at promoting the health care and social support of drug users and their families, taking into account the characteristics and regulations of each country;

4. *Reinforces* the necessity of broad access for drug users to general information on HIV prevention, vaccines and/or medicines against HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases;

5. *Acknowledges* the necessity for greater attention to be paid to drug demand reduction, through the promotion of drug use prevention strategies;

6. *Encourages* the broad engagement of local authorities and civil society in the development of demand reduction policies, so as to provide drug users with education, treatment, care, rehabilitation and social reintegration;

7. *Calls* for broad horizontal cooperation among Member States towards the promotion of action directed at demand reduction, mindful of the need to maintain a balanced approach between demand and supply reduction;

8. *Encourages* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in collaboration with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, the World Health Organization and other relevant organizations, within their existing mandates, to pursue their efforts in studying the effectiveness of drug-related HIV/AIDS prevention programmes, and report on the progress made to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-eighth session;

9. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in coordination with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, the World Health Organization and other relevant international organizations, to convene an intergovernmental expert group meeting in Vienna, subject to the availability of voluntary funds, which might be from general-purpose funds, in accordance with the Commission on Narcotic Drugs guidelines for the use of general-purpose funds,⁵⁹ or from earmarked funds, to assist in putting together a specific programme on the main issues of HIV/AIDS and drug abuse, with emphasis on HIV/AIDS prevention, injecting drug use and risk-taking behaviour, and to make the report of the group available for the thematic debate at the forty-eighth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;

⁵⁸ General Assembly resolution S-26/2, annex.

⁵⁹ Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 44/20, annex.

10. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in coordination with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, to take an active role in achieving the above objectives.

Resolution 47/3

Strengthening the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as one of its governing bodies

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 decided to establish 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,

Welcoming General Assembly resolution 58/269 of 23 December 2003 and the note by the Secretary-General on the proposed framework for the biennium 2006-2007,⁶⁰ in which the Commission on Narcotic Drugs was invited to review the proposed biennial programme plan for the programme on drugs and crime,

Reaffirming its resolutions 44/16 and 45/17, in which it called, inter alia, for continued improvement in management and a strengthened dialogue with Member States, in order to contribute to enhanced and sustainable programme delivery,

Reaffirming also its resolution 46/8,

Welcoming the report of the Executive Director submitted pursuant to its resolution 46/8,⁶¹ in which the Executive Director set out the many initiatives already under way to achieve those goals,

Reaffirming its resolution 46/9, and noting that good management contributes to strong and predictable funding and vice versa,

1. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue the reform undertaken to date and to maintain a culture of continuous improvement;
2. *Welcomes* the restructuring and ongoing process of reform of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, designed to create greater synergy between the drug programme and the crime programme;
3. *Encourages* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue facilitating dialogue with Member States on programmatic and management issues and on the ongoing reform process;
4. *Welcomes* the many measures taken to ensure good governance within the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, on which the Executive Director has

⁶⁰ E/CN.7/2004/12-E/CN.15/2004/13.

⁶¹ E/CN.7/2004/10.

placed high importance, and encourages continued transparency in the management of human resources;

5. *Welcomes* the establishment of the new independent evaluation unit of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and looks forward to a greater emphasis on impact in the evaluation work of the Office and the introduction of evaluation as an integral part of project design, monitoring and implementation;

6. *Reaffirms* its governing role in the budget process of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, concerning international drug control, which includes, inter alia, advising the Office 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;

7. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to facilitate that role by continuing to present substantive, concise and timely briefings and, when appropriate, reports to all Member States;

8. *Encourages* the Executive Director to expand on the strategic framework called for in General Assembly resolution 58/269 of 23 December 2003 and to develop a plan for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within policy guidelines that may be issued by its governing body, that will provide medium- and long-term strategic direction;

9. *Welcomes* the development of a transparent financial system and looks forward to its completion, when it will allow the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and Member States to assess the cost, impact and effectiveness of operational activities of the Office in an open manner and will contribute to result-based budgeting and also looks forward to the continued development of the system, including progress towards the implementation of result-based management;

10. *Supports* the efforts of the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to ensure that issues with respect to the fight against drugs and related crime are routinely included in sustainable development policies;

11. *Requests* the Executive Director to report to it, at its forty-eighth session, on further progress made in implementing management changes.

Resolution 47/4

Cooperative initiatives and intelligence-sharing as part of international efforts to fight illicit drugs

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling its resolution 45/2, in which it recognized the importance of effective international cooperation in the fight against the global trade in illicit drugs, and encouraged Member States to further consider the need to provide the necessary legal basis to conduct joint operational activities across jurisdictional boundaries,

Recalling also that, in the same resolution, it supported the development of “best practice” guidelines for the sharing of intelligence and the conduct of joint operations between Member States, and encouraged the establishment by Member

States of cooperative programmes for supporting law enforcement training and making short-term secondment and exchanges available to operational law enforcement officers from Member States,

Considering that examples of successful international cooperation in investigations may be of practical value to the development of recognized “best practice” in international cooperation in the fight against illicit drugs,

Noting the examples of successful joint investigations involving law enforcement authorities at the bilateral, regional and international levels, and recognizing that progress has been made in certain countries in providing the necessary legal basis to conduct joint and/or coordinated operational activities,

1. *Affirms* the relevance of measures that facilitate effective cooperation in international investigations of cases involving illicit drugs, in conformity with treaties on mutual legal assistance, in particular:

(a) The signing of formal memorandums of understanding between national law enforcement authorities that provide an agreed framework for mutual assistance and for cooperation in investigations of transnational criminal activity;

(b) The posting of law enforcement liaison officers in other Member States to provide an established and trusted channel for operational communication, liaison and the sharing of information between national law enforcement authorities;

(c) The use of cooperative training and secondment to promote mutual understanding of the criminal justice systems and operational methodologies and capabilities of Member States;

2. *Encourages* Member States to utilize established liaison channels and, where appropriate, to develop new channels in order to inform themselves more fully of the characteristics of successful international cooperation in investigations and consider the relevance of those characteristics to enhancing their capacity to participate in joint and/or coordinated targeting initiatives and international cooperation in investigations of cases involving trafficking in illicit drugs.

Resolution 47/5

Illicit drug profiling in international law enforcement: maximizing outcome and improving cooperation

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 2003/35 of 22 July 2003, in which the Council called upon Member 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,

Recalling also its resolution 1 (XXXIX), in which it requested the Executive Director to develop standard protocols and methods for the profiling/signature analysis of key narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Recognizing the work done by the Laboratory and Scientific Section of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the international forensic community and their efforts to enhance international cooperation,

Recognizing also the value of illicit drug characterization and profiling in supporting law enforcement intelligence-gathering and operational work and the international fight against illicit drugs,

Noting the need for the effective exchange of drug profiling information between States to optimize the intelligence capacity of drug profiling programmes and facilitate the identification of illicit drug sources, trafficking patterns and distribution networks,

Noting all the efforts made by different countries and regions involved in drug profiling and in establishing databases in this regard,

1. *Affirms* the need to develop and, subsequently, to harmonize the illicit drug profiling activities of the international drug law enforcement community;

2. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in cooperation with Member States and subject to the availability of voluntary funds, which might be either from general-purpose funds, in accordance with the Commission on Narcotic Drugs guidelines for the use of general-purpose funds,⁶² or from earmarked funds, to prepare a report identifying current drug profiling initiatives and best practices, and encourages Member States:

(a) To seek to enhance their capacity to undertake profile analysis of seized illicit drugs, including heroin and other narcotics in the opiate group, cocaine and amphetamine-type stimulants;

(b) To participate in the international exchange of profile analysis information and samples of seized illicit drugs for profile analysis purposes;

(c) To seek to review their legislation with a view to facilitating the exchange of drug profiling information and drug samples with other States;

3. *Invites* Member States to promote the utilization of laboratory data to support the relevant work of regulatory and health authorities, in particular in supporting law enforcement operational activities, and to establish programmes and law enforcement frameworks for that purpose.

Resolution 47/6

Effective controlled delivery

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling article 11 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,⁶³

⁶² Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 44/20, annex.

⁶³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

Recalling also the measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem,⁶⁴ adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,

Bearing in mind that, in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,⁶⁵ States were encouraged to review the implementation of measures to promote judicial cooperation,

Recalling article 20, paragraph 1, of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,⁶⁶

Noting the work and efforts of its subsidiary bodies, namely the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East, the Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa, the Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific, the Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe, and the Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin America and the Caribbean, in promoting judicial cooperation and law enforcement at the regional and international levels, in particular the recommendations of the Thirteenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Salvador, Brazil, from 20 to 24 October 2003, on the value of effective controlled delivery operations,

Recalling its resolution 45/4 on controlled delivery,

Recognizing that controlled delivery operations are an important measure in the fight against drug trafficking and related crime and that they help to identify the ringleaders of drug trafficking groups, their *modi operandi*, organizational structure and distribution networks,

Emphasizing that it is important for States to have appropriate legislation to enable controlled delivery operations,

Noting that limited resources, particularly for gathering technical evidence, may hamper the conduct of successful controlled delivery operations,

Having regard to the need for advanced investigation techniques and for strengthened cooperation and coordination between appropriate authorities in order to streamline procedures for approving and conducting effective controlled delivery operations,

Aware that effective controlled delivery is hampered by lack of knowledge of the different legal systems and that requirements of Member States represent further obstacles to effective controlled delivery operations,

1. *Invites* States to implement its resolution 45/4 on controlled delivery;
2. *Encourages* Member States, where necessary, to consider adopting national laws and procedures in respect of controlled delivery operations, or to review them where appropriate, to ensure that suitable legislation, resources,

⁶⁴ General Assembly resolutions S-20/4 A to E.

⁶⁵ General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

⁶⁶ General Assembly resolution 55/25, annex I.

expertise, procedures and coordination mechanisms are in place to enable those controlled delivery operations;

3. *Urges* Member States to strengthen cooperation and coordination among their appropriate authorities, in order to facilitate efficient and effective controlled delivery operations;

4. *Invites* Member States to consider establishing joint training courses for appropriate authorities on controlled delivery;

5. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to compile, in conjunction with relevant international organizations, relevant information on controlled delivery, containing, inter alia, information on national laws, legal procedures and, where appropriate, competent authorities or focal points for controlled deliveries, subject to the availability of voluntary funds, which might be from general-purpose funds, in accordance with the Commission on Narcotic Drugs guidelines for the use of general-purpose funds,⁶⁷ or from earmarked funds;

6. *Invites* Member States to provide, in a timely manner, all relevant information required to assist in the compilation of relevant information on controlled delivery;

7. *Requests* 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 the Commission on Narcotic Drugs guidelines for the use of general-purpose funds, or from earmarked funds, in cooperation with appropriate experts, to consider the preparation of a training manual on controlled delivery operations;

8. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, at its forty-eighth session, on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

⁶⁷ Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 44/20, annex.