

Chapter I

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

A. Draft resolution 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 resolution for adoption by the General Assembly:

Draft resolution Providing support to Afghanistan with a view to ensuring effective implementation of its Counter-Narcotic Implementation Plan

The General Assembly,

Noting with concern the report by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime entitled “Afghanistan: Opium Survey 2004”, emphasizing that the cultivation of opium poppy in Afghanistan has increased to an unprecedented level and stressing the threats to the security and stability of that country, neighbouring regions and the entire world that have emanated from the increased illicit cultivation of opium poppy and production of and trafficking in illicit drugs,

Recognizing the political will and continued commitment of Afghanistan to eliminate opium poppy cultivation by the year 2013, and welcoming in this context the Counter-Narcotic Implementation Plan of Afghanistan, launched in February 2005, which formalized the establishment of the new counter-narcotic ministry,

Taking note of the Constitution of Afghanistan, in article 7 of which the Government of Afghanistan expresses its strong resolve to fight against the illicit cultivation of opium poppy and the production of and trafficking in opium and other illicit narcotic drugs,

Encouraging the Government of Afghanistan to intensify its efforts to achieve an effective legislative counter-narcotic framework,

Welcoming the establishment by the Government of Afghanistan of a counter-narcotic police force in support of its counter-narcotic campaign, in the context of strengthening the law enforcement regime,

Noting with appreciation the achievements of the Government of Afghanistan during 2004 in implementing law enforcement measures leading to the elimination of thousands of acres of opium poppy cultivation, the interdiction of drug traffickers, the seizure of substantial amounts of illicit drugs, precursors and small ammunitions and weapons and the dismantling of hundreds of clandestine laboratories used for illicit drug production, and noting the commitment of the Government to increasing its efforts substantially in those areas,

Noting the priority given by the Government of Afghanistan to ensuring a credible, targeted and reinforced illicit crop eradication campaign and to working with international partners through the national development budget and the newly established counter-narcotic trust fund in order to facilitate the provision of sustainable alternative livelihoods in targeted areas,

Bearing in mind that the fight against the illicit cultivation of opium poppy and the production of and trafficking in illicit narcotic drugs is a common and shared responsibility to be addressed through international efforts, as recognized by Member States in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,¹

Recalling its resolution 55/2 of 8 September 2000, entitled “United Nations Millennium Declaration”, and the goals contained therein, which focused on economic development, peace and security and the establishment of the required framework for international cooperation to achieve those goals,

Recalling also various other United Nations resolutions and recommendations, including General Assembly resolution 59/161 of 20 December 2004 and the recommendations of the International Narcotics Control Board in its report for 2004,² requesting the international community to support the Government of Afghanistan in its fight against the illicit cultivation of opium poppy and trafficking in illicit narcotic drugs,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the bilateral and multilateral support being provided to Afghanistan by the international community through the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other international entities;

2. *Commends* the Counter-Narcotic Implementation Plan of Afghanistan, which comprises an eight-point strategy that includes:

(a) Building counter-narcotic institutions and provincial structures;

(b) Increasing the awareness of the Afghan population about the problems and threats emanating from the illicit cultivation of opium poppy and the production of and trafficking in illicit narcotic drugs;

(c) Provision of alternative livelihoods and creation of the national development budget and the counter-narcotic trust fund to provide financial support;

(d) Interdiction and elimination of heroin-manufacturing laboratories through the national anti-narcotic police force;

(e) Strengthening legal and judicial institutions;

(f) A credible, targeted and verified eradication campaign;

(g) Demand reduction and treatment of addicts;

(h) Regional cooperation with neighbouring countries aimed at strengthening security belts in the region and countering the threat posed by the illicit cultivation of opium poppy and the production of and trafficking in illicit narcotic drugs;

¹ Resolution S-20/2, annex.

² *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2004* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.XI.3).

3. *Calls upon* the international community to provide the necessary support to the counter-narcotic objectives of the Government of Afghanistan, by continued technical assistance and financial commitment, in particular, to all eight pillars of the Counter-Narcotic Implementation Plan;

4. *Encourages* all stakeholders to strengthen measures for global demand reduction, thereby enhancing efforts to combat illicit drug production and trafficking;

5. *Urges* Afghanistan to maintain illicit drug control among its highest priorities, as stipulated in its Constitution and the Counter-Narcotic Implementation Plan, with a view to enhancing its efforts to combat the illicit cultivation of opium poppy, the production of illicit drugs and trafficking in illicit drugs and precursors;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to strengthen its efforts to ensure that multilateral support is provided to Afghanistan in line and in coordination with the Counter-Narcotic Implementation Plan.

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 Treatment of pain using opioid analgesics

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1995/19 of 24 July 1995, 1996/19 of 23 July 1996, 1997/38 of 21 July 1997, 1998/25 of 28 July 1998, 1999/33 of 28 July 1999, 2000/18 of 27 July 2000, 2001/17 of 24 July 2001, 2002/20 of 24 July 2002, 2003/40 of 22 July 2003 and 2004/43 of 21 July 2004, in which it reiterated the importance of medically appropriate use of opiates in pain relief therapy as advocated by the World Health Organization,

Bearing in mind the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1999,³ especially its chapter I, “Freedom from pain and suffering”, in which the Board reminded all Governments that the medical use of narcotic drugs continued to be indispensable for the relief of pain and suffering and that adequate provision must be made to ensure the availability of narcotic drugs for such purposes,

Recalling the document entitled “Achieving balance in national opioids control policy: guidelines for assessment”,⁴ prepared in 2000 by the World Health Organization in consultation with the International Narcotics Control Board to help Governments to achieve better pain management by identifying and overcoming the barriers to opioid availability, in which it was emphasized that opioids such as morphine were the drugs of choice in the treatment of severe pain and that they

³ *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1999* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.00.XI.1).

⁴ WHO/EDM/QSM/2000.4.

should be available at all times in adequate amounts and in the appropriate dosage forms to satisfy the health-care needs of the majority of the population,

Recalling also that, in May 2004, the Executive Board of the World Health Organization recommended for adoption by the Fifty-eighth World Health Assembly, to be held in May 2005, a draft resolution on cancer prevention and control, in which the Assembly would urge member States to ensure the medical availability of opioid analgesics according to international treaties and recommendations of the World Health Organization and the International Narcotics Control Board and subject to an efficient monitoring and control system,

Welcoming the fact that the World Health Organization is developing a strategy to integrate the availability of opioid pain medication into palliative care for HIV/AIDS, cancer and other chronic diseases,

Calling attention to the assessment of the International Narcotics Control Board in its report for 2004 according to which low consumption of opioid analgesics for the treatment of moderate to severe pain, especially in developing countries, continued to be a matter of great concern to the Board,⁵

Noting, on the basis of that report, the disparities in the consumption of such medicines existing between developing and developed countries, and recalling that, in 2003, six countries together accounted for 79 per cent of global consumption of morphine, while developing countries, representing about 80 per cent of the world's population, accounted for only about 6 per cent of global consumption of morphine,

Bearing in mind that, in its report for 2004, the International Narcotics Control Board encouraged Member States that had not yet done so to examine the extent to which their health-care systems and laws and regulations permitted the use of opioids for medical purposes, to identify possible impediments to such use and develop plans of action for the development of long-term pain management strategies, with a view to facilitating the supply and availability of narcotic drugs for all appropriate indications,⁶

Recalling that, in its report for 1999, the International Narcotics Control Board stated that the development of a new, non-profit mechanism for the use of otherwise unused narcotic products should be considered⁷ and observed that the impediments to opioid availability that were frequently reported by government authorities were impediments originating in the regulatory and drug control system, medical/therapeutic impediments, economic impediments and social and cultural impediments,⁸

1. *Recognizes* the importance of improving the treatment of pain, including by the use of opioid analgesics, as advocated by the World Health Organization, especially in developing countries, and calls upon Member States to remove barriers to the medical use of such analgesics, taking fully into account the need to prevent their diversion for illicit use;

⁵ *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2004* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.XI.3), para. 143.

⁶ *Ibid.*, para. 197.

⁷ *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1999* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.00.XI.1), para. 45.

⁸ *Ibid.*, para. 30.

2. *Invites* the International Narcotics Control Board and the World Health Organization to examine the feasibility of a possible assistance mechanism that would facilitate the adequate treatment of pain using opioid analgesics and to inform the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-ninth session of the results of that examination;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the present resolution to all Member States for their consideration and implementation and to report on the implementation of the resolution to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-ninth session.

Draft resolution II

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

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 2004/43 of 21 July 2004 and previous relevant resolutions,

Recognizing that the medical use of narcotic drugs, including opiates, is indispensable for the relief of pain and suffering,

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 supplier countries in drug control to ensure universal application of the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961⁹ and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol,¹⁰

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 established supplier countries,

Expressing deep concern at the level of licit 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,

Emphasizing the importance of adhering to the estimates, based on actual consumption and utilization of narcotic drugs, furnished to and confirmed by the International Narcotics Control Board on the extent of cultivation and production of opiate raw materials, especially 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,¹¹ in which

⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

¹¹ A/58/124, chap. II, sect. A.

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,

Considering that opiate raw materials and opiates derived therefrom are not just ordinary commodities that can be subjected to the operation of market forces, and that, therefore, market economy considerations alone should not determine the cultivation of opium poppy,

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 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 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 1961¹² and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol,¹³ and to take effective measures to prevent the illicit production or diversion of opiate raw materials to illicit channels, and welcomes the study carried out by the International Narcotics Control Board on the relative merits of different methods of producing opiate raw materials and encourages improvements in 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 on the basis of actual consumption and utilization of opiate raw materials and opiates derived therefrom and to communicate those needs to the International Narcotics Control Board in order to ensure easy supply, calls on Governments of countries producing opium 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 urges that, in providing estimates of such cultivation, producer countries consider the actual demand requirements of importing countries;

4. *Urges* all the Governments of countries where 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:

¹² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

¹³ *Ibid.*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

(a) In urging the Governments concerned to adjust global production of opiate raw materials to a level corresponding to actual licit requirements 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;

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 Member States for consideration and implementation and to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-ninth session on progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution III

International assistance to States affected by the transit of illicit drugs

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 2001/16 of 24 July 2001, 2002/21 of 24 July 2002 and 2003/34 of 22 July 2003,

Recalling also the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,¹⁴ the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction¹⁵ and the measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem,¹⁶

Taking note of the third 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 Assembly¹⁷ and other relevant reports submitted to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-eighth session, including the report on the world situation with regard to drug trafficking¹⁸ and the report on the world situation with regard to drug abuse,¹⁹

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

¹⁵ General Assembly resolution 54/132, annex.

¹⁶ General Assembly resolutions S-20/4 A to E.

¹⁷ E/CN.7/2005/2 and Add.1-6.

¹⁸ E/CN.7/2005/4.

¹⁹ E/CN.7/2005/3.

Bearing in mind that all States are affected by the devastating consequences of drug abuse and trafficking in illicit drugs,

Taking into account the multifaceted challenges faced by States situated along international trafficking routes and the effects of trafficking in illicit drugs, including related crime and drug abuse, resulting from the transit of drugs through the territory of transit States,

Considering that a large number of transit States are developing countries or countries with economies in transition, which need international assistance to support their efforts to prevent and suppress illicit drug trafficking and reduce illicit drug demand,

Reiterating the principle of shared responsibility and the need for all States to promote and implement the actions necessary to counter the world drug problem in all its aspects,

1. *Reaffirms* its commitment to promoting coordinated drug control strategies and unified responses to drug trafficking, and, in that context, encourages the development, effective implementation and further strengthening of measures for the prevention and suppression of illicit drug trafficking and the reduction of illicit drug demand in transit States, as well as cooperation in areas such as border control, mutual legal assistance, law enforcement and exchange of information between transit States, countries of destination and countries of origin;

2. *Welcomes* the fact that the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime has led the follow-up to the Paris Pact initiative that emerged from the Paris Statement,²⁰ which was issued at the end of the Conference on Drug Routes from Central Asia to Europe, held in Paris on 21 and 22 May 2003, and encourages the Office to develop similar strategies in other regions for countries affected by the transit of illicit drugs through their territory;

3. *Calls upon* Member States and 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,²¹ or from earmarked funds, to further strengthen such initiatives by providing assistance and technical support to States affected by the transit of illicit drugs, in particular developing countries, as well as countries with economies in transition, that are in need of such assistance and support;

4. *Stresses* the need to integrate projects, where appropriate, for illicit drug demand reduction and to strengthen treatment and rehabilitation services for drug abusers in the programmes for international assistance to those transit States which are affected by drug abuse as a result of the transit of illicit drugs through their territory, to enable them to deal effectively with the problem;

5. *Urges* international financial institutions and other potential donors to provide financial assistance to States affected by the transit of illicit drugs through their territory, including for empowering and building the capacity of locally

²⁰ S/2003/641, annex.

²¹ Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 44/20, annex.

available human resources, so that those States may intensify their efforts to combat drug trafficking and drug abuse and deal with their consequences;

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

Draft resolution IV

Frequency of meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe

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, 56/124 of 19 December 2001, 57/174 of 18 December 2002, 58/141 of 22 December 2003 and 59/163 of 20 December 2004, 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 of the Subcommittee 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 Assembly,

Recalling also that, in its resolution 1990/30 of 24 May 1990, entitled “Establishment of a Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, European Region”, it decided to establish a Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe, with the status of a subsidiary organ of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling further its resolution 1992/28 of 30 July 1992, entitled “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 its subsidiary bodies,

Recalling its resolution 1993/36 of 27 July 1993, entitled “Frequency of and arrangements for meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe”, in which it invited the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to convene the Third Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe, in 1995, and thereafter to convene such meetings every three years,

Alarmed at the serious and growing threat posed by organized criminal groups involved in drug trafficking, money-laundering and various other forms of organized crime and their potential and, in some cases, actual links with terrorist groups,

Convinced that further action is required to strengthen cooperation and coordination between the members of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe, to effectively tackle drug trafficking within the region,

Also convinced that it is essential for the heads of all national drug law enforcement agencies in Europe to meet regularly to discuss trends in the illicit

traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and the action taken to combat it,

Invites the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to convene the Seventh Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe, in 2007 and thereafter to convene such meetings every two years under the auspices of the Office.

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-eighth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-ninth session of the Commission

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

Provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-ninth session of the Commission

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Thematic debate [*theme and sub-themes to be decided*].

Normative segment

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 the subsidiary bodies of the Commission;

- (b) Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly:
 - (i) Measures to promote judicial cooperation (extradition, mutual legal assistance, controlled delivery, trafficking by sea and law enforcement cooperation, including training);
 - (ii) Countering money-laundering;
 - (iii) Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit 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 drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.
 - 9. Strengthening the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body.
 - 10. Administrative and budgetary questions.
- * * *
- 11. Provisional agenda for the fiftieth session of the Commission.
 - 12. Other business.
 - 13. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its forty-ninth 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 2004.²²

²² *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2004* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.XI.3).

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

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

Resolution 48/1 Promoting the sharing of information on emerging trends in the abuse of and trafficking in substances not controlled under the international drug control conventions

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/29 of 24 July 1996, which resulted in the establishment of the limited international special surveillance list of non-scheduled substances,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 2004/41 of 21 July 2004 on control of the manufacture of, trafficking in and abuse of synthetic drugs,

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

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

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

Recalling further its resolution 46/7, in which it urged States to implement its resolution 45/6,

Recalling its resolution 47/1,

Recognizing that the abuse of a number of substances that are not controlled under the international drug control treaties and that may pose a public health threat comparable to the threat posed by the substances already controlled under those treaties has emerged in recent years in several regions of the world,

Recognizing that those substances not under international control could be diverted into illicit channels,

Deeply concerned that the abuse and diversion of and trafficking in those substances are becoming more prevalent,

Concerned that those substances of abuse may be distributed by various means, including the Internet,

Noting that, pursuant to article 39 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,²³ article 23 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971²⁴ and article 24 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,²⁵ parties to those conventions are not precluded from adopting domestic measures of control that are stricter than those provided for in those conventions,

Aware of the need for Member States to develop and strengthen law enforcement cooperation,

Noting that it is necessary to share information on those substances of abuse as the basis for the development of preventive measures, before the situation worsens, and to help Member States to cooperate more closely in tackling problems associated with those substances,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to transmit voluntarily information on emerging substances of abuse to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime so that it may share the knowledge available about those substances, indications of their abuse and other health hazards, if known, as well as synthesis techniques, diversion channels and trafficking patterns;

2. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to play a role in gathering from Member States information on emerging substances of abuse and in sharing that information with other Member States;

3. *Encourages* Member States to utilize existing information systems to exchange and share information at the bilateral, regional and international levels on those substances of abuse;

4. *Also encourages* Member States to make full use of the monitoring mechanisms provided for by the limited international special surveillance list of non-scheduled substances covering substitute and new chemicals for which there exists substantial information on their use in illicit drug manufacture, which is maintained and regularly reviewed by the International Narcotics Control Board.

Resolution 48/2

Strengthening the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 46/185 C of 20 December 1991, in 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,

²³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

Reaffirming its resolutions 44/16, 45/17, 46/8 and 47/3, in which it called for continued improvement in management and a strengthened dialogue with Member States, in order to contribute to enhanced and sustainable programme delivery,

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

1. *Encourages* the ongoing process of reform of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, designed to create more effective and efficient organizational practices, and requests the Office to maintain a culture of continuous improvement in management practices;

2. *Asserts* that the strength of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime will continue to stem from well-motivated, dedicated staff of the highest competence and integrity, representing wide geographical distribution and gender balance, and therefore requests the Executive Director to ensure that recruitment, selection and appraisal systems reflect this and reward best practice;

3. *Stresses* that the country and regional offices of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime play an essential role in programme delivery and that their effective functioning depends, inter alia, on their receiving the necessary administrative and managerial support, and requests the Executive Director to ensure that such support is given;

4. *Takes note* of the reports of the Independent Evaluation Unit, and encourages the Executive Director to implement the recommendations contained therein;

5. *Requests* the Executive Director to ensure that evaluation becomes an integral part of the design, monitoring and implementation of all projects of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and looks forward to greater focus on project impact;

6. *Welcomes* the recent establishment of the Strategic Planning Unit in the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and looks forward to a medium-term strategy that takes into account the availability of financial, human and organizational resources and gives focus and direction to programme formulation and overall service delivery within the established mandates of the Office and in accordance with the terms of reference decided by Member States;

7. *Encourages* the ongoing review of financial management, expects that it will allow the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and Member States to assess the cost, impact and effectiveness of operational activities in an open manner and contribute to the full introduction of result-based budgeting, and looks forward to the continued development of the system, including the implementation of result-based management;

8. *Supports* the efforts of the Executive Director, in particular in forming and developing, as appropriate, partnerships with international organizations and other international entities, to ensure that issues relating to the world drug problem become an integral part of the sustainable development agenda;

9. *Requests* the Executive Director to report to it, at its forty-ninth session, on further progress made in implementing management and budgetary reform.

Resolution 48/3

Securing assured and predictable voluntary funding for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

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 and 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,

Reaffirming its resolutions 39/10, entitled “Towards a new system of financing activities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme”, and 46/9, entitled “Securing assured and predictable funding for the United Nations International Drug Control Programme”,

Reaffirming also its resolutions 44/16, 45/17, 46/8 and 47/3, in which it called for continued improvement in management and a strengthened dialogue with Member States, in order to contribute to enhanced and sustainable programme delivery,

Taking into account the guidelines for the use of general-purpose funds of the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, adopted in its resolution 44/20, in particular the priority given in the guidelines to the funding of the support budget,

Also taking into account the fact that the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime depends mainly on voluntary contributions, which include earmarked and general-purpose contributions, and the fact that, in accordance with the guidelines established by the Commission, general-purpose contributions are used, as a first priority, to fund the support budget, which covers the field and headquarters infrastructure necessary to run the Programme, and, as a second priority, core, ongoing and new priority areas, and that general-purpose contributions are also needed to ensure efficient cash flow and project implementation,

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

1. *Welcomes* the continued interest of Member States in securing assured and predictable voluntary funding for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme;

2. *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, in particular, general-purpose funds as well as funds earmarked for the support budget, taking into account that the efficient and effective planning of the operational activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and

Crime is closely linked to the availability of an adequate and stable balance of general-purpose funds;

3. *Recommends* that a sufficient share of the regular budget of the United Nations be allocated to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to enable it to fulfil its mandates;

4. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to examine whether its programme activities may be duplicative of programmes carried out by other United Nations entities and to ensure that such duplication is avoided by effective communication in establishing budget priorities;

5. *Requests* the Executive Director to keep Member States informed on the use of general-purpose funds, as set out in the guidelines for the use of general-purpose funds,²⁶ and in particular the core functions/positions that are financed by such funds;

6. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States, in particular developing countries, which contribute to the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime through the provision of necessary infrastructure, through agreed cost-sharing mechanisms or by allotting national funds to projects implemented in partnership with the Office, and invites other States that are beneficiaries of technical assistance provided by the Office, if they are in a position to do so, to contribute in the same way;

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

8. *Welcomes* the measures that have been taken to examine and improve financial management in the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the progress already made in that regard, and encourages the Executive Director to continue to explore all options aimed at making efficiency savings that may contribute to the reduction of administrative costs for the Office;

9. *Requests* the Executive Director to monitor the ratio between the programme and the support budgets to ensure that support costs are not increased to the detriment of expenditure on programmes;

10. *Also requests* the Executive Director to make proposals to donors, in accordance with the guidelines for the use of general-purpose funds, aimed at improving adequately the ratio between earmarked funds and general-purpose funds;

11. *Further requests* the Executive Director to review the options included in its resolution 46/9 and to consider their viability in the current situation;

12. *Requests* the Executive Director to report to it at its forty-ninth session on further progress made in securing assured and predictable voluntary funding and on his efforts to implement the provisions contained in its resolution 46/9.

²⁶ Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 44/20, annex.

Resolution 48/4

Promotion of policies for the prevention of illicit drug use

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961²⁷ and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol,²⁸ the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971²⁹ and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,³⁰

Recalling also the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,³¹

Recalling further its resolution 45/15 on reducing demand for illicit drugs,

Deeply concerned at the dangers of drug abuse, its effects on the freedom and development of youth, who are the most precious asset of the world, and the negative health and social consequences of drug abuse,

Concerned at the ease with which some youth succumb to drug addiction,

1. *Urges* Member States to monitor and update their policies for the prevention of illicit drug use;
2. *Also urges* Member States to promote awareness among youth of the health, social and psychological problems that may result from the use of illicit drugs;
3. *Encourages* Member States to promote lifestyles that are free from the use of illicit drugs.

Resolution 48/5

Strengthening international cooperation in order to prevent the use of the Internet to commit drug-related crime

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,³²

Taking into account that the fight against illicit drug trafficking can benefit from the use of innovative techniques to counter new forms of transnational organized crime,

Aware of the importance attached by the International Narcotics Control Board to efforts by Governments to prevent the use of the Internet for the purpose of promoting the abuse of and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

²⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

²⁸ *Ibid.*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

³⁰ *Ibid.*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

³¹ General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

³² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

Concerned at the growing tendency of criminal groups to use modern technologies in their activities, as well as in the promotion of their illicit activities, and to operate transnationally,

Aware that such transnational criminal activities are best countered through a combination of national and, where appropriate, international responses,

1. *Urges* Member States, consistent with their legal systems, to cooperate with a view to enhancing the effectiveness of law enforcement action in relation to the use of the Internet to combat drug-related crime;

2. *Calls upon* Member States, consistent with their legal systems and to the extent necessary, to use modern law enforcement techniques to prevent the use of the Internet to commit drug-related crime;

3. *Encourages* Member States, consistent with their legal systems and if not contrary to domestic law, to establish joint teams to identify illegal drug-related Internet sites;

4. *Also encourages* Member States, consistent with their legal systems, to strengthen cooperation among law enforcement agencies, at the national and international levels;

5. *Invites* Member States with the appropriate expertise to assist other States in planning and implementing training programmes designed to share expertise in preventing the use of the Internet to commit drug-related crime.

Resolution 48/6

Women and substance use

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling the Political Declaration³³ and the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction³⁴ adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, which reflected Member States' resolve to ensure that men and women benefit equally and without any discrimination from strategies directed at countering the world drug problem and that demand reduction policies shall be sensitive to both culture and gender,

Noting the observations in the third biennial report of the Executive Director on the world drug problem,³⁵ which indicate that more needs to be done to strengthen efforts in prevention, rehabilitation and treatment, and the findings in the report of the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to drug abuse,³⁶ which indicate that women experience difficulties in utilizing specialized treatment services in many regions,

Recognizing the conclusions of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime expressed in the report entitled *Substance Abuse Treatment and Care of Women:*

³³ General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

³⁴ General Assembly resolution S-20/3, annex.

³⁵ E/CN.7/2005/2 and Add.1-6.

³⁶ E/CN.7/2005/3.

*Case Studies and Lessons Learned*³⁷ that there are distinct gender differences in the patterns of uptake and use of illicit drugs, as well as gender-specific barriers that limit access to drug abuse treatment services,

Noting the evidence presented in the above-mentioned report that women are less likely than men to use illicit substances such as opioids and cocaine, but more likely to use pharmaceutical substances, although there is also some evidence of convergence of rates of substance use among younger people,

Concerned at the adverse impact of drug use on women's health, including the effects of fetal exposure,

Concerned also at the linkages between abuse and drug use among women, as recognized in the above-mentioned report,

Stressing the importance of gender-specific data collection and research on gender issues relating to substance use,

1. *Commends* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for its timely publication, *Substance Abuse Treatment and Care of Women: Case Studies and Lessons Learned*,³⁸ and urges that the publication be considered carefully by Member States;

2. *Calls upon* Member States to consider providing additional reporting and analysis on women-specific data relating to the use of illicit substances and access to appropriate treatment services;

3. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to ensure that gender issues are given appropriate attention in future reporting on the world situation with regard to drug abuse, having regard to the issues identified in its recent publication and report;³⁹

4. *Urges* Member States to consider implementing broadly based prevention and treatment programmes for young girls and women, taking into account all attendant circumstances, including clinical and social histories;

5. *Also urges* Member States to consider giving priority to the provision of treatment for pregnant women who use illicit drugs and comprehensive post-natal support services for both mothers and children;

6. *Further urges* Member States, where appropriate, to review barriers to treatment access by women and work towards the elimination of such barriers;

7. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to assist Member States in the elimination of barriers by continuing to disseminate examples of relevant programmes and policies that constitute good practice.

³⁷ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.04.XI.24.

³⁸ Ibid.

³⁹ E/CN.7/2005/3.

Resolution 48/7

Competencies required to address drug abuse

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recognizing that the range and complexity of drug-related problems have increased over the past decade and the impact and stress this has caused for a variety of health, welfare and law enforcement workers and those concerned with the care of people affected by drug abuse,

Concerned that the plethora of substances with which communities have to contend require the maintaining and building of improved knowledge, skills and competencies of those persons working with people affected by drug abuse, including those involved in the daily work with and treatment and referral of people with drug-related problems,

Noting that any human resource development strategy in this area needs also to address ways to improve performance effectiveness, recruitment and retention of workers,

Wishing to support efforts to identify the specific skills and competencies of those workers and to develop strategies to translate research findings into practical responses that can be implemented by those workers involved in prevention, law enforcement, demand reduction, and treatment and rehabilitation services,

Recalling the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,⁴⁰ and the determination of Member States to provide the necessary resources for treatment and rehabilitation and to enable social reintegration to restore dignity and hope to children, youth, women and men who have become drug abusers and to fight against all aspects of the world drug problem,

Recognizing that developing human resources is an important element in countering the devastating impact of drug abuse,

1. *Invites* Member States to specify the variety of skills and competencies needed to respond effectively to drug abuse;
2. *Recommends* that Member States assess the extent to which personnel engaged in responding to drug abuse possess those key skills;
3. *Also recommends* that Member States consider creating strategies and address particular efforts:
 - (a) To develop, or improve, strategies to recruit, support and retain workers with key skills;
 - (b) To build the capacity and willingness of other relevant professional groups to respond effectively to people affected by drug abuse;
 - (c) To disseminate best practices and relevant research initiatives.

⁴⁰ General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

Resolution 48/8

Application of research in practice

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recognizing the efforts of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in supporting countries to work towards comparable, routine data collections relating to the supply of and demand for drugs and the development of data relating to problems and trends associated with drug use,

Recalling its resolution 47/1, in which it stressed the importance of the annual reports questionnaire and the biennial reports questionnaire as a basis of countermeasures and for the evaluation of the progress made in reducing the demand for and supply of illicit drugs,

Noting that the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Demand Reduction,⁴¹ called for the development of research programmes at the national and regional levels in scientific fields concerning drug demand reduction and the wide dissemination of the results so that strategies for reducing illicit drug demand could be built on a solid scientific basis,

Noting also the conclusion of the Executive Director in the addendum on drug demand reduction⁴² to his third biennial report on the world drug problem that countries need to improve their information base and evaluation capacity in order to develop better, more sound interventions,

Recognizing that the statistical, behavioural, criminological, sociological and clinical disciplines, among others, together with the evaluation of research and practice, all provide important information for policy makers in developing, in line with the international drug control treaties, policies for reducing the demand for and supply of illicit drugs,

Wishing to promote increased global attention to the development and application of knowledge in this field and to ensure that research informs the workforce of the future,

Having regard to the need to develop and maintain research networks, to promote collaboration in research and data collection and to disseminate findings, both within and between Member States,

Conscious of the existence of models of good practice in data collection and research collaboration in some Member States,

Acknowledging the efforts made to date, supported by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, to achieve greater international consistency in data collection,

Reiterating the importance of basing policies on best practices and relevant research and of the systematic evaluation of policies in relation to their output and outcome, as well as the need for evaluation models that take account of the needs in

⁴¹ General Assembly resolution 54/132, annex.

⁴² E/CN.7/2005/2/Add.1, para. 69 (b).

the area of drug policy in health, law enforcement, education and other prevention activities,

Concerned that best practices and relevant research should be made available, in an appropriate form, to those concerned, such as policy makers and those with responsibility for law enforcement and other service delivery, to foster innovation and help target such activities in accordance with the evidence,

1. *Calls upon* all Member States to identify and promote, where appropriate, strategies for international cooperation in the development and dissemination of best practices and relevant research, including monitoring of drug trends;

2. *Urges* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to promote the transfer of knowledge across international borders by coordination and dissemination efforts;

3. *Requests* Member States to give attention to the development and growth of their research workforces, to collaborate in workforce development where practicable and to promote opportunities for communication of research findings between the various disciplines and vocations;

4. *Urges* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to consider the role of multidisciplinary research structures in countering illicit drugs, together with the need for sound multidisciplinary evaluation models, and to promote appropriate models of good practice throughout the world;

5. *Strongly urges* all Member States to consider adopting, implementing and evaluating, in line with the international drug control treaties, best practices and relevant research-based evidence for policy and workforce development and programme delivery at all levels, in partnership with civil society and academic and research institutions, where appropriate;

6. *Commends* the efforts made by the international community to improve the scope and quality of research and evaluation relating to law enforcement and supply reduction strategies, and encourages further development along those lines;

7. *Encourages* Governments and researchers to disseminate best practices and relevant research in meaningful ways in order to enhance community understanding of the issues, thereby promoting more informed community debate.

Resolution 48/9

Strengthening alternative development as an important drug control strategy and establishing alternative development as a cross-cutting issue

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,⁴³ devoted to countering the world drug problem together, in which Member States recognized that action against the world drug problem was

⁴³ General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

a common and shared responsibility, reaffirmed the need for a comprehensive approach to the elimination or significant reduction of illicit drug crops by the year 2008,

Recalling also that the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development stresses that alternative development constitutes an important component in a balanced approach to illicit crop eradication, generating and promoting lawful, viable and sustainable economic options to illicit drug crop cultivation, and that the success of alternative development programmes depends on the long-term political and financial commitment of both the Governments of the affected countries and the international community,⁴⁴

Recalling further General Assembly resolutions 58/141 of 22 December 2003 and 59/163 of 20 December 2004,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 2003/37 of 22 July 2003,

Recalling also its resolutions 44/11 and 45/14,

Considering that alternative development should be regarded by the international community not only as a means of reducing illicit drug supply, but also as a means of consolidating sustainable development in those communities and territories affected by illicit crops and as a part of the strategy against poverty undertaken by States to fulfil the commitments of the United Nations Millennium Declaration,⁴⁵

Recognizing that in a number of countries illicit drug production represents a major obstacle to sustainable economic, social and political development and adversely affects political and social stability, thus requiring special policies and greater cooperation efforts,

Conscious of the higher social and economic costs incurred by producer countries and their neighbouring countries, generated in the majority of those countries by illicit drug production and also as a result of the resources that must be allocated to the fight against illicit drugs by the Governments of those countries, many of which are least developed countries or developing countries,

Noting with concern the high environmental costs and the often irreversible impact of illicit crops on ecosystems, including tropical zones in strategic areas, with high biological diversity and abundant forests,

Considering that alternative development contributes to the sustainable reduction of poverty and consequently to illicit drug crop cultivation and also to crisis prevention, conflict management and good governance,

Stressing the potential of alternative development strategies, including preventive alternative development, to promote and consolidate models of sustainable land use that counter the deterioration caused by excessive and unplanned exploitation of forests and other natural resources,

⁴⁴ General Assembly resolution S-20/4 E.

⁴⁵ General Assembly resolution 55/2.

Bearing in mind that the sustainable elimination of illicit drug crop cultivation and illicit drug production requires an integrated approach involving alternative development and interdiction and law enforcement measures, in compliance with human rights obligations, and that those measures must be well balanced, must be applied in the appropriate sequence and must be well coordinated with other development measures,

Emphasizing the importance of involving the private sector and civil society in alternative development programmes,

Bearing in mind that the participation of local communities in decision-making and in shaping local policy is essential to the planning, implementation and evaluation of alternative development measures,

Recognizing the need to develop alternative development programmes within the framework of national policies and international strategies on the basis of an integrated approach that should be accompanied by measures to strengthen the judicial system, the rule of law and good governance,

Reaffirming the political commitment of Member States to enhance the efforts made so far to counter the world drug problem,

Welcoming the report concerning the results and the recommendations of the rigorous and comprehensive thematic evaluation of alternative development called for in Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 45/14,

1. *Calls upon* Member States and international development organizations and institutions to take into consideration the negative impact of illicit drug crop cultivation on development efforts, social and political stability and the security situation and therefore to integrate drug issues into their work in relevant sectors in order to mainstream drug-related efforts and to improve the coordination of their work, thereby making alternative development a cross-cutting issue;

2. *Urges* Member States and international organizations, such as drug control agencies, development organizations and international financial institutions, to foster a strong political commitment to alternative development programmes, including preventive alternative development, and to provide greater support for them;

3. *Calls* for a comprehensive approach integrating alternative development programmes, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development, into wider economic and social development programmes, so that they may include:

(a) Environmental conservation and the recuperation of degraded ecosystems, for example, innovative programmes in reforestation and agroforestry;

(b) Access to financial mechanisms and micro-credits;

(c) Access to land ownership;

(d) Capacity-building of local communities, institutions and authorities;

4. *Calls upon* the international community and Member States, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 58/141 of 22 December 2003, to promote a favourable economic environment, in accordance with the principle of common and shared responsibility, and where appropriate, 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;

5. *Reiterates* that, in formulating and implementing drug control strategies, Member States and United Nations entities should ensure that measures of law enforcement, interdiction, eradication and alternative development are applied in a coherent and balanced manner and in the appropriate sequence and that there is optimal coordination between the various institutions involved;

6. *Calls upon* Member States and national and international development organizations to increase their efforts to empower local communities and authorities in project areas and to enhance their participation in the decision-making process in order to increase their ownership of the development measures undertaken in accordance with national legislation and the sustainability of those measures and to create a law-abiding and prosperous rural society;

7. *Calls upon* Member States and international organizations to strengthen their partnerships with the private sector and civil society, in accordance with national legislation, in order to support social and licit economic development in areas in which illicit drugs are produced, taking into account the role of the private sector and civil society in promoting social responsibility and in the production and marketing of products of alternative development programmes;

8. *Urges* Member States to review their policies and strategies in the light of the rigorous and comprehensive thematic evaluation of alternative development recently carried out on behalf of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime confirming the urgent need to improve knowledge management and capacity-building;

9. *Encourages* Member States to share and disseminate their experience with alternative development, including preventive alternative development, and with illicit crop eradication and to involve both the benefiting communities and academic and research institutions in that process, with a view to deepening the knowledge base;

10. *Urges* international financial institutions and other potential donors to consider providing financial assistance to States that are adopting and implementing measures to eradicate illicit drug crop cultivation, including for empowering and building the capacity of locally available human resources;

11. *Calls upon* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to identify means to strengthen its capacity in alternative development, including preventive alternative development, in order to provide leadership and technical guidance to States and relevant institutions, to play a major role in the analytical assessment of drug problems, to act as a coordinating body for activities related to drug control;

12. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to devote part of a future session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to alternative development, to be held before 2008;

13. *Also requests* the Executive Director to report to it at its forty-ninth session on the progress made in implementing the present resolution.

Resolution 48/10

Strengthening international cooperation in drug demand reduction programmes

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reaffirming the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,⁴⁶ adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, in which Member States pledged their political, social, health and educational commitment to investing in demand reduction programmes, which should cover prevention, treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration,

Stressing that the General Assembly, in its resolution 54/132 of 17 December 1999, emphasized the importance of the adoption of the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,⁴⁷ which introduced a global approach, recognizing a new balance between illicit drug supply and demand reduction, under the principle of shared responsibility,

Aware of the increase in drug abuse in producer, transit and consumer countries, as a result of the increase in the production of and trafficking in illicit drugs, in particular in developing countries, which is reflected in the *World Drug Report 2004*,⁴⁸

Alarmed that, despite successful action to prohibit illicit drug trafficking, an increase in illicit drug use in certain producer and transit countries has also been observed,

Emphasizing that the efforts made by developing countries to reduce illicit drug supply carry a proportionally higher price in political, economic and social terms,

Noting with concern that drug abuse affects the health and well-being of millions of people, in particular children, adolescents and young people,

Convinced that the topic of drug abuse prevention and the treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts must receive more attention in international cooperation over the coming years,

Recognizing the importance of promoting participation by the community, local authorities, the private sector and civil society as a whole in the formulation of policies that will make it possible to adopt appropriate measures for illicit drug demand reduction,

1. *Encourages* the international community to support the Governments of developing countries, upon request, in publicizing and implementing the conclusions of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, with a view to preventing drug abuse and treating, rehabilitating and socially reintegrating drug users;

⁴⁶ General Assembly resolution S-20/3, annex.

⁴⁷ General Assembly resolution 54/132, annex.

⁴⁸ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.04.XI.16.

2. *Encourages* Member States to disseminate and share their experience with drug demand reduction programmes that contribute to comprehensive prevention of illicit drug use;

3. *Calls upon* Member States to strengthen their political will in the implementation of drug abuse prevention policies and strategies and to continue their drug demand reduction programmes, paying attention to early intervention, rehabilitation and social reintegration, in order to prevent the transmission of HIV/AIDS and other diseases associated with drug abuse, with a view to achieving a significant and measurable reduction;

4. *Calls upon* the international community to strengthen and broaden its support for the efforts being made by the Governments of producer, transit and consumer countries to implement comprehensive drug abuse prevention programmes covering populations that are vulnerable or at risk, with emphasis on children and adolescents, in the contexts of education, the family and the community.

Resolution 48/11

Strengthening international cooperation to prevent the illicit manufacture of and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances by preventing the diversion and smuggling of precursors and essential equipment in the context of Project Prism, Operation Purple and Operation Topaz

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Concerned that the diversion and smuggling of precursors, material and equipment essential to the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances constitute a problem that deserves the full attention of all States and the United Nations,

Recalling the Political Declaration adopted at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly,⁴⁹ in which Member States decided to establish 2008 as a target date for States to eliminate or considerably reduce the diversion of precursors,

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,⁵⁰

Reaffirming the importance of Economic and Social Council resolutions 2003/32, 2003/35 and 2003/39 of 22 July 2003,

Recalling article 12, paragraphs 1, 9 (a), (b) and (c) and 10, and article 13 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,⁵¹

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

⁵⁰ A/58/124, sect. II.A.

⁵¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

Reaffirming the importance of the international initiatives Operation Purple, Operation Topaz and Project Prism in the implementation of articles 12 and 13 of the 1988 Convention,

Noting with satisfaction the successes achieved by those three international initiatives in the fight against the diversion and smuggling of precursors, material and equipment, such as the identification and prevention of diversion attempts, the real-time exchange of information on trade and trafficking and, in the case of Project Prism, analyses and backtracking investigations and the agreement on the global use of a standardized database of material and equipment,

Recognizing that such activities can result in the development of live intelligence-led investigations by national law enforcement authorities,

Noting that the international initiatives have resulted in the International Narcotics Control Board being given the additional functions of receiving and disseminating information on a real-time basis, analysing information in order to identify trends and possible cases involving the diversion or misuse of precursors and following up all reported seizures and cases involving diversions by facilitating investigation with the competent authorities of the countries concerned, as indicated in various resolutions, especially Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions 43/9 and 45/12,

Stressing that the International Narcotics Control Board has a unique, central role in those international initiatives, as the coordinating body for their activities and as the clearing house for the international storage, sharing, analysis and dissemination of information, and that its work is therefore a key factor in the results and success of the initiatives,

Noting that the efforts referred to above are in accordance with the obligations under the 1988 Convention and in furtherance of its aims, that they should therefore be regarded as a central function of the United Nations bodies for drug control, as indicated in, for example, Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions 43/9 and 45/12,

Welcoming General Assembly resolution 59/162 of 20 December 2004, entitled "Follow-up on strengthening the systems of control over chemical precursors and preventing their diversion and trafficking", but concerned that, in that connection, without sufficient resources, the International Narcotics Control Board is unlikely to be able to carry out its key functions under the above-mentioned international initiatives,

Having taken note of the third biennial report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,⁵² in particular the addendum on control of precursors,⁵³ prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 59/162,

1. *Calls upon* Member States that have not yet done so to enact the necessary legislation to implement fully the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,⁵⁴ with the

⁵² E/CN.7/2005/2 and Add.1-6.

⁵³ E/CN.7/2005/2/Add.5.

⁵⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

assistance and legal advice of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, upon request;

2. *Stresses* the need for States to continue with the development of the “know-your-client” principle, referred to in Economic and Social Council resolution 2003/39 and General Assembly resolution 59/162, and to be committed to strengthening and monitoring the use of the mechanism of pre-export notifications, including by providing timely responses, especially through efficient sharing of information;

3. *Urges* all States and relevant international organizations to cooperate closely with the International Narcotics Control Board, in particular in Operation Purple, Operation Topaz and Project Prism, in order to enhance the success of those international initiatives;

4. *Calls upon* all States to initiate, where appropriate, investigations by their law enforcement authorities into seizures and cases involving the diversion or smuggling of precursors and essential equipment, with a view to tracking them back to the source of diversion in order to prevent continuing illicit activity, and to communicate, where possible, the details of those seizures and backtracking investigations on a real-time basis to the International Narcotics Control Board and to the States concerned, pursuant to Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 45/12;

5. *Urges* the International Narcotics Control Board to continue to play its key role in the above-mentioned international initiatives and especially to follow up seizures and cases involving the diversion or smuggling of precursors by facilitating investigation by the competent authorities of the countries concerned, to conduct a risk assessment or evaluation of seizures and cases involving attempted diversions and to incorporate the findings in its annual *Report on Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances*;

6. *Encourages* Member States and the International Narcotics Control Board, in accordance with article 12, paragraph 2, of the 1988 Convention and taking account of the findings by the competent national authorities, to assess and, where necessary, address the use of substitute precursor chemicals by trafficking networks;

7. *Encourages* Member States, in collaboration with the relevant industries, to continue to strengthen cooperation with associations, persons or companies engaged in activities involving precursors, including by considering the possibility of establishing a code of conduct and best practices;

8. *Calls upon* Member States to take careful note of the third biennial report of the Executive Director on the world drug problem,⁵⁵ in particular its addendum on the control of precursors⁵⁶ and the conclusions and recommendations contained in that addendum, so that the required implementation measures and actions may be taken;

⁵⁵ E/CN.7/2005/2 and Add.1-6.

⁵⁶ E/CN.7/2005/2/Add.5.

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

Resolution 48/12

Expanding the capacity of communities to provide information, treatment, health care and social services to people living with HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases in the context of drug abuse and strengthening monitoring, evaluation and reporting systems

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,⁵⁷ in which Member States recognized that action against the world drug problem was a common and shared responsibility,

Recalling also the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,⁵⁸ 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 in which it is stated that demand reduction activities should cover all areas of demand reduction, from discouraging initial use to reducing negative health and social consequences of drug abuse for the individual and the society as a whole, and that HIV/AIDS constitute one of the serious potential harms of drug abuse,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,⁵⁹ in particular, its article 25,

Recalling its resolutions 46/2, on strengthening strategies regarding the prevention of HIV/AIDS in the context of drug abuse, and 47/2, on prevention of HIV/AIDS among drug users,

Noting the gaps that exist in many communities in the provision of substance abuse treatment, health care and social services for drug users living with HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases,

Recognizing that drug users living with HIV/AIDS require treatment, health care and social services in dealing with their condition,

Recognizing also that many States require expertise and other support to strengthen the capacity of local communities to provide treatment, health care and social services for drug users living with HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases, consistent with the international drug control treaties,

Aware that, in many communities, both drug abuse and HIV/AIDS are highly stigmatized and the persons affected are consequently denied access to help and support,

⁵⁷ General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

⁵⁸ General Assembly resolution S-20/3, annex.

⁵⁹ General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

Concerned that risk-taking behaviour, including injecting drug use and sharing of needles, syringes and other infected equipment, is a significant route for the transmission of HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases,

Reaffirming that an effective response to the issues raised by drug consumption demands a comprehensive approach,

1. *Calls upon* Member States and organizations with expertise in building community capacity to provide, as needed and as appropriate, treatment, health care and social services for drug users living with HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases and to extend support to States requiring such expertise, consistent with the international drug control treaties;

2. *Calls upon* Member States to continue to strengthen advocacy programmes aimed at curbing prejudice against and stigmatization of those living with HIV/AIDS, in the context of drug abuse;

3. *Calls upon* Member States that have not yet done so:

(a) To consider incorporating substance abuse prevention, treatment and health care into their national drug control strategies in order to reduce both the spread of HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases and drug abuse;

(b) To encourage linkages between national HIV/AIDS strategies and national drug control strategies to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases in the context of drug abuse;

4. *Encourages* Member States to ensure that substance abuse treatment is accessible and affordable to drug users living with HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases, and to work to eliminate barriers to access for drug users in need of HIV/AIDS care and support;

5. *Also encourages* Member States to continue to incorporate drug abuse prevention and treatment measures in relation to HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases into their various socio-economic development programmes, especially programmes designed to enhance the social and economic empowerment of women and child welfare;

6. *Calls upon* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other entities involved in demand reduction and public awareness campaigns aimed at preventing the transmission of HIV/AIDS in the context of drug abuse prevention, to design and implement their programmes in a sustainable manner;

7. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of voluntary funds and consistent with the international drug control treaties, to continue its work, in coordination with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS and other relevant United Nations entities, to facilitate the collection, collation and dissemination of information on the relationship between HIV/AIDS and drug abuse, including identifying successful community capacity-building and successful practices in reducing prejudice against and stigmatization of those living with HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases, in the context of drug use, and strengthening monitoring, evaluation and reporting systems;

8. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to it at its fiftieth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Resolution 48/13

Outline for 2006-2007 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,

Having considered the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime containing the consolidated budget outline for 2006-2007 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme,⁶⁰

Taking into consideration the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions relating to the consolidated budget outline for 2006-2007 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme,⁶¹

1. *Takes note* of the consolidated budget outline for 2006-2007, totalling 194,643,000 United States dollars, for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in the following areas:

| <i>Item</i> | <i>United States dollars</i> |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>Programme</i> | |
| Core programme | 15 994 000 |
| Technical cooperation programme | 131 714 000 |
| <i>Programme support</i> | |
| Field offices | 19 813 000 |
| Headquarters | 9 873 000 |
| <i>Management and administration</i> | 12 649 000 |
| <i>Agencies</i> | 4 600 000 |
| Total | 194 643 000 |

2. *Considers* that the proposed outline provides a basis for the submission of the proposed initial budget for 2006-2007 by the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

⁶⁰ E/CN.7/2005/8.

⁶¹ E/CN.7/2005/9.