

Chapter I

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

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

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

Draft resolution I Baku Accord on Regional Cooperation against Illicit Drugs and Related Matters: a Vision for the Twenty-first Century

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,¹ the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction² and the measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem,³

Recalling also 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 and 57/174 of 18 December 2002, in which the Assembly stressed the importance of the Subcommittee on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as well as the other subsidiary bodies of the Commission,

Recalling further General Assembly resolutions 53/115, 54/132, 55/65, 56/124, 57/174, 58/141 of 22 December 2003 and 59/163 of 20 December 2004, in which the Assembly encouraged the Subcommittee, as well as the other subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, 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 its resolution 1997/39 of 21 July 1997, entitled “Baku Accord on Regional Cooperation against Illicit Cultivation, Production, Trafficking, Distribution and Consumption of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and Their Precursors”,

Convinced that the Baku Accord on Regional Cooperation against Illicit Drugs and Related Matters: a Vision for the Twenty-first Century will enhance cooperation against drug trafficking in the Near and Middle East,

1. *Takes note* of the Baku Accord on Regional Cooperation against Illicit Drugs and Related Matters: a Vision for the Twenty-first Century, the text of which is annexed to the present resolution;

¹ General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

² General Assembly resolution 54/132, annex.

³ General Assembly resolutions S-20/4 A to E.

2. *Urges* Member States to take appropriate measures to combat the traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in accordance with the Baku Accord on Regional Cooperation against Illicit Drugs and Related Matters and the relevant resolutions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly and consistent with their national legislation and the provisions of the international drug control treaties;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to inform all Member States, relevant specialized agencies and other entities of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations of the Baku Accord on Regional Cooperation against Illicit Drugs and Related Matters.

Annex

Baku Accord on Regional Cooperation against Illicit Drugs and Related Matters: a Vision for the Twenty-first Century

We, the representatives of States members of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East,

Having gathered at the fortieth session of the Subcommission, held in Baku from 12 to 16 September 2005, to consider the Baku Accord on Regional Cooperation against Illicit Drugs and Related Matters: a Vision for the Twenty-first Century,

Bearing in mind the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,⁴ the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction⁵ and the measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem,⁶

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1997/39 of 21 July 1997, entitled “Baku Accord on Regional Cooperation against Illicit Cultivation, Production, Trafficking, Distribution and Consumption of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and Their Precursors”,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 2005/24 of 22 July 2005, entitled “Providing support to Afghanistan with a view to ensuring the effective implementation of its Counter-Narcotics Implementation Plan”,

Recalling further Economic and Social Council resolution 2005/26 of 22 July 2005, entitled “International assistance to States affected by the transit of illicit drugs”,

Bearing in mind 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,⁷

Recalling various other United Nations resolutions and recommendations, including General Assembly resolution 59/161 of 20 December 2004 and the

⁴ General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

⁵ General Assembly resolution 54/132, annex.

⁶ General Assembly resolutions S-20/4 A to E.

⁷ A/58/124, sect. III.A.

recommendations of the International Narcotics Control Board in its report for 2004,⁸ requesting the international community to support the Government of Afghanistan in its fight against the illicit cultivation of opium poppy and trafficking in narcotic drugs,

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 Assembly⁹ 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 trafficking¹⁰ and the report on the world situation with regard to drug abuse,¹¹

Deeply concerned about the spread of drug abuse in the Near and Middle East and its effects on youth and on future generations,

Deeply concerned also about the increasing illicit cultivation of narcotic drug crops and illicit production of and trafficking in drugs, which threaten the political, economic and social structure and stability of the region,

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,

Aware that in a number of countries illicit drug production represents a major obstacle to sustainable economic, social and political development,

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

Recognizing the need to take further urgent measures against the illicit cultivation of narcotic drug crops and the illicit production of and trafficking in drugs in regions where drug traffickers and organized criminal groups take advantage of territories affected by conflict, war, foreign occupation or other situations to engage in illicit activities,

Mindful of the essential need to strengthen international, regional and subregional cooperation aimed at enhancing the capacity of States to tackle drug trafficking effectively and to meet the goals and targets for the year 2008 set by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,

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

Convinced that specific action and comprehensive, well-coordinated national plans are the most effective means by which to combat problems involving illicit drugs and related crime,

⁸ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.XI.3.

⁹ E/CN.7/2005/2 and Add.1-6.

¹⁰ E/CN.7/2005/4.

¹¹ E/CN.7/2005/3.

Have agreed on the following:

Cooperation between drug law enforcement agencies

1. We reaffirm our commitment to promoting coordinated drug control strategies and unified responses to drug trafficking and, in that context, encourage the development, effective implementation and further strengthening of measures for the prevention and suppression of 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, including controlled delivery, and exchange of information between transit States, countries of destination and countries of origin.

2. In promoting a unified response to combating drug trafficking in the region, States members of the Subcommittee on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East should promote closer coordination between drug law enforcement agencies of neighbouring States, such as through joint training, through the establishment of effective systems to promote the sharing of operational experience to facilitate the identification and arrest of drug traffickers and the dismantling of criminal groups and through the facilitation of regular meetings of drug law enforcement agencies with their cross-border counterparts.

3. Drug law enforcement agencies in the region should establish specific mechanisms for the regular exchange of information between national drug law enforcement agencies and their counterparts in neighbouring States and beyond on drug trafficking networks active in the region.

4. We emphasize the importance of coordinating law enforcement activities, in particular the exchange of information at the international level, which can benefit greatly by the establishment of coordination centres, such as the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

5. Governments should designate national law enforcement authorities to be responsible for dealing with requests for mutual legal assistance, as provided for in article 7 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,¹² as well as cooperating closely with other authorities with a view to enhancing the effectiveness of law enforcement action, as provided for in article 9 of that Convention.

6. In order to expand their operational capacities, States members of the Subcommittee should consider implementing coordinated operations at border stations, through coordinated mobile patrols and by strengthening joint drug law enforcement efforts at land and sea borders involving neighbouring States.

7. States members of the Subcommittee should work towards greater harmonization of their criminal justice systems and national drug control legislation in order to expedite the taking of appropriate measures and other action against drug traffickers and related offenders.

8. States members of the Commission should work to support the efforts of the international community to provide the necessary support to the counter-

¹² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

narcotics objectives of the Government of Afghanistan, by continued technical assistance and financial commitment, in particular, to all eight pillars of the Counter-Narcotics Implementation Plan of Afghanistan.

9. The Subcommittee should continue to meet on an annual basis in the capital city of one of its member States.

Drug demand reduction

10. States members of the Subcommittee should promote awareness, in particular among young people, of the health, social and psychological problems that may result from the abuse of illicit drugs.

11. States members of the Subcommittee should consider amending their national legislation, where necessary, to facilitate the treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers through, for example, the introduction of drug courts, police referral to voluntary treatment programmes and other recognized alternative approaches to treatment.

12. States members of the Subcommittee should strengthen their political commitment to implement drug abuse prevention policies and strategies effectively and to continue their drug demand reduction programmes, paying attention to early intervention, rehabilitation and social reintegration of drug users, in order to prevent the transmission of HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases in the context of drug abuse.

13. States members of the Subcommittee should continue to incorporate substance abuse prevention, treatment and health care into their national drug control strategies, as well as into their socio-economic development programmes, especially programmes designed to enhance the social and economic empowerment of women, and child welfare, including in relation to preventing and reducing the spread of HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases in the context of drug abuse.

14. States members of the Subcommittee are also encouraged to ensure that substance abuse treatment is accessible and affordable to drug abusers living with HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases and to work to eliminate barriers to access for drug abusers in need of HIV/AIDS care and support.

Assistance to transit States

15. We welcome the follow-up of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to the Paris Pact initiative that emerged from the Paris Statement, 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 2003,¹³ and encourage the development of similar strategies in other regions for countries affected by the transit of illicit drugs through their territory.

16. International financial institutions and other potential donors are encouraged 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 available human resources, so that those States may intensify their efforts to combat drug trafficking and drug abuse and deal with their consequences.

¹³ S/2003/641, annex.

17. States members of the Subcommission should integrate projects, where appropriate, for illicit drug demand reduction and 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.

Control of precursors

18. States members of the Subcommission should cooperate closely with the International Narcotics Control Board to further strengthen international cooperation in the implementation of article 12 of the 1988 Convention, in accordance with the measures to control precursors adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session.¹⁴

19. States members of the Subcommission should support international operations aimed at preventing diversion of chemical precursors used in the illicit manufacture of cocaine, heroin and amphetamine-type stimulants, in particular Operation Topaz, Operation Purple and Project Prism coordinated by the International Narcotics Control Board, by exchanging information with other States and conducting timely joint law enforcement operations, including the use of controlled deliveries and backtracking investigations into the sources and origins of seizures.

20. States members of the Subcommission are urged to take immediate steps to ensure that the substances listed in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention are placed under the control of their regulatory authorities.

Money-laundering

21. States members of the Subcommission should strengthen action to prevent and combat money-laundering, including by enhancing international cooperation, adopting legislation that makes money-laundering a criminal and extraditable offence, establishing financial intelligence units to support the effective investigation and prosecution of money-laundering offences and removing any impediments to criminal investigation linked to bank secrecy.

International cooperation in illicit crop eradication and alternative development

22. The international community should be requested to assist and cooperate in the development of illicit crop eradication programmes and to promote alternative development programmes and, in particular, support should be given to Afghanistan in this respect.

¹⁴ General Assembly resolution S-20/4 B.

United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto and the United Nations Convention against Corruption

23. States members of the Subcommission welcome the entry into force of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime¹⁵ and its Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children,¹⁶ the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air¹⁷ and the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition.¹⁸

24. States members of the Subcommission that have not yet done so should become parties to and implement the Organized Crime Convention and the Protocols thereto, as well as the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism, as soon as possible and, where appropriate, request assistance to that end from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in coordination with other relevant United Nations bodies, such as the Counter-Terrorism Committee.

25. States members of the Subcommission should also consider signing and ratifying the United Nations Convention against Corruption¹⁹ as soon as possible in order to allow its early entry into force and subsequent implementation.

26. States members of the Subcommission and relevant regional economic integration organizations should take all necessary measures to improve international cooperation in criminal matters, especially in the form of extradition and mutual legal assistance, in accordance with the relevant conventions.

Draft resolution II
Using alternative development programmes to reduce the cultivation of cannabis plants

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1954,²⁰ that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol,²¹ the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971²² and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,²³

Recalling also 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,²⁴

¹⁵ General Assembly resolution 55/25, annex I.

¹⁶ General Assembly resolution 55/25, annex II.

¹⁷ General Assembly resolution 55/25, annex III.

¹⁸ General Assembly resolution 55/255, annex.

¹⁹ General Assembly resolution 58/4, annex.

²⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

²¹ *Ibid.*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

²² *Ibid.*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

²³ *Ibid.*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

²⁴ General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 59/160 of 20 December 2004 on control of cultivation of and trafficking in cannabis,

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

Noting the progress made by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 59/160, and looking forward to the forthcoming release of the market survey on cannabis requested by the Assembly in that resolution,

Emphasizing the need for States parties to continue to honour their obligations under the 1961 Convention, that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol, the 1971 Convention and the 1988 Convention,

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

Concerned that cultivation of cannabis plants and trafficking in and abuse of cannabis are on the increase in Africa, in part as a result of extreme poverty, the absence of any crops offering viable alternatives and the lack of resources for the identification and eradication of cultivation of cannabis plants and for interdiction efforts and in part because of the profitability of such activities and the high demand for cannabis in other regions,

Emphasizing the importance of international cooperation in combating both drug trafficking and drug abuse in a balanced and integrated manner,

Recognizing that alternative development programmes have proved to be a useful tool in efforts to eradicate illicit drug crop cultivation,

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

Having regard to the successes recorded so far in the reduction of coca bush and opium poppy cultivation through the application of alternative development programmes,

Taking note of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2005,²⁵ in which the Board regretted the absence of alternative development projects or programmes in Africa, despite the large amount of cannabis produced in the region,

Desiring that the successful application of alternative development programmes in efforts to sustain the reduction of coca bush and opium poppy cultivation be replicated, as appropriate and possible, in efforts to reduce the cultivation of cannabis plants,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to continue to adhere to the international drug control treaties and to adopt policies that promote international cooperation;

²⁵ *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.06.XI.2), para. 33.

2. *Calls upon* Member States and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to implement General Assembly resolution 59/160 on control of cultivation of and trafficking in cannabis;

3. *Urges* Member States, in accordance with the principle of shared responsibility and as part of their commitment to the fight against illicit drugs, to extend cooperation to affected States, especially in Africa, in the area of alternative development, including research into crops offering viable alternatives to cannabis, and technical assistance, with due regard to the environmental degradation caused by the cultivation of cannabis plants;

4. *Calls upon* Member States and invites organizations with experience and relevant expertise in the eradication of illicit crops and in the design and implementation of alternative development programmes to share that experience and expertise, upon request, with States seeking to develop and implement eradication and alternative development programmes with a view to reducing the cultivation of cannabis plants, especially in Africa, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to facilitate efforts in that regard;

5. *Urges* Member States in which the large-scale cultivation of cannabis plants is taking place to carry out, as a matter of priority and as appropriate, a comprehensive assessment of the extent of such cultivation and to use that assessment to inform both eradication and alternative development strategies with a view to further reducing the supply of cannabis;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, when requested by States reporting the large-scale cultivation of cannabis plants, to conduct a study with development partners, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, on the feasibility of implementing alternative development programmes in those countries;

7. *Urges* Member States implementing alternative development programmes to integrate them into other drug control measures, including demand reduction strategies, at the national and regional levels in such a way as to ensure the sustainability of those programmes;

8. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to consider the possibility of developing a global, integrated and balanced strategy for alternative development in consultation with Member States, in coordination with ongoing efforts to establish an overarching strategy, pursuant to paragraphs 9 and 10 of Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 48/14;

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

Draft resolution III

Support for the National Drug Control Strategy of the Government of Afghanistan

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing the scale and complexity of the problem of narcotic drugs and the risk that the cultivation of opium poppy and the production of and trafficking in opium poses to the security, development and governance of Afghanistan, as well as at the regional and international levels,

Noting with appreciation the continued efforts of the Government of Afghanistan and the personal commitment of President Hamid Karzai to foster and implement counter-narcotics measures, including the publication in 2006 of the interim National Drug Control Strategy, which was welcomed by the international community at the Conference on Afghanistan held in London on 31 January and 1 February 2006,

Welcoming the inclusion of counter-narcotics as a cross-cutting theme in the Afghanistan Compact and the Government of Afghanistan's interim National Development Strategy,

Welcoming also the noteworthy progress made in the fight against narcotics in Afghanistan, including the adoption of counter-narcotics legislation, the establishment of a counter-narcotics tribunal, the use of extradition as a tool and the development of the country's counter-narcotics law enforcement and criminal justice capacity, which has resulted in the conviction of over 90 drug traffickers and an increase in drug-related seizures,

Recalling the report by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime entitled *Afghanistan: Opium Survey 2005*, in which it is indicated that, for the first time since 2001, Afghanistan has succeeded in achieving a decrease of 20 per cent in the area under cultivation of opium poppy, from 130,000 hectares to 104,000 hectares,

Welcoming the commitment by Afghanistan and its neighbours to enhanced regional cooperation as expressed in the Doha Declaration on Border Management in Afghanistan of 28 February 2006,

Noting with concern, however, the reported potential for increases in 2006 in the cultivation of opium poppy, in particular in specific provinces of Afghanistan,

Bearing in mind that securing the sustainable elimination of drug crop cultivation and drug trafficking in Afghanistan will take time and that it 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,²⁶

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 59/161 of 20 December 2004 and 60/179 of 16 December 2005, in which the Assembly requested the international community to support the Government of Afghanistan in its fight against the illicit cultivation of opium poppy and trafficking in narcotic drugs,

²⁶ General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

Recalling also Security Council resolution 1659 (2006) of 15 February 2006, in which the Council endorsed the Afghanistan Compact and its annexes, welcomed the updated National Drug Control Strategy presented by the Government of Afghanistan at the London Conference and encouraged additional international support for the four priorities identified in that Strategy, including through contributions to the Counter-Narcotics Trust Fund,

1. *Welcomes* the bilateral and multilateral support being provided to Afghanistan by the international community, including through contributions to the Government of Afghanistan's Counter-Narcotics Trust Fund, through the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and through other entities;

2. *Notes with appreciation* the strong commitment of the international community to the development and reconstruction of Afghanistan, as reflected in its endorsement of the Afghanistan Compact during the Conference on Afghanistan held in London on 31 January and 1 February 2006;

3. *Commends* the National Drug Control Strategy of 2006 of the Government of Afghanistan, including its identification of the following four priority areas of activity:

(a) Disrupting the illicit drug trade by targeting traffickers and their backers;

(b) Strengthening and diversifying legal rural livelihoods;

(c) Reducing the demand for illicit drugs and enhancing the treatment of problem drug users, including support for the action steps on demand reduction identified by Afghanistan and its partners at the Conference on Behavioural Health held in Kabul in May 2005;

(d) Developing state institutions at the central and provincial levels vital to the implementation of the counter-narcotics strategy;

4. *Invites* the international community to provide the necessary support to enable the Government of Afghanistan to implement its National Drug Control Strategy by:

(a) Continued provision of expertise and financial assistance, including through the Counter-Narcotics Trust Fund, in support of the key priorities set out in the National Drug Control Strategy;

(b) Making every effort to control smuggling into Afghanistan of precursors and chemicals used in the manufacture of narcotic drugs;

(c) Enhancing the steps already being taken aimed at a global reduction in illicit drug demand, thereby helping the Government of Afghanistan to fight illicit production of and trafficking in narcotic drugs;

5. *Reiterates* the concern expressed by the International Narcotics Control Board in its report for 2005²⁷ regarding the recent advocacy by a non-governmental organization of so-called legal cultivation of opium poppy in Afghanistan;

²⁷ *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.06.XI.2), para. 208.

6. *Urges* the Government of Afghanistan to maintain control of illicit drugs among its highest priorities, as stipulated in article 7 of the Afghan Constitution and in line with the National Drug Control Strategy, with a view to enhancing its efforts to combat illicit cultivation of opium poppy and trafficking in drugs;

7. *Encourages* the Government of Afghanistan and all members of the international community to implement the Afghanistan Compact, which aims at achieving a sustained and significant reduction in the production of and trafficking in narcotics with a view to completely eliminating them, with drug control as a cross-cutting issue;

8. *Invites* the Government of Afghanistan and its neighbours, while appreciating their existing cooperation, to enhance regional cooperation in order to strengthen border control and security belts in the region, with a view to disrupting the smuggling of drugs out of Afghanistan and the smuggling of precursors into Afghanistan, including through participation in the Paris Pact initiative,²⁸ emerging from the Paris Statement, 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 in the work of the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre;

9. *Invites* Member States to provide the necessary resources to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to support the work of the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre;

10. *Calls upon* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to strengthen its efforts, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to ensure that multilateral assistance is provided to Afghanistan in full support of its National Drug Control Strategy;

11. *Decides* to continue the consideration of this matter at future sessions.

Draft resolution IV

Strengthening international cooperation for alternative development, including preventive alternative development, with due regard for environmental protection

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming 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, in which States were urged to provide greater access to their markets for products of alternative development programmes, which were necessary for the creation of employment and the eradication of poverty,²⁹

Reaffirming also its resolution 2003/37 of 22 July 2003 on strengthening alternative development through trade and socio-environmental preservation, in which it called upon the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and all Member States to continue to cooperate effectively on programmes to promote

²⁸ S/2003/641, annex.

²⁹ A/58/124, sect. II.A, para. 21.

alternative development, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development,

Reaffirming further Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 45/14, in which the Commission invited Member States to make more comprehensive and determined efforts in the area of financial and technical cooperation aimed at promoting alternative development, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development,

Bearing in mind Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 48/9 and the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on strengthening alternative development as an important drug control strategy and establishing alternative development as a cross-cutting issue,³⁰

Recognizing with concern that in some Member States illicit crop cultivation and illicit drug production degrade, among other things, forest areas, areas under environmental protection and areas used for licit crops, causing serious environmental damage,

Taking into account the Millennium Development Goals,³¹ the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development³² and Agenda 21,³³ adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 1992, and the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development,³⁴

Noting with concern that, in lands adjacent to areas used for the cultivation of illicit crops, there is a high risk of displacement of licit crops and their replacement by illicit crops,

Recognizing the importance of achieving a balance between law enforcement, demand reduction, interdiction, eradication and alternative development, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development,

1. *Emphasizes* the importance of mainstreaming alternative development, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development, into national and international development strategies as well as into development efforts;
2. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, and all Member States to continue to cooperate effectively on programmes and projects to promote alternative development, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development;
3. *Urges* donor Governments, in conformity with the principle of shared responsibility and as a sign of their commitment to fight against illicit drugs in a comprehensive and balanced manner, to increase their cooperation on alternative development matters, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative

³⁰ E/CN.7/2006/7.

³¹ See A/56/326, annex, and A/58/323, annex.

³² *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex I.

³³ *Ibid.*, annex II.

³⁴ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

development, by taking into account environmental protection, sustainable forest management, including agroforestry and reforestation, technical assistance, production infrastructure and the promotion of private investment and the agricultural industry;

4. *Calls upon* Member States, consistent with their national and international obligations, and invites relevant international organizations to consider measures to facilitate access to and positioning in international markets for alternative development products;

5. *Invites* Member States, relevant international organizations, financial institutions, regional development banks, funds for the protection of the environment and non-governmental organizations to support and promote financing for programmes and projects in the context of alternative development, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development, taking into account that, in areas affected by or vulnerable to illicit crop cultivation and illicit drug production, protecting the environment, preventing its degradation and promoting its sustainable recovery should be considered;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Member States and relevant international organizations to redouble their efforts to obtain new and additional voluntary financial resources, at the bilateral and multilateral levels, in support of programmes and projects relating to alternative development, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development, with due regard for environmental protection;

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

Draft resolution V
The need for a balance between demand for and supply of opiates used to meet medical and scientific needs

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 2005/26 of 22 July 2005 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 for a balance between the global licit supply of opiates and 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 1961³⁵ and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol,³⁶

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

Emphasizing the importance of the system of 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, in particular 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,³⁷ 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,

Considering that opiate raw materials and the opiates derived from them 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 extent of cultivation of opium poppy,

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

Noting that countries differ significantly in their level of licit demand for 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, supporting 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 1961³⁸ and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol,³⁹ and to take effective measures to prevent the illicit production or diversion of opiate raw materials to illicit channels, and encourages improvements in practices in the cultivation of opium poppy and production of opiate raw materials;

³⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

³⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

³⁷ A/58/124, sect. II.A.

³⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

³⁹ *Ibid.*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

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 the opiates derived from them and to communicate those needs to the International Narcotics Control Board in order to ensure effective 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. *Endorses* the concern expressed by the International Narcotics Control Board in its report for 2005⁴⁰ regarding the advocacy by a non-governmental organization of legalization of opium poppy cultivation in Afghanistan, and urges all Governments to resist such proposals and to continue to strengthen drug control in compliance with their obligations emanating from the international drug control treaties;

5. *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, and calls on Governments to enact enabling legislation to prevent and prohibit the proliferation of sites used for the production of opiate raw materials;

6. *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 requirements and to avoid creating 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;

7. *Requests* the International Narcotics Control Board to continue its efforts to monitor the implementation of the relevant Economic and Social Council resolutions in full compliance with the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol;

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

⁴⁰ *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.06.XI.2), para. 208.

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

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

Draft decision I

Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its forty-ninth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the fiftieth session of the Commission

The Economic and Social Council takes note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its forty-ninth session⁴¹ and approves the provisional agenda for the fiftieth session of the Commission set out below, on the understanding that intersessional meetings would be held in Vienna, at no additional cost, to finalize the items to be included in the provisional agenda and the documentation requirements for the fiftieth session.

Provisional agenda for the fiftieth session of the Commission

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

Normative segment

3. Thematic debate [*theme and sub-themes to be decided*].
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 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;

⁴¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2006, Supplement No. 28 (E/2006/28).*

- (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 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 as its governing body.
- 10. Administrative and budgetary questions.

- 11. Organization of the work of the Commission:
 - (a) Consideration of the timing of and approach to the final review of progress achieved by Governments in meeting the goals and targets for the year 2008 set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session;
 - (b) Consideration of the timing and theme of the ministerial-level segment to be convened by the Commission.
- 12. Provisional agenda for the fifty-first session of the Commission.
- 13. Other business.
- 14. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fiftieth 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 2005.⁴²

⁴² United Nations publication, Sales No. E.06.XI.2.

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

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

Resolution 49/1 Collection and use of complementary drug-related data and expertise to support the global assessment by Member States of the implementation of the declarations and measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling that, in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,⁴³ the Assembly called upon all States to take into account the outcome of that session when formulating national strategies and programmes and to report biennially to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on their efforts to meet the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008 set out in the Political Declaration, and requested the Commission to analyse those reports in order to enhance cooperative efforts to address the world drug problem,

Recognizing that the international drug control treaties, the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, especially the Political Declaration, the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction⁴⁴ and the measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem,⁴⁵ together constitute a comprehensive framework for drug control activities by States and relevant international organizations, and stressing the need for consistency in efforts to implement those activities,

Noting the drug-related components of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS,⁴⁶ adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth special session,

Recognizing that data and expertise acquired by specialized national or regional bodies in monitoring the drug situation in their own geographical contexts can contribute significantly when assessing the implementation of the goals and targets set by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,

Taking note of the conclusions of the expert workshop on measuring progress in demand reduction held in Vienna from 31 October to 2 November 2005,

Recalling its resolution 42/11, in which it requested the Executive Director to prepare a biennial report that would be based on replies provided by Member States to a biennial questionnaire, that would contain information on global trends, organized by region, and that would also draw on the expertise and experience gained by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime from its technical

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

⁴⁴ General Assembly resolution S-20/3, annex.

⁴⁵ General Assembly resolutions S-20/4 A to E.

⁴⁶ General Assembly resolution S-26/2, annex.

assistance programmes and information collected through various relevant questionnaires, including the annual reports questionnaire,

Acknowledging the processes already established by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to assist Member States in their assessment of the implementation of the declarations and measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,

1. *Underscores* the value of an objective, scientific, balanced and transparent assessment by Member States of the global progress achieved and of the difficulties encountered in meeting the goals and targets set by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, and recommends that this assessment take a balanced approach between supply and demand reduction;

2. *Calls upon* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to engage with national and regional experts from all geographical regions, as well as experts from relevant international organizations in the field of drug control, on the collection and use of complementary drug-related data and expertise to support the global assessment by Member States of the implementation of the declarations and measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session;

3. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to submit a report on the results of those efforts, together with recommendations on the collection and use of complementary drug-related data and expertise to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs for its consideration with a view to, as appropriate, complementing the information available to Member States and providing them with additional input to make an objective, scientific, balanced and transparent global assessment of the implementation of the declarations and measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session;

4. *Recommends* that, following the global assessment, there should be a period of global reflection by Member States, based on the fundamental principles of the international drug control treaties and giving due regard to measures that have led to positive outcomes and aspects that require greater effort;

5. *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 49/2
Recognizing the contribution of civil society in global efforts to address the drug problem in the context of reporting on the goals and targets for 2008 set by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,⁴⁷ devoted to countering the world drug problem together,

Recalling also that, in paragraphs 2 and 12 of the Political Declaration, Member States recognized that action against the world drug problem was a common and shared responsibility requiring an integrated and balanced approach that involved civil society, including non-governmental organizations,

Taking into account the important role that can be played by non-governmental organizations in contributing to the identification of viable solutions and the formulation and implementation of appropriate programmes and policies, as envisaged by the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control, adopted in 1987,⁴⁸ and the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,⁴⁹

Noting the important role played by non-governmental organizations and civil society in demand reduction by, for example, providing education, leisure and recreational activities and facilitating interaction between generations,

Reaffirming its resolution 42/9, in which it expressed the need to recognize and encourage the efforts of civil society, including non-governmental organizations, in drug demand reduction,

Reinforcing the commitment made by Heads of State at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly to achieve significant and measurable results in the field of demand reduction, inter alia, by the year 2008,

Bearing in mind Member States' commitment to report on progress in achieving goals and targets by 2008 and the request of the General Assembly to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to analyse such reports,

Taking note of the second biennial report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly,⁵⁰ in which it was stated that demand reduction efforts needed to be stepped up over the next five years in order to achieve significant and measurable results,

⁴⁷ General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

⁴⁸ *Report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 17-26 June 1987* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 87.I.13), chap. I, sect. A.

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

⁵⁰ E/CN.7/2003/2 and Add.1-6.

1. *Acknowledges with satisfaction* the contribution made by civil society, including non-governmental organizations, in curbing drug abuse, in particular with regard to the reduction of demand;
2. *Encourages* Member States to consider consulting and working with non-governmental organizations in developing and implementing demand reduction policy and programmes;
3. *Seriously encourages* civil society and non-governmental organizations to use their full capacity to raise public awareness regarding the negative consequences of drug abuse;
4. *Encourages* non-governmental organizations to reflect on their own achievements in addressing the drug problem and to report on their progress to their respective national government bodies, in the context of reporting on the goals and targets for 2008 set by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session;
5. *Calls upon* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to work, as appropriate, with relevant United Nations entities, international organizations and non-governmental organizations in order to facilitate participation by representatives of non-governmental organizations in the preparations for the tenth anniversary of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly.

Resolution 49/3

Strengthening systems for the control of precursor chemicals used in the manufacture of synthetic drugs

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Alarmed by the physical and psychological damage caused by synthetic drugs, especially methylenedioxymethamphetamine (commonly known as Ecstasy), methamphetamine and amphetamine, and the highly addictive nature of methamphetamine and amphetamine,

Alarmed also by the widespread abuse of those drugs,

Recognizing that those drugs can be manufactured from chemicals anywhere, even in crude laboratories,

Acknowledging the challenges that this presents to law enforcement and regulatory authorities,

Noting that denying clandestine drug manufacturers the required precursor chemicals is one of the effective strategies to prevent the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs,

Reaffirming the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,⁵¹ in which Member States decided to establish 2008 as a target date for States to eliminate or significantly reduce the diversion of precursors,

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

Recalling General Assembly resolution 59/162 of 20 December 2004, on strengthening the systems of control over chemical precursors and preventing their diversion and trafficking, in which the Assembly emphasized the need to ensure that adequate mechanisms were in place, where necessary and to the extent possible, to prevent the diversion of preparations containing substances listed in tables I and II of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,⁵² pertaining to illicit drug manufacture, in particular those containing ephedrine and pseudoephedrine,

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

Recalling further its resolution 45/12, in which it called on Governments to put in place systems and procedures to ensure that the details of any interdiction, seizure, diversion or suspected diversion of precursors within their territories were communicated without delay to the competent authorities of all the Governments concerned and to the International Narcotics Control Board,

Recalling its resolution 48/11, in which it noted that the International Narcotics Control Board had been given the additional functions of receiving and disseminating precursor information on a real-time basis and also of identifying trends involving the diversion or misuse of precursors and following up all reported seizures and cases involving diversion with the competent authorities of the countries concerned,

Stressing that control of precursor chemicals is a strategy to prevent diversion by ensuring that precursor chemicals are only sold to legitimate businesses for legitimate commercial, medical and scientific uses,

Recognizing that determining national legitimate requirements for precursor chemicals can greatly assist competent national authorities in importing and exporting countries to determine the legitimacy of proposed transactions in those substances in order to prevent imports greater than legitimate requirements that would be liable to diversion,

Recalling that article 19 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961⁵³ and of that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol⁵⁴ requires States parties to provide to the International Narcotics Control Board estimates of requirements for narcotic drugs,

Recalling also that, in its resolutions 1981/7 of 6 May 1981 and 1991/44 of 21 June 1991, the Economic and Social Council invited Governments to provide to the International Narcotics Control Board assessments of annual requirements for psychotropic substances listed in schedules II, III and IV of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,⁵⁵

⁵² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

⁵³ *Ibid.*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

Noting with satisfaction that the system of estimates and assessments has contributed effectively to the prevention of diversion of those substances from licit international trade into illicit channels,

Noting that the precursor chemicals 3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone, pseudoephedrine, ephedrine and phenyl-2-propanone are important for the illicit manufacture of Ecstasy, methamphetamine and amphetamine,

Noting also that 3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone, pseudoephedrine, ephedrine and phenyl-2-propanone are substances included in Table I of the 1988 Convention,

Acknowledging that pseudoephedrine and ephedrine can be easily used or recovered by readily applicable means from preparations containing them, thus making them attractive to traffickers and to manufacturers of illicit methamphetamine and amphetamine,

Noting that some such preparations are widely used to treat common diseases,

Concerned that the International Narcotics Control Board has reported the recovery of large amounts of preparations containing ephedrine and pseudoephedrine from illicit amphetamine and methamphetamine manufacturing sites,

Noting that preparations containing ephedrine and pseudoephedrine can be easily used or recovered by readily applicable means to obtain those precursor chemicals, otherwise regulated under the 1988 Convention,

1. *Requests* Member States to provide to the International Narcotics Control Board annual estimates of their legitimate requirements for 3,4 methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone, pseudoephedrine, ephedrine and phenyl-2-propanone and, to the extent possible, estimated requirements for imports of preparations containing those substances that can be easily used or recovered by readily applicable means;

2. *Requests* the International Narcotics Control Board to provide those estimates to Member States in such a manner as to ensure that such information is used only for drug control purposes;

3. *Invites* Member States to report to the International Narcotics Control Board on the feasibility and usefulness of preparing, reporting and using estimates of legitimate requirements for the precursor chemicals and preparations referred to in paragraph 1 above in preventing diversion;

4. *Requests* exporting States to exercise continuing vigilance to verify the legitimacy of each export authorization for those substances and, to the extent possible, also for preparations containing those substances that can be easily used or recovered by readily applicable means, using where appropriate the estimates referred to in paragraph 1 above to assist them in that process;

5. *Urges* exporting States to continue, under Project Prism, to provide to the International Narcotics Control Board information on all shipments of 3,4 methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone, pseudoephedrine, ephedrine and phenyl-2-propanone and, subject to national legislation and regulations, as in Project Prism, to provide information to the International Narcotics Control Board on preparations

containing those substances that can be easily used or recovered by readily applicable means;

6. *Requests* Member States to permit, subject to their national legislation and regulations, the International Narcotics Control Board to share with concerned national law enforcement and regulatory authorities, taking care not to impede legitimate international commerce, shipment information on preparations containing those substances that can be easily used or recovered by readily applicable means, following the standard operating procedures as established under Project Prism on a current basis and using the online system of pre-export notifications or other effective mechanisms, so that appropriate measures can be taken to prevent or interdict those shipments which are of concern;

7. *Calls upon* importing States to exercise continuing vigilance to ensure that the quantities of those substances and preparations containing those substances that can be easily used or recovered by readily applicable means authorized in their import certificates are commensurate with their legitimate requirements for manufacture or domestic consumption, using the estimates of the International Narcotics Control Board to assist in that process;

8. *Urges* importing States to carry out backtracking investigations providing relevant information, such as types of chemical and samples of the seized material, to the International Narcotics Control Board and exporting States;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to ensure that the precursor programmes of the International Narcotics Control Board are adequately funded, and invites Member States to consider providing additional support to the precursor programmes in the form of provision of cost-free expertise and extrabudgetary funds.

Resolution 49/4 **Responding to the prevalence of HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases among drug users**

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Concerned at the increased drug supply and the significant prevalence of HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases among drug users,

Considering that, in the search for the best treatment and prevention models for drug use, the specific social, economic, political and cultural situation of each country must be taken into account,

Keeping in mind that, in its resolution 46/2, it requested the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue developing and strengthening, at the international and regional levels, its role and strategy regarding the prevention of HIV transmission related to drug abuse,

Recalling the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1987, in which the Board stressed the need for Governments to adopt measures aimed at the reduction of needle-sharing among injecting drug users in order to control the

spread of HIV/AIDS by that means,⁵⁶ and keeping in mind that any prophylactic measures should not promote or facilitate drug abuse,⁵⁷

Recalling also the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2003, in which the Board stated that the implementation of drug substitution treatment did not constitute any breach of treaty provisions,⁵⁸

Taking note of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS, adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth special session, in 2001,⁵⁹

Acknowledging the role played by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in 2004 and 2005 as chair of the Committee of Co-Sponsoring Organizations of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS,

Taking into consideration the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,⁶⁰

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 2004/40 of 21 July 2004, on guidelines for psychosocially assisted pharmacological treatment of persons dependent on opioids, in which the Council addressed preventing the transmission of HIV and other blood-borne diseases,

1. *Invites* Member States, in accordance with their national legislation:

(a) To give the utmost consideration to the development of demand reduction actions based on studies and research that demonstrate the efficacy and efficiency of drug-related treatment and prevention;

(b) To adopt drug-related health policies that facilitate prevention of drug abuse and access by drug users to different types of prevention, treatment and care for drug dependency, drug-related HIV/AIDS, hepatitis and other blood-borne diseases;

(c) To enhance efforts to promote access to health and social care for drug users and their families without discrimination of any kind and, where appropriate, to cooperate with relevant non-governmental organizations;

(d) To provide access, as appropriate and in the framework of the pertinent national policies, to medications, vaccines and other measures that are consistent with international drug control treaties and have been shown to be effective in reducing the risk of HIV/AIDS, hepatitis and other blood-borne diseases among injecting and other drug users, under the supervision of the competent authorities or institutions;

2. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Global Task Team on Improving AIDS Coordination among Multilateral Institutions and International Donors, as well as related decisions of the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS;

⁵⁶ *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1987* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.XI.3), para. 2.

⁵⁷ *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2003* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.04.XI.1), para. 221.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, para. 222.

⁵⁹ General Assembly resolution S-26/2, annex.

⁶⁰ General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

3. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in conformity with the *UNAIDS Technical Support Division of Labour* document,⁶¹ to provide technical assistance, upon request and subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to Member States to develop comprehensive demand reduction strategies and measures, including HIV/AIDS prevention and care in the context of drug abuse, that are consistent with the international drug control treaties;

4. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to it biennially, starting at its fifty-first session, on the implementation of the present resolution.

Resolution 49/5

Paris Pact initiative

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reaffirming the commitments undertaken by Member States in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,⁶² 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,

Welcoming the Paris Pact initiative emerging from the Paris Statement,⁶³ 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,

Taking note of the report by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, entitled *Afghanistan: Opium Survey 2005*, and noting with concern recent indications of a possible increase in cultivation in several regions,

Expressing 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 the illicit trade in opium,

Welcoming the outcome of the Conference on Afghanistan held in London on 31 January and 1 February 2006, which included counter-narcotics as a cross-cutting theme,

Welcoming also the decisions taken by the International Conference on Border Management and Regional Cooperation, held in Doha on 27 and 28 February 2006,

1. *Expresses support* for the proposal of the Russian Federation to convene in Moscow in June 2006, in continuation of the Paris Pact initiative,⁶⁴ an international conference at the ministerial level on drug routes from Central Asia to Europe;

⁶¹ Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, Geneva, August 2005.

⁶² General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

⁶³ See S/2003/641, annex.

⁶⁴ See S/2003/641, annex.

2. *Encourages* the international conference to take stock of the progress made under the Paris Pact initiative and of existing structures in order to improve them or adapt them to existing needs;
3. *Invites* all the parties concerned to take an active part in the conference;
4. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to facilitate the organization and holding of the conference on that matter and to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its fiftieth session.

Resolution 49/6

Listing of ketamine as a controlled substance

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling its resolution 48/1, on promoting the sharing of information on emerging trends in the abuse of and trafficking in substances not controlled under the international drug control treaties,

Recalling also the reports of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2004⁶⁵ and 2005,⁶⁶ in which the Board reaffirmed the widespread abuse of substances not scheduled under the international drug control treaties, in particular ketamine,

Recognizing that, in its report for 2005, the International Narcotics Control Board drew attention to the emerging problem of widespread abuse of ketamine, in particular among youth, in East and South-East Asia, and trafficking in ketamine in that region and in other regions, including North America and South America,⁶⁷

Recognizing also the licit use of ketamine as an anaesthetic and its diversion for illicit use as a mixture or in conjunction with amphetamine-type stimulants, especially methylenedioxymethamphetamine (commonly known as Ecstasy), as well as its harmful effects,

Deeply concerned by the threat to the well-being of people and society posed by the diversion of ketamine for illicit use and by the rise in the abuse of and trafficking in that substance,

Welcoming the decision of the World Health Organization to conduct a critical review of ketamine,

Noting that a number of Member States in many regions of the world have placed ketamine on the list of substances controlled under their national legislation,

Noting also the efforts being made to discuss in the international forums on drug law enforcement, in particular the Twenty-ninth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, East Asia and the Pacific, held in Hanoi from

⁶⁵ *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2004* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.XI.3).

⁶⁶ *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.06.XI.2).

⁶⁷ *Ibid.*, paras. 385, 431, 468, 471 and 641.

7 to 11 November 2005, the placing of ketamine under the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,⁶⁸ to better control and limit abuse of and trafficking in that substance,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to pay particular attention to the emerging problem of widespread abuse of and trafficking in ketamine, in particular in East and South-East Asia, which also affects States in other regions;

2. *Also calls upon* Member States to consider controlling the use of ketamine by placing it on the list of substances controlled under their national legislation, where the domestic situation so requires;

3. *Encourages* Member States to consider adopting a system of import-export certificates for use by their government agencies;

4. *Urges* Member States to share, through bilateral, regional and international channels, relevant information on the licit import and export of ketamine and the abuse of and trafficking in ketamine, including patterns of such trafficking, in order to reduce the widespread abuse of the substance.

Resolution 49/7

Promoting a consistent approach to the treatment of safrole-rich oils

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recognizing the importance of international cooperation in combating trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors,

Noting that trafficking in and diversion of precursors 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 by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,⁶⁹ in which Member States established 2008 as a target date for States to eliminate or considerably reduce the diversion of precursors,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution S-20/4 B of 10 June 1998, in section II of which the Assembly sought to promote the exchange of experience relating to police, customs and other administrative investigation, interception, detection and control of diversion of precursors,

Concerned that the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants is a worldwide problem,

Noting that amphetamine-type stimulants are of increasing concern in Africa, East and South-East Asia, North America and Oceania, with significant quantities of methylenedioxymethamphetamine continuing to be seized by law enforcement agencies and evidence of increased manufacture of that substance,

⁶⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

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

Acknowledging the emphasis placed by the International Narcotics Control Board on the need for effective administrative, legislative and regulatory controls and structures for the legitimate trade in precursor chemicals within national borders as a means of implementing article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,⁷⁰

Mindful that safrole, a principal precursor chemical used in the manufacture of methylenedioxyamphetamine, can be extracted from safrole-rich oils,

Recalling that the International Narcotics Control Board has recommended that sassafras oil, because of its high safrole content and because it may be readily used in illicit drug manufacture, should be considered as safrole itself and referred to as “safrole in the form of sassafras oil” and should be controlled in the same way as safrole in its pure form,⁷¹

Noting that, in addition to sassafras oil, other safrole-rich oils are traded in multi-ton consignments, but that there is no unique customs code for safrole rich oils under the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System,

Recognizing the legitimate use of safrole-rich oil in some industries, although not all end-user industries are known,

Recognizing also the need for the international community to monitor closely legitimate trade in safrole-rich oils and to take steps to prevent the diversion of those oils for use in the illicit manufacture of methylenedioxyamphetamine,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to continue to collaborate on approaches to prevent, at the international and national levels, the diversion of precursors;

2. *Encourages* Member States, to the extent possible under their national laws and regulations and in collaboration with the relevant industries, to continue to strengthen cooperation with associations, persons or companies engaged in activities involving precursors, for example, by encouraging importers and exporters to disclose fully to regulatory authorities consignments that contain safrole-rich oils, and by utilizing the pre-export notification system;

3. *Calls upon* Member States to control all safrole-rich oils in the same manner as safrole;

4. *Requests* the International Narcotics Control Board to provide a definition of “safrole-rich oils” for the purpose of controlling such substances in the same manner as safrole under the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988;⁷²

5. *Urges* Member States to ensure that mechanisms are in place to collect information on safrole-rich oils and to use form D to provide to the International Narcotics Control Board information on licit trade and trafficking in safrole-rich oils;

⁷⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

⁷¹ *Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2005 on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.06.XI.5), para. 137.

⁷² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

6. *Invites* all States and relevant international organizations to cooperate closely with the International Narcotics Control Board, in particular its Project Prism, in order to enhance the success of its international initiatives.

Resolution 49/8
Strengthening cooperative international arrangements at the operational law enforcement level in order to disrupt the manufacture of and trafficking in illicit drugs

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling its resolution 45/2, on enhanced measures for international cooperation in the control of illicit drugs, 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 its resolution 47/4, on cooperative initiatives and intelligence-sharing as part of international efforts to fight illicit drugs, in which it affirmed the relevance of measures that facilitated effective cooperation in international investigations of cases involving illicit drugs, and encouraged Member States to use established liaison channels and, where appropriate, to develop new channels for the exchange of law enforcement information,

Noting with appreciation the multilateral efforts of States to control and eradicate the cultivation of opium poppy, coca bush and cannabis plants and the manufacture of heroin, cocaine, amphetamine-type stimulants and other illicit drugs,

Recognizing the continuing importance of interdicting illicit drugs at their point of cultivation, manufacture or production or as close to that source as possible in order to minimize the harm caused to communities in producer, transit and destination countries and the profiteering of criminal groups, which increases significantly at each stage of the drug trafficking route,

Noting the existence of many bilateral and multilateral agreements between operational law enforcement agencies setting out arrangements to facilitate transnational investigations and the exchange of law enforcement information,

Noting also not only the differences between the legislative and judicial systems of States, but also the common underpinning criminality involved in illicit drug manufacture and trafficking and the common goals of Member States to eliminate the subsequent harm caused to society,

Highlighting that the United Nations resolutions relating to the control of illicit drugs provide the legislative framework for the sharing of law enforcement information and for cooperative law enforcement investigations and operations,

Noting the examples of successful joint investigations involving law enforcement agencies at the bilateral, regional and international levels, which have prevented significant quantities of illicit drugs from reaching their intended destinations, that have resulted from existing bilateral and multilateral agreements between operational law enforcement agencies,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to continue to place emphasis on cooperative arrangements at the operational level in order to disrupt the manufacture of and trafficking in illicit drugs at their source or as close to their source as possible;
2. *Urges* Member States to maintain impetus with a view to entering into bilateral and, where appropriate, multilateral arrangements between national law enforcement agencies in order to ensure exchange of law enforcement information, sharing of resources and expertise, including training methodologies, and joint investigations targeting international organized criminal groups and to minimize profiteering from the trade in illicit drugs;
3. *Urges* the continued and strengthened commitment of Member States to multi-jurisdictional law enforcement investigations targeting transnational criminal syndicates involved in the manufacture of and trafficking in illicit drugs.