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

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 2006/34 of 27 July 2006 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 1961 and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol,

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,

Noting that the stocks of opiate raw materials continue to be sufficient to cover the expected licit demand and that, despite lower production levels in 2005 and 2006, excessive stocks should be avoided,

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, in which ministers and other government representatives called upon States to continue to

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2 Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.
3 A/58/124, sect. II.A.
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 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 1961\(^4\) and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol\(^5\) 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 the 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 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 poppy to limit its cultivation, 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 2005\(^6\) regarding the advocacy by a non-governmental organization of legalization of opium poppy cultivation in Afghanistan, and urges all Governments to strongly oppose such proposals and to continue to strengthen drug control in compliance with their obligations emanating from the international drug control treaties;

5. **Urges** the Governments of all countries where opium poppy has not been cultivated for the licit production of opiate raw materials, in compliance with the relevant Economic and Social Council resolutions and with the appeal of the

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\(^5\) Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.

International Narcotics Control Board in its report for 2006\textsuperscript{7} and 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. \textit{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 from seized and confiscated drugs;

(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. \textit{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. \textit{Requests} the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the present resolution to all Governments for consideration and implementation.

\textbf{Draft resolution II}

\textbf{Improvement of drug abuse data collection by Member States in order to enhance data reliability and the comparability of information provided}

\textit{The Economic and Social Council,}

\textit{Recalling} that, in the preamble to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,\textsuperscript{8} the parties to the 1961 Convention considered that effective measures against abuse of narcotic drugs required coordinated and universal action and understood that such action called for international cooperation guided by the same principles and aimed at common objectives,

\textit{Recalling also} the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,\textsuperscript{9}

\textsuperscript{7} \textit{Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2006} (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.07.XI.11), para. 65.
\textsuperscript{8} United Nations, \textit{Treaty Series}, vol. 520, No. 7515.
\textsuperscript{9} Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.
Recalling further that the General Assembly at its twentieth special session recognized the importance of comprehensive and objective information for the control of drugs,

Recalling further that the World Health Organization has developed guidelines for the collection of data on prevalence, trends and patterns of drug abuse and problems related to drug use, with the aim of supporting Member States in developing assessments that are internationally comparable and based on valid, reliable and timely data,

Recalling further that the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime has developed a toolkit for monitoring drug abuse, which provides a pragmatic approach for Member States to use to assess the drug abuse situation,

Considering that the World Health Organization published in 2000 the Guide to Drug Abuse Epidemiology\(^{10}\) with the objective of updating the methodology for the collection of data incorporating technical advances of the previous twenty years,

Considering also that, as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime pointed out in its World Drug Report 2006, some States lack the monitoring systems required to produce reliable, comprehensive and internationally comparable data,\(^{11}\) and stressing the importance of more Member States submitting their replies to the annual reports questionnaire and the biennial reports questionnaire, thereby ensuring better global representation in the assessment of all aspects of the drug problem,

Recalling the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, which called for demand reduction programmes to be based on a regular assessment of the nature and magnitude of drug use and abuse and drug-related problems in the population,\(^{12}\)

Recalling also the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,\(^{13}\)

1. **Stresses** the importance of carrying out, at the request of Member States, training programmes of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other relevant intergovernmental organizations to support the adoption of sound methods and harmonize indicators used for statistics on drug use, which have already been considered by the Statistical Commission, in order to collect and analyse comparable data on drug abuse;

2. **Reaffirms** the importance of all Member States submitting to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, including through the annual reports questionnaire and the biennial reports questionnaire, data that are reliable and internationally comparable;

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\(^{10}\) WHO/MSD/MSB/00.3.


\(^{12}\) General Assembly resolution S-20/3, annex, para. 9.

\(^{13}\) General Assembly resolution 54/132, annex.
3. **Encourages** Member States to use, to that end, the *Guide to Drug Abuse Epidemiology*,\(^{14}\) published by the World Health Organization, and the toolkit for monitoring drug abuse developed by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

4. **Also encourages** Member States to provide information to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime pursuant to Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 43/1, in which the Commission took note of the consensus reached by technical experts at a meeting, held in Lisbon in January 2000, on the principles, structures and indicators for drug information systems, and pursuant to Commission resolution 44/3.

**Draft resolution III**

**Support to the counter-narcotic measures and programmes of Afghanistan**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

**Recognizing** the threat that the cultivation of opium poppy and the production of and trafficking in narcotic drugs pose to the security and development of Afghanistan and to security at the regional and international levels,

**Noting with concern** the unprecedented increase of 59 per cent in the illicit cultivation of opium poppy in Afghanistan from 2005 to 2006, according to the report of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime entitled *Afghanistan: Opium Survey 2006,*

**Bearing in mind** that 65 per cent of that increase was registered in the three southern provinces of Afghanistan, that the growing insurgency has further weakened the vulnerable security in those provinces and that the remaining 35 per cent of that increase was elsewhere in Afghanistan,

**Recognizing** the need for further intensified efforts for the complete elimination of opium poppy cultivation in all Afghanistan, in accordance with the National Drug Control Strategy,

**Noting** with concern the links between illicit drugs and terrorist activities in Afghanistan,

**Recalling** General Assembly resolution 60/179 of 16 December 2005, in which the Assembly called upon the international community to provide the necessary support to the objectives of the Government of Afghanistan, in particular to the Counter-Narcotics Implementation Plan,

**Recalling also** the commitment of Member States to the fight against the production of and trafficking in illicit drugs, in line with the provisions of the international drug control conventions and pursuant to its resolution 2006/32 of 27 July 2006, in which it invited the international community to provide the necessary support to enable the Government of Afghanistan to implement the National Drug Control Strategy.

\(^{14}\) WHO/MSD/MSB/00.3.
Recalling further the Moscow Declaration adopted by the Second Ministerial Conference on Drug Trafficking Routes from Afghanistan, held in Moscow from 26 to 28 June 2006, which emphasized the need to ensure a steady reduction in the illicit cultivation of opium poppy and trafficking in opium, 15

Noting with appreciation the bilateral and multilateral support provided to assist the Government of Afghanistan in eliminating opium poppy cultivation and drug production, trafficking and abuse,

Noting with interest the Good Performance Initiative of the Government of Afghanistan, aimed at supporting provinces that achieve sustained progress towards eliminating opium poppy or remaining free of opium poppy, through the provision of financial assistance for agreed priority development projects,

Welcoming the efforts of the Government of Afghanistan to fully implement the National Drug Control Strategy,

Emphasizing the necessity to strengthen the involvement of the international community in eliminating opium poppy cultivation and drug production, trafficking and abuse in Afghanistan,

Bearing in mind that securing the elimination of opium poppy cultivation will require sustained effort and that, as recognized by Member States in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, 16 action against the world drug problem is a common and shared responsibility and the problem must be addressed in a multilateral setting,

Noting that corruption is rampant at many levels of government and has an impact on drug production and drug trafficking in Afghanistan,

1. Calls upon the Government of Afghanistan to intensify the efforts of its counter-narcotic programmes and to hold accountable those responsible for or complicit in opium poppy cultivation and production and trafficking in narcotic drugs, in order to eliminate opium poppy cultivation and trafficking in narcotic drugs;

2. Encourages the international community to continue to support the implementation of the National Drug Control Strategy of Afghanistan by contributing, inter alia, to the Counter-Narcotics Trust Fund in order to enable the Government of Afghanistan to finance its counter-narcotic programmes effectively, including alternative development livelihood initiatives and the Good Performance Initiative;

3. Welcomes the commitment of the international community to the broader development and reconstruction of Afghanistan, as reflected in the endorsement of the Afghanistan Compact, 17 adopted at the conclusion of the London Conference on Afghanistan, held from 29 January to 1 February 2006, and reconfirmed during meetings of the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board, established under the Compact;

16 General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.
17 S/2006/90, annex.
4. Calls upon, in this context, the Government of Afghanistan and its development partners to implement the Afghanistan Compact and the Afghanistan National Development Strategy with counter-narcotics as a cross-cutting issue;

5. Also calls upon the Government of Afghanistan to intensify its efforts to eliminate corruption at all levels of government, including by the prosecution of offenders;

6. Notes the opposition of the Government to licit cultivation of opium poppy in Afghanistan, which concurs with the concerns expressed by the International Narcotics Control Board in its report for 2006;\(^{18}\)

7. Welcomes the recommendations of the Second Ministerial Conference on Drug Trafficking Routes from Afghanistan, held in Moscow from 26 to 28 June 2006, including those that address strengthening cooperation between Afghanistan and its neighbouring States, as well as the need for a balanced approach, tackling both illicit drug supply and demand issues;

8. Calls upon Member States and invites international organizations to strengthen their support to the States in the forefront of the fight against drug trafficking from Afghanistan, while commending border control measures taken by some neighbouring States;

9. Invites international organizations and Member States to provide new and additional financial resources and technical assistance with a view to enhancing regional cooperation and cross-border management involving Afghanistan and the most affected transit States;

10. Calls upon the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to work alongside donors, in their capacities as partner nations, in particular the lead partner nation to the Government of Afghanistan on counter-narcotics, in order to ensure that the multilateral assistance provided to Afghanistan is fully aligned with the priorities set in its National Drug Control Strategy;

11. Decides to continue the consideration of this matter.

Draft resolution IV

Strategy for the period 2008-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 59/275 of 23 December 2004 on programme planning,

Recalling Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 48/14, in which the Commission urged the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to develop an overarching strategy, in consultation with Member States, for consideration by the Commission, and also urged the Office to ensure that the

strategy, as approved by Member States, through the strategic framework, guided the formulation of clearly defined objectives, improved benchmarks and performance indicators that would measure both qualitatively and quantitatively the impact of the work of the Office in full compliance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly on result-based budgeting.

Taking into consideration the deliberations of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-ninth session\(^{19}\) and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fifteenth session\(^{20}\) concerning progress made on the development of the overarching strategy of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,

Expressing appreciation for the extensive consultations held by Member States, including within the framework of the open-ended informal Group of Friends of the Chairmen of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, to consider the strategy for the period 2008-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,

Acknowledging that the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime undertook extensive consultations with other United Nations bodies and relevant civil society entities and among its own staff during the preparation of the strategy,

1. Approves the strategy for the period 2008-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, contained in the annex to the present resolution;

2. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to incorporate the strategy for the period 2008-2011 into the strategic framework and to present the latter to the relevant intergovernmental bodies, for their consideration and approval;

3. Stresses that all action aimed at implementing the strategy for the period 2008-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, especially action involving the participation of relevant civil society entities, shall be undertaken in full consultation with and at the request of the Member States concerned;

4. Requests the Executive Director to prepare the consolidated budget for the biennium 2008-2009, as well as for the biennium 2010-2011, for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, based, inter alia, on the strategy for the period 2008-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

5. Urges Member States and other partners to provide sufficient, stable and predictable funding to the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme;

6. 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;

7. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to submit to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its reconvened fiftieth

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\(^{19}\) Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2006, Supplement No. 8 (E/2006/28), chap. IX.

\(^{20}\) Ibid., Supplement No. 10 and corrigendum (E/2006/30 and Corr.1), chap. VIII.
session a report identifying the medium-term strategy activities projected for the period 2008-2009 and the estimated cost to implement them;

8. Also requests the Executive Director to report, through the programme performance report, to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on progress made in the implementation of the strategy for the period 2008-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

9. Requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to improve its evaluation mechanisms and project cycle management.

Annex

Strategy for the period 2008-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

A. Strategy for the period 2008-2011
1. The mission of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is to contribute to the achievement of security and justice for all by making the world safer from crime, drugs and terrorism.

2. The present strategy translates this vision into a platform for action. It is based on the existing mandates of UNODC and links them to results and does not represent a modification of these mandates. The strategy grew out of extensive consultations with all the stakeholders of the Office.

3. It is built on five premises:

   (a) Crime, drugs and terrorism are universal challenges. Effective responses to these threats include national, regional and international responses, based on the principle of shared responsibility;

   (b) The United Nations helps define these international responses; becomes custodian of the relevant international legal instruments when adopted; facilitates international cooperation; keeps the world informed about how the problem in question is evolving; and assists Member States, when requested, in building domestic capacity and in translating the multilateral standards into national practice;

   (c) An important part of the established mandates of UNODC is to facilitate the ratification and implementation of the relevant international conventions on crime, drugs and terrorism;

   (d) UNODC has a comparative advantage to contribute, in compliance with its mandates, to this multilateral response, in particular, in offering:

      (i) Normative services: facilitating the effective implementation of existing international legal instruments and their transformation into global norms and, where appropriate, facilitating negotiation of international legal instruments;

      (ii) Research and analysis;

      (iii) Technical assistance: assisting Member States, upon request, in signing and ratifying relevant international legal instruments and facilitating implementation of these instruments; and providing Member States, upon request, with legislative assistance and facilitating national capacity-building, inter alia, in the area of multilateral standards and norms;
(e) These services must be consistent with, and indeed contribute to, the wider efforts of the United Nations towards peace, security and development.

4. The strategy responds to the following needs, expressed by the many different stakeholders of UNODC:

(a) **The need for more stable, predictable and sufficient funding.** Currently 12 per cent (16.1 million United States dollars) of the UNODC annual budget of US$ 135.9 million comes from the regular budget of the United Nations. The remaining 88 per cent comes from voluntary contributions of Member States to two separate trust funds. Most of these contributions are earmarked. Although the increase in earmarked contributions represents a vote of confidence in UNODC by Member States, it creates an unstable and unpredictable funding situation, making it difficult to plan even one year ahead. UNODC must grow to respond to the greater demand for its services. The resources provided to UNODC should be commensurate with the mandates and the tasks entrusted to it;

(b) **Given the wide array of mandates, the need to operationalize results within the established mandates of UNODC and in conformity with the Financial Rules and Regulations of the United Nations and the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning:**

(c) **The need to find the right mix of normative, analytical and operational functions within the mandates of the UNODC programmes.** While it is clear that the Office must do all three, the specific mix will vary according to time and place, and to the particular issue being addressed. As custodian of the relevant international treaties and with its accumulated in-house expertise, UNODC has a comparative advantage in helping Member States translate international legal commitments into operational standards and norms;

(d) **The need to improve horizontal integration.** The interrelationship between drugs, crime and terrorism should be reflected, where appropriate and in accordance with established mandates of UNODC, in the work of UNODC in the provision of technical assistance;

(e) **The need to balance expertise between headquarters and the field.** Expertise and presence in the field should be increased, with due regard to project activity, through, among others, various arrangements in partnership with other United Nations entities, while maintaining optimal staffing levels at headquarters;

(f) **The need to specify the results to be achieved, and the resources required for this, to carry out effective programme delivery and to produce these concrete results.** The consolidated biennial budget should become a real tool for the planning and use of human and financial resources required for the effective implementation of the programmes. UNODC should be accountable for delivering results, and all Member States should be able to see how funds are being spent.

5. The UNODC strategy for the period 2008-2011 responds to the needs outlined above and is a joint undertaking of all the stakeholders of UNODC. This joint undertaking applies both to the formulation of this strategy, which has been done, and to its implementation. The means to secure the involvement of all stakeholders in the implementation is the consolidated biennial budget, in full compliance with relevant General Assembly resolutions and financial rules and regulations.
6. In support of the strategy, which will be reflected in the strategic framework and the consolidated biennial budget, UNODC will develop an implementation plan as an internal managerial tool, which will show:

   (a) How each concrete result specified in the strategy will be achieved;
   (b) How much it will cost;
   (c) Where each activity will be carried out (country, region, world);
   (d) Who (in terms of work units) will be responsible for it;
   (e) Which projects will contribute to achieving it;
   (f) What performance indicators will be used to measure its achievement.

7. Actions under this strategy contribute towards the protection and empowerment of those most vulnerable, in particular women and children, and to securing their lives, livelihoods and dignity.21

B. Objectives and results

8. UNODC will concentrate on three themes: rule of law; policy and trend analysis; and prevention, treatment and reintegration and alternative development.

1. Rule of law

9. The rule of law is the basis for providing security and justice for all. It is therefore the cornerstone of the work of UNODC. UNODC has assisted in the development of the international instruments on drugs and crime. It is the secretariat and custodian of the drug and crime conventions and protocols. The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy,22 in which Member States expressed their resolve to strongly condemn terrorism in all its forms and manifestations committed by whomever, wherever and for whatever purposes and recognized UNODC as the lead office for the delivery of legal assistance in preventing terrorism.

10. For the theme of rule of law, the main objectives are as follows:

   (a) To promote, at the request of Member States, effective responses to crime, drugs and terrorism by facilitating the implementation of relevant international legal instruments;

21 Nothing in this document prejudges the acceptance of concepts that have not been approved by the General Assembly.

22 General Assembly resolution 60/288.
(b) Result areas

11. The result areas are as follows:

Result area 1.1. Ratification and implementation of conventions and protocols

1.1.1. Universal ratification of the international drug control conventions, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the relevant international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism

1.1.2. Improved national capacity for the enactment of domestic legislation in line with the above-mentioned conventions and protocols

1.1.3. Improved capacity of national criminal justice systems to implement the provisions of the above-mentioned conventions and protocols

1.1.4. High-quality services provided to treaty-based organs and governing bodies related to drugs, crime and terrorism

Result area 1.2. International cooperation in criminal justice matters

1.2.1. Enhanced capacity for international cooperation against crime, organized crime, corruption, drug trafficking and terrorism

1.2.2. Strengthened capacity of Member States to establish comprehensive and effective regimes against money-laundering and financing of terrorism in accordance with the relevant General Assembly resolutions

1.2.3. Strengthened capacity of Member States to establish comprehensive and effective regimes against money-laundering related to organized crime, drug trafficking and corruption

1.2.4. Enhanced capacity for international cooperation in asset recovery, mutual legal assistance, extradition and other forms of international cooperation in accordance with relevant conventions and protocols and, where appropriate and upon request, assisted by model treaties and agreements

1.2.5. Enhanced knowledge of the barriers to and good practices in the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the United Nations Convention against Corruption, in particular, the provisions for international cooperation

1.2.6. Enhanced capacity for law enforcement cooperation against crime, organized crime, corruption, drug trafficking, diversion of precursors and terrorism

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24 General Assembly resolution 58/4, annex.
1.2.7. Enhanced capacity to respond effectively utilizing special investigative techniques in the detection, investigation and prosecution of crime, organized crime, corruption and drug trafficking

1.2.8. Enhanced capacity to protect witnesses

**Result area 1.3. Criminal justice systems: more accessible, accountable and effective**

1.3.1. Enhanced capacity of Member States, particularly States in post-conflict or transitional stages, to develop and maintain accessible and accountable domestic criminal justice systems in accordance with international standards and norms

1.3.2. Enhanced capacity to respond to new and emerging forms of crime

1.3.3. Improved capacity of national criminal justice systems to use and apply relevant United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice

**Result area 1.4. Terrorism prevention**

1.4.1. Increasing awareness of relevant international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism and related United Nations resolutions

1.4.2. Enhancing the capacity of Member States to address the legal aspects of countering terrorism as reflected in the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, adopted by the General Assembly

1.4.3. Enhanced legal knowledge and expertise of Member States on the issues of terrorism prevention through, inter alia, the holding of training programmes, workshops and seminars

2. **Policy and trend analysis**

12. Effective policy must be based on accurate information. Policy and trend analysis is essential to measuring trends, highlighting problems, learning lessons and evaluating effectiveness. Scientific and forensic findings enrich policy and trend analysis by providing the basis for accurate information in specific areas.

13. Better data and improved national capacity to collect data are needed to support and enhance the international community’s responses to crime and illicit drugs. There is also a greater need for counter-terrorism legal analysis in order to carry out technical assistance.

(a) **Main objective**

14. For the theme of policy and trend analysis, the main objective is as follows:

*Enhanced knowledge of thematic and cross-sectoral trends for effective policy formulation, operational response and impact assessment in drugs and crime.*
(b) Result areas

15. The result areas are as follows:

Result area 2.1. Threat and risk analysis

2.1.1. Enhanced knowledge of trends including emerging trends in drug and specific crime issues available to Member States and the international community

2.1.2. Enhanced capacity of Member States and the international community to formulate strategic responses to address emerging trends in drugs and crime

Result area 2.2. Scientific and forensic capacity

2.2.1. Improved scientific and forensic capacity of Member States to meet internationally accepted standards

2.2.2. Increased use of scientific information and laboratory data, supported by UNODC, in strategic operations, policy and decision-making

3. Prevention, treatment and reintegration, and alternative development

16. Drugs, crime, corruption and terrorism affect the lives of individuals and are major obstacles to sustainable development.

17. Addressing drug abuse and illicit drug production requires a shared responsibility. Prevention, reduction and the elimination of the cultivation of illicit drug crops are integral to achieving sustainable development and require special policies and greater efforts on the part of all Member States. In this regard, alternative development, an important component of a balanced and comprehensive drug control strategy, is intended to create a supportive environment for the implementation of that strategy, in contributing in an integrated way to the eradication of poverty, thus contributing to the attainment of Millennium Development Goals.25

(a) Main objectives

18. For the theme of prevention, treatment and reintegration and alternative development, the main objectives are as follows:

(a) Reduction of opportunities and incentives for illicit activities and gains, and reduction of drug abuse, HIV/AIDS (as related to injecting drug abuse, prison settings and trafficking in human beings), criminal activity and victimization with a special focus on women and children, as well as the dissemination of information and successful practices in those areas;

(b) Effective prevention campaigns, care and reintegration into society of drug users and offenders, and assistance to victims of crime;

(c) Foster and strengthen international cooperation based on the principle of shared responsibility in sustainable alternative development, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development.

(b) Result areas

19. The result areas are as follows:

Result area 3.1. Community-centred prevention

3.1.1. Enhancing understanding and use of international standards and norms for crime prevention

3.1.2. Enhancing understanding and use of balanced demand and supply reduction strategies as a means for reducing the illicit drug problem

3.1.3. Creating tools to address youth and violent crime, especially in marginalized urban communities

3.1.4. Enhancing national capacity to prevent drug abuse

3.1.5. Increasing awareness of human trafficking among relevant authorities, general public and vulnerable groups

3.1.6. Increasing awareness among relevant authorities and the general public that smuggling of migrants is a criminal activity and poses serious risks to migrants

3.1.7. Expanding the capacity of Member States to foster community-centred drug abuse and crime prevention programmes and, in that context, increased cooperation between UNODC and relevant entities of civil society that are active in such programmes in accordance with relevant international conventions and within the mandates of UNODC

Result area 3.2. Corruption prevention

3.2.1. Effective development and implementation, by Member States, of preventive anti-corruption policies in compliance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption, through enhancing national capacity

3.2.2. Enhancing the capacity of Member States in establishing and strengthening effective, independent anti-corruption bodies in compliance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption

3.2.3. Increased awareness at the international level of corruption and its negative impact, as well as wider recognition of the United Nations Convention against Corruption

3.2.4. Increased cooperation between UNODC and relevant civil society entities as well as bilateral and multilateral organizations that advance capacities to implement the United Nations Convention against Corruption
3.2.5. Enhanced integrity and transparency of criminal justice systems in the context of corruption prevention through enhancing national capacity

Result area 3.3. HIV/AIDS prevention and care (as related to injecting drug users, prison settings and trafficking in human beings)

3.3.1. Expand Member States’ capacity to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS among injecting drug users, in conformity with relevant international conventions and the established mandates of UNODC

3.3.2. Expand Member States’ capacity to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS in prison settings

3.3.3. Expanding, in consultation with the Member States concerned, the capacity of relevant entities of civil society to respond to HIV/AIDS among injecting drug users and in prison settings, in accordance with relevant international conventions and the established mandates of UNODC

Result area 3.4. Alternative development

3.4.1. Enhanced capacity of Member States, upon request, to design and implement sustainable alternative development programmes, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes, within their broader development context, aimed at preventing, reducing and eliminating the illicit cultivation of opium poppy, coca bush and cannabis

3.4.2. Raising awareness of and mainstreaming the issue of alternative development, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes, among international organizations, international financial institutions and development networks

3.4.3. Increased partnerships between UNODC and relevant civil society entities and the private sector that promote Member States’ capacity for collaborative activities in alternative development, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development

Result area 3.5. Treatment and rehabilitation of drug-dependent persons

3.5.1. Increased Member States’ capacity to provide treatment and support services to drug-dependent persons

3.5.2. Enhanced knowledge of treatment and rehabilitation for abusers of new and emerging types of drugs and expanded Member States’ capacity to respond to the abuse of such drugs

3.5.3. Improved well-being, rehabilitation and reintegration into society of people undergoing treatment for drug dependence

3.5.4. Increased partnerships with relevant civil society entities that advance Member States’ capacities to provide treatment and rehabilitation that are in accordance with the relevant international conventions
Result area 3.6. Prison reform

3.6.1. Wide application of international standards and norms on the treatment of prisoners

3.6.2. Increased capacity to apply international standards on the professional management/operation of prisons

3.6.3. Increased capacity to apply international standards and norms on diversions, restorative justice and non-custodial sanctions, where appropriate

3.6.4. Increased partnerships with relevant civil society entities that advance Member States’ capacities to apply international standards and norms that are in accordance with the relevant international conventions and within the established mandates of UNODC

Result area 3.7. Juvenile justice

3.7.1. Enhancing capacity of Member States to apply international standards and norms on juvenile justice

3.7.2. Increased partnerships between UNODC and relevant civil society entities that advance Member States’ capacities to apply international standards and norms on juvenile justice

Result area 3.8. Assistance to victims

3.8.1. Wider application of international standards and norms on the treatment of victims of crime

3.8.2. Strengthened capacity of Member States to implement victim assistance programmes for the most vulnerable segments of society, including women and children

3.8.3. Strengthened partnerships between UNODC and relevant civil society entities that advance Member States’ capacity to raise awareness of existing standards and norms and their application in the area of victim assistance

C. Management support

20. In line with relevant General Assembly resolutions and decisions, including those related to the United Nations reform process, and rules and regulations of the United Nations, this strategy puts particular emphasis on results-based management, budgeting and accountability. The following management support initiatives are guided by General Assembly resolutions, in particular resolutions 55/231 of 23 December 2000, 60/1 of 16 September 2005 and 60/257 and 60/260 of 8 May 2006:

(a) Improved results-based management:

(i) Resources are well aligned with strategic objectives;

(ii) Planning, programming and budgetary cycles are aligned;
(iii) Continuous strengthening of the monitoring and evaluation framework, in particular project cycle management;
(iv) Improved capacity to apply the lessons learned from evaluation;

(b) Effective and transparent financial management:
(i) Effective and transparent financial management at the project and organizational level, contributing to the overall efficiency of UNODC;
(ii) Improved financial reporting and analysis, including risk assessment;

(c) Motivated staff:
(i) Further development of transparent, effective and fair recruitment/placement systems to support a results-based approach;
(ii) Performance of staff evaluated on the basis of the achievement of results and the demonstration of required values and competencies;
(iii) Due regard shall be paid to the recruitment of staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible;

(d) Expanded strategic partnerships:
(i) Deepening and widening of partnerships including, where appropriate, with relevant civil society entities and the private sector in order to achieve operational synergies and generate a multiplier effect in promoting good practices and achieving the agreed upon results;
(ii) Leveraging resources effectively by broadening its resource base by coordinating with development partners and through initiatives such as the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security;

(e) Strengthened field capacity:
(i) Increase expertise and presence in the field, with due regard to project activity, through, among others, different arrangements in partnership with other United Nations entities, while maintaining optimal staffing levels at headquarters;
(ii) Integration of UNODC field capacities into the United Nations country teams where appropriate;
(iii) Technical assistance projects in accordance with national and regional priorities within the framework of this strategy and in consultation with the Member States concerned and other development partners;
(iv) Country ownership of technical assistance;
(v) Consultation with the Member States concerned on the presence of field offices based on consideration of planning, programming and budgetary requirements;

(f) Innovative information and communications technology:
Effective use of modern information technology services for programmatic, management and reporting purposes;
(g) Raise the public profile of UNODC activities:

(i) Making the achievements of UNODC more visible to both the general public and to the specialized audience of policymakers, practitioners and analysts/researchers;

(ii) Effective utilization of both classical and modern information and communication technologies to raise the profile of UNODC;

(h) Reporting:

Reporting on the progress of the implementation of the strategy.

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 fiftieth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the fifty-first session of the Commission

The Economic and Social Council takes note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its fiftieth session and approves the provisional agenda and documentation for the fifty-first session of the Commission set out below.

Provisional agenda and documentation for the fifty-first session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

Documentation

Provisional agenda and annotations

Normative segment

3. Thematic debate on the 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 years 2003 and 2008 set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the Assembly at its twentieth special session.

Documentation

Reports of the Secretariat (as necessary)

4. Drug demand reduction:

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

Documentation
Report of the Secretariat
5. Illicit drug traffic and supply:
   (a) World situation with regard to drug trafficking and action taken by subsidiary bodies of the Commission;
   (b) Follow-up to the twentieth special session:
      (i) Measures to promote judicial cooperation (extradition, mutual legal assistance, controlled delivery, trafficking by sea and law enforcement cooperation, including training);
      (ii) Countering money-laundering;

Documentation
Reports of the Secretariat
6. Implementation of the international drug control treaties:
   (a) Changes in the scope of control of substances;
   (b) International Narcotics Control Board;
   (c) Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly:
      (i) Measures to prevent the illicit manufacture, import, export, trafficking, distribution and diversion of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;
      (ii) Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors;
   (d) Other matters arising from the international drug control treaties.

Documentation
Notes by the Secretariat (as necessary)

Operational segment

Documentation
Report of the Executive Director
8. 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.

Documentation
Report of the Executive Director

9. Administrative and budgetary questions.

Documentation
Report of the Executive Director

10. Preparation for the high-level segment at the fifty-second session of the Commission:
   (a) Thematic focus, format and arrangements;
   (b) Envisaged outcome.

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11. Provisional agenda for the fifty-second session of the Commission.

12. Other business.

Documentation
Note by the Secretariat (as necessary)

13. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fifty-first 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 2006.26

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

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

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26 United Nations publication, Sales No. E.07.XI.11.
Resolution 50/1

Follow-up to the Second Ministerial Conference on Drug Trafficking Routes from Afghanistan

_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,\(^{27}\) 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,\(^{28}\) 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 with concern_ of the report of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime entitled _Afghanistan: Opium Survey 2006_, which emphasized that the cultivation of narcotic drug crops and the production of and trafficking in narcotic drugs had significantly increased and threatened the security and stability of that country and had negative regional and international implications,


_Welcoming_ the ongoing efforts of the Government of Afghanistan in the fight against narcotic drugs,

_Expressing its support_ for the efforts of Member States aimed at strengthening international and 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,

_Commemding_ the activities carried out by neighbouring States of Afghanistan to promote cooperation aimed at countering the threat from illicit opium poppy cultivation in Afghanistan and trafficking in narcotic drugs from Afghanistan, as well as cooperation in controlling the smuggling of precursors into Afghanistan,

_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,

_Welcoming further_ the decision on expert round tables adopted by the Paris Pact Policy Consultative Group,

_Recalling_ its resolution 49/5, in which it expressed support for the proposal of the Russian Federation to convene in Moscow in June 2006, in continuation of the

\(^{27}\) General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

Paris Pact initiative, an international conference at the ministerial level on drug routes from Central Asia to Europe,

1. Welcomes the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on the implementation of the Paris Pact initiative;\(^{29}\)

2. Welcomes also the outcome of the Second Ministerial Conference on Drug Trafficking Routes from Afghanistan, organized by the Government of the Russian Federation in cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and held in Moscow from 26 to 28 June 2006,\(^{30}\) in continuation of the Paris Pact initiative, and calls upon States to strengthen international and regional cooperation to counter the threat to the international community posed by the illicit production of drugs in Afghanistan and trafficking in drugs originating in that country and to continue to take concerted measures in the framework of the Paris Pact initiative;

3. Expresses its satisfaction with the spirit of international solidarity and cooperation that made the preparations for the Second Ministerial Conference and the Conference itself a success;

4. Calls upon the Government of Afghanistan and the international community to intensify their efforts in the fight against narcotic drugs within the framework of the Afghanistan Compact;\(^{31}\)

5. Urges Member States and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and invites interested international organizations to promote the implementation of the Moscow Declaration adopted by the Second Ministerial Conference on Drug Trafficking Routes from Afghanistan and the recommendations of the Conference;

6. Notes the importance of taking measures to ensure effective follow-up to the Second Ministerial Conference in the framework of the Paris Pact initiative;

7. Welcomes the readiness of the international community to support the financing of the new phase of the Paris Pact project of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime as an initiative addressing both supply and demand concerns over the heroin trafficking routes;

8. 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 measures taken and on progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution.

\(^{31}\) S/2006/90, annex.
Resolution 50/2

Provisions regarding travellers under medical treatment with internationally controlled drugs

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling article 4 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, permitting special provisions for international travellers regarding the scope of control for psychotropic substances other than those in Schedule I of that Convention,

Recalling its resolution 43/11, in which it invited the International Narcotics Control Board, with the participation of Member States, to examine provisions that might facilitate and enhance security in cases involving travellers under medical treatment with internationally controlled drugs in order to maintain the continuity of their treatment in the country of destination and/or transit,

Taking note of the publication of the guidelines for national regulations concerning travellers under treatment with internationally controlled drugs, prepared pursuant to its resolution 44/15,

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

Recalling also its resolution 46/6 on provisions regarding travellers under medical treatment with drugs containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances under international control,

Taking into account the need to keep travellers under medical treatment with internationally controlled drugs informed of different national requirements and limitations, while acknowledging the importance of making the transport of such drugs secure,

1. Urges States parties to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 to notify, through their competent authorities, the International Narcotics Control Board of restrictions in their national jurisdictions currently applicable to travellers under medical treatment with internationally controlled drugs;

2. Requests Member States to notify the International Narcotics Control Board immediately of any changes in their national jurisdictions in the scope of control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances relevant to travellers under medical treatment with internationally controlled drugs;


36 Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.
3. Urges the International Narcotics Control Board to publish the above-mentioned information in a consistent form, including electronically, in order to ensure its dissemination to the travelling public, thereby facilitating the task of government agencies;

4. Requests the International Narcotics Control Board, in its report for 2007, to inform Member States of the state of the implementation of the present resolution.

Resolution 50/3

Responding to the threat posed by the abuse and diversion of ketamine

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 conventions,

Recalling also its resolution 49/6, in which it called on Member States to place ketamine on the list of substances controlled under their national legislation, where the domestic situation so required, and encouraged Member States to consider adopting a system of import-export certificates for use by their government agencies,

Recalling further the reports of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2004\(^{37}\) and 2005\(^{38}\) in which the Board noted the widespread abuse of substances not scheduled under the international drug control treaties, in particular the abuse of ketamine, especially among youth in East and South-East Asia, and the trafficking in ketamine in that region and in other regions, including Oceania and South America,

Recognizing that, in many countries, when compressed oxygen is not available, ketamine is the only means of anaesthesia,

Noting the diversion of ketamine for illicit use in a mixture or in conjunction with amphetamine-type stimulants, especially methylenedioxymethamphetamine (commonly known as “ecstasy”), as well as its harmful effects,

Noting also that the World Health Organization is conducting a critical review of ketamine,

Concerned by the threat to the well-being of youth and society posed by the diversion and abuse of ketamine,

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

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Noting also the efforts made to discuss in international forums on drug law enforcement held in Asia and the Pacific the placing of ketamine on the list of substances controlled under the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,\(^{39}\) in order to better control and limit abuse of and trafficking in that substance,

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

2. Also encourages Member States to consider adopting a system of precautionary measures for use by their government agencies to facilitate the timely detection of the diversion of ketamine;

3. Requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to share the concerns of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs with the Expert Committee on Drug Dependence of the World Health Organization, and, in that regard, looks forward to the updated review of ketamine in the report of the Expert Committee.

Resolution 50/4

Improving the quality and performance of drug analysis laboratories

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recognizing the important role of drug analysis laboratories as part of national drug control systems, and the value of laboratory results and data to criminal justice systems, law enforcement and health authorities and policymakers,

Noting that law enforcement authorities and other clients of drug analysis laboratories need results that are reliable, valid, based on standard procedures, compatible with results in other laboratories that meet the evidentiary standards of the respective judicial, administrative and legal systems and obtained in an effective and efficient manner within the required timescale and that provide value for money,

Recognizing that the quality of the analysis and results of such laboratories has significant implications for the justice system, law enforcement and prevention and health, as well as for the international harmonization and worldwide exchange and coordination of drug information and data,

Recognizing also that the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime has an essential role in facilitating the development of drug-testing facilities and scientific support services worldwide and in improving the quality and performance of drug analysis laboratories, that it has expertise in implementing laboratory-related projects and that it must make the most effective use of its limited resources to fulfil that role,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 49/168, section II, of 23 December 1994 and resolution 52/92, section II, of 12 December 1997, in which the Assembly requested the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, now called the

Acknowledging the added value of the international quality assurance support of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in providing means for the continued monitoring of the situation of laboratories throughout the world, identifying factors affecting laboratory performance and where improvements can be made, including how to best target support, thus providing an evidence base for technical assistance projects and for the monitoring of their effectiveness,

Recognizing the cost-effectiveness of having a sustainable international network of laboratories and scientific support services allowing the transfer of specialized technical and forensic expertise from States with adequate resources to those in need of assistance, in order to promote equality and reduce gaps between Member States,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 2003/32 of 22 July 2003, in which the Council urged relevant international organizations, in consultation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, to provide financing and other support for the training of experts in various subjects related to the fight against the world drug problem, with particular emphasis on, among other things, drug-testing laboratories and laboratory quality assurance,

Concerned about the increasing gap between Member States in terms of the technical level of their laboratory and scientific services,

1. Recommends that the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime should continue supporting the analytical work of laboratories by providing reference samples of controlled substances, by identifying best practices and encouraging the use of guidelines, subject to extrabudgetary resources, by developing manuals on standard methods including relevant research, by offering training opportunities and by promoting and facilitating the exchange of information, material and data;

2. Requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to support the integration of laboratories and scientific support into drug control frameworks and the use of analytical data as a primary source of information worldwide, for example, for systems giving early warning on new drug trends;

3. Also requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to build on its corporate knowledge and, subject to extrabudgetary resources, to conduct in-depth analyses in order to identify competency requirements, training needs and other areas where assistance could be provided;

4. Further requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in cooperation with Member States, to devote attention to drug analysis laboratories, including forensic laboratories and other laboratories, developing project proposals, as appropriate, for capacity-building, providing services to support drug abuse treatment and toxicology, on the priorities recommended and requested in the present resolution;

5. Encourages Member States to give higher priority to the development of sustainable laboratory and scientific services, and recommends that national
laboratories participate in the external quality assurance programme offered by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

6. Invites Member States to secure and broaden their support to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, including funding for activities related to improving the performance of national laboratories, support for quality assurance and support for the establishment of sustainable scientific services worldwide;

7. Calls upon Member States and international, regional and subregional institutions to contribute to the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime set out in the present resolution by providing expertise as a resource for the development of cooperative networks among laboratories and scientists and to explore innovative ways to ensure more effective exchange of expertise and information worldwide.

Resolution 50/5

Identifying sources of precursors used in illicit drug manufacture

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, 40

Reaffirming the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, 41 in which Member States decided to establish 2008 as a target date for States to eliminate or reduce significantly, among other things, the diversion of precursors,

Appreciating the efforts by Member States to regulate precursors with a view to preventing their diversion,

Acknowledging the efficacy of international precursor control operations such as Project Cohesion and Project Prism in preventing diversions,

Recognizing that the ultimate objective of precursor control is to stop or significantly reduce the availability of precursors for illicit drug manufacture,

Appreciating the initiatives taken pursuant to the Paris Pact initiative 42 to tackle, among other things, the illicit supply of acetic anhydride,

Recognizing that precursors have a number of legitimate uses and that there is a need not to adversely affect legitimate trade in precursor chemicals while preventing their diversion,

Recognizing also that a large proportion of the precursors produced is used for legitimate purposes, that a fraction of the total production is used for the illicit manufacture of drugs and that there is thus a need to concentrate efforts on identifying the sources of the illicit supply of precursors,

41 General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.
42 Emerging from the Paris Statement (S/2003/641, annex), issued at the end of the Conference on Drug Routes from Central Asia to Europe, held in Paris on 21 and 22 May 2003.
Noting with concern the continued availability of precursors for illicit drug manufacture,

Noting also with concern the inadequate availability of information on the sources of precursors, the methods of diversion and the trafficking routes used to divert them to the major regions of illicit drug manufacture,

Recognizing the need for greater efforts in the main regions of illicit drug manufacture to identify the sources of precursors, the methods of diversion and the trafficking routes used, in order to concentrate efforts on the problem areas,

1. Invites the International Narcotics Control Board, working with Member States, relevant international bodies and existing initiatives such as Project Cohesion, to continue to identify the main sources of the acetic anhydride supplied to the main regions manufacturing heroin, the methods of diversion employed and the trafficking routes used;

2. Also invites the International Narcotics Control Board, working with Member States, relevant international bodies and existing initiatives such as Project Cohesion, to continue to identify the main sources of the potassium permanganate supplied to the main regions manufacturing cocaine, the methods of diversion employed and the trafficking routes used;

3. Further invites the International Narcotics Control Board, working with Member States, relevant international bodies and existing initiatives such as Project Prism, to continue to identify the main sources of the ephedrine, pseudoephedrine and 1-phenyl-2-propanone supplied to the main regions manufacturing amphetamine and methamphetamine, the methods of diversion employed and the trafficking routes used;

4. Urges Member States to render all possible support and assistance to the International Narcotics Control Board in the above-mentioned endeavours.

Resolution 50/6

Promoting collaboration on the prevention of diversion of precursors

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,\(^{43}\) in which Member States established 2008 as a target date for States to eliminate or reduce significantly the diversion of precursors,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution S-20/4 B of 10 June 1998, adopted by the Assembly at its twentieth special session, in which the Assembly considered that measures against the diversion of precursors could be effective only through concerted worldwide action and international cooperation guided by common principles and objectives,

\(^{43}\) General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.
Recalling further that, in General Assembly resolution S-20/4 B, it is stated that States should promote the exchange of experience relating to police, customs and other administrative investigation, interception, detection and control of diversion of precursors,

Recalling further that the International Narcotics Control Board, in its report for 2006, urged all parties to the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 to take all the necessary measures to monitor, within their territories, the manufacture and distribution of precursor chemicals under international control,

Recognizing that different challenges in reducing the supply of amphetamine-type stimulants are faced by Member States, but that common characteristics of the manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants exist among Member States, principally the reliance of illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants on the availability of precursor chemicals used also in licit manufacture,

Recognizing also the importance of applying national precursor controls with uniform effectiveness throughout the world, as a means of avoiding the displacement of diversion points across national borders,

Noting that the International Narcotics Control Board, in its information package on the control of precursors, emphasized the need for effective administrative, legislative and regulatory controls and structures governing the legitimate trade in precursor chemicals within national borders as a means of implementing article 12 of the 1988 Convention,

Acknowledging that controls on the legitimate trade in precursor chemicals within national borders will complement the work of existing projects of the International Narcotics Control Board, including Project Prism and Project Cohesion, which monitor the international diversion of precursor chemicals into the manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants and of heroin and cocaine, respectively,

Recognizing the establishment of the Asian Collaborative Group on Local Precursor Control and the International Forum on Control of Precursors for Amphetamine-type Stimulants,

Acknowledging the role of the joint forum of the Asian Collaborative Group on Local Precursor Control and the International Forum on Control of Precursors for Amphetamine-type Stimulants in striving to improve the control of precursors of amphetamine-type stimulants in Asia through enhanced collaboration on regulatory, administrative and legislative controls and practices,

1. Encourages the joint forum of the Asian Collaborative Group on Local Precursor Control and the International Forum on Control of Precursors for Amphetamine-type Stimulants to take forward the work programme adopted at the forum meeting held in Tokyo from 13 to 16 February 2007, annexed to the present resolution;

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2. Encourages Member States to consider the adoption of similar regional collaborative mechanisms for the control of precursors for amphetamine-type stimulants, within the framework of the relevant intergovernmental organizations.

Annex

Asian Collaborative Group on Local Precursor Control: terms of reference

Aim

The Asian Collaborative Group on Local Precursor Control (ACoG) will contribute to the prevention of precursor diversion into synthetic drug manufacture in the Asian region.

Objective

ACoG will achieve its aim by promoting the adoption of best practice national regulatory, administrative and legislative policies and practices that address the threat of local precursor diversion.

Terms of reference

In promoting its objective, ACoG will provide a regional forum focused on:

1. Encouraging a shared appreciation of precursor threats and emerging trends in the Asian region;
2. Sharing information about effective measures to prevent the local diversion of precursor chemicals and equipment;
3. Seeking to develop responsive strategies to respond to identified emerging trends and threats;
4. Identifying opportunities for cooperation and support for building capacity in the Asian region to respond to threats.

Asian Collaborative Group on Local Precursor Control and the International Forum on Control of Precursors for Amphetamine-type Stimulants:

Work programme

Background

Most precursor chemicals have legitimate uses that provide a number of social benefits. However, the diversion of these substances into illicit drug manufacture poses a serious threat to all countries.

Asian countries are some of the world’s largest producers and traders in chemicals that can also be used as precursors for amphetamine-type stimulant (ATS) drugs. Precursor control is therefore a centrally important issue for law enforcement and regulatory agencies in Asian countries.

The illicit ATS production environment is dynamic. Criminal groups are opportunistic and resilient. They are capable of responding quickly and flexibly to changed market constraints, such as the introduction of measures to counter diversion. Preventing and responding to the diversion of precursors from legitimate
to illicit trade therefore requires innovative regulatory controls and law enforcement responses.

A regional response to precursor diversion is needed that incorporates both coordinated actual countermeasures and improvements to our collective knowledge base about the legitimate and illicit precursor chemical markets. To avoid the displacement of diversion points across national borders, it is crucial that controls are applied with uniform effectiveness across the region.

**Priority areas**

To meet the threats posed by the illicit precursor and ATS market to Asia, members have identified a number of key priority areas to focus the work of ACoG and the International Forum on Control of Precursors for Amphetamine-type Stimulants (IFCP):

1. *Forensic technical capacity.* All countries should seek to ensure they have available the relevant expertise and related equipment necessary to ensure they are able to respond to ATS issues.

2. *Market knowledge.* Visibility of the legitimate precursor market must be improved by:
   
   (a) Better understanding the legitimate uses of precursors;

   (b) Monitoring the legitimate commercial movements of precursors;

   (c) Estimating the legitimate market demand for precursors in each country.

3. *Industry control.* A strong theme in the range of countermeasures introduced to combat diversion must incorporate the effective regulation and control of the legitimate precursor trade, while recognizing the economic and community benefit imperatives of the legitimate precursor trade.

4. *Industry engagement.* Wherever possible, any countermeasures should be progressed in a way that engages fully with, and secures the cooperation of, legitimate industry.

5. *Information/intelligence exchange.* Countermeasures and operations in the Asian region should be grounded in a collective knowledge base emerging from strong intelligence production and information-sharing networks.

6. *Harmonization.* Wherever possible, countries in the Asian region should seek to harmonize their approaches to controlling the trade in precursor chemicals.

7. *Ministerial engagement.* Opening a ministerial-level dialogue about existing precursor threats, emerging trends and the potential for coordinated regional action should be pursued as part of formulating effective and workable responses to precursor diversion in the Asian region.

8. *Use of existing mechanisms.* When developing and implementing countermeasures, countries in the Asian region should, wherever possible, exploit and build upon the significant range of arrangements, programmes and resources already in place to address precursor diversion.
**Future action**

In pursuing these priority areas, ACoG and IFCP propose to undertake the following activities as important first steps toward implementing an effective and coordinated response to precursor diversion across the Asian region:

1. Develop an ACoG/IFCP action plan, which would outline a number of actions aimed at:
   
   (a) Exploring the potential for a regional intelligence hub about precursors used in Asian ATS manufacture, their sources and criminal modus operandi;
   
   (b) Identifying intelligence and information gaps, with a view to developing an ATS intelligence collection plan for the Asian region;
   
   (c) Recognizing the Information Sharing System (sponsored by Japan) as an effective means for conducting and sharing the results of forensic analysis of ATS and their precursors, thereby providing a centralized regional source of information about precursors used in Asian ATS manufacture, their original source and criminal modus operandi;
   
   (d) Developing arrangements for each country to voluntarily participate in the Information Sharing System by providing samples of seized ATS and raw precursor products to be forensically analysed;
   
   (e) Developing effective mechanisms for investigating seizures of ATS both within and across borders, giving attention to the potential benefits of controlled delivery operations and backtracking operations;
   
   (f) Improving technical forensic capacity in the region to effectively respond to ATS issues;
   
   (g) Exploring the potential benefits of conducting a baseline study of alternative precursors for ATS, which can be used to improve precursor monitoring and control measures.

2. Developing a regional situation report on the range of precursor threats and challenges faced by the Asian region, and the existing controls, legislation and practices in place in member countries, including any identified gaps or weaknesses.

3. New Zealand, Japan and the Netherlands will work together to provide members with more information on the trafficking, regulation and use of benzylpiperazine.

4. Identify an appropriate opportunity for ministerial collaboration on precursor control, including discussion of the direction of ACoG and IFCP and their programme of work.

5. Support taking a resolution to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs emphasizing the success and value of the ACoG/IFCP model to other United Nations Member States.

The Attorney-General’s Department of the Government of Australia and the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare of the Government of Japan will coordinate the progression of these activities in consultation with other interested members before the next meeting.
Australia and Japan will also explore possibilities for hosting the next ACoG/IFCP meeting in late 2007, possibly in conjunction with the Australian National Chemical Diversion Congress, scheduled to be held in Tasmania in October.

Resolution 50/7

Strengthening the security of import and export documents relating to controlled substances

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Bearing in mind that it has made numerous references to the need to confirm the legitimacy of import and export documents,

Noting that, on many occasions, officials signing such documents have not been legally authorized to do so by their State, a situation that gives rise to doubts about the legitimacy of the documents issued,

Noting with concern the increase in the workload of the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board, and recognizing the outstanding work done by the Board in serving as a guide and intermediary on such issues,

Bearing in mind the Convention Abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents, 46 to which many Member States are parties,

1. Urges all Member States to pay particular attention to security measures concerning import and export documents issued by Member States for operations covered by the international drug control treaties;

2. Also urges all States parties to the Convention Abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents to give full effect to the Convention with respect to all documents of international trade in controlled substances.

Resolution 50/8

Strengthening international support for Haiti in combating the drug problem

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reaffirming the commitments made by Member States in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, 47 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,

Aware of the effects of illicit drug trafficking on the institutional stability of countries and the security of their population, as well as its impact on public health,

47 General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.
Recognizing that several countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, by reason of their geographical location, are particularly affected by illicit drug trafficking through their territories,

Especially concerned about the critical situation in Haiti, whose Government is making efforts to restore institutional normality and to enhance the prospects for peace and development,

Aware that the increase in illicit drug trafficking in Haiti and the activities of criminal gangs engaged in such trafficking create difficulties for the attainment of a framework of national security necessary to achieve those aims,

Acknowledging the efforts of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti and its member States to cooperate with the Government of Haiti in restoring democracy and combating insecurity in that country,

Acknowledging also the efforts of intergovernmental regional organizations in that process,

Reaffirming Security Council resolution 1743 (2007) of 15 February 2007, in which the Council recognized the interconnected nature of the challenges in Haiti and reaffirmed that sustainable progress on security, rule of law and institutional reform, national reconciliation and development were mutually reinforcing,

Reaffirming also Economic and Social Council resolution 2005/27 of 22 July 2005, in which the Council took into account the multifaceted challenges faced by States situated along international trafficking routes and the effects of illicit drug trafficking, including related crime and drug abuse, resulting from the transit of drugs through the territory of transit States,

Recalling that the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 2005/27, considered that a large number of transit States were developing countries or countries with economies in transition, which needed international assistance to support their efforts to prevent and suppress illicit drug trafficking and reduce illicit drug demand,

Recalling also the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti, in which he stated that supplementary assistance would be crucial to address problems presented by the smuggling of narcotics and weapons and that those illicit activities far surpassed the ability of national authorities and the Mission to control them and posed a grave problem to the long-term stability of Haiti,48

1. Reaffirms its commitment to confronting, with a common and coordinated approach by Member States and in accordance with the principle of shared responsibility, the world drug problem in all its manifestations, in particular in the countries most affected by the negative consequences of the problem;

2. Calls upon Member States and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to extrabudgetary resources, to strengthen initiatives and programmes aimed at providing technical support and assistance for the efforts by the Government of Haiti to combat illicit drug trafficking and reduce the demand for illicit drugs;

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

Resolution 50/9

Use of drug characterization and chemical profiling in support of drug law enforcement intelligence-gathering and operational work, as well as trend analysis

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Deeply concerned over the impact of rampant illicit drug manufacture and trafficking, which exacerbate the global situation with regard to drug-related crime,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 59/162 of 20 December 2004, in which the Assembly encouraged Member States to investigate the possibility of establishing operational chemical profiling programmes and invited them to support such programmes to the extent possible,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 60/178 of 16 December 2005, in which the Assembly stressed that data collection, analysis and evaluation of the results of ongoing national and international policies were essential tools for further developing sound, evidence-based drug control strategies and encouraged Member States to further develop and institutionalize monitoring and evaluation tools and to utilize existing available data to exchange and share information at all levels,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 2001/14 of 24 July 2001, in which the Council recommended that Governments should facilitate the development of analytical methods for drug characterization and impurity profiling, and the development of chemical tracers, for the identification of manufacturing trends and new chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of drugs,

Recalling further Economic and Social Council resolution 2001/15 of 24 July 2001 on international cooperation for the control of narcotic drugs, in which the Council recognized that the control of narcotic drugs was the collective responsibility of all States and that, to that end, coordinated action within the framework of international cooperation was necessary,

Recalling that, in its resolution 1 (XXXIX) on scientific and technical cooperation in the control of drug abuse and illicit trafficking, it recognized the growing need for international cooperation in identifying sources, trafficking routes and distribution patterns of illicit drugs,

Recalling that, in its resolution 1 (XXXIX), it also recognized laboratory impurity analysis as a means of assisting law enforcement by providing valuable information pertaining to drug sources and to new and established drug trafficking routes and distribution patterns,

Recalling its resolution 47/5, in which it recognized the value of illicit drug characterization and profiling in supporting law enforcement intelligence-gathering and operational work and the international fight against illicit drugs,
Noting that drug characterization and chemical profiling have provided valuable information to identify, inter alia, relationships between drug dealers and users, drug sources, illicit drug distribution networks, drug trafficking routes, illicit drug manufacturing methods and precursors used, thus giving a broader picture of illicit drug manufacture and trafficking activities,

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

Recognizing the efforts made by various States to establish databases to improve information systems relating to illicit drug trafficking and the diversion of precursor chemicals,

1. Affirms the need to promote the use of laboratory information derived from drug characterization and chemical profiling in order to obtain updated assessments of illicit drug manufacture and trafficking trends and to identify chemical substances used in illicit drug manufacture;

2. Reaffirms the need to develop, strengthen and, if possible, harmonize drug characterization and chemical profiling activities of the international drug law enforcement community, pursuant to its resolution 47/5;

3. Encourages Member States to use drug characterization and chemical profiling to efficiently identify drug sources, drug trafficking routes and illicit drug distribution patterns, to assess illicit drug manufacture and trafficking trends and to identify chemical substances used in illicit drug manufacture;

4. Calls upon Member States to actively promote, where possible, the sharing and exchange of drug characterization and chemical profiling information among themselves in support of strengthened control against illicit manufacture of and trafficking in drugs as coordinated action within the framework of international cooperation;

5. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to develop the programme of technical assistance relating to drug characterization and chemical profiling and the elaboration of assessments of trends in illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in drugs, subject to extrabudgetary resources, in consultation with interested Member States, particularly developing countries, taking into account their specific needs in that area.

Resolution 50/10

Prevention of diversion of drug precursors and other substances used for the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,49 in particular article 12, which lays

down the principles and mechanisms for the international cooperation and control of substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, hereinafter referred to as “drug precursors”.

Noting with satisfaction the increasing number of parties to the 1988 Convention, and mindful of the immense effectiveness of drug precursor control in disrupting the illicit manufacture of and illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Gravely concerned by the number of stopped shipments and seizures of amphetamine-type-stimulant precursors, as reported by the International Narcotics Control Board,

Concerned by the constantly changing modus operandi of diversion and illicit trafficking in drug precursors involving changing methods of drug manufacture with recourse to new or different chemical substances and new trafficking routes,

Noting the usefulness of examining the feasibility of voluntary marking of drug precursors,

Concerned in particular by the continued threat of diversion of ephedra (as plant material or in processed form), which is being targeted by traffickers with the aim of using it in the illicit manufacture of methamphetamine,

Concerned also by the increased threat of diversion of phenylacetic acid, the precursor of 1-phenyl-2-propanone, which is the essential chemical substance frequently used in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine and methamphetamine,

Recalling its resolution 49/3 on strengthening systems for the control of precursor chemicals used in the manufacture of synthetic drugs, in which it emphasized the physical and psychological damage caused by synthetic drugs, especially methylenedioxymethamphetamine (commonly known as “ecstasy”), methamphetamine and amphetamine,

Concerned that large numbers of diversion attempts involving considerable amounts of ephedra (as plant material or in processed form) in all regions of the world, as well as increases of diversion attempts involving 1-phenyl-2-propanone and phenylacetic acid, have been reported by the International Narcotics Control Board,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 59/162 of 20 December 2004 on follow-up on strengthening the systems of control over chemical precursors and preventing their diversion and trafficking, in which the Assembly recommended that Member States develop or further adapt regulatory and operational control procedures to counter the diversion of chemical substances into illicit drug manufacture and reaffirmed the importance of using all available legal means or measures to prevent the diversion of chemicals from legitimate trade to illicit drug manufacture as an essential component of comprehensive strategies against drug abuse and trafficking and of preventing access to chemical precursors by those engaged in or attempting to engage in the processing of illicit drugs,

Recognizing that regulatory and law enforcement authorities should exercise heightened vigilance in the monitoring of international trade in ephedra (as plant material or in processed form) and phenylacetic acid,
Stressing that drug precursors and other substances used for illicit drug manufacture, especially ephedra (as plant material or in processed form), are being trafficked on a global scale and require border control authorities of exporting, importing and transit countries to exercise specific heightened vigilance,

Concerned that trafficking organizations may be turning to the use of non-controlled substances, involving also the use of derivatives and/or substitute chemicals, to replace controlled substances in illicit drug manufacture in order to circumvent controls,

Noting the increased complexity of globalized trade and the rapidity of trade flows with different sectors of industry involved, as well as operators along the supply and demand chain, including intermediaries involved in those transactions where the substances do not physically enter the territory where the intermediaries are located (drop shipments),

Recalling article 12, paragraph 9 (a), of the 1988 Convention, which underlines the importance of cooperation between competent authorities and different industries in the identification of suspicious transactions,

Recalling General Assembly resolution S-20/4 B of 10 June 1998, in which the Assembly emphasized the importance of substitute chemicals and called upon Member States to apply monitoring mechanisms, whether voluntary, administrative or legislative, in cooperation with the chemical industry to prevent diversion from licit channels,

Recognizing that competent authorities of exporting, importing and transit countries, as well as relevant sectors of industry and relevant operators along the supply and demand chain, need to be made aware of the use of those non-controlled substances in the illicit manufacture of drugs and the relevant diversion patterns and cooperate in order to be able to quickly respond to changing patterns and to identify suspicious transactions,

Stressing that such comprehensive strategies also require different degrees of measures, namely fully enacted legislative measures that should principally focus on drug precursors essential to the drug manufacturing process, as well as flexible, voluntary monitoring systems to complement the legal requirements, focusing on non-controlled substances, in particular those substances with common licit uses that are traded in very high quantities and that are easily replaceable, in order to allow regulatory and law enforcement authorities, as well as industries, to quickly respond to changes in diversion patterns,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/40 of 27 July 1993,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/29 of 24 July 1996, in section I of which the Council, inter alia, called upon the International Narcotics Control Board to establish a limited international special surveillance list of non-scheduled substances, and section II of that resolution, entitled “Recommendations for action”, and the requests made in that section to the International Narcotics Control Board, which were subsequently fulfilled, in close cooperation with Member States,

Concerned that non-controlled substances, including derivatives and substitute chemicals, found in illicit drug laboratories differ depending on the State, therefore
requiring, in addition to further development of the limited international special
surveillance list and recommended actions, voluntary cooperation instruments at the
national level,

Recognizing the important role of precursor analysis laboratories as part of
national drug control systems and the value of laboratory results and data to
criminal justice systems and law enforcement and health authorities, as well as in
making decisions on policy,

Recalling article 2 of the 1988 Convention, which states that the purpose of
the Convention is the promotion of cooperation among the parties so that they may
address more effectively the various aspects of illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and
psychotropic substances having an international dimension,

Noting the need for international cooperation among precursor analysis
laboratories and relevant national competent authorities, especially in the case of
sending samples of precursors across borders for analysis,

Stressing that preventing the diversion of and combating illicit trafficking in
drug precursors and other substances used for illicit drug manufacture require close
cooperation among exporting, importing and transit countries in the spirit of shared
responsibility,

Recalling its resolution 45/4, in which it invited Governments to conclude
agreements and arrangements authorizing the effective use of the investigative
technique of controlled delivery,

1. Calls upon Member States to recognize the heightened threat of diversion
of ephedra (as plant material or in processed form), which is targeted by traffickers
for use in the illicit manufacture of methamphetamine, as well as phenylacetic acid,
the precursor of 1-phenyl-2-propanone, which is the essential chemical substance
frequently used in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine and methamphetamine;

2. Calls upon Member States to exercise increased vigilance in the
monitoring of the trade movements of ephedra (as plant material or in processed
form) and phenylacetic acid by sending pre-export notifications, where possible,
using the Pre-Export Notification Online system of the International Narcotics
Control Board for consignments of ephedra (as plant material or in processed form)
and phenylacetic acid, in order to enable the authorities in the countries of
destination to verify the licit purposes of the transaction and to react adequately, and
invites Member States that are countries of destination to provide timely responses
to those pre-export notifications;

3. Encourages Member States that are exporting, importing and transit
countries, in particular through their border control authorities, to exercise increased
vigilance with respect to consignments of ephedra (as plant material or in processed
form) and phenylacetic acid;

4. Invites Member States to consider establishing appropriate mechanisms
to collect information on ephedra (as plant material or in processed form) and to use
form D\textsuperscript{50} to provide to the International Narcotics Control Board information on licit trade and illicit trafficking in ephedra (as plant material or in processed form);

5. *Calls upon* Member States to develop further, and to the extent possible, voluntary monitoring systems to complement their national laws and regulations by further fostering cooperation between competent authorities and industrial sectors concerned and operators along the supply and demand chain, including intermediaries involved in those transactions where the substances do not physically enter the territory where the intermediaries are located (drop shipments), thereby providing the flexibility required to quickly respond to changing modus operandi in the diversion of drug precursors;

6. *Invites* Member States that have not already done so, where appropriate and possible, to apply at the national level the monitoring measures associated with the limited international special surveillance list of non-scheduled substances, set up by the International Narcotics Control Board through voluntary cooperation with industrial sectors concerned and operators along the supply and demand chain;

7. *Invites* Member States to interchange national voluntary monitoring lists of relevant non-controlled substances, where appropriate and possible, in order to create increased awareness of the risk of diversion in the case of exports of those substances to those States;

8. *Calls upon* Member States to provide the International Narcotics Control Board with information on trafficking and diversion patterns of non-controlled substances in order to further develop the limited international special surveillance list;

9. *Calls upon* Member States that have not already done so, and where appropriate, to further develop national guidelines and training programmes for operators, in cooperation with the International Narcotics Control Board and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in order to facilitate and to enhance legal and voluntary cooperation with the industrial sectors concerned, making them aware of their responsibilities and providing practical advice to identify suspicious transactions and orders;

10. *Encourages* Member States to put in place internal arrangements and appropriate training programmes to ensure that relevant measures are implemented between the authorities concerned in order to improve the results achieved in preventing the diversion of drug precursors;

11. *Also encourages* Member States to review, where appropriate and possible, their national legislation with a view to facilitating the exchange of samples of precursors with authorized drug and precursor analysis laboratories by facilitating the issuing of such an import or export permit when required;

12. *Further encourages* Member States to extend, to the extent possible and within the scope of existing legislation, agreements and arrangements authorizing controlled deliveries in investigations relating to the misuse of non-controlled substances in the illicit manufacture of drugs;

\textsuperscript{50} Entitled “Annual information on substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances”.
13. Invites Member States and relevant international organizations to cooperate closely with the International Narcotics Control Board, in particular its Project Prism and Project Cohesion, in order to enhance the success of those international initiatives.

Resolution 50/11

International cooperation in preventing the illegal distribution of internationally controlled licit substances via the Internet

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recognizing that the illegal distribution of internationally controlled licit substances via the Internet is an escalating problem and that the unsupervised use of such substances purchased through the Internet by the general public, in particular underage persons, constitutes a serious risk to global health,

Recalling that, in its resolution 43/8, it encouraged Member States to consider measures of cooperation with a view to preventing the diversion of controlled pharmaceuticals and precursor chemicals through the Internet,

Noting that the International Narcotics Control Board, in its report for 2006, highlighted, inter alia, the illegal distribution of internationally controlled licit substances via the Internet,

Recognizing that the procurement of internationally controlled licit substances via the Internet is illegal whenever it contravenes an international treaty or national law,

Recalling the action taken at the national and international levels to control the diversion of internationally controlled licit substances through the implementation of the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,

Taking note of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society of the second phase of the World Summit on the Information Society, held in Tunis on 16-18 November 2005,

Observing that the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission of the Organization of American States, at its fortieth regular session, held in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia, in November 2006, adopted a guide entitled “Drugs in cyberspace: understanding and investigating diversion and distribution of controlled substances via the Internet”.

51 United Nations publication, Sales No. E.07.XI.11.
53 Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.
54 Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.
55 Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.
56 A/60/687.
Recognizing that the above-mentioned guide outlines the scope of the issue, its elements and tools for Member States to respond to the issue, including the need for appropriate legislation,

1. Acknowledges the efforts made by international and regional organizations, as well as Member States, in adopting measures to combat the illegal distribution of internationally controlled licit drugs via the Internet;

2. Invites Member States to take into consideration the efforts of international and regional organizations, such as the guide entitled “Drugs in cyberspace: understanding and investigating diversion and distribution of controlled substances via the Internet”, when examining whether adequate measures exist to regulate, investigate and prosecute the illegal distribution of internationally controlled licit substances via the Internet;

3. Encourages Member States, to the extent possible, to notify the International Narcotics Control Board, in a regular and standardized manner, of seizures of internationally controlled licit substances ordered via the Internet and delivered through the mail, in order to fully assess trends relevant to this issue;

4. Encourages the International Narcotics Control Board to continue its work with a view to raising awareness of and preventing the misuse of the Internet for the illegal supply, sale and distribution of internationally controlled licit substances;

5. Invites Member States with experience in investigating drug-related Internet-based crime to provide the necessary equipment, training and assistance to other Member States, upon request, in cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, where appropriate and subject to extrabudgetary resources;

6. Decides to continue to discuss this important issue at its fifty-first session;

7. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to transmit the text of the present resolution to all Member States.

Resolution 50/12

Measures to meet the goal of establishing by 2009 the progress achieved in implementing 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, 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,

57 General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.
Recognizing that the international drug control treaties and the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, especially the Political Declaration, the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction\textsuperscript{58} and the measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem, 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,

Recalling its resolution 42/11, in which it requested the Executive Director to prepare a single biennial report, which should also cover the difficulties encountered in meeting the objectives and targets agreed upon at the twentieth special session, and decided to submit a report to the General Assembly in the years 2003 and 2008 on the progress achieved in meeting the goals and targets set out in the Political Declaration,

Recalling also its resolution 49/1, in which it called upon the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime 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,

Underscoring the value of 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,

Stressing that, following that global assessment, there should be a period of 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,

Recalling its resolution 49/2, in which it encouraged 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 set by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,

Acknowledging the need to conduct a proper and thorough assessment of the programmes to implement the declarations and measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,

Recognizing the need for adequate time to collect and analyse information, including information from specialized national and regional bodies, thereby ensuring a comprehensive, result-based evaluation of the global efforts to address the world drug problem in the context of reporting on the achievement of the goals set by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,

Noting with appreciation the role that civil society and regional organizations can play in providing, for consideration by Member States, additional information

\textsuperscript{58} General Assembly resolution S-20/3, annex.
about various aspects of supply and demand reduction covered in the action plans adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,

1. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to submit to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its fifty-first session the report to be prepared pursuant to its resolution 42/11, drawing together information gathered through all previous biennial reports questionnaires and the report requested in its resolution 49/1;

2. Decides to convene a high-level segment, open to all States Members of the United Nations, during its fifty-second session, in 2009, instead of a ministerial-level segment in 2008, in order to allow additional time for conducting 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;

3. Decides also that, at its fifty-first session, the thematic debate should be devoted to a discussion by Member States on progress made in meeting the goals and targets set at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, taking into account the presentation by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime of the final assessment report, as well as relevant supplementary information as set out in Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions 49/1 and 49/2;

4. Requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to invite, prior to the fifty-first session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, relevant intergovernmental, international and regional organizations to make available supplementary information in order to facilitate the deliberations of the Commission at that session;

5. Decides to submit to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session in 2009 the results of the global assessment of the progress achieved in meeting the goals and targets set in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, and recommends that the Council forward those results to the Assembly;

6. Agrees that, at its fifty-first session, it would initiate the preparatory process for the high-level segment to be held during its fifty-second session, in 2009.

Resolution 50/13

Budget outline for the biennium 2008-2009 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Exercising 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,

59 General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.
Having considered the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on the outline of the consolidated budget for the biennium 2008-2009 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the related recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

1. Notes that the budget outline is a preliminary estimate of resources;
2. Decides that the proposed consolidated budget for the biennium 2008-2009 shall contain provisions for recosting on the basis of the existing methodology;
3. Agrees with the following preliminary indicative estimates for the proposed consolidated budget for the biennium 2008-2009:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>United States dollars</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A. Programmes</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By theme</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research, analysis and advocacy</td>
<td>14 337 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services for policymaking and treaty adherence</td>
<td>5 798 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical assistance and advice</td>
<td>152 056 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total, A</strong></td>
<td>172 191 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By region</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa and the Middle East</td>
<td>18 826 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Asia, East Asia and the Pacific</td>
<td>23 457 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West and Central Asia</td>
<td>43 341 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central and Eastern Europe</td>
<td>9 695 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America and the Caribbean</td>
<td>49 412 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global*</td>
<td>27 460 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total, A</strong></td>
<td>172 191 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B. Infrastructure</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field offices</td>
<td>15 707 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headquarters</td>
<td>21 306 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agencies</td>
<td>3 119 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total, B</strong></td>
<td>40 132 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand total (A+B)</strong></td>
<td>212 323 000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Includes all core programmes at headquarters.

4. Requests the Executive Director to submit to it at its reconvened fiftieth session a proposed consolidated budget for the biennium 2008-2009 based on the above figures;
5. Also requests the Executive Director to prepare the consolidated budget for the biennium 2008-2009, as well as for the biennium 2010-2011, of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime based on, inter alia, the strategy for the period 2008-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, as approved in the draft resolution entitled “Strategy for the period 2008-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime”, to be adopted by the Economic and Social Council;

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6. Requests the presentation of the consolidated budget for the biennium 2008-2009, taking fully into account the recommendations contained in paragraph 4 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.\textsuperscript{62}

7. Invites the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to consider problems associated with the presentation of the consolidated budget in those programmes financed partially through the regular budget, with the aim of facilitating comparison with the respective sections in the regular programme budget of the United Nations.

\textbf{Decision 50/1}

\textbf{Inclusion of oripavine in Schedule I of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol}

At its 1277th meeting, on 14 March 2007, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, decided to include oripavine (3-O-demethylthebaine, or 6,7,8,14-tetrahydro-4,5-\textit{alpha}-epoxy-6-methoxy-17-methylmorphinan-3-ol) in Schedule I of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol.\textsuperscript{63}

\textbf{Decision 50/2}

\textbf{Review of dronabinol and its stereoisomers}

At its 1277th meeting, on 14 March 2007, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs decided by consensus:

(a) Not to vote on the recommendation of the World Health Organization to transfer dronabinol and its stereoisomers from Schedule II to Schedule III of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971.\textsuperscript{64}

(b) To request the World Health Organization, in consultation with the International Narcotics Control Board, as appropriate, to undertake, for consideration by the Commission, a review of dronabinol and its stereoisomers when additional information became available.

\textsuperscript{64} Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.