

## 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**

#### **Promoting sustainability and integrality in alternative development as an important part of drug control strategy in States where illicit crops are grown to produce drugs**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Bearing in mind* the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,<sup>1</sup> that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol,<sup>2</sup> the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971<sup>3</sup> and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,<sup>4</sup>

*Recalling* the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, in which Member States recognized that action against the world drug problem was a common and shared responsibility,<sup>5</sup>

*Reaffirming* the United Nations Millennium Declaration,<sup>6</sup> in particular the Millennium Development Goals of eradicating extreme poverty and hunger and ensuring environmental sustainability,<sup>7</sup>

*Reaffirming also* its resolutions 2003/37 of 22 July 2003 and 2006/33 of 27 July 2006 and Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions 45/14 and 48/9,

*Taking into consideration* the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2005<sup>8</sup> and the report entitled *Alternative Development: a Global Thematic Evaluation*,<sup>9</sup> prepared by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,

*Convinced* that, in the review 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, there is a genuine need for the international community to

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<sup>1</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

<sup>5</sup> General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex, para. 2.

<sup>6</sup> General Assembly resolution 55/2.

<sup>7</sup> A/56/326, annex, and A/58/323, annex.

<sup>8</sup> *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.06.XI.2).

<sup>9</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.XI.13.

assess the way alternative development has been practised in the past and ensure that, overall, the approaches to alternative development are fully implemented,

*Recognizing* the significant achievements and efforts of countries in South-East Asia in recent decades towards eliminating illicit cultivation of opium poppy and cannabis and recognizing also the commitment of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations to making South-East Asia free of illicit drugs by 2015,

*Recognizing also* the significant achievements of the Andean countries in the implementation of alternative development and preventive alternative development programmes, as presented in the fifth report of the Executive Director on the world drug problem,<sup>10</sup> and noting that those achievements were attained in accordance with national specificities, with significant national resources and with the support of international cooperation,

*Recognizing further* the success of the long-term, holistic and integrated approach to solving the problem of opium poppy cultivation, including its correlation with poverty, that has been applied for forty years in national and international programmes in Thailand, which led the United Nations Development Programme in May 2006 to present the first Human Development Lifetime Achievement Award to King Bhumibol Adulyadej of Thailand as the initiator of that approach,

*Acknowledging* that the success of alternative development and preventive alternative development, as appropriate, may be dependent upon, inter alia, the following essential elements:

- (a) Long-term investments by Governments and international donors;
- (b) The efficiency of national institutions responsible for drug control policies and of institutions related to the promotion of alternative development;
- (c) Synergy and trust among the Government, local administrations and communities in building local ownership;
- (d) An adequate response to human needs and dignity in the context of sustainable rural development and community self-reliance;
- (e) The creation of a value chain by utilizing local wisdom, capacity-building, marketing and entrepreneurship;
- (f) Broader market access for alternative development products consistent with national and international obligations and consideration of measures to facilitate access and positioning in markets for alternative development products, taking into account applicable multilateral trade rules,

1. *Recalls* the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development, which continues to have practical relevance and in which it is stated that alternative development is an important component of a balanced and comprehensive illicit crop eradication strategy and is intended to promote lawful and sustainable socio-economic options for those communities and population groups that have resorted to illicit cultivation

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<sup>10</sup> E/CN.7/2008/2 and Add.1-6.

as their only viable means of obtaining a livelihood, contributing in an integrated way to the eradication of poverty;<sup>11</sup>

2. *Emphasizes* that the problem of illicit production of narcotic drugs is often related to development problems, in particular poverty, poor health conditions and illiteracy, and that it must be tackled in a larger development context through a holistic and integrated approach;

3. *Agrees* on the relevance of enhancing alternative development and preventive alternative development, as appropriate, in a manner focusing on the sustainability and integrality of uplifting people's livelihood, and recommends that such elements be considered by relevant bodies in the United Nations system;

4. *Recognizes* the significant role played by developing countries with extensive expertise in alternative development and preventive alternative development and the importance of outreach activities aimed at promoting a set of best practices and lessons learned in that area and sharing those best practices and lessons learned with States affected by illicit crop cultivation, including those emerging from conflict, with a view to using them, where appropriate, in accordance with national specificities of each State;

5. *Urges* donor Governments, as well as multilateral, international and regional financial institutions, in conformity with the principle of shared responsibility and as a sign of their commitment to fighting illicit drugs in a comprehensive and balanced manner, to redouble their efforts to enhance international cooperation, especially trilateral cooperation aimed at utilizing the expertise of developing countries and the financial support of developed countries in assisting other developing countries, in reducing illicit drug crops through alternative development and preventive alternative development, as appropriate, and to consider increasing their financial and material support and technical assistance and providing a flexible and sufficiently long-term commitment to States affected by illicit crop cultivation;

6. *Commends* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for its continued and progressive work on alternative development, described in its report entitled *Alternative Development: a Global Thematic Evaluation*,<sup>12</sup> especially the lessons learned and the recommendations contained therein, and acknowledges the need to consider providing the Office with additional funding in that area;

7. *Calls upon* Member States, consistent with their national and international obligations, and relevant international organizations to consider measures to enable products of alternative development to have easier access to markets, taking into account applicable multilateral trade rules;

8. *Encourages* Member States, in the context of the review 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,<sup>13</sup> to consider developing a set of international guiding principles on alternative development, based on the sharing of best practices and lessons learned in different countries and regions, and

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<sup>11</sup> General Assembly resolution S-20/4 E, para. 17.

<sup>12</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.XI.13.

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

acknowledging the best practices and lessons learned in sustainable alternative livelihood development of Thailand, annexed to the present resolution;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the present resolution to multilateral, international and regional financial institutions and to all Governments for consideration and implementation;

10. *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.

## **Annex**

### **Best practices and lessons learned in sustainable alternative livelihood development of Thailand**

1. First and foremost, alternative development, which in the context of the Thai experience is referred to as “sustainable alternative livelihood development”, must be people-centred. The Doi Tung development project in Thailand served as the model for the present set of best practices and lessons learned. The outlook, design and implementation were developed taking into account a fundamental question: how will people benefit from this project? That became the key performance indicator for the project.

2. The main objective of sustainable alternative livelihood development is to transform poor and vulnerable communities, especially in rural areas, from social and economic dependency or sub-sufficiency to full socio-economic sufficiency, in a participatory manner and at a pace appropriate to each stage, to allow the changes to be accepted and introduced by the communities. Keeping in mind the goal of sustainability, development practitioners should see their role as facilitators of progress and should plan their exit strategy to enable the communities to continue the activities without external intervention.

3. Sustainability in this context means that the communities have sufficient economic capacity in their factors of production and marketing and are able to maintain equitable social and cultural integrity and live in harmony with their natural environment (coexist with nature). With this definition in mind, sufficient health care must be made available because sick people cannot be economically productive. Ideally, an income-generating mechanism should be employed that allows people and a healthy natural environment to benefit greatly from one another. Continuous education will ensure that future generations will be able to pursue legitimate livelihoods, cope with the pressures of globalization and create for themselves opportunities for growth.

4. When applying sustainable alternative livelihood development in the context of drug control, the eradication of illicit crops should not be the only immediate goal. The progressive introduction of viable alternative livelihoods in the broader context of rural development is needed to tackle the root cause of illicit crop cultivation – poverty – without severely curtailing the only available means of survival of the people involved.

5. Activities that provide people with alternative cash income and/or produce immediate health or social benefits within the first few months or days (so-called “quick hits”) are vital to building trust and enabling an immediate transition from illegitimate to legitimate sources of income, which can begin to transform the economic prospects of a community. Successful “quick hits” build confidence and strengthen cooperation among stakeholders at all levels, from people at the grass-roots level and local authorities to leaders at the national level.
6. Medium-term and long-term activities are introduced simultaneously in order to ensure that the economic and social benefits are long-lasting and that the areas concerned remain free of illicit drug cultivation for a long time. Development activities must be based on continuity: each activity should lead into another, build on the success of previous initiatives and, over time, increase the hope and capabilities of the persons involved.
7. It is necessary to achieve a balance between a bottom-up and a top-down approach. Strong and committed leadership is required to ensure that development policies and activities are based on a true understanding of the needs and concerns of the target communities at the grass-roots level. Clear and constant communication is critical, especially at the beginning, for knowledge and experiences to be transferred not only from development practitioners but also to them.
8. Viable livelihoods should be available to all members of the community: the young and the elderly; the fit and the infirm; and men and women alike. Having a variety of income-generating activities may serve as a safeguard against weakened interests in an individual product or activity. Livelihood diversification is in fact a major success factor in sustainable alternative livelihood development (single-crop solutions are rarely sustainable).
9. Combining local wisdom and available resources with a market-driven product development approach and effective management will lead to the creation of a viable value chain at the local level. Revenue from value-added goods locally manufactured by such an enterprise must contribute to the social benefits of the target communities and society in general. Such social entrepreneurship – the practice of using business profits to generate social goods – can lead to real socio-economic sustainability.
10. To ensure that development objectives are realized as expected, mechanisms must be in place to allow frequent assessments and necessary adjustments, starting with comprehensive census baseline data captured through both qualitative and quantitative development indicators. Project monitoring and evaluation hold development practitioners accountable for their action, and that is crucial, as people’s lives depend on the performance of those practitioners and imprudent and uncaring development often has adverse effects.
11. Ultimately, the key to sustainable alternative livelihood development is community ownership, where capacities and economic activities have been developed to such an extent that the communities can become owners in their ventures rather than only serving as contract farmers or employees. Community ownership means not only physical ownership of the enterprises but also emotional ownership, on the part of the community, of its own development and future, from the very start.

12. Since the issue of sustainability envisages the long-term commitment of all parties involved, it also calls for longer-term and sufficiently flexible funding from a variety of sources, including Governments, international organizations, multilateral financial institutions and other donors and development partners.

## **Draft resolution II**

### **Provision of international assistance to the most affected States neighbouring Afghanistan**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 2001/16 of 24 July 2001, 2002/21 of 24 July 2002, 2003/34 and 2003/35 of 22 July 2003, 2005/27 of 22 July 2005 and other relevant resolutions on international assistance to States affected by the transit of illicit drugs,

*Taking note with concern* of the report of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime entitled *Afghanistan: Opium Survey 2007*, in which the Office emphasized that in 2007 Afghanistan had produced 8,200 tons of opium, representing 93 per cent of global production,

*Noting* the progress that Afghanistan has made in implementing the Afghan National Drug Control Strategy, including the doubling of the number of its provinces free of opium poppy, from six to thirteen, in 2007,

*Reaffirming* the commitments assumed by Member States in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session<sup>14</sup> and the measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem,<sup>15</sup>

*Welcoming* the Paris Pact initiative on assistance to States affected by the transit of illicit drugs,<sup>16</sup>

*Acknowledging* the ongoing efforts of the Government of Afghanistan and the international community, including States neighbouring Afghanistan, to counter the scourge of illicit drugs, despite the continuing increase in the illicit cultivation of opium poppy and the illicit production of opiates in Afghanistan,

*Emphasizing* that international drug traffickers are constantly changing their modus operandi, rapidly reorganizing and gaining access to modern technology,

*Acknowledging* that transit States are faced with multifaceted challenges related to the increasing amount of illicit drugs transiting through their territory as a result of the increasing supply and demand on illicit drug markets,

*Keeping in mind* that the bulk of the illicit drugs originating in Afghanistan are smuggled through Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan and other countries neighbouring Afghanistan before reaching their countries of destination,

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

<sup>15</sup> General Assembly resolutions S-20/4 A to E.

<sup>16</sup> S/2003/641, annex.

*Considering* that a large number of transit States, in particular the States neighbouring Afghanistan, are developing countries or countries with economies in transition and are faced with multifaceted challenges, including rising levels of drug-related crime and increased prevalence of drug abuse,

*Bearing in mind* that the constantly changing tactics of drug traffickers and the introduction of new varieties of illicit drugs increase the challenges and harm that they cause in Afghanistan, in the States neighbouring Afghanistan and in other parts of the world,

1. *Reaffirms* its commitment, in accordance with the principle of shared responsibility, to counter the world drug problem in all its manifestations, in a coordinated manner, in particular by providing technical assistance and support to the transit States most affected by drug trafficking;

2. *Calls upon* the Government of Afghanistan to intensify, with the support of the international community, its efforts to continue implementing, in particular, the eight pillars of the Afghan National Drug Control Strategy, to identify and dismantle laboratories illicitly manufacturing heroin and morphine and to trace and curb the illicit supply of precursors;

3. *Commends* regional initiatives to strengthen international and regional cooperation aimed at countering the threat posed by the illicit production of drugs in Afghanistan and trafficking in drugs originating in that country;

4. *Encourages* cross-border cooperation among Afghanistan, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Pakistan;

5. *Calls upon* all Member States and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to provide the technical assistance and support needed for strengthening the initiatives and efforts of Afghanistan, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Pakistan to fight drug trafficking, thereby also reducing the deleterious impact of illicit drugs in all parts of the world, and invites Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary contributions for those purposes in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;

6. *Encourages* the States neighbouring Afghanistan to enhance coordination through existing regional mechanisms for strengthening border cooperation and information exchange;

7. *Encourages* Member States and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to provide technical assistance and support needed for strengthening the efforts of States neighbouring Afghanistan to fight drug trafficking, and invites Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary contributions for those purposes in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;

8. *Welcomes* the trilateral ministerial meeting held in Vienna in June 2007, with the assistance of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, which brought together high-level officials from Afghanistan, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Pakistan, and supports the decision to hold another trilateral meeting in the Islamic Republic of Iran in 2008;

9. *Emphasizes* the importance of taking measures to reduce demand and the adverse consequences of drug abuse in conjunction with measures to reduce supply

in order to effectively counter the menace posed by illicit drugs to the entire international community;

10. *Calls upon* Afghanistan to mainstream, with the assistance of the international community, the counter-narcotics programme in the forthcoming Afghan national development strategy;

11. *Emphasizes* the need to strengthen the law enforcement capacity of the main transit States and the importance of inter-agency coordination in developing effective drug control strategies;

12. *Urges* the international partners, all relevant agencies of the United Nations and in particular the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and invites international financial and development institutions to assist transit States, in particular the States neighbouring Afghanistan that are most affected by the transit of illicit drugs, by providing them with adequate technical assistance to effectively address the drug trafficking problem through a comprehensive and integrated shared plan, and invites Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary contributions for those purposes in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;

13. *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.

## **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 fifty-first session and provisional agenda and documentation for the fifty-second session of the Commission**

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

#### **Provisional agenda and documentation for the fifty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs**

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

##### *Documentation*

Provisional agenda, annotations and provisional programme of work

*Normative segment*

3. Thematic debate [*theme and subthemes to be identified*].
4. Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly: general overview and progress achieved by Governments in meeting the goals and targets for the 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*)

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

*Documentation*

Report of the Secretariat

6. Illicit drug traffic and supply:
  - (a) World situation with regard to drug trafficking and action taken by subsidiary bodies of the Commission;
  - (b) Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly:
    - (i) Measures to promote judicial cooperation (extradition, mutual legal assistance, controlled delivery, trafficking by sea and law enforcement cooperation, including training);
    - (ii) Countering money-laundering;
    - (iii) Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development.

*Documentation*

Reports of the Secretariat

7. Implementation of the international drug control treaties:
  - (a) Changes in the scope of control of substances;
  - (b) International Narcotics Control Board;
  - (c) International cooperation to ensure the availability of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes;
  - (d) 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;

- (e) Other matters arising from the international drug control treaties.

*Documentation*

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2008

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2008 on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988

Notes by the Secretariat (*as necessary*)

*Operational segment*

8. Policy directives to the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

*Documentation*

Report of the Executive Director

9. Strengthening the United Nations machinery for drug control.

*Documentation*

Report of the Executive Director

10. Administrative and budgetary questions.

*Documentation*

Report of the Executive Director

*High-level segment*

11. Opening of the high-level segment.

12. General debate of the high-level segment: review of the progress achieved and the difficulties encountered by Member States in meeting the goals and targets set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session; challenges for the future.

13. Round-table discussions of the high-level segment:

- (a) Current and emerging challenges, new trends and patterns of the world drug problem and possible improvements to the evaluation system;
- (b) Strengthening international cooperation in countering the world drug problem using shared responsibility as a basis for an integrated, comprehensive, balanced and sustainable approach in the fight against drugs through domestic and international policies;
- (c) Demand reduction, treatment and preventive policies and practices;
- (d) Countering illicit drug traffic and supply, and alternative development.

14. Outcome of the high-level segment.

15. Closure of the high-level segment.

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16. Provisional agenda for the fifty-third session of the Commission.

17. Other business.

18. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fifty-second 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 2007.<sup>17</sup>

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

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

### **Resolution 51/1**

#### **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, 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,<sup>18</sup>

*Reaffirming also* the Paris Pact initiative that emerged from the Paris Statement,<sup>19</sup> 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 2007*, which emphasized that in 2007 Afghanistan had produced 8,200 tons of opium, making it virtually the sole supplier of one of the world's deadliest drugs,

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<sup>17</sup> *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2007* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.08.XI.1).

<sup>18</sup> General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex, para. 2.

<sup>19</sup> S/2003/641, annex.

*Recalling* Economic and Social Council resolution 2007/11 of 25 July 2007, entitled “Support to the counter-narcotic measures and programmes of Afghanistan”,

*Welcoming* the ongoing efforts of the Government of Afghanistan in the fight against narcotic drugs, and calling upon the Government of Afghanistan and the international community to intensify those efforts,

*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,

*Commending* 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,

*Bearing in mind* 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,

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

*Recalling also* the action plan approved at the expert round table on the control of precursors used in the manufacture of heroin, held in Vienna on 29 and 30 May 2007 within the framework of the Targeted Anti-trafficking Regional Communication, Expertise and Training initiative,

*Taking note with satisfaction* of the recommendations adopted by the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board at its seventh meeting, held in Tokyo on 5 and 6 February 2008,

*Recalling* its resolution 50/1, in which it welcomed 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,<sup>20</sup> in continuation of the Paris Pact initiative,

*Convinced* that the results of the Second Ministerial Conference must be translated into effective action by States, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, competent organs of the United Nations and other relevant actors,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on progress achieved in the implementation of Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 50/1, entitled “Follow-up to the Second Ministerial Conference on Drug Trafficking Routes from Afghanistan”;<sup>21</sup>

2. *Calls upon* Paris Pact partners to promote international and regional initiatives against trafficking in opiates from Afghanistan and to strengthen

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<sup>20</sup> A/61/208-S/2006/598, annex.

<sup>21</sup> E/CN.7/2008/10.

cooperation with ongoing operations in the region, such as Operation Channel, Operation Containment and Operation Elena;

3. *Commends* the input provided by existing training centres and institutions in enhancing the capacities of drug law enforcement agencies, and underscores the importance of exploring additional possibilities and modalities for organizing training courses for drug law enforcement officers from Afghanistan, neighbouring States and States in Central Asia and in other subregions;

4. *Welcomes* the launch, under the guidance of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Project Cohesion Task Force, of the Targeted Anti-trafficking Regional Communication, Expertise and Training initiative, targeting precursors used in the manufacture of heroin in Afghanistan, and urges Paris Pact partners to cooperate closely with the initiative in order to ensure its success;

5. *Encourages* time-bound operations focusing on trafficking in precursors, in particular acetic anhydride;

6. *Invites* Paris Pact partners, acting in full conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law, to explore possibilities for strengthening control over the transnational movement of monetary proceeds of trafficking in illicit drug crops cultivated or illicit drugs produced on the territory of Afghanistan, money-laundering and other transnational criminal activities related to such proceeds, as well as the financing of terrorist activities in Afghanistan;

7. *Calls upon* Paris Pact partners to continue to implement prevention, treatment and rehabilitation initiatives and to exchange best practices in the area of demand reduction;

8. *Expresses its satisfaction* with the beginning of the pilot phase in the implementation of the initiative to establish the Central Asia Regional Information and Coordination Centre;

9. *Notes* the important role of the Automated Donor Assistance Mechanism in coordinating counter-narcotics technical assistance in countries along the main routes used for trafficking in opiates from Afghanistan;

10. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission, at its fifty-second session, on the measures taken and on progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution.

#### **Resolution 51/2**

### **The consequences of cannabis use: refocusing prevention, education and treatment efforts for young people**

*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

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

and balanced approach,<sup>22</sup> by which supply control and demand reduction reinforced each other, as enshrined in the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction<sup>23</sup> and the measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem,<sup>24</sup>

*Recalling also* that, in the Political Declaration, Member States committed themselves to achieving significant and measurable results in the field of demand reduction by 2008,<sup>25</sup>

*Highlighting* that cannabis is one of the most widely produced, trafficked and consumed illicit drugs worldwide,

*Noting* that a number of Member States have reported an increase in the availability of cannabis cultivated indoors, as well as an average overall increase in the tetrahydrocannabinol content of some varieties of cannabis,

*Recalling* article 38 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,<sup>26</sup> which requires the parties to the Convention to give special attention to and take all practicable measures for the prevention of abuse of drugs and for the early identification, treatment, education and aftercare of the persons involved,

*Recalling also* the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, which is aimed at preventing the use of drugs and reducing the adverse consequences of drug use,

*Concerned* about the number of young people reported to have sought treatment for substance abuse due to cannabis use in some countries,

*Taking note* of recent research correlating cannabis use with some mental health disorders,

*Also taking note* of research demonstrating the adverse respiratory effects of smoking cannabis, including the risk of lung cancer,

*Mindful of* the harmful consequences of driving under the influence of cannabis,

*Acknowledging* the role the International Narcotics Control Board in monitoring and reporting on the application of the international drug control treaties by Member States with regard to illicit drugs, pursuant to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,<sup>27</sup>

1. *Appeals* to Member States and relevant international organizations to continue to raise awareness of the health risks of cannabis use among youth and adults;

2. *Invites* Member States to share effective, evidence-based strategies and best practices for preventing the use of cannabis by children and young people in

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<sup>22</sup> General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex, para. 2.

<sup>23</sup> General Assembly resolution S-20/3, annex, paras. 4 and 8.

<sup>24</sup> General Assembly resolutions S-20/4 A to E.

<sup>25</sup> General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex, para. 17.

<sup>26</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

<sup>27</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

order to protect those vulnerable populations from the health risks associated with cannabis use;

3. *Encourages* Member States to implement programmes preventing the onset of cannabis use, targeting youth, especially children under the age of twelve, to maximize the impact of such programmes;

4. *Also encourages* Member States to urge the health and social research community to continue to study both prevention and treatment practices addressing the health risks and other related risks of cannabis use;

5. *Further encourages* Member States to implement comprehensive prevention and treatment approaches focusing on individuals and their relationships with their peers, families, schools and communities, as appropriate;

6. *Requests* Member States to give special attention to raising awareness among pregnant women of the risks involved in smoking cannabis;

7. *Encourages* Member States to consider carrying out qualitative and quantitative studies on the use of cannabis by young people, including children, and to collect comparable data with removed identifiers on visits to hospitals or dedicated health-care facilities and on treatment demand related to cannabis use in order to better understand the extent of cannabis use;

8. *Calls upon* Member States to further examine the scientific and medical data available on the health consequences of cannabis use.

#### **Resolution 51/3**

### **Early detection of drug use cases by health- and social-care providers by applying the principles of interview screening and brief intervention approaches to interrupt drug use progression and, when appropriate, linking people to treatment for substance abuse**

*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Recalling* the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, in which Member States recognized that action against the world drug problem was a common and shared responsibility requiring an integrated and balanced approach,<sup>28</sup> by which supply control and demand reduction reinforced each other, as enshrined in the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction<sup>29</sup> and the measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem,<sup>30</sup>

*Taking note* of the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, which, inter alia, recognizes that

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

<sup>29</sup> General Assembly resolution S-20/3, annex, paras. 4 and 8.

<sup>30</sup> General Assembly resolutions S-20/4 A to E.

progress to reduce the demand for illicit drugs should be seen in the context of the need for programmes to reduce the demand for substances of abuse,<sup>31</sup>

*Understanding* that the use of the techniques of interview screening by health- and social-care providers for the early detection of drug use and, if necessary, brief interventions and the linking of patients to related treatment services and referral, when appropriate, constitutes part of a comprehensive, integrated public health approach to interrupting the progression towards risky drug use and dependence,

*Acknowledging* that employing such techniques may help to span the gap between preventive efforts and treatment for persons with substance use disorders,

*Recognizing* that early detection and brief intervention techniques offer preventive measures for identifying and interrupting the progression towards dependence and can potentially reduce any stigma associated with substance use disorders,

*Recognizing also* that health- and social-care systems and national legal frameworks vary from one State to the next and that national contexts must be considered,

*Emphasizing* that voluntary participation is essential to the success of early detection and brief intervention techniques,

*Recognizing* that the use of early detection and brief intervention techniques based on standardized, evidence-based questionnaires and protocols that research has demonstrated to be effective and the linking of persons to treatment on a voluntary basis are locally based, systematic approaches to ensuring that those in need of the appropriate health- and social-care and other related treatment services receive such services,

*Acknowledging* that those techniques can be applied in various health- and social-care settings to intervene in cases involving the abuse of a broad range of substances, before patients encounter serious adverse consequences, and can potentially prevent long-term substance use disorders,

*Acknowledging also* that drug use is a public health issue, and its early detection and brief intervention and, when appropriate, linking people to treatment require a public health approach that must be addressed within health- and social-care settings between providers and patients,

*Noting* that many States safeguard the confidentiality of communications concerning illegal drug use between health-care providers and patients, and considering that confidentiality overcomes a barrier to addressing the public health problem of drug use and substance use disorders,

*Recognizing* the work of the World Health Organization in affirming that such techniques help to reduce substance use and related problems,

*Aware* that the techniques of early detection, brief intervention and, when appropriate, linking people to treatment can contribute to a reduction in health, social and economic consequences for patients,

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<sup>31</sup> General Assembly resolution 54/132, annex, para. 5.

1. *Notes* the relationship between substance abuse and health, social and economic consequences;
2. *Acknowledges* the value of using the techniques of early detection, brief intervention and, when appropriate, linking people to treatment in mainstreaming substance abuse prevention and intervention into general health- and social-care settings alongside other health-care approaches;
3. *Supports* the use of those techniques as a means of reducing any stigma that may be associated with substance abuse in the field of health;
4. *Encourages* the implementation of those techniques as a set of effective preventive measures to be applied in health- and social-care settings;
5. *Invites* Member States to educate health- and social-care providers, some of whom may lack awareness of such approaches for addressing potential substance abuse problems in their patients;
6. *Encourages* Member States to raise awareness and build capacity by training health- and social-care providers in the use of those techniques as tools for identifying at-risk populations and to urge providers to encourage early intervention in order to significantly reduce substance abuse and possibly prevent dependence;
7. *Urges* Member States to share with each other and with relevant international organizations their research findings and best practices with early detection, brief intervention and, when appropriate, linking people to treatment;
8. *Encourages* Member States to consider, if necessary, adopting legislation to safeguard the voluntary participation of patients and to protect privacy and confidentiality in communications between health- and social-care providers and patients;
9. *Invites* the World Health Organization to promote worldwide the practices of early detection, brief intervention and, when appropriate, linking people to treatment and to work closely with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the context of the present resolution.

#### **Resolution 51/4**

### **Preparations for the high-level segment of the fifty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, relating to the follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly**

*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Recalling* the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,<sup>32</sup> devoted to countering the world drug problem together, in which the Assembly established goals and targets to be met by all States by the years 2003 and 2008,

*Recalling also* that in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, the Assembly called upon all States to

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<sup>32</sup> General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

report biennially to the Commission on their efforts to meet the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008,<sup>33</sup>

*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<sup>34</sup> and the measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem,<sup>35</sup> 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 of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime 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 of the General Assembly, and it decided to submit a report to the 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,

*Recalling further* 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,

*Taking note* of the fifth report of the Executive Director on the world drug problem,<sup>36</sup> the final assessment report submitted pursuant to its resolution 42/11, drawing together all the information gathered through all of the biennial reports questionnaires for each of the reporting periods,

*Taking note also* of the report of the Executive Director 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, submitted pursuant to its resolution 49/1,<sup>37</sup>

*Noting* the thematic debate at its fifty-first session on the progress achieved in meeting the goals and targets set for the years 2003 and 2008 in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,

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<sup>33</sup> General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex, para. 20.

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

<sup>35</sup> General Assembly resolutions S-20/4 A to E.

<sup>36</sup> E/CN.7/2008/2 and Add.1-6.

<sup>37</sup> E/CN.7/2008/8.

*Recalling* its resolution 50/12, in which it agreed that, at its fifty-first session, in 2008, it would initiate the preparatory process for a high-level segment, open to all States Members of the United Nations, to be held during its fifty-second session, in 2009,

*Stressing* that the preparatory process should be a period of reflection, taking into account the international drug control treaties and measures that have led to positive outcomes and aspects that require greater effort and that during the preparatory process an objective, scientific, balanced and transparent global evaluation should be conducted of the implementation of the declarations and measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,

*Noting with appreciation* the efforts of Member States to meet the goals and targets set by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,

*Encouraging* international and regional organizations and civil society to play a role in the preparatory process,

1. *Decides* to establish pursuant to its resolutions 49/1 and 49/2 open-ended, intergovernmental expert working groups to work in a coordinated manner, on the following topics, which correspond to the subjects of the action plans, declarations and measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session:

- (a) Drug demand reduction;<sup>38</sup>
- (b) Supply reduction (manufacture and trafficking);<sup>39</sup>
- (c) Countering money-laundering<sup>40</sup> and promoting judicial cooperation;<sup>41</sup>
- (d) International cooperation on the eradication of illicit drug crops and on alternative development;<sup>42</sup>
- (e) Control of precursors<sup>43</sup> and of amphetamine-type stimulants;<sup>44</sup>

2. *Decides* that each of the working groups shall meet once, for three days and with interpretation services, to assess the achievement of the goals and targets set by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, as well as areas requiring further action, and to draw conclusions for further intersessional discussions, taking into account:

- (a) The fifth report of the Executive Director on the world drug problem,<sup>45</sup> the final assessment report submitted pursuant to Commission resolution 42/11;
- (b) The outcome of the thematic debate of the Commission at its fifty-first session;

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<sup>38</sup> General Assembly resolution S-20/3, annex.

<sup>39</sup> General Assembly resolution S-20/4 A.

<sup>40</sup> General Assembly resolution S-20/4 D.

<sup>41</sup> General Assembly resolution S-20/4 C.

<sup>42</sup> General Assembly resolution S-20/4 E.

<sup>43</sup> General Assembly resolution S-20/4 B.

<sup>44</sup> General Assembly resolution S-20/4 A.

<sup>45</sup> E/CN.7/2008/2 and Add.1-6.

(c) Supplementary information provided pursuant to Commission resolutions 49/1, 49/2 and 50/12;

(d) Relevant information from international and regional organizations;

(e) Other relevant information, in particular from civil society;

3. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to organize the meetings of the working groups back-to-back with each other, where possible and appropriate;

4. *Urges* Member States to ensure the participation of experts and practitioners in the working groups;

5. *Invites* Member States to provide resources for the attendance of experts from developing countries;

6. *Decides* that intersessional meetings shall be held during the second half of 2008 to prepare recommendations for the decisions to be adopted by the Commission at its fifty-second session, such intersessional meetings to take into account, inter alia, the conclusions of the working groups in order to provide material on which to base the drafting of the outcome of the high-level segment of its fifty-second session;

7. *Decides also* that, in addition to the five days usually scheduled for its sessions in the first half of the year, two days shall be devoted to the high-level segment of its fifty-second session;

8. *Resolves* that, notwithstanding the obligations emanating from the international drug control treaties and without prejudice to the outcome of the review process, a political declaration and, as appropriate, other declarations and measures to enhance international cooperation should be considered and adopted at the high-level segment, identifying, on the basis of the results of the review process, future priorities and areas requiring further action, as well as goals and targets to be set in countering the world drug problem beyond 2009, and also resolves that the outcome of the high-level segment shall be submitted to the General Assembly;

9. *Calls upon* Member States and observers participating in the high-level segment of its fifty-second session to ensure that they are represented at the highest possible level.

#### **Resolution 51/5**

### **Strengthening cross-border cooperation in the area of drug control**

*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Considering* the importance of effective international cooperation in efforts to fight the world drug problem in accordance with the principle of shared responsibility, and noting the importance of Member States establishing the necessary domestic legal basis for joint teams to conduct cross-border drug control operations consistent with their respective legal and administrative systems,

*Noting* that successful international cooperation yields a number of benefits in terms of carrying out action and achieving positive results in efforts to fight the drug problem,

*Calling attention* to the successful joint operations conducted by drug control authorities at the bilateral, regional and international levels,

1. *Emphasizes* the importance of taking appropriate measures to facilitate effective cross-border cooperation in the area of drug control, in accordance with bilateral and multilateral agreements;

2. *Recommends* that Member States that share common borders but have not concluded bilateral agreements should enter into such agreements so that cross-border cooperation may take place within an established legal framework consistent with their respective legal and administrative systems;

3. *Requests* Member States to ensure that channels of communication among them are effective and efficient for exchanging information that may prove useful in drug control efforts;

4. *Urges* Member States, in appropriate cases and in accordance with their national laws, to fulfil their obligation to conduct joint investigations of transnational criminal groups involved in the production of and trafficking in illicit drugs, in accordance with applicable bilateral and multilateral agreements.

#### **Resolution 51/6**

### **Combating the illicit cultivation of and trafficking in cannabis**

*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Recalling* the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,<sup>46</sup> that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol,<sup>47</sup> the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971<sup>48</sup> and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,<sup>49</sup>

*Noting* the importance of alternative development programmes,

*Concerned* that the illicit cultivation of and trafficking in cannabis are on the increase in Africa, owing in part to rising poverty and the lack of alternative crops but also to growing demand for cannabis in other regions and the rising profits derived from those activities,

1. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to support the establishment or strengthening of national strategies and action plans to eliminate the illicit cultivation of cannabis, and invites Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary contributions for those purposes in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;

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<sup>46</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

<sup>47</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

<sup>48</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

<sup>49</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

2. *Urges* Member States to provide affected States with support in the area of alternative development, including by funding research on crops that are alternatives to cannabis, and in the areas of environmental protection and technical assistance;

3. *Encourages* Member States that have technical experience in eliminating the illicit cultivation of drug crops and in implementing alternative development programmes to share that experience with affected States.

#### **Resolution 51/7**

### **Assistance to States affected by the transit of illicit drugs**

*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Recalling* the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,<sup>50</sup> the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction<sup>51</sup> and the measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem,<sup>52</sup>

*Considering* that all States are affected by the destructive consequences of illicit drug use and trafficking,

*Noting* the many challenges faced by States situated along international drug smuggling routes,

*Considering* that many transit States are developing countries or countries with economies in transition that need international assistance to support their efforts to prevent and suppress drug trafficking and to reduce the demand for illicit drugs,

*Reaffirming* the principle of common and shared responsibility and the need for all States to promote and implement measures to counter the world drug problem in all its aspects,

1. *Calls on* transit States, countries of destination and countries of origin to enhance bilateral, regional and international cooperation in the areas of border control, mutual legal assistance, law enforcement, information exchange and demand reduction, consistent with their respective national legal and administrative systems, and calls on all Member States to support and promote such cooperation;

2. *Calls on* Member States and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to strengthen initiatives to provide assistance and technical support to States affected by the transit of illicit drugs, especially developing countries and countries with economies in transition, and invites Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary contributions for those purposes in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;

3. *Urges* international financial institutions to provide financial support to States, especially developing countries and countries with economies in transition, affected by the transit of illicit drugs through their territory;

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<sup>50</sup> General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

<sup>51</sup> General Assembly resolution 54/132, annex.

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

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

#### **Resolution 51/8**

### **Marking the centennial of the convening of the International Opium Commission**

*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Recalling* that the International Opium Commission, the first multilateral initiative in the field of drug control, was convened in Shanghai, China, from 1 to 26 February 1909, and that representatives of thirteen States, namely, Austria-Hungary, China, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Persia,<sup>53</sup> Portugal, Russia, Siam,<sup>54</sup> and the United States of America, participated in the deliberations,

*Recognizing* the great progress made by the international community since 1909, and aware of the challenges that remain in the field of global drug control,

*Stressing* the importance of international cooperation in efforts to fight the world drug problem,

*Expressing its determination* to strengthen action and cooperation at the national, regional and international levels towards the ultimate goal of an international society free of drug abuse and trafficking,

1. *Decides* to commemorate on 26 February 2009 the centennial of the convening of the International Opium Commission;

2. *Notes with appreciation* that the Government of China will host in February 2009 an event to celebrate the centennial of the convening of the International Opium Commission;

3. *Encourages* other Governments, organizations and civil society to hold celebrations marking the centennial of the convening of the International Opium Commission;

4. *Invites* the Government of China to report on its event marking the centennial to the Commission at its fifty-second session;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the present resolution to all Governments and relevant international organizations for consideration.

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<sup>53</sup> Now referred to in the United Nations as the Islamic Republic of Iran.

<sup>54</sup> Now referred to in the United Nations as Thailand.

## Resolution 51/9

### **The need for a balance between demand for and supply of opiates used to meet medical and scientific needs**

*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Recalling* Economic and Social Council resolutions 2006/34 of 27 July 2006 and 2007/9 of 25 July 2007 and other 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<sup>55</sup> and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol,<sup>56</sup>

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

*Noting* that the stocks of opiate raw materials continue to be sufficient to cover the expected licit demand and that 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,

*Recalling* the Joint Ministerial Statement adopted during the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission,<sup>57</sup> in which ministers and other Government representatives called upon States to continue to contribute to the maintenance of a balance between the licit supply of and demand for opiate raw materials used for medical and scientific purposes and to cooperate in preventing the proliferation of sources of production of opiate raw materials,

*Considering* that opiate raw materials and the opiates derived from them are not just ordinary commodities that can be subjected to the operation of market forces and that, therefore, market economy considerations 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 opiates,

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<sup>55</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

<sup>56</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

<sup>57</sup> A/58/124, sect. II.A.

*Noting with concern* the proliferation of the cultivation of opium poppy in certain areas other than the traditional and established growing countries,

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<sup>58</sup> and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol<sup>59</sup> 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 requirements 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 requirements to the International Narcotics Control Board in order to ensure effective supply, calls on Governments of countries cultivating 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 Governments of producer countries, in providing estimates of such cultivation, to consider the actual demand requirements of importing countries;

4. *Endorses* the concern expressed by the International Narcotics Control Board in its report for 2005<sup>60</sup> 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 in line with the views expressed by the International Narcotics Control Board<sup>61</sup> 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. *Urges* the Governments of countries where opium poppy is cultivated for the extraction of alkaloids to implement and maintain adequate control mechanisms

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<sup>58</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

<sup>59</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

<sup>60</sup> *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.06.XI.2), para. 208.

<sup>61</sup> *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2007* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.08.XI.1).

in accordance with the provisions of the 1961 Convention and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol;

7. *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 or confiscated drugs;

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

8. *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 1961 Convention and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol;

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

#### **Resolution 51/10**

### **Strengthening international cooperation for the control of precursor chemicals used in the manufacture of synthetic drugs**

*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Recalling* the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,<sup>62</sup> in which Member States decided to establish the year 2008 as a target date for States to eliminate or significantly reduce, inter alia, the diversion of precursors,

*Noting with concern* that, despite the efforts made by States and relevant international organizations, trafficking in substances used as precursors in the manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including synthetic drugs, continues to be a problem that States must deal with as a matter of priority,

*Noting* that the illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, in particular synthetic drugs, has increased substantially and that a decrease in the diversion of substances used as precursors in their manufacture would lead to a reduction in the illicit supply of such drugs,

*Concerned* about the new methods employed by organized criminal groups to divert such substances from licit trade channels,

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

*Emphasizing* the importance of further strengthening existing international cooperation mechanisms for the control of substances used in illicit drug manufacture and the need for States to participate in international operations, such as Project Prism, Project Cohesion and related operations such as Operation Crystal Flow, to counter the diversion of and trafficking in such substances,

*Recalling* national and international measures to counter the diversion of substances used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including synthetic drugs, that have been adopted pursuant to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,<sup>63</sup> that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol,<sup>64</sup> the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971<sup>65</sup> and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,<sup>66</sup>

*Recalling also* that, in section I of General Assembly resolution 62/176 of 18 December 2007, on international cooperation against the world drug problem, the Assembly urged all States to strengthen their efforts to achieve the goals set for 2008 at its twentieth special session by, inter alia, promoting international initiatives in order to eliminate or reduce significantly the illicit manufacture of, trafficking in and marketing of drugs and other psychotropic substances, including synthetic drugs, and the diversion of precursors, as well as other transnational criminal activities,

*Recognizing* the legitimate need of industry to have access to precursors and the important role of industry in preventing the diversion of precursors,

1. *Recognizes* the important work of the International Narcotics Control Board as the principal body and global focal point for the international control of precursors;

2. *Invites* Governments to continue contributing to the efforts of the International Narcotics Control Board, particularly with regard to the Pre-Export Notification Online system, Project Prism, Project Cohesion and related operations such as Operation Crystal Flow, in order to ensure the successful outcome of those efforts;

3. *Calls upon* the International Narcotics Control Board to further reinforce communication with Member States and to work with them in identifying opportunities for more effective control of precursors;

4. *Urges* Member States to further strengthen, update or, if they have not yet done so, establish national legislation and mechanisms relating to the control of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, pursuant to the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988;<sup>67</sup>

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<sup>63</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

<sup>64</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

<sup>65</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

<sup>66</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

<sup>67</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

5. *Invites* Member States in a position to do so to consider applying measures to control substances used as precursors for the illicit manufacture of drugs;

6. *Calls upon* Member States, in consonance with the provisions of the 1988 Convention and in conformity with their national legislation, to review their criminal and administrative measures against persons trafficking in diverted precursors for the illicit manufacture of drugs;

7. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen, in accordance with their national legislation, the overall control of preparations containing substances that can be easily used or recovered by readily applicable means for the illicit manufacture of drugs and to monitor, to the extent possible, the legitimate trade in such preparations;

8. *Also encourages* Member States to further strengthen controls on the importation of precursors to ensure their legal use;

9. *Encourages* States from which precursors are exported and those into which precursors are imported to maintain, to the extent possible, updated annual estimates of their legitimate requirements for 3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone, pseudoephedrine, ephedrine and 1-phenyl-2-propanone;

10. *Emphasizes* the need for Member States to strengthen monitoring and control systems at the points of entry of precursors, such as airports, ports and customs posts, and to promote the secure transport of such substances;

11. *Urges* Member States to work closely, to the extent possible, with the relevant industries in the implementation of effective procedures for the control and monitoring of preparations containing substances that can be easily used or recovered by readily applicable means for the illicit manufacture of drugs;

12. *Invites* Member States with experience in the investigation of offences relating to the diversion of precursors and the International Narcotics Control Board to work together to provide, where possible, the relevant training to States upon request, and invites Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary contributions for those purposes in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;

13. *Urges* States to provide the International Narcotics Control Board and the Member States concerned with timely information on the identification of any new substances replacing precursors commonly used in the manufacture of illicit drugs and on the manufacture of such new substances;

14. *Invites* Member States to continue notifying the International Narcotics Control Board and the Member States concerned of any new routes and methods identified as being used in the diversion of precursors, such as misuse of the Internet, as reflected in Commission resolutions 43/8 and 50/11, and other delivery systems;

15. *Encourages* Member States to consider the issue of precursor control as one of the central questions to be discussed during the high-level segment of the fifty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, which will review the action plans and measures emanating from the twentieth special session of the General Assembly;

16. *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 51/11**

### **Links between illicit drug trafficking and illicit firearms trafficking**

*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Recalling* the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,<sup>68</sup> in the preamble of which the parties to the Convention recognized the importance of strengthening and enhancing effective legal means for international cooperation in criminal matters for suppressing the international criminal activities of illicit traffic,

*Recalling* General Assembly resolutions 56/24 V of 24 December 2001, 57/72 of 22 November 2002, 58/241 of 23 December 2003 and 59/86 of 3 December 2004 and decision 60/519 of 8 December 2005,

*Mindful* that the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1991/38 of 21 June 1991, on the terms of reference of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, considered that the Commission should apply an integral and balanced approach to the drug problem, taking into account all its aspects, and called upon the Commission to review the implementation of the Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session,<sup>69</sup>

*Recalling* General Assembly resolution 50/148 of 21 December 1995, in which the Assembly reaffirmed the danger and threat posed to civil society by drug trafficking and its links to, inter alia, transnational crime, money-laundering and the arms trade, and encouraged Governments to deal with that threat and to cooperate to prevent the channelling of funds to and between those engaged in such activities,

*Noting that* the General Assembly, in section IV of its resolution 50/148, on the proposal for an international conference to combat the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and related activities, stressed that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs should take into account that the proposed conference should focus, with a balanced and integral approach, inter alia, on the assessment of existing strategies, as well as on the consideration of new strategies, methods and practical measures and concrete actions to strengthen international cooperation to address the problem of illicit drugs, including the combat against criminal organizations and illicit arms trade related to drug trafficking,

*Recalling* the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,<sup>70</sup> in particular paragraph 11 of the Political Declaration, in which Member States expressed their alarm at the growing violence resulting from links between illicit production of and illicit trafficking in arms and drugs and

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<sup>68</sup> Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.

<sup>69</sup> General Assembly resolution S-17/2, annex.

<sup>70</sup> General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

resolved to increase their cooperation in stemming illegal arms trafficking and to achieve concrete results in that field through appropriate measures,

*Bearing in mind* the relevant international and regional instruments adopted to prevent and fight firearms trafficking,

*Considering* the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects,<sup>71</sup> in which the States participating in the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, held in New York from 9 to 20 July 2001, expressed their concern about the close link between, inter alia, organized crime, trafficking in drugs and the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons,

*Recognizing* the principle of shared responsibility as well as the necessity of having an integrated and balanced approach in the fight against the world drug problem,

*Concerned* about criminal organizations heavily arming themselves with trafficked firearms to protect their illicit drug consignments in transit, exposing both the people living along the drug trafficking routes and the law enforcement personnel who protect them to increasing levels of violence and harm,

*Noting with concern* the increased number of incidents in which criminal organizations involved in drug trafficking accept or demand firearms as payment in kind for illegally distributed drugs, and attributing that increase, in part, to the organizations' responses to cooperation among national and international law enforcement entities that successfully deprives those organizations of access to the funds and other resources they derived or expect to derive from drug trafficking and related criminal activities,

*Concerned* that, as a result of their trading illicit drugs for firearms and their easy access to illegal arms trading networks, criminal organizations involved in drug trafficking are able to arm themselves as well as if not better than local law enforcement entities,

*Bearing in mind* that stopping the flow of illegal firearms between those criminal organizations involved in drug trafficking is essential to limiting the violence that has claimed numerous human lives,

*Noting* that a further challenge to law enforcement is keeping abreast of the constantly changing patterns of criminal activities, as criminal organizations involved in drug trafficking and related criminal activities are constantly seeking new and more sophisticated methods and means with which to avoid detection,

*Reaffirming* the determination of Member States to combat the scourge of drug trafficking and related criminal activities, including the illicit manufacture of, trafficking in and illegal possession and use of firearms and ammunition,

1. *Recognizes* the increasing links between drug trafficking and the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms in some regions of the world and the need to prevent the spread of that problem to other regions;

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<sup>71</sup> *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, New York, 9-20 July 2001 (A/CONF.192/15), chap. IV, para. 24.*

2. *Notes* that reducing the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms is a major component of the efforts to reduce the illicit drug supply in some regions of the world;

3. *Encourages* Member States to take adequate measures, consistent with their international treaty obligations and other relevant international standards, to prevent the acquisition and use of firearms and ammunition by criminal organizations involved in drug trafficking;

4. *Emphasizes* the need for cooperation among Member States, consistent with their respective domestic legal and administrative systems, in reinforcing border control with a view to preventing drug trafficking and related illicit activities, including the smuggling of firearms and ammunition;

5. *Urges* Member States, where appropriate and consistent with their respective domestic legal and administrative frameworks, to allocate sufficient resources and provide adequate training and capacity-enhancing measures for intelligence, law enforcement, customs and related authorities responsible for fighting drug trafficking in order to assist in the prevention, detection and investigation of related cases involving illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, as well as to identify and dismantle existing networks and links between those illicit activities;

6. *Notes* that efforts to combat drug trafficking can be complemented by providing training in fighting firearms trafficking for law enforcement personnel responsible for investigating such activities, where appropriate and consistent with their respective domestic legal and administrative frameworks, and urges Member States with experience in that area to promote and increase bilateral and multilateral cooperation, including through programmes administered by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, focused on capacity-building and training and to exchange experiences and best practices, so that States may fight more effectively the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms when those activities are linked with drug trafficking offences;

7. *Encourages* Member States, consistent with their national legal frameworks, to exchange information and provide judicial cooperation in order to identify and investigate possible links between activities of drug trafficking and those related to the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms and ammunition;

8. *Also encourages* Member States, when appropriate and having due regard for the sensitivity of criminal investigations and other legal obligations, to provide information to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime linking patterns of significance in firearms trafficking and drug-related trafficking, including information uncovered in the course of their investigations, and requests the Executive Director to report to the Commission, at its fifty-third session, on the information received from Member States;

9. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to take into consideration the information provided by Member States on the existing relation between drug trafficking and trafficking in firearms and ammunition when preparing the *World Drug Report* and other relevant reports on the world drug problem;

10. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to make the present resolution available to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and to the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

#### **Resolution 51/12**

### **Strengthening cooperation between the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other United Nations entities for the promotion of human rights in the implementation of the international drug control treaties**

*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Bearing in mind* the basic international drug control instruments, in particular the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,<sup>72</sup> the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971<sup>73</sup> and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988<sup>74</sup> and also bearing in mind the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,<sup>75</sup>

*Bearing in mind also* that in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, the Assembly recognized that action against the world drug problem is a common and shared responsibility requiring an integrated and balanced approach in full conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law, and particularly with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, non-intervention in the internal affairs of States and all human rights and fundamental freedoms,<sup>76</sup>

*Bearing in mind further* that, in accordance with article 28 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in that Declaration can be fully realized,

*Bearing in mind further* that Articles 1, 55 and 56 of the Charter of the United Nations provide that the Organization shall promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

*Bearing in mind further* the sixtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

*Recalling* General Assembly resolutions 60/178 of 16 December 2005 and 61/183 of 20 December 2006,

1. *Reaffirms* that countering the world drug problem is a common and shared responsibility that must be addressed in a multilateral setting, that it requires an integrated and balanced approach and that it must be carried out in full

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<sup>72</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

<sup>73</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

<sup>74</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

<sup>75</sup> General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

<sup>76</sup> General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex, para. 2.

conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and other provisions of international law and, in particular, with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States and all human rights and fundamental freedoms and on the basis of the principles of equal rights and mutual respect;

2. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue, within its existing mandate, to work closely with the competent United Nations entities, including the United Nations human rights agencies;

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

### **Resolution 51/13**

## **Responding to the threat posed by the distribution of internationally controlled drugs on the unregulated market**

*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Considering* that the illicit distribution of internationally controlled drugs, including those containing internationally controlled substances, on the unregulated market continues to be a serious problem in many countries, in particular in developing countries,

*Noting* that the International Narcotics Control Board, in its report for 2006,<sup>77</sup> highlighted, inter alia, the problems relating to internationally controlled drugs and the unregulated market, as well as the need for adequate access to controlled drugs through legitimate channels,

*Considering* that some internationally controlled drugs diverted from the legitimate, official market and sold on the unregulated market may have harmful or even fatal consequences and can lead to dependence,

*Considering also* that internationally controlled substances may be included in counterfeit drugs and that such counterfeit drugs may jeopardize public health and safety,

*Recalling* that the current extent of the problem of the distribution of internationally controlled drugs on the unregulated market is increasingly characterized by smuggling networks operating in an organized and structured manner and by the expansion of the range of products containing narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances available on that market,

*Being aware* that many States are affected by the distribution of internationally controlled drugs on the unregulated market and have taken a number of prevention and control measures to combat that global problem,

*Noting* the efforts made by international organizations such as the World Health Organization, the World Customs Organization and the International

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<sup>77</sup> *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2006* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.07.XI.11).

Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and by relevant regional organizations to combat problems related to the distribution of internationally controlled drugs on the unregulated market and to protect populations,

*Taking into consideration* that the general population of the affected States is often not aware of the dangers posed by the consumption of counterfeit pharmaceutical products,

1. *Requests* Member States to continue to offer to affected States their cooperation and support through the provision of human and material resources, including the organization of training programmes;

2. *Requests* Member States that are parties to the international drug control conventions to implement fully the mandatory provisions of those conventions, including by adopting laws prohibiting the illicit distribution of internationally controlled substances on the unregulated market and by enforcing those laws;

3. *Encourages* affected States to consider adopting measures to enable the swift detection of new forms of illicit distribution of internationally controlled drugs;

4. *Requests* Member States to give consideration to implementing the applicable recommendations of the International Narcotics Control Board as set out in its annual report for 2006;<sup>78</sup>

5. *Encourages* the Member States concerned to take appropriate measures to increase the availability of drugs through legitimate channels, particularly in areas where there is little or no such access;

6. Invites the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, where it has the potential to assist, to explore ways of cooperating with the World Health Organization, the World Customs Organization, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and other relevant international bodies in assisting Member States in implementing the applicable recommendations of the International Narcotics Control Board.

#### **Resolution 51/14**

### **Promoting coordination and alignment of decisions between the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS**

*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Reaffirming* the commitments undertaken by Member States in the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS,<sup>79</sup> in which Member States called on the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, including its co-sponsors, to assist national efforts to coordinate the AIDS response,

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<sup>78</sup> Ibid., para. 38.

<sup>79</sup> General Assembly resolution 60/262, annex.

*Reaffirming also* the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS,<sup>80</sup> in which the Member States supported greater action and coordination by all relevant organizations of the United Nations system,

*Recalling* its resolution 49/4 on responding to the prevalence of HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases among drug users, in which it endorsed the recommendations of the Global Task Team on Improving AIDS Coordination among Multilateral Institutions and International Donors, as well as related decisions of the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS,

*Recalling also* its resolution 48/12 on expanding the capacity of communities to provide information, treatment, health care and social services to people living with HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases in the context of drug abuse and strengthening monitoring, evaluation and reporting systems, in which it requested the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to facilitate, in coordination with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS and other relevant United Nations entities, the collection, collation and dissemination of information on the relationship between HIV/AIDS and drug abuse,

*Taking note with appreciation* of the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime entitled “Responding to the prevalence of HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases among drug users”,<sup>81</sup> describing major trends in the pandemic, its impact and the response, including the key initiatives and achievements of the Office over the two previous years,

*Affirming* that closer cooperation at the national level among experts from the criminal justice, health, social and drug control sectors is critical in devising an effective response to HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care among drug users,

*Welcoming* the close cooperation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, including its co-sponsors, on the development of effective policies and programmes ensuring HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care among drug users,

*Acknowledging* the discussion paper prepared by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on a comprehensive approach to reducing the adverse health and social consequences of drug abuse, and welcoming the close cooperation and coordination between that Office and the International Narcotics Control Board in the preparation of that paper,

1. *Calls for* collaboration among Member States represented both in the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and on the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS towards the promotion of better coordination and alignment of the HIV/AIDS response in order to scale up towards the goal of universal access to comprehensive prevention, care, treatment and support services for drug users;

2. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to share relevant decisions of the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS with the Member States at each

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<sup>80</sup> General Assembly resolution S-26/2, annex.

<sup>81</sup> E/CN.7/2008/7.

session of the Commission held in the first half of the year, starting with the fifty-second session;

3. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to transmit relevant resolutions of the Commission each year to the Chairman of the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS;

4. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission on the implementation of the present resolution.

#### **Resolution 51/15**

### **Control of international movement of poppy seeds obtained from illicitly grown opium poppy plants**

*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Reaffirming* Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/32 of 28 July 1999,

*Considering* article 22 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,<sup>82</sup> on the prohibition of the illicit cultivation of the opium poppy, and the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development,<sup>83</sup> adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,

*Recalling* that the International Narcotics Control Board, in its report for 1995, expressed its concern about trade in seeds obtained from opium poppy plants in countries where the cultivation of opium poppy was prohibited, and urged Governments to be vigilant in order to ensure that poppy seeds traded for food purposes were not derived from illicitly cultivated opium poppy plants,<sup>84</sup>

*Emphasizing* the need to fight the illicit cultivation of opium poppy,

*Noting* that poppy seeds are a by-product available on a large scale from countries where the cultivation of opium poppy is prohibited,

*Aware* that, according to the provisions of the 1961 Convention, trade in poppy seeds is not subject to international control,

*Recognizing* that there is a need to prohibit international trade in poppy seeds obtained from illicitly grown opium poppy plants,

*Recognizing also* that the poppy plant used for food purposes has a low morphine content and is therefore unsuitable for the production of opium for illicit use by drug abusers,

*Concerned* about the trade in seeds obtained from opium poppy plants in countries where the cultivation of opium poppy is prohibited,

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<sup>82</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

<sup>83</sup> General Assembly resolution S-20/4 E.

<sup>84</sup> *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.XI.1), para. 61.

*Resolving* to fight the international trade in poppy seeds obtained from illicitly grown opium poppy plants,

*Noting with concern* the substantial increase reported in the illicit cultivation of opium poppy in certain areas,

1. *Urges* all Member States to endeavour, consistent with their domestic laws and regulations and applicable international regulations, to import poppy seeds derived from licitly grown opium poppy crops;

2. *Exhorts* all Member States to be vigilant and to ensure that poppy seeds traded for food purposes are not derived from illicitly cultivated opium poppy plants;

3. *Stresses* the need for all Member States to strengthen their resolve to implement Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/32 of 28 July 1999;

4. *Requests* the International Narcotics Control Board to continue gathering information regarding the implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/32 by Member States with a view to strengthening the control of international movement of poppy seeds obtained from illicitly grown opium poppy plants and to share that information with Member States;

5. *Requests* the International Narcotics Control Board and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to take appropriate measures to ensure the full implementation of article 22 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961<sup>85</sup> by the Member States concerned.

#### **Resolution 51/16**

### **Sharing of information regarding the use of non-scheduled substances as substitutes for scheduled substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and new methods of manufacture of illicit drugs**

*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Acknowledging* that international cooperation in precursor control, including through such initiatives as Project Cohesion and Project Prism, has established appropriate mechanisms enabling a reduction in the availability of precursor chemicals used in the manufacture of illicit drugs,

*Concerned* that the reduced availability of such precursor chemicals has caused drug traffickers to turn to using non-scheduled substances as substitutes for scheduled substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, hereinafter referred to as “alternate precursors”,

*Concerned also* that drug traffickers have devised different methods for manufacturing illicit drugs,

*Recalling* its resolution 50/10 on the prevention of diversion of drug precursors and other substances used for the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs

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<sup>85</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

and psychotropic substances, in which it recalled the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,<sup>86</sup> in particular article 12, which lays down the mechanisms for the international cooperation and control of substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

*Noting with satisfaction* that Member States are required to provide to the International Narcotics Control Board, by way of form D, available information regarding substances not included in Table I or Table II of the 1988 Convention when such substances are identified as being used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and that Member States are requested to provide, on form D, information on methods of diversion and illicit manufacture,

*Noting with appreciation* that the special alerts issued by the International Narcotics Control Board on the use of non-scheduled substances are useful in preventing illicit drug manufacture,

1. *Requests* the International Narcotics Control Board to request Member States to provide to the Board, as soon as practicable and to the extent possible, in addition to the information that they provide on form D, available information on alternate precursors and on methods of illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and also requests the Board to continue to collate and share such information through special alerts;

2. *Urges* Member States to provide to the International Narcotics Control Board, as soon as practicable and to the extent possible, available information on alternate precursors and on methods of illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

3. *Invites* Member States to continue to exchange, on a bilateral and regional basis, information relating to the use of alternate precursors and new methods of manufacture of illicit drugs.

#### **Resolution 51/17**

### **Reducing the demand for and abuse of cannabis**

*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Concerned* that legislative differences between some States with regard to the levels of penalties for cannabis-related offences may be perceived as reducing the restrictions on cannabis, which is under international control, as reported by the International Narcotics Control Board in its reports for 2005,<sup>87</sup> 2006<sup>88</sup> and 2007,<sup>89</sup>

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<sup>86</sup> Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.

<sup>87</sup> *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.06.XI.2).

<sup>88</sup> *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2006* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.07.XI.11).

<sup>89</sup> *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2007* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.08.XI.1).

*Aware* that the international drug control conventions, in particular article 28 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,<sup>90</sup> oblige States parties to limit the cultivation of cannabis exclusively for industrial or horticultural purposes,

*Reaffirming* its previous resolutions in which it called for strict adherence to and implementation of the provisions of the international drug control conventions with respect to cannabis,

1. *Calls upon* States to ensure national restrictions on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in relation to cannabis;
2. *Also calls upon* States to comply fully with the provisions of the international drug control conventions with regard to cannabis.

#### **Resolution 51/18**

### **Strengthening international support for States in West Africa in their efforts to combat drug trafficking**

*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Recalling* the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,<sup>91</sup> that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol,<sup>92</sup> the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971<sup>93</sup> and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,<sup>94</sup>

*Recalling also* the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,<sup>95</sup> in which Member States reaffirmed their unwavering determination and commitment to overcoming the world drug problem through domestic and international strategies to reduce both the illicit supply of and the demand for drugs, and recognized that action against the world drug problem was a common and shared responsibility requiring an integrated and balanced approach with full respect for the sovereignty of States,

*Concerned* that West Africa is emerging as a major transit area for consignments of illicit drugs, especially cocaine from Latin America, destined for international markets, mainly in Europe,

*Fully aware* of the threat that drug trafficking poses to peace, stability, development, the rule of law and public health in countries in West Africa and of the possibility that other organized criminal activities and threats, closely linked with drug trafficking, may affect the subregion,

*Aware* of the adverse consequences that the transit traffic in illicit drugs is likely to have for the population of States in West Africa, especially with regard to public health as a result of the use of illicit drugs,

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<sup>90</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

<sup>91</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

<sup>92</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

<sup>93</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

<sup>94</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

<sup>95</sup> General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

*Concerned* that the progress made by States in West Africa in the areas of peace and stability may be undermined by the flow of illicit drugs and the proceeds of drug trafficking,

*Recognizing* that the problem of the transit traffic in illicit drugs may aggravate the development challenges facing States in the subregion and requires the adoption and implementation of a holistic approach, including closely linking drug control policies with wider development programmes, such as the efforts to attain the Millennium Development Goals, the provision of alternative means of earning a livelihood and the strengthening of criminal justice and security systems,

*Realizing* that most States in West Africa require technical and financial support to deal effectively with the problem of drug trafficking, in particular those States emerging from conflict and those most affected by the problem,

*Recognizing* the need for a coordinated and sustainable response to address the problem of the transit traffic in illicit drugs through West Africa, in particular donor coordination, as well as the development of local capacity and ownership of the process by the States in the subregion,

*Acknowledging* the ongoing efforts of the States in West Africa, the African Union and the Economic Community of West African States to address the drug problem in Africa, including the development of an action plan by the Economic Community of West African States to address the problem at the subregional level and the emergency plan against drug trafficking presented by the Government of Guinea-Bissau on 3 August 2007,

*Welcoming* the initiative by the Economic Community of West African States to convene a subregional conference to discuss how to tackle the drug trafficking problem more effectively within the framework of its action plan,

*Recalling* the statement made by the President of the Security Council, at its 5762nd meeting, in October 2007, in which he stated that the Council had noted that the danger posed by drug trafficking in Guinea-Bissau could have negative implications for the region and for other regions, and called for urgent consideration of how the United Nations system might improve its support to Guinea-Bissau for its fight against international drug trafficking and organized crime,<sup>96</sup>

*Aiming* to provide an effective response to the new and growing phenomenon of smuggling of illicit drugs through West Africa, with full participation of States in West Africa and the support of the international community,

1. *Reaffirms* its determination and commitment to confronting the world drug problem in all its manifestations, using a common, coordinated and balanced approach and following the principle of shared responsibility, including in the area of new emerging trends, such as the increasing use of West Africa as a transit area for cocaine consignments destined for international markets, mainly in Europe;

2. *Calls upon* Member States and relevant international organizations, in coordination with the Economic Community of West African States, to strengthen ongoing initiatives and programmes, in particular those designed and developed by States in West Africa and the Economic Community of West African States, and to

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<sup>96</sup> S/PRST/2007/38.

facilitate the development of other relevant programmes considered appropriate by the States concerned, in order to combat drug trafficking through West Africa by providing technical and financial assistance, including strengthening support for existing subregional drug law enforcement initiatives, such as the West African Joint Operations initiative and the interregional initiative financed by the European Union for the sharing of intelligence among States in the Caribbean, Latin America and West Africa;

3. *Invites* Member States and relevant international organizations to intensify their efforts in support of those West African States most affected by the problem of drug trafficking, particularly Guinea-Bissau, bearing in mind the specific dimension of the problem in those States and the urgent need to confront the problem;

4. *Also invites* Member States and relevant international organizations, in collaboration with the Economic Community of West African States and other stakeholders, to strengthen their coordination in support of the efforts of the Governments of West African States in order to achieve maximum results;

5. *Invites* the Commission of the Economic Community of West African States to maintain and intensify its efforts, in consultation and collaboration with other stakeholders, to finalize and implement its subregional action plan against drug trafficking;

6. *Calls upon* Member States, especially those that are the main countries of destination of illicit consignments of drugs, particularly cocaine, smuggled through West Africa, to continue their efforts to reduce the demand for illicit drugs in line with the provisions of the international drug control treaties;

7. *Urges* States in West Africa to continue their efforts to combat drug trafficking and to adopt effective demand reduction measures, including the provision of treatment and rehabilitation for drug abusers, and to continue to address the drug problem in a balanced and integrated manner within their development priorities;

8. *Calls upon* Member States and relevant international organizations to accord adequate attention, in a balanced and integrated manner, to both supply and demand reduction measures in providing assistance to States in West Africa and, in the case of demand reduction, especially to treatment and rehabilitation;

9. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to facilitate the coordination of efforts, in consultation with the States in West Africa and international partners, to address the problem of the smuggling of cocaine through West Africa, within the framework of the drug control component of the Programme of Action, 2006-2010, emanating from the Round Table for Africa held in Abuja on 5 and 6 September 2005, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2005/248 of 22 July 2005;

10. *Also requests* the Executive Director to report to the Commission at its fifty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

## Decision 51/1

### **Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime**

At its 10th meeting, on 14 March 2008, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, recalling the integrated strategy for the period 2008-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime<sup>97</sup> and also recalling paragraphs 8, 9 and 10 of its resolution 50/14, entitled “Budget for the biennium 2008-2009 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme”:

(a) Took note of the report of the Executive Director entitled “Financial issues and difficulties faced by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in implementing its mandates and an initial assessment of the ways and means of improving the financial situation”;<sup>98</sup>

(b) Also took note of the note by the Secretariat on resolutions and decisions relating to the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime adopted in the period 2003-2007 in which action by the Office was requested;<sup>99</sup>

(c) Further took note of the report by the Executive Director on the deviations from the standard programme support charge of 13 per cent during the period 2005-2007;<sup>100</sup>

(d) Decided to establish an open-ended intergovernmental working group to discuss and prepare, taking into account, inter alia, the documents mentioned above, recommendations to be presented to the Commission at its fifty-second session on how to ensure political ownership by the Member States and on how to improve the governance structure and the financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

(e) Requested the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to provide the working group with the necessary assistance to facilitate its work.

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<sup>97</sup> Economic and Social Council resolution 2007/12, annex.

<sup>98</sup> E/CN.7/2008/11-E/CN.15/2008/15.

<sup>99</sup> E/CN.7/2008/13.

<sup>100</sup> E/CN.7/2008/14-E/CN.15/2008/19.