

Chapter I

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

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

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

Draft resolution

Special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016

The General Assembly,

1. *Welcomes* Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 57/5 of 21 March 2014 and notes with satisfaction the support expressed at the high-level review by the Commission of the progress made by Member States in the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem¹ for the decision taken by the General Assembly in its resolution 67/193 of 20 December 2012 to convene a special session on the world drug problem early in 2016, in implementation of the recommendation contained in paragraph 40 of the Political Declaration;

2. *Urges* States that have not done so to consider ratifying or acceding to, and States parties to implement, as a matter of priority, all the provisions of, the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1954 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,² the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971³ and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988;⁴

3. *Stresses* the importance of the special session on the world drug problem in 2016, as noted in Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 57/5, as a milestone on the way to 2019, which has been set as the target date in the Political Declaration for the review of implementation;

4. *Reaffirms* that, at its special session on the world drug problem in 2016, it will address substantive issues on the basis of the principle of common and shared responsibility and in full conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter

¹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8 (E/2009/28)*, chap. I, sect. C.

² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

of the United Nations, international law and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,⁵ and in particular with respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States, all human rights, fundamental freedoms, the inherent dignity of all individuals and the principles of equal rights and mutual respect among States;

5. *Decides* that the special session will be convened following the fifty-ninth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, scheduled to be held in March 2016;

6. *Also decides* that the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem in 2016 will have an inclusive preparatory process that includes extensive substantive consultations, allowing organs, entities and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, relevant international and regional organizations, civil society and other relevant stakeholders to fully contribute to the process, in accordance with the relevant rules of procedure and established practice;

7. *Further decides* that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as the central policymaking body within the United Nations system dealing with drug-related matters, shall lead this process by addressing all organizational and substantive matters in an open-ended manner, and, in this regard, invites the President of the General Assembly to support, guide and stay involved in the process;

8. *Notes with appreciation* the efforts made by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to take all necessary measures to use its existing meetings and reporting entitlements in the most efficient manner to ensure adequate preparation for the special session in 2016, and requests the Commission to continue to take all necessary measures to prepare for the special session, as early as possible;

9. *Encourages* the participation of all Member States and the provision of assistance to the least developed countries in the preparatory work undertaken by the Commission in order to work actively towards the attainment of the objectives and goals of the special session, and invites Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for this purpose;

10. *Recognizes* that the special session on the world drug problem to be held in 2016 constitutes an opportunity for a high-level and wide-ranging discussion among Member States leading up to the target date of 2019, within the framework of the three international drug control conventions and other relevant international instruments, in order to further implement the commitments and targets set out in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action;

11. *Also recognizes* the important role played by civil society, in particular non-governmental organizations, in the preparations for and during the fifty-second and the fifty-seventh sessions of the Commission, including their high-level segments, and recognizes further the need for their active involvement in the preparations for the special session, as well as the need for their effective, substantive and active involvement during the special session, in accordance with the rules of procedure and practice developed for other special sessions of the General Assembly, and requests the Chair of the Commission to consider

⁵ General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

undertaking consultations and other appropriate actions in this regard with relevant stakeholders;

12. *Invites* organs, entities and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, multilateral development banks, other relevant international organizations, including the International Narcotics Control Board, and regional organizations to contribute fully to the preparations for the special session in 2016, in particular by submitting to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, through the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, specific recommendations on the issues to be addressed at the special session;

13. *Requests* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to report to it at its seventieth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress made in preparation for the special session in 2016;

14. *Reaffirms* its decision in resolution 67/193 of 20 December 2012 to conduct the special session and its preparatory process from within existing regular budget resources;

15. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes set out in the present resolution in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

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-seventh session and provisional agenda for its fifty-eighth session

The Economic and Social Council:

(a) Takes note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its fifty-seventh session;

(b) Also takes note of Commission decision 55/1 of 7 December 2012;

(c) Further takes note of Commission resolution 57/5 of 21 March 2014, in paragraphs 6 and 7 of which the Commission decided to present proposals, for consideration by the General Assembly, regarding all organizational matters, including the agenda, dates, substantive issues to be covered, outcomes and other issues relevant to the successful preparations for the special session, and also decided that, in preparation for the special session, it would hold formal meetings following its fifty-seventh session, including two formal meetings immediately preceding its reconvened fifty-seventh session, in December 2014, that it would devote eight meetings during its fifty-eighth session, to be held in March 2015, to the preparations for the special session, and that it would hold intersessional meetings with a view to preparing the formal meetings;

(d) Approves the provisional agenda for the fifty-eighth session set out below.

Provisional agenda for the fifty-eighth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

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

Operational segment

3. Policy directives to the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and strengthening the drug programme and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body, including administrative, budgetary and strategic management questions:
 - (a) Work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and policy directives;
 - (b) Role of the Commission as the governing body of the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime:
 - (i) Strengthening the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;
 - (ii) Administrative, budgetary and strategic management questions.

Normative segment

4. Round-table discussions: implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem:
 - (a) Demand reduction and related measures;
 - (b) Supply reduction and related measures;
 - (c) Countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation to enhance international cooperation.
5. Implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem: follow-up to the high-level review by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in view of the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016:
 - (a) Demand reduction and related measures;
 - (b) Supply reduction and related measures;
 - (c) Countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation to enhance international cooperation.

6. Implementation of the international drug control treaties:
 - (a) Challenges and future work of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the World Health Organization in the review of substances for possible scheduling recommendations;
 - (b) Changes in the scope of control of substances;
 - (c) International Narcotics Control Board;
 - (d) International cooperation to ensure the availability of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes while preventing their diversion;
 - (e) Other matters arising from the international drug control treaties.
7. World situation with regard to drug trafficking and recommendations of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission.

Special segment

8. Preparation for the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem in 2016.⁶

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9. Provisional agenda for the fifty-ninth session of the Commission.
10. Other business.
11. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fifty-eighth session.

Draft decision II

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board

The Economic and Social Council takes note of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2013.⁷

⁶ The detailed agenda and programme of work for the special segment will be determined at a later date.

⁷ *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2013* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.14.XI.1).

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

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

Joint Ministerial Statement of the 2014 high-level review by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the implementation by Member States of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem

We, the Ministers and government representatives participating in the high-level segment of the fifty-seventh session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, held in Vienna on 13 and 14 March 2014, gathering to undertake a midterm review of progress made in the implementation by Member States of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,⁸ adopted during the high-level segment of the fifty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in 2009, and by the General Assembly in its resolution 64/182 of 18 December 2009,

1. *Are fully aware* that the world drug problem remains a common and shared responsibility that should be addressed in a multilateral setting through effective and increased international cooperation and demands an integrated, multidisciplinary, mutually reinforcing, balanced and comprehensive approach to supply and demand reduction strategies, and reaffirm our unwavering commitment to ensuring that all aspects of demand reduction, supply reduction and international cooperation are addressed in full conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights⁹ 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, all human rights, fundamental freedoms, the inherent dignity of all individuals and the principles of equal rights and mutual respect among States;

2. *Underscore* that the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,¹⁰ the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,¹¹ the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988¹² and other relevant international instruments constitute the cornerstone of the international drug control system, welcome the efforts made by States parties to comply with the provisions and ensure the effective implementation of those conventions, and urge all Member States that have not yet done so to consider taking measures to ratify or accede to those instruments;

⁸ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8 (E/2009/28)*, chap. I, sect. C.

⁹ General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

¹⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

¹² *Ibid.*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

3. *Reaffirm* our commitment to achieving the targets and goals, and implementing the provisions, set out in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem;⁸

4. *Reaffirm* the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,¹³ the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,¹⁴ the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development,¹⁵ the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,¹⁶ the Joint Ministerial Statement and further measures to implement the action plans emanating from the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, adopted during the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,¹⁷ and the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development;¹⁸

5. *Have undertaken* a high-level midterm review¹⁹ of the implementation by Member States of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action to determine the progress achieved and challenges faced in its implementation and recommit to effectively addressing the world drug problem;

6. *Recognize* that, 15 years after the commitments made at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly to address the world drug problem, notwithstanding the ever-increasing efforts and progress made by States, relevant international organizations and civil society, the drug problem continues to pose a serious threat to the health, safety and well-being of all humanity, in particular youth, our most precious asset;

7. *Also recognize* that the world drug problem undermines sustainable development, political stability and democratic institutions, including efforts to eradicate poverty, and threatens national security and the rule of law, and that drug trafficking and abuse pose a major threat to the health, dignity and hopes of millions of people and their families and lead to the loss of human lives;

8. *Reaffirm* our determination to tackle the world drug problem and to actively promote a society free of drug abuse in order to ensure that all people can live in health, dignity and peace, with security and prosperity;

9. *Express deep concern* at the high price paid by society and by individuals and their families in countering the world drug problem, and pay special tribute to the law enforcement and judicial personnel who have sacrificed their lives and to the health-care and civil society personnel who have dedicated themselves to addressing this phenomenon;

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

¹⁴ General Assembly resolution S-20/3, annex.

¹⁵ General Assembly resolution S-20/4 E.

¹⁶ General Assembly resolution 54/132, annex.

¹⁷ A/58/124, sect. II.A.

¹⁸ General Assembly resolution 68/196, annex.

¹⁹ As defined in the Political Declaration of 2009 and reconfirmed in Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 56/12.

10. *Recognize* that many challenges of the world drug problem have persisted and new ones have emerged in some parts of the world, and underscore the need to take these new trends into account in the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action;

11. *Take note* of the ongoing discussions in some regions on how to address the world drug problem, in the light of the current situation and policies, and emphasize the importance of a broad, transparent, inclusive and scientific evidence-based discussion among Member States, with inputs from other relevant stakeholders, as appropriate, in multilateral settings, on the most effective ways to counter the world drug problem consistent with the three international drug control conventions and other relevant international instruments, in order to further implement the commitments and targets set out in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action;

12. *Also take note* of the ongoing process to elaborate the post-2015 development agenda of the United Nations, bearing in mind relevant aspects of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action, together with efforts of Member States in the implementation of the objectives and goals thereof;

13. *Reaffirm* the principal role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as the policymaking body of the United Nations with prime responsibility for drug control matters, also reaffirm our support and appreciation for the efforts of the United Nations, in particular those of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime as the leading entity in the United Nations system for countering the world drug problem, and further reaffirm the treaty-mandated roles of the International Narcotics Control Board and the World Health Organization;

14. *Call for* continued cooperation between Member States, the International Narcotics Control Board and the World Health Organization to ensure the adequate availability of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances under international control, including opiates, for medical and scientific purposes, while concurrently preventing their diversion into illicit channels, pursuant to the international drug control conventions, and to provide recommendations on the scheduling of substances;

15. *Welcome* the important role played by civil society, in particular non-governmental organizations, in addressing the world drug problem, note with appreciation their important contribution to the review process, and note that representatives of affected populations and civil society entities, where appropriate, should be enabled to play a participatory role in the formulation and implementation of drug demand and supply reduction policy;

16. *Also welcome* the decision of the General Assembly²⁰ to convene, in early 2016, a special session on the world drug problem, following the present high-level review of the progress made in the implementation by Member States of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action, and look forward to the proposals to be submitted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as the United Nations organ with the prime responsibility for drug control matters, issuing from its fifty-seventh and fifty-eighth sessions;

²⁰ General Assembly resolution 67/193.

General achievements

17. *Note* that, based on the information available and reported by Member States, the global illicit supply and demand of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances under international control have remained largely stable during the past five years, while trends in drug supply and demand have been unequal across regions and countries and according to drug type,²¹ and acknowledge that appropriate policies and measures aimed at more efficient use of limited resources are necessary to effectively address the world drug problem;

18. *Also note* that several Member States in different parts of the world have achieved tangible and measurable progress in implementing the Political Declaration and Plan of Action, in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, including civil society and the scientific community;

19. *Acknowledge* that Member States have achieved tangible progress in countering the world drug problem with regard to improved understanding of the problem, the elaboration and implementation of national strategies to tackle the problem in an increasing number of countries, capacity-building initiatives for national competent authorities, the review and updating of legal frameworks, the creation and strengthening of capacities within law enforcement and health institutions, and improved mechanisms for international cooperation;

20. *Take note* of the resolutions adopted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its fifty-sixth session,²² the *World Drug Report 2013*²³ of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the annual report of the International Narcotics Control Board,²⁴ and call upon Member States to strengthen international and regional cooperation and coordination to counter the threat to the international community caused by the illicit production of and trafficking in drugs, especially those in the opium group, as well as other aspects of the world drug problem, and to continue to take concerted measures within the framework of the Paris Pact initiative²⁵ and other relevant regional and international initiatives and mechanisms, such as the Heart of Asia initiative, in order to strengthen cross-border cooperation and information exchange with a view to countering drug trafficking with the support of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

21. *Welcome* the ongoing efforts to strengthen cooperation in combating illicit trafficking in drugs, addressing supply, demand and the diversion of precursor chemicals, undertaken by regional organizations and transregional initiatives such as the members of the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Triangular Initiative, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the Economic Cooperation Organization, the Collective Security Treaty Organization, the Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism and other relevant subregional and regional organizations and initiatives, including the counter-narcotics strategy of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization for the period 2011-2016, the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission of the

²¹ See *World Drug Report 2013* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.13.XI.6).

²² See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2013, Supplement No. 8* (E/2013/28), chap. I, sect. C.

²³ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.13.XI.6.

²⁴ E/INCB/2012/1.

²⁵ See S/2003/641, annex.

Organization of American States, the European pact to combat international drug trafficking, the European pact against synthetic drugs, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Senior Officials on Drug Matters workplan to combat illicit drug production, trafficking and use (2009-2015) with the aim of achieving a drug-free South-East Asia by 2015 and the South American Council on the World Drug Problem of the Union of South American Nations, as well as the recent intensification of partnering between the States members of the Caribbean Community, the Dominican Republic and the United States of America within the framework of the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative, which aims, inter alia, to substantially reduce illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs, the Accra declaration,²⁶ adopted at the Twenty-second Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa, held in Accra from 25 to 29 June 2012, and the thirtieth International Drug Enforcement Conference, held in Moscow from 5 to 7 June 2013;

General challenges and priorities for action

22. *Note with concern*, while acknowledging the progress made by Member States, that some continuing and emerging challenges of the world drug problem may hinder our common efforts to achieve the goals and targets set out in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action, and call upon all Member States and relevant stakeholders to further strengthen their practical implementation;

23. *Underscore* that both the persistent and the new challenges in countering the world drug problem related to drug demand and supply reduction and to countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation remain a common and shared responsibility and should continue to be addressed in a comprehensive, integrated and balanced manner, in full conformity with the three international drug control conventions and fully consistent with applicable international human rights obligations, on both the drug demand and supply reduction sides, and urge Member States and all relevant stakeholders to further consolidate their efforts in order to achieve the goals and targets set out in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action by addressing those challenges, with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States and the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States, as well as all human rights, fundamental freedoms and the inherent dignity of all individuals;

24. *Also underscore* the need to respond to shifting trafficking routes and new drug trafficking trends, including Internet-based e-commerce and mail-order services;

25. *Note* the importance of an integrated approach in drug policies, including by strengthening the partnerships between public health, justice and law enforcement sectors and facilitating inter-agency cooperation and communication, where appropriate;

26. *Express* the need for a better understanding of the social and economic drivers of the world drug problem;

27. *Note* the emerging challenge of polydrug abuse in some regions;

²⁶ Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 56/2, annex.

28. *Are concerned* that amphetamine-type stimulants continue to pose a serious and evolving challenge to international drug control efforts;

29. *Encourage* Member States, in cooperation, as appropriate, with relevant stakeholders, to endeavour to ensure that measures taken at the national and local levels in response to economic and financial constraints do not disproportionately impact the implementation of comprehensive and balanced drug demand and supply reduction policies, including adequate provisions of related health measures, in accordance with national legislation, as well as sufficient efforts for supply reduction;

30. *Highlight* the need to continue providing technical assistance to Member States so as to enhance capacity in countering the world drug problem, upon their request; to establish and further improve national drug control strategies and measures; to promote more targeted capacity-building initiatives based on scientific evidence for competent national authorities; to review and update legal frameworks and law enforcement institutions, taking into account applicable international human rights obligations; to improve existing mechanisms for international cooperation; and to foster the development of national monitoring systems and statistics to elaborate proper data collection and analysis that allow for the identification of current trends, institutional capacities and the effects of drug control measures;

31. *Call on* States parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime²⁷ and, as appropriate, the Protocols thereto²⁸ and States parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption²⁹ to make more effective use of the relevant provisions for international cooperation contained in those conventions, in order to counter some aspects of the world drug problem;

32. *Welcome* the measures taken so far and stress the need to continue to improve the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in order for the Office to fulfil its mandates effectively, efficiently and with the appropriate resources;

33. *Identify* the following achievements, challenges and priorities for further action in the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action:

A. Demand reduction and related measures

Achievements

1. *Recognize* that drug addiction is a health problem and that many Member States have adopted national drug strategies with drug demand reduction components that include primary prevention, early intervention, treatment, care, rehabilitation, recovery and social reintegration measures, as well as measures aimed at minimizing the public health and social consequences of drug abuse, in accordance with national legislation and the three international drug control conventions, and aimed at monitoring and researching the drug

²⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2225, No. 39574.

²⁸ *Ibid.*, vols. 2237, 2241 and 2326, No. 39574.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.

situation, and encourage Member States that have not yet done so to consider the development, adoption and effective implementation of such strategies, in accordance with national policies and legislation, as well as their timely evaluation, review and strengthening, as appropriate;

2. *Note* that some Member States, within their national drug control strategies, are expanding access to prevention, treatment, diagnosis, care and support services relating to HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases for people who inject drugs, and also note that those States that have implemented the interventions outlined in the *WHO, UNODC, UNAIDS Technical Guide*³⁰ and, in accordance with the fundamental principles of their domestic legal systems and national legislation, have remarkably reduced the number of HIV infections, with some countries approaching the elimination of injecting drug use-related transmission of HIV;

3. *Also note* that various Member States, within their legal frameworks and in accordance with the three international drug control conventions, as well as other relevant international laws, have implemented comprehensive drug demand reduction programmes for offenders, particularly children, and have also provided, within their national strategies, a broad range of alternatives to conviction and punishment in appropriate drug-related cases of a minor nature or in cases in which the person who abuses drugs has committed an offence as outlined in the relevant provisions of the international drug control conventions;

4. *Take note* of the International Standards on Drug Use Prevention prepared by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in close cooperation with Member States, and encourage the further development of the International Standards on the basis of scientific evidence, as well as their effective implementation;

5. *Welcome* efforts made by several Member States to develop combined public education and law enforcement initiatives to address the rise of drug abuse;

Challenges and priorities for action

6. *Consider* as main challenges in addressing the illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances the need to increase focus on, in conformity with the three international drug control conventions and the fundamental principles of domestic legal systems and national legislation of Member States, drug-related health effects, taking into account the specific challenges faced by vulnerable groups, such as children, adolescents, vulnerable youth, women, including pregnant women, people with medical and psychiatric co-morbidities, ethnic minorities and socially marginalized individuals, and to further promote and strengthen effective national drug control strategies based on scientific evidence, with components for drug demand reduction that include primary prevention, early intervention, treatment, care, rehabilitation,

³⁰ *WHO, UNODC, UNAIDS Technical Guide for Countries to Set Targets for Universal Access to HIV Prevention, Treatment and Care for Injecting Drug Users: 2012 Revision* (Geneva, World Health Organization, 2012).

recovery and social reintegration, as well as measures aimed at minimizing the public health and social consequences of drug abuse;

7. *Highlight* the need for Member States to formulate and implement, where appropriate, a broad system of primary prevention and early intervention based on scientific evidence, such as the International Standards on Drug Use Prevention and other measures, including educational activities and interactive campaigns;

8. *Reaffirm* the need to further strengthen public health systems, particularly in the areas of prevention, treatment and rehabilitation, as part of a comprehensive and balanced approach to demand reduction based on scientific evidence;

9. *Highlight* the need to develop or continue strengthening, within a comprehensive national drug control strategy, national monitoring mechanisms that collect and analyse data on current trends in illicit demand for drugs, including on possible gaps in the provision of appropriate public health, educational and social services, and call upon the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other relevant United Nations entities and international organizations to support, upon request, those efforts, in cooperation with Member States;

10. *Invite* Member States to further undertake measures required to ensure access for all to comprehensive drug demand reduction measures, taking into account the specific needs of women and children and the circumstances they face with regard to drug problems, so that they benefit equally and without discrimination from those measures, and encourage the continuation of international cooperation in that regard;

11. *Reiterate* our commitment to reducing the transmission of HIV among injecting drug users by 50 per cent by 2015, in line with the agreed international targets of the 2011 Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: Intensifying Our Efforts to Eliminate HIV and AIDS,³¹ and note that available evidence indicates that further efforts are required to achieve the Declaration's global target;

12. *Encourage* Member States, in conformity with the three international drug control conventions and the fundamental principles of their domestic legal systems and national legislation, to consider providing, as appropriate, the measures aimed at minimizing the negative public health and social impacts of drug abuse that are outlined in the *WHO, UNODC, UNAIDS Technical Guide*, and also encourage, where appropriate, bilateral, regional and international cooperation to address that challenge;

13. *Underscore* the need to deepen knowledge of the challenges posed by new psychoactive substances, and highlight the need to develop comprehensive and integrated approaches to the detection, analysis and identification of new psychoactive substances, trends and possible negative health and other impacts of those substances, in close cooperation with the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the United Nations Office on Drugs and

³¹ General Assembly resolution 65/277, annex.

Crime, the International Narcotics Control Board, the World Health Organization and other relevant international organizations and global and regional cooperation frameworks;

14. *Note with concern* that the availability of internationally controlled drugs for medical and scientific purposes, particularly for the relief of pain and for palliative care, remains low to non-existent in many countries of the world, and highlight the need for Member States, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the International Narcotics Control Board, in cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the World Health Organization, as appropriate, to address that situation by promoting measures to ensure their availability and accessibility for medical and scientific purposes, in accordance with national legislation, while simultaneously preventing their diversion, abuse and trafficking, in order to realize the aims of the three international drug control conventions;

B. Supply reduction and related measures

Achievements

15. *Note with appreciation* the progress made with respect to measures related to the illicit production and supply of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, while ensuring their availability exclusively for medical and scientific purposes, and underscore that the world drug problem continues to be a major problem in many parts of the world and hinders socioeconomic development and the well-being of people;

16. *Welcome* the efforts made by various Member States to significantly reduce the illicit cultivation of crops used for the production of narcotic drugs and the manufacture of psychotropic substances, within the framework of sustainable crop control measures, including eradication, law enforcement measures and development strategies such as alternative development, including preventive alternative development programmes, where they have been applied, as well as other successful national strategies, in accordance with the international drug control conventions;

17. *Recognize* the efforts of Member States in developing law enforcement techniques in their drug control efforts through, inter alia, the exchange of information and best practices, as well as regional and international coordination, capacity-building and, in some cases, cross-border operations and maritime control;

18. *Also recognize* the efforts made by interested Member States in collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to adjust their monitoring systems by taking into account country-specific conditions, in order to assess progress in preventing, eliminating or reducing significantly and measurably the illicit cultivation of crops used for the production and manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and to ensure the comparability of statistics, in order to allow for better assessment of progress towards achieving the targets set in the plan of action of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem;

19. *Welcome* the adoption of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development, and encourage interested Member States, international organizations, international financial institutions, donors and other relevant stakeholders to be guided by those guiding principles when designing and implementing alternative development programmes, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development;

20. *Recognize* the progress made in the development of a consolidated international response to the increasing availability of new psychoactive substances that may pose risks to public health and safety, including the development of a global reference point, the early warning advisory and cooperation with Member States and relevant regional organizations in the identification and reporting of such substances, in order to increase data collection, improve our collective understanding and find effective policy responses, and acknowledge the continuing efforts of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to enhance the capacity of Member States and improve the application of the international scheduling process, in collaboration with the World Health Organization and the International Narcotics Control Board;

21. *Acknowledge* the significant progress achieved by Member States in cooperation with relevant international organizations and United Nations bodies, in particular the International Narcotics Control Board, in the sphere of precursors control, welcome those joint efforts, supported by utilization of Pre-Export Notification Online, which has significantly increased the effectiveness of those joint efforts in reducing the diversion of precursors controlled under the 1988 Convention from international trade channels, and call on Member States that have not yet done so to consider making full use of Pre-Export Notification Online;

Challenges and priorities for action

22. *Acknowledge* that law enforcement measures alone cannot address those challenges, and recognize the importance of promoting a comprehensive and balanced approach for a successful response;

23. *Also acknowledge* the need to scientifically evaluate, where appropriate, drug supply reduction measures, in order to direct government resources to initiatives that have proved to be successful in tackling the causes of the world drug problem;

24. *Stress* the urgent need to respond to the serious challenges posed by the increasing links between drug trafficking, corruption and other forms of organized crime, including trafficking in persons, trafficking in firearms, cybercrime and, in some cases, terrorism and money-laundering, including money-laundering in connection with the financing of terrorism, and to the significant challenges faced by law enforcement and judicial authorities in responding to the ever-changing means used by transnational criminal organizations to avoid detection and prosecution;

25. *Recognize* that the effective application of and respect for the rule of law contributes to combating the world drug problem and facilitates efforts to hold

drug traffickers and perpetrators of related crimes accountable for their actions;

26. *Reiterate* the need to strengthen international cooperation to support sustainable alternative development programmes, including preventive alternative development, where appropriate, as an essential part of successful crop control strategies, in order to increase the positive outcome of such programmes, especially in areas affected by or at risk of illicit cultivation of crops used for the production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, taking into account the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development;

27. *Also reiterate* the need to develop sustainable crop control strategies consistent with domestic legal frameworks, giving appropriate attention to alternative development as an essential part of those strategies, in accordance with the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development, with a view to developing products, through alternative development, including preventive alternative development, as appropriate, identified on the basis of market demand and value-added production chains, including those referred to in Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 55/8 of 16 March 2012 and resolution 56/15 of 15 March 2013, entitled “Follow-up to the Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem with respect to the development of strategies on voluntary marketing tools for products stemming from alternative development, including preventive alternative development”;

28. *Underscore* the need to identify and better understand the new and increasing challenge of potentially dangerous new psychoactive substances that are emerging at a rapid rate, taking into account that information and communication technologies are a facilitator of their distribution, and stress the need to strengthen cooperation by collecting and sharing data on the production, distribution and effects of those substances;

29. *Encourage* Member States to monitor trends emerging in some regions in the import, export and distribution of some synthetic opioid analgesics not under international control, in particular tramadol, which is used in many countries for the effective treatment of moderate to severe pain, to monitor patterns in the non-medical use and misuse of those substances within their national borders and to continue, together with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the World Health Organization and the International Narcotics Control Board and other relevant organizations, sharing and exchanging information on those emerging trends and patterns through bilateral and multilateral channels, while considering appropriate measures in accordance with national legislation aimed at preventing and reducing the non-medical use and misuse, the supply from illicit sources and the diversion of those substances, while ensuring their availability for medical and scientific purposes;

30. *Highlight* the need for Member States to work more closely with the International Narcotics Control Board by exchanging information on trafficking in precursor chemicals and other non-scheduled substances used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, including on new methods for their diversion,

as mandated in article 12, paragraph 12, of the 1988 Convention, and to increase monitoring of trade in non-scheduled substances listed in the Board's limited international special surveillance list of non-scheduled substances, and encourage Governments to adopt the concept of industry as a critical partner in preventing the diversion of precursor chemicals and facilitating the identification of suspicious transactions of non-scheduled substances in order to prevent their use in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

31. *Note* that the diversion of precursor chemicals, including pharmaceutical preparations containing those chemicals, continues to be a major challenge in curbing the illicit production and manufacture of drugs, and emphasize the need to further strengthen control of precursor chemicals by Member States, as appropriate, including through the extensive use of tools prepared by the International Narcotics Control Board, such as Pre-Export Notification Online and the online Precursors Incident Communication System, the development of voluntary codes of conduct in cooperation with concerned industries and other relevant companies, the strengthening of public-private partnerships and enhanced international cooperation;

32. *Express concern* that illicit cultivation of opium poppy, coca bush and cannabis plant and illicit drug production, manufacture, distribution and trafficking remain a major challenge in countering the world drug problem, and recognize the need for strengthening sustainable crop control strategies that include, inter alia, alternative development, eradication and law enforcement measures for the purpose of reducing significantly and measurably the illicit cultivation of such crops, and the need for intensifying joint efforts at the national, regional and international levels in a more comprehensive manner, in accordance with the principle of common and shared responsibility, including by means of appropriate preventive tools and measures, enhanced and better coordinated financial and technical assistance and action-oriented programmes, in order to tackle those challenges;

33. *Recognize* the significant role played by countries with accumulated experience in alternative development, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development, in promoting best practices and lessons learned from such programmes, and invite them to continue sharing those best practices with States affected by the illicit cultivation of crops, with a view to using them, where appropriate, in accordance with the national specificities of each State;

34. *Stress* the need to further strengthen international cooperation and the need for enhanced development-oriented approaches that implement measures for rural development, strengthen local governance and institutions, improve access to legal markets and infrastructure, promote the participation of local communities and consider the participation of multilateral and bilateral development agencies in the design and implementation of policies and programmes for alternative development, including preventive alternative development, as appropriate, in accordance with the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development;

35. *Recognize* that transit States continue to face multifaceted challenges, and reaffirm the continuing need for cooperation and support, including the provision of technical assistance, to, inter alia, enhance their capacities to counter the world drug problem, in conformity with the 1988 Convention and on the basis of the principle of common and shared responsibility;

36. *Also recognize* the need to improve international cooperation in relation to the monitoring and interdiction of criminal organizations involved in drug trafficking, including through the timely exchange of information consistent with national law and procedures; by intensifying, as appropriate, law enforcement cooperation such as border control, including where possible joint border control measures; by strengthening maritime control cooperation; and, upon request by Member States, through the provision of related drug control equipment and the development of new practical measures to effectively monitor and interdict drug trafficking and enable the effective disruption of those organizations;

37. *Acknowledge* that in many Member States integrated supply reduction strategies have been adopted, often complemented by comprehensive strategies against organized crime that include components against drug trafficking, and acknowledge the active efforts of Member States, at both the national and international levels, to combat illicit cultivation of crops and illicit drug production, manufacture, distribution and trafficking, as well as other drug-related crimes;

C. Countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation to enhance international cooperation

Achievements

38. *Acknowledge* the efforts made by States parties in the implementation of the Organized Crime Convention and, as appropriate, the Protocols thereto and of the Convention against Corruption, which constitute valuable tools for confronting some aspects of the world drug problem, note with appreciation the increasing level of adherence to those conventions, and call on Member States that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to those conventions;

39. *Also acknowledge* the importance of international, regional and subregional cooperation as an effective measure against money-laundering and the importance of structuring domestic regulatory and supervisory systems and mechanisms using international initiatives in that area as guidelines, where appropriate;

40. *Recognize* that regional and international frameworks have effectively promoted the implementation of international standards contributing to the fight against money-laundering and other financial crimes and have built trust among officials, leading to a better understanding of their respective legal and procedural requirements;

Challenges and priorities

41. *Express concern* over the many challenges encountered in addressing money-laundering, acknowledge that the value of confiscated proceeds of crime related to money-laundering activities at the global level remains low, and therefore continue to underscore the need for increased availability of information on proceeds of crime resulting from transnational organized crime, in order to enhance the capacity of Member States to prevent and combat money-laundering arising from drug trafficking;

42. *Reaffirm* the need for Member States to review and, if necessary, strengthen coordinated measures, enhance capacity-building to combat money-laundering arising from drug trafficking and improve judicial cooperation, where appropriate, at the national, regional and international levels, to dismantle organized criminal groups involved in drug trafficking, in order to provide for the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of the perpetrators of such crimes;

43. *Underscore* the need to strengthen national, regional and international networks for the exchange of operational information in compliance with national legislation and procedures among the relevant authorities, in order to facilitate the detection, seizure and confiscation of proceeds of drug trafficking and related crimes and criminal asset recovery;

44. *Urge* Member States, in their efforts to combat the laundering of money derived from illicit drug trafficking and other serious crimes, to continue to foster international cooperation by implementing the provisions against money-laundering contained in all relevant international instruments, such as the 1988 Convention, the Organized Crime Convention, the Convention against Corruption and, in accordance with national legislation, the Forty Recommendations on Money-Laundering of the Financial Action Task Force, within its mandate, and by, among other things, establishing new or strengthening existing domestic legislative frameworks to criminalize the laundering of money derived from drug trafficking, trafficking in and diversion of precursors and other serious crimes of a transnational nature in order to provide for the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of money-laundering by, inter alia, ensuring that legal provisions in compliance with due process of law, such as banking secrecy laws, do not needlessly hinder the effectiveness of national and international systems for countering money-laundering and do not constitute grounds for the refusal of mutual legal assistance and by making money-laundering an extraditable offence, in accordance with national legislation, including by recognizing the widest range of predicate offences;

45. *Promote*, where appropriate, in the framework of international cooperation, the use of law enforcement techniques, including special investigative techniques such as controlled delivery and lawful electronic surveillance, undercover operations or cooperating defendants, consistent with national legislation and international law, including applicable human rights obligations, in order to ensure that drug traffickers are brought to justice and that major criminal organizations are disrupted and dismantled.

Resolution 57/1

Promoting the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development and proposal to organize an international seminar/workshop on the implementation of the Guiding Principles

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reaffirming that the world drug problem must be addressed in accordance with the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,³² the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971³³ and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,³⁴ which constitute the framework of the international drug control system,

Bearing in mind the content of article 14 of the 1988 Convention regarding measures to prevent and eradicate illicit cultivation of narcotic plants and cooperation to increase the effectiveness of such measures,

Reaffirming the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session³⁵ and the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development,³⁶

Taking into account the commitments contained in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,³⁷ adopted by the Commission at the high-level segment of its fifty-second session and by the General Assembly in its resolution 64/182 of 18 December 2009, and the decision, contained in the Declaration, that the Commission, at its fifty-seventh session, should conduct a high-level review of the implementation by Member States of the Declaration and its Plan of Action,

Recalling that, in the Joint Ministerial Statement adopted at the high-level segment of the fifty-seventh session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, ministers and government representatives reaffirmed the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development and the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development³⁸ and welcomed the efforts made by various States to significantly reduce the illicit cultivation of crops, including through development strategies such as alternative development, including preventive alternative development programmes,

³² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

³³ *Ibid.*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

³⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

³⁵ General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

³⁶ General Assembly resolution S-20/4 E.

³⁷ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8 (E/2009/28)*, chap. I, sect. C.

³⁸ General Assembly resolution 68/196, annex.

Also recalling that, in the Joint Ministerial Statement, ministers and government representatives encouraged Member States to be guided by the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development when designing and implementing alternative development programmes, including preventive alternative development, reiterated the need to strengthen international cooperation strategies consistent with domestic legal frameworks, recognized the need for strengthening sustainable crop control strategies and also recognized the significant role played by countries with accumulated experience in alternative development,³⁹ including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development,

Reaffirming that the world drug problem remains a common and shared responsibility that requires effective and increased international cooperation and demands an integrated, multidisciplinary, mutually reinforcing and balanced approach to supply and demand reduction strategies,

Noting the report on the General Assembly thematic debate on drugs and crime as a threat to development, held in New York on 26 June 2012,⁴⁰

Acknowledging that alternative development is an important, lawful, viable and sustainable alternative to the illicit cultivation of drug crops and an effective measure to counter the world drug problem and other drug-related crime challenges, as well as a choice in favour of societies that are free of drug abuse, that it is one of the key components of policies and programmes for reducing illicit drug production and that it is an integral part of efforts made by Governments to achieve sustainable development within their societies,

Reaffirming that development-oriented drug policies and programmes should be undertaken in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights⁴¹ 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, all human rights, fundamental freedoms, the inherent dignity of all individuals and the principles of equal rights and mutual respect among States, as well as the principle of common and shared responsibility and the Millennium Development Goals, and also taking into account the specific situations of countries and regions,

Recalling its resolutions 52/6 of 20 March 2009, 53/6 of 12 March 2010, 54/4 of 25 March 2011 and 55/4 of 16 March 2012,

Recalling with appreciation General Assembly resolution 68/196 of 18 December 2013, in which the Assembly adopted the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development and encouraged Member States, international organizations, international financial institutions, entities and other relevant stakeholders to take into account the Guiding Principles when designing and implementing alternative development programmes,

Recognizing the significant role played by countries with extensive expertise in alternative development, including preventive alternative development, as

³⁹ In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolutions 2006/33, 2007/12 and 2008/26, the concept of alternative development includes preventive alternative development in a manner that focuses on the sustainability and integrality of uplifting people's livelihoods.

⁴⁰ Available on the website of the President of the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session.

⁴¹ General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

appropriate, in promoting best practices and lessons learned from such programmes, and inviting them to continue sharing those best practices with States affected by illicit crop cultivation, including States emerging from conflict, with a view to using them, as appropriate, in accordance with the national specificities of each State,

1. *Welcomes* the adoption of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development;⁴²

2. *Calls upon* Member States to take the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development into due consideration while designing, implementing and evaluating alternative development programmes and projects, including preventive alternative development programmes and projects, thereby contributing to the dissemination and implementation of the Guiding Principles;

3. *Calls upon* Member States and other donors to consider long-term support to alternative development programmes and projects, including preventive alternative development programmes and projects, targeting the illicit cultivation of crops, in order to contribute to the sustainability of social and economic development as well as poverty eradication, including through enhanced development-oriented approaches that implement measures for rural development, strengthen local governments and institutions, improve infrastructure and promote the participation of local communities;

4. *Encourages* Member States with extensive expertise in alternative development, including preventive alternative development, as appropriate, to continue sharing, upon request, best practices and fostering and strengthening international cooperation on integral and sustainable alternative development, which includes in some cases preventive alternative development, including cross-continental and interregional cooperation and subregional and regional technical cooperation;

5. *Welcomes* the proposal by the Government of Thailand to host an international seminar/workshop on the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development, and notes that implementing the Guiding Principles will require a long-term commitment by Member States, dialogue and cooperation among relevant stakeholders, from local communities and authorities to policymakers at the national and regional levels, as well as close collaboration among the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, other international organizations, regional organizations, development agencies, donors and financial institutions, as well as civil society, in order to share information and best practices and increase efforts to promote sustainable alternative development, in accordance with the Guiding Principles;

6. *Invites* Member States, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, international financial institutions, donors, regional and international organizations, civil society and other relevant stakeholders involved in alternative development, including preventive alternative development, to consider actively participating in the international seminar/workshop;

7. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission at its fifty-eighth session on the outcome of

⁴² General Assembly resolution 68/196, annex.

the international seminar/workshop on the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development.

Resolution 57/2

Drug abuse prevention through sport: promoting a society free of drug abuse through sport and the Olympic ideal

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reaffirming the commitments undertaken by Member States in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,⁴³ in which they expressed their determination to actively promote a society free of drug abuse and to take effective measures to emphasize and facilitate healthy, productive and fulfilling alternatives to the illicit consumption of drugs, in particular to invest in and work with youth by raising public awareness and providing youth with information, skills and opportunities to choose healthy lifestyles,

Supporting the efforts of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to counter the problem of doping in sports,

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly on the issue of sport and the Olympic Games, in particular its resolutions 67/17 of 28 November 2012 and 68/9 of 6 November 2013, in which the Assembly emphasized the importance of the use of sport as a vehicle to foster development and strengthen education for children and young persons, prevent disease and promote health, including the prevention of drug abuse,

Recognizing the increasingly important role of sport in contributing to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, noting that sport can foster peace and development, as underlined in the 2005 World Summit Outcome,⁴⁴ and reaffirming that sport is a tool for education that can promote cooperation, solidarity, social inclusion and health at the local, national, regional and international levels, as declared in the outcome document of the High-Level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,⁴⁵

Recalling the report of the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on Sport for Development and Peace, entitled “Sport for development and peace: towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals”, in which sport was recognized as an effective tool for improving public health by providing healthy alternatives to harmful behaviour, such as drug abuse and involvement in crime, and as a powerful vehicle for communicating messages of peace and development to diverse audiences, since sports can effectively increase awareness and galvanize support around key issues,

⁴³ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8 (E/2009/28)*, chap. I, sect. C.

⁴⁴ General Assembly resolution 60/1.

⁴⁵ General Assembly resolution 65/1.

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General entitled “Sport for development and peace: mainstreaming a versatile instrument”,⁴⁶ which reviews the programmes and initiatives implemented by States Members of the United Nations, by United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies and by other partners, using sport as a tool for development and peace,

Welcoming the mutually beneficial partnerships that the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime has established with the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee and the United Nations Office on Sport for Development and Peace in such areas as human development, education and health promotion, and noting with satisfaction the increasing number of joint initiatives of the International Olympic Committee and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, including the “Global sport for youth” initiative and the meetings on the topics “Using sport for drug abuse prevention”, held in Rome from 12 to 14 November 2001, “Sports help prevent drug abuse”, held in Brasilia on 2 April 2008, and “Sport against drugs”, held in Ashgabat on 1 December 2011,

Affirming the invaluable contribution of the Olympic movement and other major international sporting events to establishing sport as a unique means of promoting a healthy way of life,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 49/29 of 7 December 1994 and 50/13 of 7 November 1995 on the Olympic ideal as a means to promote international understanding among the youth of the world through sport and culture in order to advance the harmonious development of humankind,

Recalling also that “healthy living” is one of the main concepts of sports, including at the Olympic Games and Paralympic Games,

Acknowledging the importance of participation by youth in sport, particularly at the Youth Olympic Games, in inspiring youth to choose a healthy lifestyle by offering a combination of sporting, cultural and educational experiences,

1. *Calls upon* all Member States to cooperate with organizations related to sports, including the International Olympic Committee and the International Paralympic Committee, in their efforts to use sport as a tool to promote a healthy lifestyle that is free from drug abuse and that discourages behaviour related to drug abuse that is harmful to the individual and society;

2. *Welcomes* the cooperation among Member States, the United Nations and its specialized agencies, funds and programmes, and sport-related organizations, including the International Olympic Committee and the International Paralympic Committee, in seeking to make a constructive and sustainable contribution, through sport, to raising awareness of and to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, and encourages all sport-related organizations, including the Olympic and Paralympic movements, to contribute to the achievement of the Goals;

3. *Encourages* Member States and organizers of sporting events, in cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, civil society, including volunteer organizations, sport-related organizations, athletes, the media and the private sector, to use sporting events as a platform for promoting social

⁴⁶ A/67/282.

inclusion and a healthy way of life and for increasing awareness of the dangers of drug abuse through printed and digital means, as appropriate;

4. *Encourages* Member States to promote equal access to sports, without discrimination of any kind, and other healthy pursuits for children and young people as a means of drug abuse prevention;

5. *Recognizes* the potential for athletes from all sports, including Olympic and Paralympic athletes, to play a leading role in and contribute to the promotion of a healthy lifestyle by emphasizing participation in sports as a healthy, productive and fulfilling alternative to drug abuse;

6. *Encourages* Member States to exchange experiences on the theme of drug abuse prevention through sport at a future session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

Resolution 57/3

Promoting prevention of drug abuse based on scientific evidence as an investment in the well-being of children, adolescents, youth, families and communities

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling the Convention on the Rights of the Child,⁴⁷ which provides, in its article 33, that States parties should take all appropriate measures, including legislative, administrative, social and educational measures, to protect children from the illicit use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as defined in the relevant international treaties, and to prevent the use of children in the illicit production and trafficking of such substances,

Bearing in mind the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,⁴⁸ adopted during the high-level segment of its fifty-second session and by the General Assembly in its resolution 64/182 of 18 December 2009,

Recognizing that prevention of drug abuse is a core component of a successful drug control system and drug demand reduction strategy,

Convinced that prevention that is based on scientific evidence and on a rigorous process of adaptation to local cultural and socioeconomic circumstances is the most cost-effective approach to preventing drug abuse and other risky behaviours and therefore is an investment in the well-being of children, adolescents, youth, families and communities,

Acknowledging that the coverage of drug abuse prevention programmes and policies is generally of concern, especially in the case of high-risk groups, and that the coverage of programmes and policies based on scientific evidence is not known,

⁴⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

⁴⁸ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8 (E/2009/28)*, chap. I, sect. C.

Aware that the effectiveness of drug abuse prevention programmes and policies is evaluated in a very small minority of cases,

Recognizing that drug abuse prevention efforts are most successful when fully coordinated through a multisectoral approach in which multiple government agencies and non-governmental organizations participate and are provided with sufficient training and funding,

Stressing the importance of implementing various evidence-based prevention activities in different social settings, such as schools, families and workplaces, and using different means, including with the support of the media, and of targeting different age groups and groups at different levels of risk,

Also stressing the importance of taking into account human rights obligations in the implementation of drug prevention programmes and policies, particularly those focusing on children, adolescents, youth, families and communities,

Noting with appreciation the development of the International Standards on Drug Use Prevention by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime as a crucial summary of the scientific literature available worldwide and a guiding tool, and noting also the initial process of dissemination of the Standards through seminars for policymakers,

1. *Invites* Member States to consider expanding the coverage and quality of drug abuse prevention systems, interventions and policies based on scientific evidence, as described in the International Standards on Drug Use Prevention, paying particular attention to both individuals and groups at risk, as well as to the need for a scientific evidence-based monitoring and evaluation component;

2. *Also invites* Member States to support drug abuse prevention based on scientific evidence as an investment in the well-being of children, adolescents, youth, families and communities, especially through adequate measures, including the financing of ongoing training for policymakers, practitioners and researchers, as appropriate;

3. *Encourages* Member States, where applicable, to periodically undertake scientific evaluation of the effectiveness of drug abuse prevention programmes and policies and to share the results of those studies widely, for the benefit of humanity;

4. *Exhorts* all Member States to enhance and further develop prevention programmes and policies that are targeted at children, adolescents, youth, families and communities and are designed to encourage effective alternatives to drug abuse and to promote a healthy way of life conducive to the enjoyment of free time without drug abuse;

5. *Encourages* Member States to widely disseminate scientific evidence-based information on the dangers of drug abuse in an easily accessible and age-appropriate format, stressing the scientifically known harmful effects of drug abuse to public health;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to disseminate scientific evidence on drug abuse prevention, including the International Standards on Drug Use Prevention, with particular emphasis on the evaluation of the effectiveness of drug abuse prevention;

7. *Invites* Member States, through bilateral, regional and international cooperation, where appropriate, to collaborate in the implementation of the International Standards on Drug Use Prevention, through the exchange of information and the provision of assistance, including technical assistance, upon request, with a view to enhancing their ability to implement those Standards;

8. *Urges* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to support Member States, upon request, in improving the knowledge and skills of their policymakers, practitioners and researchers working in the area of drug abuse prevention;

9. *Invites* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to enhance coordination efforts in drug abuse prevention with other relevant United Nations organizations;

10. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for these purposes, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;

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

Resolution 57/4

Supporting recovery from substance use disorders

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recognizing that substance use disorders can result in chronic, relapsing conditions requiring, like other health conditions, treatment based on scientific evidence, support for those affected and, where indicated, governmental and community initiatives to promote recovery and facilitate reintegration,

Noting that individuals in recovery from substance use disorders, like those with other chronic conditions, are at risk of relapse, particularly during and shortly after treatment, as well as for several years following treatment,

Acknowledging that supporting sustained recovery helps prevent relapse, facilitates early re-entry into treatment when needed and promotes long-term recovery outcomes and the health, well-being and safety of individuals, families, communities and States,

Reaffirming its resolution 54/5 of 25 March 2011, on promoting rehabilitation- and reintegration-oriented strategies in response to drug use disorders and their consequences that are directed at promoting health and social well-being among individuals, families and communities,

Noting that there are diverse understandings of recovery, all of which involve improvements to the quality of life of individuals,

Recognizing that marginalization, stigmatizing attitudes, discrimination and fear of social, employment or legal repercussions may dissuade many who need help from seeking it and lead those who are in stable long-term recovery from a

substance use disorder to avoid disclosure of their status as a person in recovery from addiction,

Bearing in mind that acknowledging and affirming recovery from substance use disorders may help to ensure a non-stigmatizing attitude towards those seeking help or in recovery, thereby contributing to the reduction of the adverse social, employment and public health consequences of abuse of drugs and dependence,

Taking into account that those in recovery, including adolescents and young adults, may contribute to supporting prevention efforts and promoting long-term recovery,

Aware of the importance of addressing substance use disorders as a public health concern,

Noting the importance of the privacy rights of patients and the protection of personal data from unauthorized access, as related to people affected by substance use disorders, to ensure that individuals are not discouraged from seeking help,

Noting also that it is important to promote and support recovery programmes and the ultimate reintegration of individuals in recovery, using scientific evidence-based practices, including among individuals incarcerated or, where appropriate, under drug-related criminal justice supervision,

Recognizing that efforts supporting recovery from substance use disorders need to be consistent with human rights obligations and be within the framework of the international drug control conventions,

Welcoming the ongoing work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in raising awareness of substance use disorders as a public health concern,

1. *Encourages* Member States to improve the understanding of substance use disorders and the importance of supporting sustained recovery and, where appropriate, the reintegration of those affected by substance use disorders through, inter alia, informational and educational materials;

2. *Invites* Member States, in accordance with their national legislation, to consider exploring means, as appropriate, to support those in recovery, to provide measures to ensure non-stigmatizing attitudes towards those seeking help or in recovery, to help reduce marginalization and discrimination and to promote social reintegration, partnering with different levels of governmental authority and, where appropriate, with civil society and communities;

3. *Also invites* Member States, in accordance with domestic legal systems and national strategies, and where applicable, to consider reviewing, identifying and, where necessary, reforming policies, practices and laws in order to facilitate further access to recovery and reintegration services;

4. *Encourages* Member States to consider providing appropriate treatment and support to meet individual needs through the recovery process;

5. *Invites* Member States, through bilateral, regional and international cooperation, where appropriate, to consider collaborating in ensuring adequate support to those in recovery through the provision of assistance, including technical assistance, upon request, in order to improve their ability to provide such services;

6. *Requests* Member States to facilitate exchanges on developing a chronic-care approach to the treatment of substance use disorders similar to approaches for other chronic conditions, and to support and sustain recovery programmes, as appropriate, in schools, universities, workplaces, communities and other domains;

7. *Invites* Member States to continue to gather scientific evidence on recovery and recovery-oriented programmes and to share that evidence;

8. *Invites* Member States, multilateral institutions and others to share information on national and international experiences and best practices related to recovery programmes, recovery activities, and communities and organizations that support recovery, in accordance with applicable laws and regulations;

9. *Invites* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to increase the dissemination of available information about recovery;

10. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to facilitate opportunities to share experiences on the implementation of the present resolution by Member States with the Commission at its fifty-eighth session;

11. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes described above, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

Resolution 57/5

Special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,⁴⁹ adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 64/182 of 18 December 2009, in which Member States decided that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, at its fifty-seventh session, in 2014, should conduct a high-level review of the implementation by Member States of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action, recommended that the Economic and Social Council devote a high-level segment to a theme related to the world drug problem, and also recommended that the Assembly hold a special session to address the world drug problem,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 67/193 of 20 December 2012, entitled “International cooperation against the world drug problem”, in which the Assembly decided to convene, in early 2016, a special session on the world drug problem to review the progress made in the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action, including an assessment of the achievements and challenges in countering the world drug problem, within the framework of the

⁴⁹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8 (E/2009/28)*, chap. I, sect. C.

three international drug control conventions and other relevant United Nations instruments, and also decided to conduct the special session and its preparatory process from within existing resources,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 68/197 of 18 December 2013, entitled “International cooperation against the world drug problem”, in which the Assembly welcomed Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 56/12 of 15 March 2013, in which the Commission had recommended that, as the central policymaking body within the United Nations system dealing with drug-related matters, it should play its leading role in the preparatory process for the special session of the Assembly on the world drug problem to be convened in early 2016, including by presenting its proposals, through the Economic and Social Council, regarding progress made in the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action,

Recalling that the General Assembly, in its resolution 68/197, requested the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as the United Nations organ with the prime responsibility for drug control matters, to engage in the preparatory process for the special session, including by presenting proposals from the fifty-seventh and fifty-eighth sessions of the Commission through the Economic and Social Council in support of the preparatory process, including progress made in the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action, to be considered by the Assembly starting at its sixty-ninth session,

Conscious of its role as the principal United Nations policymaking body on drug-related issues,

Recalling that Member States decided in the Political Declaration and the Plan of Action to establish 2019 as a target date for achieving targets and goals set out therein,

Recalling also the Joint Ministerial Statement adopted during the high-level segment of the fifty-seventh session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in which Member States identified, on the basis of the review of the progress made in the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action, achievements, challenges and priorities for further action, in the framework of the three international drug control conventions and other relevant United Nations instruments,

Fully aware that the world drug problem remains a common and shared responsibility and should be addressed in a multilateral setting through effective and increased international cooperation and that it demands an integrated and multidisciplinary, mutually reinforcing and balanced and comprehensive approach to supply and demand reduction strategies,

1. *Urges* States that have not done so to consider ratifying or acceding to, and States parties to implement, as a matter of priority, all the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,⁵⁰ the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971⁵¹ and the United Nations

⁵⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

⁵¹ *Ibid.*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988;⁵²

2. *Underlines* the importance of the special session of the General Assembly to address the world drug problem to be convened in early 2016 as a milestone on the way to 2019, which has been set as the target date in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem⁵³ to achieve targets and goals set out therein;

3. *Welcomes* the request made by the General Assembly, in its resolution 68/197 of 18 December 2013, to the Commission, as the United Nations organ with the prime responsibility for drug control matters, to engage in the preparatory process for the special session;

4. *Decides* to take all possible measures to ensure an adequate, inclusive and effective preparatory process for the special session by using its existing meetings and reporting entitlements in the most efficient manner, bearing in mind the decision by the General Assembly, in its resolution 67/193 of 20 December 2012, to conduct the special session and its preparatory process from within existing regular budget resources;

5. *Recognizes* the leading role of the Commission in the preparations for the special session, and affirms that its meetings will be open to the participation of all States Members and observers of the United Nations, organs, entities and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, multilateral development banks and other relevant international and regional organizations, as well as civil society, in particular non-governmental organizations, in accordance with the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council and with the established practice of the Commission;

6. *Decides* to present proposals, for consideration by the General Assembly, regarding all organizational matters, including the agenda, dates, substantive issues to be covered, outcomes and other issues relevant to the successful preparations for the special session;

7. *Also decides* that, in preparation for the special session, it will hold formal meetings following its fifty-seventh session, including two formal meetings immediately preceding its reconvened fifty-seventh session, in December 2014, that it will devote eight meetings during its fifty-eighth session, to be held in March 2015, to the preparations for the special session, and that it will hold intersessional meetings with a view to preparing the formal meetings;

8. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, as the leading entity in the United Nations system for countering the world drug problem, to provide substantive expertise and technical support to the preparatory process for the special session of the General Assembly to be held in 2016, and requests the Secretariat to prepare a report for consideration by the Commission before or at its reconvened fifty-seventh session, containing recommendations on the preparations

⁵² Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.

⁵³ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8 (E/2009/28)*, chap. I, sect. C.

for, the possible outcomes of and organizational matters relating to that special session;

9. *Encourages* the participation of all Member States and the provision of assistance to the least developed countries in the preparatory work undertaken by the Commission in order to work actively towards the attainment of the objectives and goals of the special session, and invites Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for this purpose;

10. *Recommends* that organs, entities and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, multilateral development banks, other relevant international organizations, including the International Narcotics Control Board, and regional organizations contribute fully to the Commission's preparations for the special session of the General Assembly, in particular by submitting to the Commission, through the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, specific recommendations on the issues to be addressed by the Assembly at that session;

11. *Recognizes* the important role played by civil society, in particular non-governmental organizations, in the preparations for and during the fifty-second and the fifty-seventh sessions of the Commission, including their high-level segments, also recognizes the need for their active involvement in the preparations for the special session, as well as the need for their effective, substantive and active involvement during the special session, in accordance with the rules of procedure and practice developed for other special sessions of the General Assembly, and requests the Chair of the Commission to consider undertaking consultations and other appropriate actions in this regard with relevant stakeholders;

12. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the preparations by the Commission, in accordance with the rules and regulations of the United Nations, bearing in mind the decision by the General Assembly to conduct the special session and its preparatory process from within existing regular budget resources;

13. *Resolves* to inform the General Assembly regularly about the work it is undertaking in preparing for the special session;

14. *Decides* to recommend to the Economic and Social Council the approval of the following draft resolution for adoption by the General Assembly:

The General Assembly,

1. *Welcomes* Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 57/5 of 21 March 2014, and notes with satisfaction the support expressed at the high-level review by the Commission of the progress made by Member States in the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem⁵⁴ for the decision taken by the General Assembly in its resolution 67/193 of 20 December 2012 to convene a special session on the world drug problem early in 2016, in implementation of the recommendation contained in paragraph 40 of the Political Declaration;

⁵⁴ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8 (E/2009/28)*, chap. I, sect. C.

2. *Urges* States that have not done so to consider ratifying or acceding to and States parties to implement, as a matter of priority, all the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,⁵⁵ the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971⁵⁶ and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988;⁵⁷

3. *Stresses* the importance of the special session on the world drug problem in 2016, as noted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in its resolution 57/5, as a milestone on the way to 2019, which has been set as the target date in the Political Declaration for the review of implementation;

4. *Reaffirms* that, at its special session on the world drug problem in 2016, it will address substantive issues on the basis of the principle of common and shared responsibility and in full conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,⁵⁸ and in particular with respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States, all human rights, fundamental freedoms, the inherent dignity of all individuals and the principles of equal rights and mutual respect among States;

5. *Decides* that the special session will be convened following the fifty-ninth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, scheduled to be held in March 2016;

6. *Also decides* that the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem in 2016 will have an inclusive preparatory process that includes extensive substantive consultations, allowing organs, entities and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, relevant international and regional organizations, civil society and other relevant stakeholders to fully contribute to the process, in accordance with the relevant rules of procedure and established practice;

7. *Further decides* that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as the central policymaking body within the United Nations system dealing with drug-related matters, shall lead that process by addressing all organizational and substantive matters in an open-ended manner, and in this regard invites the President of the General Assembly to support, guide and stay involved in the process;

8. *Notes with appreciation* the efforts made by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to take all necessary measures to use its existing meeting and reporting entitlements in the most efficient manner to ensure adequate preparation for the special session in 2016, and requests the Commission to continue to take all necessary measures to prepare for the special session, as early as possible;

⁵⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

⁵⁸ General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

9. *Encourages* the participation of all Member States and the provision of assistance to the least developed countries in the preparatory work undertaken by the Commission in order to work actively towards the attainment of the objectives and goals of the special session, and invites Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for this purpose;

10. *Recognizes* that the special session on the world drug problem to be held in 2016 constitutes an opportunity for a high-level and wide-ranging discussion among Member States leading up to the target date of 2019, within the framework of the three international drug control conventions and other relevant international instruments, in order to further implement the commitments and targets set out in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action;

11. *Also recognizes* the important role played by civil society, in particular non-governmental organizations, in the preparations for and during the fifty-second and the fifty-seventh sessions of the Commission, including their high-level segments, recognizes further the need for their active involvement in the preparations for the special session, as well as the need for their effective, substantive and active involvement during the special session, in accordance with the rules of procedure and practice developed for other special sessions of the General Assembly, and requests the Chair of the Commission to consider undertaking consultations and other appropriate actions in this regard with relevant stakeholders;

12. *Invites* organs, entities and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, multilateral development banks, other relevant international organizations, including the International Narcotics Control Board, and regional organizations to contribute fully to the preparations for the special session in 2016, in particular by submitting to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, through the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, specific recommendations on the issues to be addressed at the special session;

13. *Requests* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to report to it at its seventieth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress made in preparation for the special session in 2016;

14. *Reaffirms* its decision in resolution 67/193 of 20 December 2012 to conduct the special session and its preparatory process from within existing regular budget resources;

15. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes set out in the present resolution in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

Resolution 57/6

Education and training on drug use disorders

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling article 38 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,⁵⁹ according to which parties to the Convention shall give special attention to practicable measures for the prevention of abuse of drugs and for the early identification, treatment, education, aftercare, rehabilitation and social reintegration of the persons involved and shall coordinate their efforts to those ends,

Taking note of the conclusions and recommendations of the International Narcotics Control Board, including as contained in paragraph 53 (a) of the report of the Board for 2012,⁶⁰ in which it recommended that, in order to improve the concerted actions by the international community to advance shared responsibilities in drug control, Governments should develop more effective practices to reduce illicit drug demand, focusing on education, prevention, treatment and rehabilitation, and should devote greater attention to the basic requirement of preventing first use of drugs,

Recognizing the urgent need for better training and education of those people who work in the area of treatment of drug dependence, so that they may gain an understanding of the problems relating to the misuse and abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and of the prevention of drug dependence, including through effective implementation of article 20 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,⁶¹

Recalling its resolution 48/7 on competencies required to address drug abuse, in which it recognized that developing human resources is an important element in countering the devastating impact of drug abuse,

Recognizing the major impact on public health, and the social and economic well-being of individuals and society at large, of dealing with drug use disorders as preventable and treatable medical conditions, and noting the absence of corresponding minimum standards for training on treating drug dependence,

Noting that scientific evidence from the World Health Organization and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime indicates that drug dependence is a preventable and treatable health disorder, resulting from a complex multifactorial interaction between repeated exposure to drugs and biological and environmental factors, and underlining that the best results are achieved when a comprehensive multidisciplinary approach is adopted in order to respond to different needs,

Recognizing that multiple skills and scientific knowledge are necessary in order to effectively address drug use disorders through a comprehensive, balanced and scientific evidence-based approach,

⁵⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

⁶⁰ *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2012* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.13.XI.1).

⁶¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

Taking into account that integration of multidisciplinary training in the treatment of dependence may not be given appropriate consideration in some countries in the official training curricula for those providing relevant services to people affected by substance use disorders,

Stressing that training based on scientific evidence and education with supporting organizational structures, procedures and resources may improve success rates in prevention and treatment programmes,

Underlining the need to promote an innovative and integrated approach, based on interdisciplinary scientific evidence in the field of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, in order to promote expertise in dealing with various forms of addiction,

Taking into consideration the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,⁶² adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, according to which States should place appropriate emphasis on training policymakers, programme planners and practitioners in all aspects of the design, execution and evaluation of demand reduction strategies and programmes,

Bearing in mind that successful prevention, treatment and care may require valid methods, various approaches and evaluation, and that the availability of competent, skilled and experienced staff and professional competence requires continued research-based education and training,

1. *Invites* Member States, in accordance with domestic legal systems and national legislation, to further strengthen professional knowledge and skills for those working with, or intending to work with, people affected by substance use disorders by providing comprehensive scientific and evidence-based education and training programmes;

2. *Calls upon* Member States, through bilateral, regional and international cooperation, where appropriate, to collaborate in the provision of evidence-based education and training programmes by providing all types of assistance, including but not limited to technical assistance, upon request, in order to improve their ability to attain that goal;

3. *Highlights* the importance of strengthening the capacity of competent and appropriately experienced trainers to deliver training for those working with, or intending to work with, people who are or might be affected by substance use disorders;

4. *Encourages* Member States to promote a comprehensive approach to the study of substance use disorders, from the substance, health and behaviour perspectives, in order to better understand and tackle the issue on the basis of scientific evidence and to ensure its reflection, as appropriate, in educational and training programmes;

5. *Recognizes* the importance of an interdisciplinary approach to the development of such educational and training programmes, based on scientific evidence in areas such as medicine, psychology, education and the social sciences;

⁶² General Assembly resolution S-20/3, annex.

6. *Emphasizes* the need to further promote the quality and availability of education and training and to strengthen, where appropriate, intersectoral collaboration involving, inter alia, health and law enforcement professionals, as well as civil society, in accordance with domestic law and legal frameworks;

7. *Recognizes* the importance of continual quality assurance with regard to training, including its regular monitoring, evaluation and subsequent supervision by relevant certified professionals, working under the domestic law and legal framework and in accordance with applicable legislation and existing regulations;

8. *Encourages* Member States to share best practices in the field of education and training on drug use disorders and to work with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in implementing the present resolution.

Resolution 57/7

Providing sufficient health services to individuals affected by substance use disorders during long-term and sustained economic downturns

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Bearing in mind the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol⁶³ and, in particular, the obligation to give special attention to and take all practicable measures for the prevention of abuse of drugs and for the early identification, treatment, education, aftercare, rehabilitation and social reintegration of the persons involved,

Recalling the applicable obligations of States parties under the relevant United Nations international legal instruments to protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms and the inherent dignity of all individuals,

Emphasizing the importance of the protection of health and equitable access to the highest attainable standard of health services for all without any form of discrimination,

Recalling the obligations of States parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,⁶⁴ under article 2 thereof, to progressively realize the right to enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health to the maximum of available resources, and of States parties to the Convention on the Rights of the Child,⁶⁵ under article 33 thereof, to take all appropriate measures to protect children from the illicit use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Recalling also the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,⁶⁶ and the determination of Member States to provide the necessary resources for treatment and rehabilitation and to enable social reintegration so as to restore dignity and hope to children, young people, women and men who have become drug abusers,

⁶³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

⁶⁴ General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

⁶⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

⁶⁶ General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

Reaffirming the commitment undertaken by Member States in 2009 in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,⁶⁷ in which Member States expressed their full awareness that the world drug problem remained a common and shared responsibility and asserted that it was most effectively addressed in a multilateral setting through a comprehensive and balanced approach,

Recalling its resolution 48/7 of 11 March 2005, entitled “Competencies required to address drug abuse”, in which the Commission recognized that developing human resources was an important element in countering the devastating impact of drug abuse,

Noting the importance of adequately providing public health services related to substance use disorders, even at times of long-term and sustained economic downturn, which may have a subsequent impact on resources, exacerbating challenges related to the health and social well-being of individuals, families and communities,

Conscious that the existing patterns of drug abuse remain and new ones emerge, requiring an inclusive and balanced approach that promotes, inter alia, public health and safety,

Concerned that the effects of long-term and sustained economic downturns may result in a rise in the marginalization of people affected by substance use disorders and undermine efforts aimed at promoting health, social reintegration and recovery,

Recognizing that civil society, in particular non-governmental organizations, has an important role to play in addressing the world drug problem, including reaching out to and engaging with people affected by substance use disorders, including vulnerable groups with specific needs, as defined in the Political Declaration of 2009,

Recognizing also the need to better understand the potential impact of the resource challenges facing Member States in respect of their ability to address drug abuse and the related health and social consequences for individuals and society,

Taking into consideration the potential impact of economic depression in countries experiencing that situation on their drug demand and supply reduction policies,

1. *Recognizes* that addressing the world drug problem demands an integrated, multidisciplinary, mutually reinforcing and balanced approach to supply and demand reduction strategies, including with respect to their effective implementation, based on the principle of common and shared responsibility;

2. *Reiterates* the importance of effective cooperation among relevant stakeholders at the national, regional and international levels as an essential element for addressing the world drug problem;

3. *Encourages* Member States, in cooperation, as appropriate, with relevant stakeholders, to endeavour to ensure that measures taken at the national and local

⁶⁷ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8 (E/2009/28)*, chap. I, sect. C.

levels in response to long-term and sustained economic downturns do not disproportionately affect the implementation of comprehensive and balanced national drug demand and supply reduction policies, including adequate provision of related health measures, in accordance with national legislation, and of sufficient efforts for supply reduction;

4. *Invites* Member States to assist each other in meeting economic challenges, including by collaborating in the provision of assistance, including technical assistance, upon request, in order to improve their ability to address drug abuse and the related health and social consequences for individuals and society through, where appropriate, bilateral, regional and international cooperation, including with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

5. *Acknowledges* the important role played by civil society, in particular non-governmental organizations, in addressing the world drug problem, notes with appreciation its important contribution to the formulation and implementation of drug demand and supply reduction policy, and reiterates the commitment made in its resolution 54/11 to improve the participatory role of civil society in addressing the world drug problem;

6. *Invites* Member States, in accordance with their national legislation and domestic legal systems, to continue providing, including in times of long-term and sustained economic downturn, the best attainable coverage, accessibility and quality with regard to health and social services to all people who are or may be affected by substance use disorders.

Resolution 57/8

Raising awareness and strengthening international cooperation in combating drug trafficking, which in some cases, misuses activities related to opium poppy seeds for illicit purposes, also produced from illicit opium poppy crops

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reaffirming its resolution 51/15 of 14 March 2008 on control of international movement of poppy seeds obtained from illicitly grown opium poppy plants,

Recalling its resolution 53/12 of 8 March 2010 on strengthening systems for the control of the movement of poppy seeds obtained from illicitly grown opium poppy crops, in which it called upon Member States to cooperate closely and exchange information on, and experiences in dealing with, the movement of opium poppy seeds in order to prevent smuggling of opium poppy seeds for illicit purposes,

Taking into account Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/32 of 28 July 1999 on the international regulation and control of trade in poppy seeds, article 22 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol⁶⁸ concerning prohibition of the illicit cultivation of opium poppy and the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug

⁶⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

Crops and on Alternative Development,⁶⁹ adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,

Being aware that, under the terms of the three international drug control conventions, opium poppy seeds, as such, are not subject to international control,

Recognizing that poppy seeds, as such, do not contain opium alkaloids, unless contaminated by materials containing opiates,

Noting some attempts by organized criminal groups to use various methods to disguise and conceal opium poppy straw and other narcotic drugs in other consignments, for illicit purposes,

Recognizing that increased awareness of specific criminal techniques and patterns would strengthen the capacity of Member States, where appropriate, to respond to the activities of organized criminal groups,

Recalling that the International Narcotics Control Board, in its report for 2011,⁷⁰ expressed concern that opium poppy seeds originating in areas where the cultivation of opium poppy was not permitted continued to be sold on the world market and that sale of those opium poppy seeds was an additional source of income for illicit growers of opium poppy, thus indirectly supporting such illicit cultivation,

1. *Encourages* Member States to implement, as appropriate, the key control provisions recommended by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1999/32 of 28 July 1999;

2. *Calls upon* Member States to consider, where appropriate, further strengthening bilateral and multilateral cooperation and exchange of information with the International Narcotics Control Board, within its mandate, with a view to contributing effectively towards the implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/32 of 28 July 1999;

3. *Encourages* Member States in which the import of opium poppy seeds is permitted, consistent with Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/32, to consider recommendation 28 of the International Narcotics Control Board contained in its report for 2009;⁷¹

4. *Invites* Member States to exchange, where appropriate, through bilateral and multilateral channels, information and best practices on ways to prevent attempts to disguise and conceal in other consignments opium poppy straw and other narcotic drugs for illicit purposes, as well as continue to analyse emerging risks and trends regarding related criminal activities;

5. *Requests* the International Narcotics Control Board to continue to invite Member States to take appropriate measures to ensure the full implementation of article 22 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol.⁷²

⁶⁹ General Assembly resolution S-20/4 E.

⁷⁰ *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2011* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.12.XI.5).

⁷¹ *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2009* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.10.XI.1).

⁷² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

Resolution 57/9

Enhancing international cooperation in the identification and reporting of new psychoactive substances and incidents involving such substances

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling its resolution 56/4 of 15 March 2013 on enhancing international cooperation in the identification of, collection of information on and reporting of new psychoactive substances to better understand the threat,

Recalling also its resolution 55/1 of 16 March 2012 on promoting international cooperation in responding to the challenges posed by new psychoactive substances,

Recognizing the possible threat to public health and safety posed by the spread of potentially dangerous new psychoactive substances not under international control that are often marketed as legal products and that have led to increased abuse and overdoses, as evidenced by hospital admissions and deaths, sometimes as a result of poly-substance use,

Recognizing also that the way these drugs are marketed often implies that they are safe and legal, despite increasing evidence that many of them have been associated with adverse outcomes, including overdose, injuries, hospital admissions and death, when used alone and in combination with other substances,

Acknowledging the increased speed at which the market has developed and has diversified, resulting in the wide availability and accessibility, including through the Internet, of new psychoactive substances,

Highlighting progress that has been achieved in identifying, monitoring and reporting on a large number of new psychoactive substances, including through the work of national authorities, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, through its global Synthetics Monitoring: Analysis, Reporting and Trends programme and the early warning advisory on new psychoactive substances, and regional organizations such as the European Union, through the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, as well as regional organizations in Latin America,

Underscoring the need to detect, analyse and identify new psychoactive substances as part of a scientific evidence-based, balanced, comprehensive and integrated approach to drug policy that seeks both to reduce demand and to restrict supply in order to prevent abuse,

Bearing in mind the common and shared responsibility to tackle the challenges posed by new psychoactive substances,

Highlighting the continued need to collect and share information on the possible harmful effects to individuals and public health posed by new psychoactive substances, using, where appropriate, existing national and regional data-collection and information-exchange systems,

Underscoring the importance of collecting and sharing information on pharmacological data and research, on the prevalence of abuse and its adverse

outcomes, and on relevant public health responses relating to new psychoactive substances, to ensure that responses are based on scientific evidence,

Reaffirming the roles, under the United Nations drug control conventions, of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the International Narcotics Control Board and the World Health Organization in the process of limiting narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances to medical and scientific uses, and the role of the International Narcotics Control Board, in cooperation with Member States, in ensuring the availability of adequate amounts of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes, as set out in the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol⁷³ and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,⁷⁴

Welcoming the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2012,⁷⁵ in which the Board raised awareness of the challenges posed by the abuse of new psychoactive substances by identifying the problem as a special topic and making recommendations to Member States about the use of the international scheduling process,

Acknowledging the efforts of the World Health Organization to make progress on the review of substances, including new psychoactive substances,

Recognizing the continued value to Member States of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime global Synthetics Monitoring: Analysis, Reporting and Trends programme, in particular the early warning advisory, including, where appropriate, the use of existing national and regional early warning systems and networks, as well as its international collaborative exercises for national drug testing laboratories,

Recalling its resolution 48/11 of 11 March 2005, in which it urged all States and relevant international organizations to cooperate closely with the initiatives of the International Narcotics Control Board, and recognizing that activities under such initiatives can facilitate the development of intelligence-led investigations by national law enforcement authorities,

Welcoming the declaration adopted on 4 December 2013 at the joint International Narcotics Control Board and United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime conference on precursor control in Asia, held in Bangkok, in which Member States expressed their willingness to take practical steps to counter the trafficking of new psychoactive substances,

Welcoming also the establishment by the International Narcotics Control Board of Project Ion, an international operational initiative, under the direction of the Board's task force on new psychoactive substances, as a means to support law enforcement and regulatory agencies, while respecting existing mechanisms for mutual legal assistance and international cooperation,

Welcoming further the report of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime entitled *The Challenge of New Psychoactive Substances*, published in

⁷³ Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.

⁷⁴ Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

⁷⁵ *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2012* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.13.XI.1).

March 2013, which provides a comprehensive overview of the nature and magnitude of new psychoactive substances,

1. *Urges* Member States and relevant organizations to continue collecting data, as requested in its resolution 55/1, on new psychoactive substances and the possible threats they pose to public health and safety and to share relevant data, in particular on the negative health impacts of the use of new psychoactive substances;

2. *Urges* Member States to share, where appropriate, best practices on demand reduction measures and treatment guidelines and scientific evidence-based treatment practices, including information on patterns of use and the profile of users, while protecting their identity and privacy, in accordance with their national legislation, in order to strengthen prevention, rehabilitation and treatment strategies;

3. *Encourages* concerned Member States to collaborate on the development of multifaceted prevention strategies that address this challenge and are appropriate for targeted groups, and that provide information on the potential adverse health and social effects of new psychoactive substances, using appropriate communication channels;

4. *Calls on* Member States, through bilateral, regional and international cooperation, where appropriate, to collaborate on the development of these strategies, through the provision of all kinds of assistance, including but not limited to technical assistance, upon request, in order to improve their ability to face this challenge;

5. *Recommends* that Member States exchange ideas, best practices and experiences in adopting effective responses at the national and regional levels to address the challenges posed by new psychoactive substances, such as through the use of early warning systems to identify potential threats, new and existing legislation, temporary restriction measures in response to harmful effects on public health, enforcement initiatives, and prevention, demand reduction and treatment strategies;

6. *Invites* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to incorporate a focus on new psychoactive substances in its demand reduction, prevention and treatment programmes and communications, as appropriate, and to support capacity-building, upon request, for improved monitoring and response;

7. *Invites* Member States to take appropriate measures to strengthen international cooperation in the exchange of information regarding the identification of new psychoactive substances, the methods used for their distribution, the *modi operandi* of criminal and other organizations involved in the production, processing and international distribution of such substances, including supply routes, and the use of the Internet to facilitate those activities;

8. *Urges* Member States to use and follow the scheduling processes of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol⁷⁶ and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,⁷⁷ including by providing the World Health Organization with timely information and identifying a national government focal point to coordinate the provision of information on substances for

⁷⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

⁷⁷ *Ibid.*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

effective review by the World Health Organization Expert Committee on Drug Dependence;

9. *Encourages* Member States to consider the provisional application of control measures as established under the 1961 Convention as amended and the 1971 Convention to strengthen domestic regulatory controls, particularly regarding new psychoactive substances, while ensuring their availability for medical, scientific and industrial purposes, where appropriate;

10. *Invites* the World Health Organization to consider reviewing new psychoactive substances on a timetable that is sequenced effectively with the sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to minimize the time needed to apply international controls under the drug control conventions, where appropriate;

11. *Encourages* the World Health Organization Expert Committee on Drug Dependence to prioritize its workload, taking into consideration information of particular regional and international concern regarding substances not under international control, including information available through the early warning advisory and from Member States;

12. *Invites* Member States to respond swiftly and effectively to the emergence of new psychoactive substances and to consider contributing, where possible, to the review by the World Health Organization of substances of particular international concern;

13. *Also invites* Member States to support activities under the International Narcotics Control Board task force on new psychoactive substances by naming, where appropriate, a government focal point for International Narcotics Control Board communications, promoting the exchange of those communications with all relevant authorities, participating in relevant time-bound initiatives of the task force that target major organizations involved in the suspicious shipment of new psychoactive substances and supporting the development of a system to communicate on suspicious shipments or related incidents involving new psychoactive substances or substances suspected to be new psychoactive substances;

14. *Requests* Member States to continue to provide the International Narcotics Control Board with information regarding the extent of abuse of and trafficking in products containing synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonists and measures taken to counter such abuse, in accordance with recommendation 25 of the International Narcotics Control Board in its report for 2010;⁷⁸

15. *Urges* Member States to collect information on new psychoactive substances, as requested by the Commission in its resolution 55/1, and to share, through bilateral and multilateral channels, as appropriate, while avoiding duplication of efforts, such information, particularly on seizures, abuse, forensics and current domestic legislation through existing mechanisms such as the global Synthetics Monitoring: Analysis, Reporting and Trends programme early warning advisory;

⁷⁸ *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2010* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.11.XI.1).

16. *Encourages* the global Synthetics Monitoring: Analysis, Reporting and Trends programme to share, upon request, relevant information with the World Health Organization in order to facilitate its effective review of substances, and urges Member States to consider such information when making notifications under the international drug control conventions;

17. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for these purposes, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

Resolution 57/10

Preventing the diversion of ketamine from legal sources while ensuring its availability for medical use

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session⁷⁹ and the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,⁸⁰

Recalling also its resolution 49/6 of 17 March 2006, in which it called upon Member States to pay particular attention to the emerging problem of widespread abuse of and trafficking in ketamine and encouraged Member States to consider adopting a system of import and export certificates for use by their government agencies,

Recalling further its resolutions 52/8 of 20 March 2009 and 53/7 of 12 March 2010, in which it expressed concern for the scale of the problem of the use of substances, including ketamine, to commit drug-facilitated sexual assault (“date rape”),

Recognizing that ketamine is included in the World Health Organization Model List of Essential Medicines, and recalling the Joint Ministerial Statement adopted at the high-level segment of the fifty-seventh session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in which ministers and government representatives called upon Member States to ensure the availability of essential medicines, while simultaneously preventing their diversion from legal sources,

Recognizing also that, in recent years, the International Narcotics Control Board has repeatedly drawn the attention of Member States to the abuse, diversion and international trafficking, as well as seizures, of ketamine,

Recognizing further that, in its report for 2012, the International Narcotics Control Board reaffirmed the widespread abuse of ketamine, particularly among youth, in East and South-East Asia and in the Americas, the critical volume of

⁷⁹ General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

⁸⁰ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8 (E/2009/28)*, chap. I, sect. C.

ketamine seized in Asia and the trafficking in ketamine in all regions of the world,⁸¹ and welcoming the timely agreement among members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations during the thirty-fourth Senior Officials Meeting on Drug Matters, held in Yangon, Myanmar, regarding the increasing demand for international control of ketamine,

Concerned by the threat to the well-being of people and society posed by the diversion of ketamine and by the rising trend in the abuse of and trafficking in that substance,

Noting the critical review of ketamine by the World Health Organization in 2012, in which the Organization affirmed that, owing to the difficulty of the chemical synthesis of ketamine, that substance is obtained mostly through diversion of legal commercial sources, noting also that information has been provided to the World Health Organization through the United Nations Secretary-General on the production of ketamine for abuse, and noting further that the diversion of ketamine from legitimate sources provides significant amounts of ketamine to the illicit market,⁸²

Acknowledging that the Internet serves as a key source for the supply of new psychotropic substances, including ketamine,

Alarmed by the potential opportunities for transnational organized criminal groups to profit from the non-medical sale and domestic and international diversion and trafficking of ketamine,

Reaffirming its resolution 50/3 of 16 March 2007, in which it encouraged Member States to consider adopting a system of precautionary measures for use by their government agencies to facilitate the timely detection of the diversion of ketamine,

Mindful of the licit use of ketamine as an anaesthetic in both human and veterinary medicine, noting that, in some parts of the world, ketamine is the only means of providing anaesthesia, and noting also that in its 2012 critical review of ketamine the World Health Organization stated that international control measures could have an adverse impact on its availability and accessibility,

Noting that 48 Member States have placed ketamine under control in their national legislation,

Noting also that a notification regarding the proposed scheduling of ketamine has been submitted to the Secretary-General, also noting that, in accordance with the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol⁸³ and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,⁸⁴ Member States play a role in notifying the Secretary-General on issues related to changes in the scope of control of substances, bearing in mind the economic, social, legal, administrative and other factors they may consider relevant to adding substances to Schedule I, II, III or IV of the 1971 Convention, noting further the critical reviews

⁸¹ *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2012* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.13.XI.1), paras. 316-322.

⁸² *Ketamine Critical Review Report* (report of the World Health Organization Expert Committee on Drug Dependence, Thirty-fifth Meeting, 4-8 June 2012), sect. 16.

⁸³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

⁸⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

that the World Health Organization Expert Committee on Drug Dependence has so far made of ketamine, and affirming the importance for all Member States to submit to the Secretary-General information regarding medical use and misuse of ketamine,

1. *Invites* Member States to pay special attention to the problem of the diversion of ketamine from licit medical use, where it persists, to monitor emerging trends in the abuse, diversion, illicit manufacture, illicit domestic and international non-medical distribution of ketamine and to assess the extent of this problem within their own national borders;

2. *Also invites* Member States, where the domestic situation so requires, to consider controlling the use of ketamine by placing it on a list of substances controlled under their national legislation, while simultaneously ensuring access to ketamine for medical and scientific purposes, consistent with the international drug control conventions;

3. *Urges* Member States, where appropriate, to pay special attention to the need to adopt comprehensive measures to ensure adequate availability of and access to ketamine for medical and scientific purposes, especially for surgery and anaesthesia used in human and veterinary care, while simultaneously preventing its abuse, diversion and trafficking;

4. *Also urges* Member States to adopt appropriate comprehensive measures aimed at detecting and countering the diversion and trafficking of ketamine, including trafficking through the Internet, in accordance with national legislation;

5. *Encourages* Member States to consider adopting an import and export authorization system for licit international trade in ketamine while ensuring access to ketamine for medical and scientific purposes;

6. *Calls upon* Member States, on the basis of the principle of common and shared responsibility, to share information and to cooperate at the bilateral, regional and international levels with a view to detecting and controlling the diversion of ketamine from the licit market, in particular by strengthening cooperation in law enforcement activities and by fostering cooperation among the relevant national health authorities;

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

Resolution 57/11

Strengthening and expanding international cooperation to counter the threats posed by illicit production and manufacturing, trafficking and abuse of drugs in the Greater Mekong subregion

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reaffirming commitments undertaken by Member States in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated

and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,⁸⁵ in which they expressed their concern about the growing threat posed by the world drug problem, which undermines efforts to eradicate poverty, poses a serious threat to the health of humanity and threatens national security and the rule of law,

Reaffirming also that countering the world drug problem is a common and shared responsibility that must be addressed in national, regional and international settings and that requires an integrated and balanced approach, in full conformity with the three international drug control conventions and consistent with international human rights obligations,

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,⁸⁶ the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971⁸⁷ and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,⁸⁸

Recalling the commitments set out in the 1993 Memorandum of Understanding on Drug Control between the countries of the Greater Mekong subregion and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,

Recalling also the latest subregional action plan of the Memorandum of Understanding, which calls for continued and enhanced cooperation among the countries of the Greater Mekong subregion in the areas of law enforcement, judicial affairs, drug demand reduction, drugs and HIV/AIDS, and sustainable alternative development,

Acknowledging the efforts of the countries of the Greater Mekong subregion in mobilizing their own resources to counter the drug problem, as well as their strong partnership and cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for more than 20 years in the area of drug control,

Noting with appreciation the achievements of drug control efforts in the countries of the subregion that were implemented on the basis of the subregional action plan, and the progress on national drug control efforts made by those countries in various fields,

Taking note of the South-East Asia Opium Survey 2013⁸⁹ and Patterns and Trends of Amphetamine-Type Stimulants and Other Drugs: Challenges for Asia and the Pacific,⁹⁰ in which a trend of rebounding opium poppy cultivation in the Golden Triangle since 2007 and soaring production, trafficking and use of synthetic drugs, particularly methamphetamine, in the subregion since 2008 were reported,

1. *Welcomes* the initiatives, efforts and partnership demonstrated by the countries of the Greater Mekong subregion in the area of drug control, in

⁸⁵ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8 (E/2009/28)*, chap. I, sect. C.

⁸⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

⁸⁷ *Ibid.*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

⁸⁸ *Ibid.*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

⁸⁹ United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Regional Office for South-East Asia and the Pacific, the Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control of Myanmar and the Lao National Commission for Drug Control and Supervision (Bangkok, 2013).

⁹⁰ Global Synthetics Monitoring: Analysis, Reporting and Trends programme (Vienna, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2013).

conformity with the three drug control conventions and their international human rights obligations and in accordance with national legislation, as well as ensuring, where appropriate, the participation of civil society;

2. *Recognizes* the need for the countries of the Greater Mekong subregion to enhance and expand cooperation between all relevant stakeholders, including at the local, regional and international levels, as well as between development agencies, donors, financial institutions and, where appropriate, civil society in the areas of demand reduction and supply reduction to counteract the illicit production, manufacturing, trafficking and abuse of drugs and the diversion of precursor chemicals, which pose threats not only to the countries in the subregion but also to other parts of the world;

3. *Appreciates* the efforts made by Member States within the framework of the mechanism of the 1993 Memorandum of Understanding on Drug Control between the countries of the Greater Mekong subregion and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and its subregional action plan, as well as related aspects of the regional programme for South-East Asia of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in order to counter the illicit drug problems of the Greater Mekong subregion;

4. *Encourages* Member States and other donors to consider providing, on the basis of the principle of common and shared responsibility and by applying a comprehensive and balanced approach, in conformity with the three international drug control conventions as well as international human rights obligations, timely and adequate technical assistance and support to the countries of the Greater Mekong subregion in order to strengthen their capacities and efforts to counter drug problems, within the framework of the mechanism of the 1993 Memorandum of Understanding and in coordination with the integrated regional programme for South-East Asia;

5. *Encourages* participating Member States to enhance international cooperation, while mutually respecting their domestic legislation and taking into account their commitments under the three international drug control conventions and other relevant international instruments in their endeavours to enhance international cooperation, and calls for further efforts in enhancing mutual understanding to avoid possible impediments to such cooperation;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its fifty-eighth session on the status of implementation of the present resolution.

Decision 57/1

Inclusion of *alpha*-phenylacetonitrile and its optical isomers in Table I of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988

At its 9th meeting, on 19 March 2014, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs decided by 40 votes to none, with no abstentions, to include *alpha*-phenylacetonitrile and

its optical isomers in Table I of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988.⁹¹

⁹¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.