Chapter I

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

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

1. 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 sixty-third session and provisional agenda for its sixty-fourth session

The Economic and Social Council:

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

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

(c) Approves the provisional agenda for the sixty-fourth session set out below.

Provisional agenda for the sixty-fourth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

3. General debate.

Operational segment

4. Strategic management, budgetary and administrative questions:

(a) Work of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

(b) Directives on policy and budgetary issues for the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

(c) Working methods of the Commission;

(d) Staff composition of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other related matters.

Normative segment

5. Implementation of the international drug control treaties:

(a) Changes in the scope of control of substances;

(b) Challenges and future work of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the World Health Organization and the International Narcotics Control Board in the review of substances for possible scheduling recommendations;

(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.
6. Follow-up to the implementation at the national, regional and international levels of all commitments, as reflected in the Ministerial Declaration of 2019, to address and counter the world drug problem.

7. Inter-agency cooperation and coordination of efforts in addressing and countering the world drug problem.

8. Recommendations of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission.

9. Contributions by the Commission to the work of the Economic and Social Council, in line with General Assembly resolution 72/305, including follow-up to and review and implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

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10. Provisional agenda for the sixty-fifth session of the Commission.

11. Other business.

12. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its sixty-fourth 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 2019.¹

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

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

Resolution 63/1

Promoting efforts by Member States to address and counter the world drug problem, in particular supply reduction-related measures, through effective partnerships with private sector entities

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Underscoring that the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,² the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,³ the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 ⁴ and other relevant international instruments constitute the cornerstone of the international drug control system,

Recalling that the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, in 1998, devoted to countering the world drug problem together,⁵ the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation

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¹ E/INCB/2019/1.
³ Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.
⁴ Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.
⁵ General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.
towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem of 2009, the 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, the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly, held in 2016, entitled “Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem”, and the Ministerial Declaration on Strengthening Our Actions at the National, Regional and International Levels to Accelerate the Implementation of Our Joint Commitments to Address and Counter the World Drug Problem, adopted during the ministerial segment of the sixty-second session of the Commission, in 2019, are the important milestones in addressing and countering the world drug problem.

Reaffirming the principal role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as the policymaking body of the United Nations with prime responsibility for drug control matters, and of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime as the leading entity in the United Nations system for addressing and countering the world drug problem, as well as the treaty-mandated roles of the International Narcotics Control Board and the World Health Organization,

Underscoring the important role played by relevant stakeholders, including private sector entities, in contributing to the efforts of Member States to address and counter the world drug problem,

Underscoring also that Member States and private sector entities are subject to a framework of national and international laws and regulations in their interactions with each other and in their respective activities,

Recognizing that the scope and definition of private sector entities differs by country and that private sector entities may be involved in manufacturing, transportation, communications, commerce and other sectors,

Welcoming the contributions by private sector entities to support Member States, in accordance with relevant and applicable laws and regulations, in their efforts to counter the world drug problem by fostering innovative approaches, exchanging information and safeguarding supply chains, products and platforms from criminal exploitation,

Noting with concern that drug traffickers continue to exploit tools of modern commerce, including financial transfer services and platforms, to traffic in precursors, pre-precursor chemicals and synthetic drugs, and welcoming efforts by the private sector to safeguard their supply chains, products and platforms from such exploitation,

Recognizing the important role of cooperation between Governments and information and communications technology companies to prevent, interdict and reduce online illicit drug trafficking and prevent the diversion of precursors, including by advancing partnerships with those companies, such as business-to-business service providers, and by preventing the use of cryptocurrencies in those illicit transactions,

Welcoming the level of interaction already achieved between Member States and the private financial sector with regard to identifying trends and exchanging relevant information related to illicit financial flows linked to drug trafficking, and encouraging Member States, in accordance with their national legislation and, where necessary, with the support of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and

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8 General Assembly resolution S-30/1, annex.
other relevant regional and international organizations, to enhance that interaction, including in financial centres and vulnerable commercial sectors,

Reiterating the importance of approaches to countering illicit drug and precursor trafficking that involve the cooperation and coordination among competent authorities, as well as industry and the private sector,

Welcoming the United Nations Toolkit on Synthetic Drugs and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime opioid strategy, which provide Member States with resources to address challenges posed by synthetic drugs, including by fostering cooperation with private sector entities and enhancing collaboration with relevant international organizations, including the World Health Organization, the International Narcotics Control Board, the World Customs Organization and the Universal Postal Union,

Highlighting the importance of the International Narcotics Control Board global communications platforms that facilitate real-time information exchange, specifically the Project Ion Incident Communication System and the Precursors Incident Communication System,

Highlighting also the importance of the International Narcotics Control Board global Operational Partnerships to Interdict Opioids’ Illicit Distribution and Sales project and the importance of close coordination with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime as it is implemented,

Welcoming initiatives by the International Narcotics Control Board, in partnership with Member States, of convening expert working group meetings comprised of relevant public and private sector entities to explore and implement practical cooperative approaches to counter illicit trafficking in new psychoactive substances, non-medical synthetic opioids and related precursors, and expressing appreciation for the efforts of the International Narcotics Control Board to continue to provide updates to Member States on the outcomes of these meetings,

Concerned by the growing illicit trafficking and diversion of precursor chemicals, and recalling in this regard the Guidelines for a Voluntary Code of Practice for the Chemical Industry,10 issued by the International Narcotics Control Board,

Recognizing the legitimate need, in particular of the industry and trade sectors, to have access to precursor chemicals frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and the important role of the private sector in preventing diversion from the licit manufacture of and trade in such substances,

Recalling the lists of substances and precursors with no currently known legitimate medical or industrial uses, beyond limited research and analytical purposes, such as the limited international special surveillance list, which includes and highlights drug precursors with no known legitimate uses, developed by the International Narcotics Control Board, which are valuable tools used by relevant national authorities and other stakeholders, including the private sector, to help States and the private sector take appropriate measures to prevent the illicit manufacture of and trafficking in those substances and precursors,

Appreciating efforts by Member States in addressing challenges posed by synthetic drugs, including the scheduling of substances by class at the national level, where appropriate,

Concerned that the illicit use of materials and equipment used in the manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances facilitates the proliferation of new psychoactive substances and undermines the ability of the international community to effectively control those substances, and welcoming in this regard the guidelines to prevent and investigate the diversion of materials and

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10 United Nations publication, Sales No. E.09.XI.17.
equipment essential for illicit drug manufacture in the context of article 13 of the 1988 Convention, developed by the International Narcotics Control Board,

Recognizing that, where appropriate and in accordance with their domestic law, partnerships or cooperation between government and private sector entities may also be relevant and fruitful for addressing and countering other aspects of the world drug problem, such as demand reduction and related measures as well as the availability of and access to controlled substances exclusively for medical and scientific purposes,

1. Encourages Member States to establish and strengthen partnerships or cooperation with private sector entities to contribute to the efforts of Member States to address and counter the world drug problem, and reaffirms that such engagements must be in accordance with applicable domestic and international law, including the protection of personal or proprietary data, and respect human rights and fundamental freedoms, including rights concerning respect for privacy, bearing in mind also the principle of common and shared responsibility and the need to avoid the conflict of interest between supervising regulatory compliance and promoting voluntary cooperation;

2. Encourages partnering activities between countries with established voluntary public-private cooperation mechanisms and countries wishing to develop similar mechanisms, with a view to, inter alia, exchanging best practices and information in accordance with national legislation;

3. Also encourages, in accordance with national legislation, cooperation between authorities involved in identifying and countering drug trafficking, the diversion of precursors and the trafficking of scheduled and non-scheduled precursors used in the illicit manufacture of drugs and related money-laundering, and encourages private sector entities, including financial institutions, designated non-financial businesses and professions, and providers of money or value transfer services, to identify suspicious transactions;

4. Invites Member States and private sector entities to consider approaches and partnerships which afford a commensurate level of assurances and legal protections for the private sector when taking action to safeguard its platforms, services and supply chains and enhance the identification and disruption of illicit drug trafficking, the diversion and illicit trafficking of precursors and related money-laundering, such as through the ability of private sectors to close or deny services to drug traffickers;

5. Urges Member States to take further steps to prevent the diversion of drugs, including synthetic drugs, including through measures and initiatives addressing the training of relevant professionals and, where appropriate, education and raising public awareness and engaging with private sector entities;

6. Encourages Member States to make use of the Guidelines for a Voluntary Code of Practice for the Chemical Industry,\textsuperscript{10} issued by the International Narcotics Control Board, and the Board's model memorandum of understanding between Governments and private sector partners;

7. Recognizes the important contribution of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime early warning advisory on new psychoactive substances in identifying new dangerous substances appearing on illicit markets, and encourages Member States to contribute to and benefit from the advisories emanating from that early warning system;

8. Encourages Member States to make use of lists of substances and precursors with no currently known legitimate medical or industrial uses, beyond limited research and analytical purposes, such as the limited international special surveillance list, which includes and highlights drug precursors with no known legitimate uses, developed by the International Narcotics Control Board;

9. Also encourages Member States to consider applying the guidelines to prevent and investigate the diversion of materials and equipment essential for illicit
drug manufacture in the context of article 13 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, developed by the International Narcotics Control Board;

10. Requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and invites the International Narcotics Control Board, within its treaty-based mandate, to assist Member States in their efforts to achieve the aims of the drug control conventions, as well as other regional and international organizations and other relevant stakeholders, as appropriate, in cooperation with Member States, to further develop practical tools and innovative methods of cooperation between Governments and relevant private sector entities, with the aim of preventing the exploitation of legitimate industries for purposes of the illicit manufacture of and trafficking in drugs, including synthetic drugs, and precursors;

11. Invites Member States to make use of the United Nations Toolkit on Synthetic Drugs to inform and implement national strategic interventions to address and counter the world drug problem, in particular supply reduction-related measures, through effective partnerships with private sector entities;

12. Invites the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the International Narcotics Control Board and the World Health Organization, within their existing mandates and upon request, to provide technical assistance to Member States to support their efforts to address and counter the world drug problem, in particular supply reduction-related measures, through effective partnerships with private sector entities;

13. 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 63/2

Promoting and improving the collection and analysis of reliable and comparable data to strengthen balanced, integrated, comprehensive, multidisciplinary and scientific evidence-based responses to the world drug problem

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly, held in 2016, entitled “Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem”, in which Member States recognized 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, scientific evidence-based and comprehensive approach,

Recalling also the Ministerial Declaration on Strengthening Our Actions at the National, Regional and International Levels to Accelerate the Implementation of Our Joint Commitments to Address and Counter the World Drug Problem, adopted at its sixty-second session, in 2019, in which Member States committed to safeguarding our future and ensuring that no one affected by the world drug problem is left behind by enhancing efforts to bridge the gaps in addressing the persistent and emerging trends and challenges through the implementation of balanced, integrated, comprehensive, multidisciplinary and scientific evidence-based responses to the

11 General Assembly resolution S-30/1, annex.
world drug problem, placing the safety, health and well-being of all members of
society, in particular youth and children, at the centre of their efforts,

Recalling further that in the Ministerial Declaration, Member States committed
to ensuring that the Commission-led follow-up on the implementation of all
commitments to address and counter the world drug problem made since 2009 is done
in a single track, which includes ensuring that the collection of reliable and
comparable data, through a strengthened and streamlined annual report questionnaire,
reflects all commitments,

Recalling the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International
Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug
Problem\(^{13}\) of 2009, in which Member States took account of the need for indicators
and instruments for the collection and analysis of accurate, reliable and comparable
data on all relevant aspects of the world drug problem and, where appropriate, the
enhancement of new indicators and instruments, recommended that the Commission
on Narcotic Drugs take further measures to address that issue, and recommended the
establishment, through the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and in coordination with
the Statistical Commission of the Economic and Social Council, of clear and
measurable indicators in the area of supply reduction in order to accurately assess the
achievement of any goals and targets that might be set by the international community
beyond 2009,

Welcoming the expert-level consultations on strengthening and streamlining the
existing annual report questionnaire that were convened by the United Nations Office
on Drugs and Crime, in close consultation with Member States, in an inclusive
manner,

Recalling the commitment of Member States to promoting and improving the
collection, analysis and sharing of quality and comparable data, in particular through
targeted, effective and sustainable capacity-building, in close cooperation with the
International Narcotics Control Board and the World Health Organization, as well as
with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other relevant partners,
including through the cooperation between the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and
the Statistical Commission, with a view to strengthening national data-collection
capacity in order to improve the response rate and expand the geographical and
thematically reporting of related data in accordance with all commitments,

Reaffirming its resolution 58/7 of 17 March 2015, on strengthening cooperation
with the scientific community, including academia, and promoting scientific research
in drug demand and supply reduction policies in order to find effective solutions to
various aspects of the world drug problem, in which it recognized the need to increase
investment in scientific evidence-based research and evaluation in order to properly
implement and assess effective drug demand and supply reduction policies and related
programmes,

Acknowledging the participatory role that other relevant stakeholders, including
civil society, affected populations and their families, community members and local
organizations, may play in the development and implementation of data collection and
the monitoring and evaluation of drug policies and programmes,

Acknowledging also that strengthening data collection and scientific research is
essential for the development and evaluation of effective drug policies, that this
requires comprehensive, timely, objective and reliable information on trends in drug
use and their impact on health, as well as on developments in drug supply and the
dynamics of the drug market, and that more research and scientific evidence-based
knowledge is therefore needed for effective and efficient responses and interventions
on all aspects of the world drug problem, taking into account that understanding and

\(^{13}\) See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8 (E/2009/28),
chap. I, sect. C.
assessing changes in the drug phenomenon requires a common effort, coordinated action and knowledge that no country can achieve alone,

**Emphasizing** the importance of presenting persistent and emerging trends and challenges of the world drug problem and their possible policy implications in the annual *World Drug Report*,

**Noting** that despite considerable efforts made over the years to improve the data presented in the *World Drug Report*, which rely to a large extent on information submitted by Member States through the annual report questionnaire, challenges remain in producing such data because several Member States lack the monitoring systems necessary to produce objective, reliable and internationally comparable data,

**Encouraging** the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on collecting, analysing and presenting data on the global drug situation, which is essential to better substantiate our actions at the national, regional and international levels and to be able to assess areas where we need to accelerate the implementation of our joint commitments to address and counter the world drug problem, and requesting the Office to continue to support Member States, at their request, in their efforts to collect and analyse data, including in the areas where data are scarce,

**Taking note** of the efforts of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to coordinate and ensure effective United Nations inter-agency collaboration to support the implementation of international drug control policies and to promote the scientific evidence-based implementation of international commitments, in particular through improved and coordinated data collection,

**Welcoming** its close cooperation with the Statistical Commission, while also noting that the methodological challenges of collecting data in the area of drugs also requires appropriate methods and expertise,

**Recalling** its resolution 60/4 of 17 March 2017, on preventing and responding to the adverse health consequences and risks associated with the use of new psychoactive substances, and recognizing the progress made by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the collection of toxicological and pharmacological data on new psychoactive substances to inform scientific evidence-based responses and drug policy decisions,

**Underscoring** the need for Member States to enhance, where appropriate, their cooperation through the sharing of scientific information, best practices and lessons learned, in order to improve our balanced, integrated, comprehensive, multidisciplinary and scientific evidence-based responses to the world drug problem,

1. **Calls upon** Member States to analyse their policies and responses, including regarding demand and supply reduction, alternative development, international cooperation, access to and availability of controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes and cross-cutting issues such as drugs and human rights, youth, women, children, vulnerable members of society and communities, by gathering scientifically robust data on their effectiveness and efficiency in addressing and countering the world drug problem;

2. **Encourages** Member States to collect and share quantitative and qualitative data, disaggregated by age and sex, related to the world drug problem, including when providing information through the annual report questionnaire as well as when reporting to the Commission, as mandated by the three international drug control conventions, and to mainstream a gender perspective in the research and analysis on the various aspects of the world drug problem, with a view to addressing the knowledge gap on women and drug use;

3. **Calls upon** Member States to cooperate with one another, including through their competent national authorities and national statistical entities, and to invest in and share scientific information, best practices and lessons learned with the aim of increasing our capacity and collective knowledge regarding the effectiveness and efficiency of our responses to address and counter the world drug problem;
4. *Invites* all parties to analyse how the collection of reliable and comparable data to strengthen balanced, integrated, comprehensive, multidisciplinary and scientific evidence-based responses to the world drug problem can contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals;

5. *Invites* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the International Narcotics Control Board, the World Health Organization and other relevant United Nations entities, as well as regional and intergovernmental organizations, to streamline the international and regional collection of data and improve data-sharing between organizations, thereby strengthening inter-agency cooperation and avoiding duplication of work;

6. *Invites* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to strengthen its cooperation with the Statistical Commission as well as the scientific community, including academia, on the specific challenge of collecting and analysing data on the world drug problem, including on persistent and emerging challenges;

7. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in cooperation with the International Narcotics Control Board, the World Health Organization, other relevant international organizations and also Member States, to develop and promote internationally recognized standards for collecting reliable, valid and comparable data on addressing the world drug problem, including through the improved and streamlined annual report questionnaire, in order to appropriately meet the needs of countries with different data-collection capacities and needs;

8. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue promoting and strengthening regional capacity in data collection, analysis and reporting, which can allow Member States facing similar problems to share experiences and best practices and also, within the international system, avoid duplication of efforts and maximize the benefit gained from the expertise that exists within regional networks, such as the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction and its European information network on drugs and drug addiction, the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission, the African Union, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations;

9. *Further requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to convene an informal international scientific network as mandated in its resolution 58/7 and to consider the input of that network to the efforts of the Office to promote and improve the collection and analysis of reliable, valid and comparable data;

10. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and invites the International Narcotics Control Board, the World Health Organization and other United Nations entities, to continue to provide, within their mandates, upon request, advice and assistance, based on scientific evidence-based knowledge, to States that are reviewing and updating their drug policies or responses;

11. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to brief Member States on a regular basis on the efforts of the Office to coordinate and ensure effective United Nations inter-agency collaboration to support the implementation of international drug control policies and to promote the scientific evidence-based implementation of international commitments, in particular through improved and coordinated data collection;

12. *Encourages* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in close cooperation with Member States, pertinent United Nations entities and intergovernmental and regional organizations, to develop and support the implementation of an approach for targeted capacity-building appropriate to the needs and conditions of different countries in order to facilitate the collection of reliable, valid and comparable data and the reporting of data required by the annual report questionnaire;
13. Also encourages the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to facilitate, upon request, the exchange between Member States of best practices and lessons learned on the effects of their efforts in working towards balanced, integrated, comprehensive, multidisciplinary and scientific evidence-based responses to the world drug problem;

14. Invites Member States and other donors to consider providing extrabudgetary resources for the purposes of the present resolution, in accordance with the rules and regulations of the United Nations.

Resolution 63/3

Promoting awareness-raising, education and training as part of a comprehensive approach to ensuring access to and the availability of internationally controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes and improving their rational use

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol, in which the parties recognized that the medical use of narcotic drugs continued to be indispensable for the relief of pain and suffering and that adequate provision must be made to ensure the availability of narcotic drugs for such purposes,

Recalling also the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, in which it is recognized that the use of psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes is indispensable and that their availability for such purposes should not be unduly restricted,

Recalling further article 12 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, in which States parties recognized the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health and in which it is stated that the steps to be taken by the States parties to the Covenant to achieve the full realization of that right shall include those necessary for the creation of conditions which would assure to all medical service and medical attention in the event of sickness,

Recognizing that the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health is one of the fundamental rights of every human being without distinction as to race, religion, political belief or economic or social condition, and reaffirming its commitment to respecting, protecting and promoting all human rights, fundamental freedoms and the inherent dignity of all individuals and the rule of law in the development and implementation of drug policies,

Recalling the Ministerial Declaration on Strengthening Our Actions at the National, Regional and International Levels to Accelerate the Implementation of Our Joint Commitments to Address and Counter the World Drug Problem, adopted at its sixty-second session, in 2019, in which Member States reiterated their resolve to ensure access to and the availability of controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes, including for the relief of pain and suffering, and address existing barriers in this regard, including affordability,

Recalling also the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly, entitled “Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem”, in which Member States committed themselves

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16 General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.
18 General Assembly resolution S-30/1, annex.
to improving access to controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes by appropriately addressing existing barriers in that regard, including those related to legislation, regulatory systems, health-care systems, affordability, the training of health-care professionals, education, awareness-raising, estimates, assessment and reporting, benchmarks for consumption of substances under control, and international cooperation and coordination, while concurrently preventing their diversion, abuse and trafficking.

Reiterating that efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and to effectively address the world drug problem are complementary and mutually reinforcing, and more specifically that efforts to increase access to internationally controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes contribute to the achievement of target 3.8 of the Sustainable Development Goals, which is focused on access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all,

Recalling its resolution 53/4 of 12 March 2010, on promoting adequate availability of internationally controlled licit drugs for medical and scientific purposes while preventing their diversion and abuse, its resolution 54/6 of 25 March 2011, on promoting adequate availability of internationally controlled narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes while preventing their diversion and abuse, and its resolution 62/5 of 22 March 2019, on enhancing the capacity of Member States to adequately estimate and assess the need for internationally controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes,

Recalling also its resolution 61/11 of 16 March 2018, on promoting non-stigmatizing attitudes to ensure the availability of, access to and delivery of health, care and social services for drug users, and guided by the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly, in which Member States reiterated their resolve to prevent social marginalization and promote non-stigmatizing attitudes and to encourage the voluntary participation of individuals with drug use disorders in treatment programmes, with informed consent, where consistent with national legislation, and develop and implement outreach programmes and campaigns, involving drug users in long-term recovery, where appropriate, to prevent social marginalization and promote non-stigmatizing attitudes, as well as to encourage drug users to seek treatment and care, and take measures to facilitate access to treatment and expand capacity,

Deeply concerned that the undertreatment of pain is still a significant challenge in the majority of countries, with children being disproportionately impacted, and that global disparity and imbalance in terms of access to internationally controlled substances, particularly in developing countries, remain, despite all efforts,¹⁹ and stressing the harms and risks associated with the lack of access to safe, effective, high-quality and affordable medicines,

Fully aware of the challenges posed by the misuse or non-medical use of opioids affecting some parts of the world, which underscores the need for a balanced and comprehensive approach to the problem at all levels,

Emphasizing that tens of millions of people currently require palliative care every year,²⁰ foreseeing the increased need for palliative care among ageing populations and the rise of non-communicable and other chronic diseases worldwide, considering the importance of palliative care for children, and in this regard acknowledging that Member States should have estimates of the quantities of internationally controlled substances needed for medical and scientific purposes, including medicines in paediatric formulations,

²⁰ World Health Assembly resolution 67.19 of 24 May 2014, preambular paragraph 10.
Affirming that access to internationally controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes, including for palliative care and emergency medical care, contributes to the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health,

Recalling that the International Narcotics Control Board, within its treaty-based mandates, collects statistical data provided by Member States, estimates of their legitimate requirements of narcotic drugs and assessments of their legitimate requirements of psychotropic substances, as well as data on licit manufacture and trade in such substances, and endeavours to ensure their availability for medical and scientific purposes,

Noting that the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate, and in cooperation with Governments, collects statistical data provided by Member States on access to and the availability of internationally controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes,

Taking note of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime publication entitled "Technical guidance: increasing access and availability of controlled medicines", in which it is underscored that increasing access to and the availability of controlled medicines requires an integration of actions within three core areas, namely, the strengthening and integration of systems, education and awareness, and supply chain management, while taking into account the following five cross-cutting themes: economic structure, consistent messaging, patient-centred care, prevention of diversion and non-medical use, and data and research,

Recalling the supplement to the Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2018 entitled Progress in Ensuring Adequate Access to Internationally Controlled Substances for Medical and Scientific Purposes, in which it is noted that Member States have increasingly reported the lack of training and awareness among health-care professionals as a major impediment to the availability of controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes, including the fact that only 62 per cent of reporting countries have medical schools that offer palliative care courses,

Emphasizing the important role of the scientific community, non-governmental organizations and civil society, including health-care professionals, in improving access to and the availability of internationally controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes,

Bearing in mind the important work and concerns of the World Health Assembly on improving access to, and the availability of, internationally controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes, particularly for the relief of pain and suffering, and, in particular, on strengthening palliative care as a component of comprehensive care throughout the life course, on addressing the shortage of global medicines and vaccines and on cancer prevention and control in the context of an integrated approach,\footnote{See World Health Assembly resolutions 67.19 of 24 May 2014, 69.25 of 28 May 2016 and 70.12 of 31 May 2017.}

Acknowledging the expertise and support provided by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the International Narcotics Control Board and the World Health Organization, within their respective mandates, in this area,

Recalling the memorandum of understanding of February 2017 between the World Health Organization and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,

Noting the efforts of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to coordinate and ensure effective United Nations inter-agency collaboration to support the implementation of international drug control policies and to promote the scientific, evidence-based implementation of international commitments, particularly with regard to access to and the availability of internationally controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes,
Noting with appreciation the joint global programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the World Health Organization and the Union for International Cancer Control on access to controlled drugs for medical purposes while preventing diversion and abuse, and the global learning project implemented by the International Narcotics Control Board on improving the implementation of the international drug control conventions through strengthening capacity for the control of illicit activities related to narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals,

Noting with appreciation also the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime integrated strategy on the global opioid crisis, including the United Nations Toolkit on Synthetic Drugs, which, inter alia, promotes the rational use of, and access to, opioids for medical and scientific purposes,

1. Reaffirms all relevant international drug policy commitments, in particular those to effectively implement the operational recommendations contained in the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly, entitled “Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem”, on ensuring the availability of and access to controlled substances exclusively for medical and scientific purposes, while preventing their diversion, and in particular the recommendation to take measures, in accordance with national legislation, to provide capacity-building and training, including with the support of relevant United Nations entities such as the World Health Organization and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, targeted at competent national authorities and health-care professionals, including pharmacists, on adequate access to and use of controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes, including the relief of pain and suffering, consider the development and wider implementation of relevant clinical guidelines on the rational use of controlled medicines, and conduct appropriate awareness-raising campaigns under the coordination of relevant national health authorities and in cooperation with other relevant stakeholders;

2. Reiterates that a key objective of the international drug control system is to ensure the availability of and access to controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes while preventing their non-medical use or diversion into illicit channels and that to this end efforts are needed to address all the existing barriers, including those related to legislation, regulatory systems, health-care systems, affordability, the training of health-care professionals, education, awareness-raising, estimates, assessments and reporting, benchmarks for consumption of substances under control and international cooperation and coordination;

3. Stresses the importance of a comprehensive, strategic approach to improving access to and the availability of controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes and their rational use, including for emergency medical care;

4. Encourages Member States to make use of the technical support and guidance of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the International Narcotics Control Board and the World Health Organization, within their existing mandates, in improving access to and the availability of controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes and their rational use, including for emergency medical care;

5. Encourages the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the World Health Organization and the Union for International Cancer Control to continue their work on the joint global programme, and invites the International Narcotics Control Board to continue, within its existing mandate, its work on the global learning project and the regional training seminars conducted in cooperation with the World Health Organization and the Office;

6. Encourages the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, together with the International Narcotics Control Board and the World Health Organization, within their existing mandates, to continue to develop the module on access to medicines of the United Nations Toolkit on Synthetic Drugs to include information and resources
on ensuring access to and the availability of controlled substances, and to operationalize and disseminate the information about the interventions included in the Toolkit by incorporating them, as appropriate, into the technical assistance and capacity-building programmes of the Office;

7. **Encourages** Member States to adopt measures for awareness-raising, which includes the provision of objective and adequate information to all relevant persons, including patients, family members and caregivers, and stresses the importance of the education and training of health-care professionals, such as physicians, pharmacists and nurses, on the essential role and rational use of controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes and the negative outcomes associated with non-medical use and diversion;

8. **Calls upon** Member States to promote the adequate provision and implementation of evidence-based guidelines and tools, comprehensive education and training programmes, and targeted awareness-raising initiatives, including the provision of objective and adequate information, on the essential role and rational use of controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes;

9. **Encourages** Member States to include in their education, awareness-raising and training programmes information on how cultural attitudes towards the management of health conditions, as well as the relief of pain, are acting as an impediment to access to and the availability of internationally controlled substances for medical purposes, including palliative care, for all those in need, including drug users;

10. **Urge** the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the International Narcotics Control Board, and invites the World Health Organization, to continue strengthening and improving their inter-agency cooperation in this area and, within their respective mandates, to continue to provide multidisciplinary technical support to Member States, including with regard to education, training and awareness-raising, and also to continue to provide objective and adequate information on the essential role and rational use of controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes;

11. **Encourages** Member States and regional and international organizations to undertake initiatives that strengthen and facilitate cooperation and the exchange of information among competent national authorities, the scientific community, civil society and other relevant stakeholders, including in the private sector, with a view to improving access to and the availability of controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes and their rational use;

12. **Encourages** Member States, and invites the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the International Narcotics Control Board, the World Health Organization and other relevant international organizations, in accordance with their respective mandates, to facilitate, upon request, the provision of technical assistance to the States most affected by insufficient access to and lack of availability of international controlled substances for pain relief, in particular developing countries;

13. **Requests** the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission at its sixty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution, taking into account the work of and including its collaboration with the International Narcotics Control Board and the World Health Organization, within existing reporting obligations;

14. **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 63/4

Promoting the involvement of youth in drug prevention efforts

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reaffirming its commitment to the goals and objectives of the three international drug control conventions, including concern about the health and welfare of humankind, as well as the individual and public health-related, social and safety problems resulting from the abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, in particular among children and young people, and drug-related crime,

Affirming the importance of involving youth and youth-based organizations in the programmes of the United Nations and at the national, regional and international levels in matters of concern to them, in particular with respect to the misuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Bearing in mind that the definition of the term “youth” varies in different countries around the world and has changed continuously in response to fluctuating political, economic and sociocultural circumstances, and noting that in the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond, the world youth population is defined as the age cohort 15–24, but that other definitions also exist,

Reaffirming the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem of 2009, in which Member States are called upon to ensure that prevention programmes target and involve youth and children, with a view to increasing their reach and effectiveness and involving all stakeholders at the community level, including the target populations, their families, community members, employers and local organizations, in the planning, delivery, monitoring and evaluation of drug demand reduction measures,

Reaffirming also the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly, held in 2016, entitled “Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem”, in particular its operational recommendations to take effective and practical primary prevention measures that protect people, in particular children and youth, from drug use initiation by providing them with accurate information about the risks of drug abuse, by promoting skills and opportunities to choose healthy lifestyles and develop supportive parenting and healthy social environments and by ensuring equal access to education and vocational training, and to increase the availability, coverage and quality of scientific evidence-based prevention measures and tools that target relevant age and risk groups in multiple settings, reaching youth in school as well as out of school, among others, through drug abuse prevention programmes and public awareness-raising campaigns, including by using the Internet, social media and other online platforms, develop and implement prevention curricula and early intervention programmes for use in the education system at all levels, as well as in vocational training, including in the workplace, and enhance the capacity of teachers and other relevant professionals to provide or recommend counselling, prevention and care services,

Recalling the Ministerial Declaration on Strengthening Our Actions at the National, Regional and International Levels to Accelerate the Implementation of Our Joint Commitments to Address and Counter the World Drug Problem, adopted at its sixty-second session, in 2019, in which Member States committed themselves to safeguarding our future and ensuring that no one affected by the world drug problem

22 General Assembly resolution 50/81, annex, and resolution 62/126, annex.
24 General Assembly resolution S-30/1, annex.
is left behind by enhancing efforts to bridge the gaps in addressing the persistent and emerging trends and challenges through the implementation of balanced, integrated, comprehensive, multidisciplinary and scientific evidence-based responses to the world drug problem, placing the safety, health and well-being of all members of society, in particular youth and children, at the centre of their efforts,

Recalling also Youth 2030: the United Nations Strategy on Youth, which informs the efforts of the United Nations, including the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in stepping up support for the empowerment of young people while ensuring that these efforts fully benefit from their insights and ideas,

Recognizing the importance of appropriately mainstreaming gender and age perspectives in drug-related policies and programmes,

Recalling its resolution 60/7 of 17 March 2017, on promoting scientific evidence-based community, family and school programmes and strategies for the purpose of preventing drug use among children and adolescents, in which it invited Member States to involve, as appropriate, children and adolescents in the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of community, family and school drug prevention programmes and strategies,

Recalling also its resolution 61/7 of 16 March 2018, in which it encouraged Member States to promote, as appropriate, an effective participatory role for young people and the organizations that work with them when developing and implementing drug policies and programmes,

Recalling further its resolution 57/3 of 21 March 2014, in which it highlighted that prevention that is based on scientific evidence and on a process of adaptation to local culture and socioeconomic circumstances is the most cost-effective approach to preventing drug use and other risky behaviours and is therefore an investment in the well-being of children, adolescents, youth, families and communities,

Reiterating the commitment to promoting the health, welfare and well-being of all individuals, families, communities and society as a whole, and facilitating healthy lifestyles through effective, comprehensive, scientific evidence-based demand reduction initiatives at all levels, covering, in accordance with national legislation and the three international drug control conventions, prevention, early intervention, treatment, care, recovery, rehabilitation and social reintegration measures, as well as initiatives and measures aimed at minimizing the adverse public health and social consequences of drug abuse,

Reaffirming its determination to give priority attention to the promotion of youth and their interests, and calling for increased participation of youth and youth-based organizations in the formulation of, as appropriate, local, national, regional and international development strategies and policies, which is particularly relevant to youth engagement in the prevention of non-medical use of drugs,

Recalling the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,26 in which it is highlighted that children and youth, especially those in vulnerable situations, should have access to lifelong learning opportunities that help them to acquire the knowledge and skills needed to exploit opportunities and to participate fully in society, while reiterating that efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and to effectively address the world drug problem are complementary and mutually reinforcing,

Recalling also its resolution 58/2 of 17 March 2015, in which it is emphasized that children and young people are our most precious asset, and that they are the greatest source of hope for a better future,

Noting that the initiation of drug use among youth during developmental phases could lead to detrimental consequences later in life, such as increased risk of

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26 General Assembly resolution 70/1.
unemployment, physical health problems, dysfunctional social relationships, suicidal tendencies, mental illness and lower life expectancy.\textsuperscript{27}

Noting also the importance of inclusive and unprejudiced involvement of youth in drug prevention efforts, while taking into consideration the special needs and perspectives of youth in vulnerable situations, and involving them in the development, implementation and evaluation of prevention programmes involving youth,

Taking note of the \textit{International Standards on Drug Use Prevention} of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and welcoming the second updated edition, in which it is noted that the general aim of substance use prevention is the healthy and safe development of children and youth, enabling them to realize their talents and potential and become contributing members of their community and society,

Noting with appreciation the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Youth Initiative, including the annual Youth Forum, held since 2012 on the margins of the regular sessions of the Commission, which serves as an important informal platform for young people to share their visions and different perspectives on how to better protect the health and well-being of their peers and provides them with an opportunity to convey their joint message to the global-level policymakers in the fields of prevention of non-medical use of drugs, health promotion and youth empowerment,

Welcoming the “Listen first” initiative launched and developed by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the World Health Organization, in partnership with Member States, to increase support for scientific evidence-based drug prevention efforts and for the protection of the well-being of children and youth, their families and communities,

Welcoming also the development by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime of scientific evidence-based programmes, available in the public domain, as useful tools to implement in practice the \textit{International Standards on Drug Use Prevention} of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the World Health Organization, in particular tools and technical assistance programmes to support the skills of parents, caregivers and families to strengthen the resilience of children and youth to support their healthy and safe development,

Welcoming further the publication in 2020 by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime of the “Handbook on youth participation in drug prevention work”, which seeks to motivate Member States to provide opportunities for young people to become involved, as appropriate, in the development and implementation of appropriate scientific evidence-based drug use prevention programmes that affect youth, as part of a comprehensive substance use prevention system,

Recognizing the important role played by civil society in promoting the involvement of youth in drug prevention efforts,

Welcoming the Universal Prevention Curriculum, which provides Member States with comprehensive, evidence-based training materials on prevention science and best practices for use by drug use prevention programme personnel, including managers, developers and practitioners,

Welcoming also the thematic chapter of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2019, entitled “Improving substance use prevention and treatment services for young people”,

1. \textit{Acknowledges} the contribution of young people and youth-based associations and volunteer organizations in the prevention of non-medical use of drugs, and underlines the importance of taking their experience into consideration in the development, implementation and evaluation of relevant scientific and evidence-based national programmes and strategies;

2. **Recognizes** the importance of involving young people, their parents and families and of supporting youth-based organizations in appropriate scientific and evidence-based efforts at the national, regional and international levels to prevent the non-medical use of drugs among young people, and calls upon Member States to consider ways to increase the meaningful participation of and support youth in raising awareness of the risks and dangers associated with the non-medical use of drugs and in promoting healthy lifestyles among their peers, at educational institutions and within their communities, through community-based interventions led by, or targeted at, young people;

3. **Underlines** the valuable contribution made by the Youth Forum to the work of the Commission by bringing the voice of young people to the attention of policymakers and representatives of Governments for their consideration, and encourages Member States to select on a regular basis young leaders active in the areas of the prevention of non-medical use of drugs, health promotion and youth empowerment at the national level for nomination as participants in the Youth Forum on a voluntary basis;

4. **Welcomes** the participation of youth in the Youth Forum, takes note of statements delivered by representatives of the Youth Forum at the regular sessions of the Commission, and invites Member States to take into account youth-led solutions to addressing and countering the world drug problem;

5. **Requests** the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to provide, as appropriate, opportunities for the meaningful involvement of young people in scientific and evidence-based efforts aimed at preventing the non-medical use of drugs, promoting health and empowering youth, including by promoting and supporting the Youth Forum and the Youth Initiative, as well as by disseminating the “Handbook on youth participation in drug prevention work”;

6. **Invites** Member States, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other relevant international and civil society organizations to make the best use of the “Handbook on youth participation in drug prevention work” published in 2020 and to consider opportunities for the useful and meaningful involvement of young people in the development and implementation of prevention programmes and policies based on scientific evidence, for example, the Universal Prevention Curriculum and the “Handbook on youth participation in drug prevention work”;

7. **Encourages** Member States to consider a gender-sensitive approach when seeking the involvement of youth in the development, implementation and evaluation of drug prevention and health promotion efforts, as appropriate, in the framework of domestic drug policies;

8. **Also encourages** Member States to exchange, through the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, best practices and information on effective national mechanisms that promote the meaningful involvement of young people, including through appropriate social media channels, in awareness-raising campaigns and the development and implementation of national programmes aimed at the prevention of non-medical drug use;

9. **Invites** Member States and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to make the best use of the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking and International Youth Day to involve youth in prevention initiatives against the non-medical use of drugs among young people;

10. **Encourages** Member States to consider joining and supporting the implementation of the “Listen first” initiative, launched by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the World Health Organization;

11. **Also encourages** Member States to expand the coverage and quality of scientific evidence-based prevention programmes, bearing in mind the *International Standards on Drug Use Prevention* of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the World Health Organization, including those aimed at
supporting the skills of parents, caregivers and families to strengthen the resilience of children and youth against non-medical use of drugs and to support their healthy and safe development;

12. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on the implementation of the present resolution, within existing reporting obligations, at its sixty-fourth session;

13. 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 63/5

Promoting alternative development as a development-oriented drug control strategy

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recognizing that the world drug problem continues to present challenges to the health, safety and well-being of all humanity, and resolving to tackle such challenges in order to help ensure that all people can live in health, dignity and peace, with security and prosperity,

Reaffirming that drug policies and programmes, including in the field of development, 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 Rights 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, recalling the Sustainable Development Goals, and taking into account the specific situations of countries and regions,

Underscoring that the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, together with other relevant international instruments, constitute the cornerstone of the international drug control system,

Recalling that the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, in 1998, devoted to countering the world drug problem together, the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem of 2009, the 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, the outcome document of the thirty first special session of the General Assembly, held in 2016, entitled “Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem”, and the Ministerial Declaration on Strengthening Our Actions at the National, Regional and International Levels to Accelerate the Implementation of Our Joint Commitments to

28 General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).
30 ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.
31 ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.
32 General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.
35 General Assembly resolution S-30/1, annex.
Address and Counter the World Drug Problem,\textsuperscript{36} adopted during the ministerial segment of the sixty-second session of the Commission, in 2019, are the important milestones in addressing and countering the world drug problem,

\textit{Emphasizing} that alternative development should also be considered for implementation in the framework of a sustainable crop control strategy, which may include, inter alia, eradication and law enforcement, according to the national context, in the light of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem and the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly, held in 2016, and taking into consideration the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 68/196 of 18 December 2013,

\textit{Reaffirming} 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 promoting a society 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,

\textit{Reiterating its commitment} to respecting, protecting and promoting all human rights, fundamental freedoms and the inherent dignity of all individuals and the rule of law in the development and implementation of drug policies,

\textit{Recalling} the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,\textsuperscript{37} and stressing that the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development should be aligned with the efforts to achieve those relevant objectives within the Sustainable Development Goals that are related to the issue of alternative development, which falls within the mandate of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and that the efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and to effectively address the world drug problem are complementary and mutually reinforcing,

\textit{Welcoming} the holding of the expert group meeting on alternative development entitled “Advancing alternative development and development-oriented drug policies”, hosted by Germany, Peru, Thailand and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in Chiang Rai Province, Thailand, from 15 to 17 December 2019, and the International Conference on Rising to the Challenge of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through Sustainable Highland Development: The Royal Project Model, held in Chiang Mai Province, Thailand, from 22 to 24 December 2019, with the participation of Member States, international organizations, representatives of civil society and academia, experts and representatives of affected communities,

\textit{Reaffirming its commitment} to addressing drug-related socioeconomic issues related to the illicit cultivation of narcotic plants and the illicit manufacture and production of and trafficking in drugs through the implementation of long-term, comprehensive and sustainable development-oriented and balanced drug control policies and programmes, including alternative development and, as appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes, which are part of sustainable crop control strategies,

\textit{Recognizing} that alternative development programmes can contribute to the efforts of Member States to address human vulnerabilities, including poverty, unemployment, a lack of opportunities, discrimination and social marginalization,


\textsuperscript{37} General Assembly resolution 70/1.
1. **Encourages** Member States to apply the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development when designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating alternative development programmes and projects;

2. **Encourages** the development of viable economic alternatives, in particular for communities affected by or at risk of illicit cultivation of drug crops and other illicit drug-related activities in urban and rural areas, including through comprehensive alternative development programmes, and to this end encourages Member States to consider development-oriented interventions, while ensuring that both men and women benefit equally from them;

3. **Urges** Member States to promote development-oriented drug control strategies, including alternative development, with a view to implementing relevant international drug policy commitments, which are complementary to and mutually reinforcing with their efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals;

4. **Invites** Member States, while implementing alternative development programmes, to consider the importance of community-based agreements that enable communities to sustain their development;

5. **Takes note** of the conference room paper submitted jointly by Germany, Peru and Thailand and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, which contains a summary of the discussions and conclusions of the expert group meeting held in Chiang Rai Province, Thailand, from 15 to 17 December 2019, bearing in mind its non-binding nature and that it does not necessarily reflect the positions of all participants, and expresses its appreciation for the efforts of the co-sponsors of the expert group meeting;

6. **Encourages** Member States to continue sharing lessons learned, best practices and expertise and enhancing dialogues on development-oriented drug control policies and programmes, including on the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development;

7. **Urges** Member States to continue to promote data collection, research and the sharing of information for identifying the causes of illicit drug crop cultivation and other illicit drug-related activities and providing evidence, in order to identify the factors driving illicit cultivation and to design better impact assessments;

8. **Invites** relevant international financial institutions, United Nations entities, non-governmental organizations and the private sector, as appropriate, to consider increasing their support, including through long-term and flexible funding, for the implementation of comprehensive and balanced development-oriented drug control programmes and viable economic alternatives, in particular alternative development, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes, based on identified needs and national priorities, for areas and populations affected by or vulnerable to the illicit cultivation of drug crops, with a view to its prevention, reduction and elimination, and encourages States, to the extent possible, to stay strongly committed to financing such programmes;

9. **Encourages** Member States to engage in and promote partnerships with each other, as well as with all relevant stakeholders, including regional and international organizations, the private sector, civil society and financial institutions, in the implementation of alternative development projects and programmes;

10. **Requests** the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission at its sixty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

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.

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38 General Assembly resolution 68/196, annex.
Decision 63/1

Inclusion of methyl alpha-phenylacetoacetate (MAPA), including its optical isomers, in Table I of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988

At its 6th meeting, on 4 March 2020, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs decided by 47 votes to none, with no abstentions, to include methyl alpha-phenylacetoacetate (MAPA), including its optical isomers, in Table I of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988.

Decision 63/2


At its 6th meeting, on 4 March 2020, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs decided by 47 votes to none, with one abstention, to include crotonylfentanyl in Schedule I of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol.

Decision 63/3


At its 6th meeting, on 4 March 2020, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs decided by 47 votes to none, with no abstentions, to include valerylfentanyl in Schedule I of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol.

Decision 63/4

Inclusion of DOC in Schedule I of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971

At its 6th meeting, on 4 March 2020, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs decided by 48 votes to none, with no abstentions, to include DOC in Schedule I of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971.

Decision 63/5

Inclusion of AB-FUBINACA in Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971

At its 6th meeting, on 4 March 2020, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs decided by 48 votes to none, with no abstentions, to include AB-FUBINACA in Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971.
Decision 63/6

Inclusion of 5F-AMB-PINACA (5F-AMB, 5F-MMB-PINACA) in Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971

At its 6th meeting, on 4 March 2020, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs decided by 49 votes to none, with no abstentions, to include 5F-AMB-PINACA (5F-AMB, 5F-MMB-PINACA) in Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971.

Decision 63/7

Inclusion of 5F-MDMB-PICA (5F-MDMB-2201) in Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971

At its 6th meeting, on 4 March 2020, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs decided by 48 votes to none, with no abstentions, to include 5F-MDMB-PICA (5F-MDMB-2201) in Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971.

Decision 63/8

Inclusion of 4F-MDMB-BINACA in Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971

At its 6th meeting, on 4 March 2020, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs decided by 49 votes to none, with no abstentions, to include 4F-MDMB-BINACA in Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971.

Decision 63/9

Inclusion of 4-CMC (4-chloromethcathinone, clephedrone) in Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971

At its 6th meeting, on 4 March 2020, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs decided by 49 votes to none, with no abstentions, to include 4-CMC (4-chloromethcathinone, clephedrone) in Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971.

Decision 63/10

Inclusion of N-ethylhexedrone in Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971

At its 6th meeting, on 4 March 2020, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs decided by 48 votes to none, with no abstentions, to include N-ethylhexedrone in Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971.

Decision 63/11

Inclusion of alpha-PHP in Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971

At its 6th meeting, on 4 March 2020, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs decided by 49 votes to none, with no abstentions, to include alpha-PHP in Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971.
Decision 63/12

Inclusion of flualprazolam in Schedule IV of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971

At its 6th meeting, on 4 March 2020, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs decided by 50 votes to none, with no abstentions, to include flualprazolam in Schedule IV of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971.

Decision 63/13

Inclusion of etizolam in Schedule IV of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971

At its 6th meeting, on 4 March 2020, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs decided by 50 votes to none, with no abstentions, to include etizolam in Schedule IV of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971.

Decision 63/14

Changes in the scope of control of substances: proposed scheduling recommendations by the World Health Organization on cannabis and cannabis-related substances

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs, at its 6th meeting, on 4 March 2020, recalled its mandate to vote on scheduling recommendations as laid out in the international drug control conventions and decided to continue during its current sixty-third session the consideration of the recommendations of the World Health Organization on cannabis and cannabis-related substances, bearing in mind their complexity, in order to clarify the implications and consequences of, as well as the reasoning for, these recommendations, and decided to vote at its reconvened sixty-third session in December 2020, in order to preserve the integrity of the international scheduling system.

Decision 63/15

Improved and streamlined annual report questionnaire

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs, at its 7th meeting, on 4 March 2020:

(a) Decided, pursuant to the commitment made in the 2019 Ministerial Declaration, to adopt the annual report questionnaire as submitted to the Commission in the note by the Secretariat entitled “Improved and streamlined annual report questionnaire”, to reflect and assess progress made in the implementation of all commitments contained in the 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action, the


40 The annual report questionnaire adopted by the Commission is contained in document E/CN.7/2020/12. The adoption of the annual report questionnaire does not entail endorsement by the Commission of the guidelines contained in the related conference room paper.


(b) Recognized the existence of different national data-collection practices and approaches to drug-related matters as well as of different national societal contexts in the process of data collection, while recognizing also the importance of improving the comparability of reported data;

(c) Requested the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to provide enhanced technical and substantive support and targeted, effective and sustainable capacity-building to requesting Member States, in close cooperation with the International Narcotics Control Board, the World Health Organization and other relevant partners, with a view to strengthening national data-collection capacity in order to improve the response rate and expand the geographical and thematic reporting of related data in accordance with all commitments, and invited existing and emerging donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for these purposes;

(d) Requested Member States to complete and submit their response to the annual report questionnaire, to the best of their capabilities and in accordance with national legislation, promptly and not later than 30 June of each year;

(e) Also requested Member States to appoint a national focal point, as appropriate in their national context, to facilitate the completion of the annual report questionnaire, working in consultation with their permanent mission accredited to the United Nations Office at Vienna.