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-fifth session and provisional agenda for its sixty-sixth session

The Economic and Social Council:

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

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

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

Provisional agenda for the sixty-sixth 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 resolutions 75/290 A and 75/290 B, including follow-up to and review and implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

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10. Preparations for the mid-term review, to be held in 2024, of progress made in implementing all international drug policy commitments, as reflected in the Ministerial Declaration of 2019, to address and counter the world drug problem.

11. Provisional agenda for the sixty-seventh session of the Commission.

12. Other business.

13. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its sixty-sixth 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 2021.¹

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 65/1

Promoting alternative development as a development-oriented drug control strategy, taking into account measures to protect the environment

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,

Underscoring that the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 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

¹ E/INCB/2021/1.
³ Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.
Substances of 1988, together with other relevant international instruments, constitute the cornerstone of the international drug control system,

_Underscoring also_ that in accordance with the 1988 Convention, each party shall take appropriate measures to prevent illicit cultivation of and to eradicate plants containing narcotic or psychotropic substances, such as opium poppy, coca bush and cannabis plants, cultivated illicitly in its territory, and that the measures adopted shall respect fundamental human rights and shall take due account of traditional licit uses, where there is historic evidence of such use, as well as the protection of the environment,

_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,

_Recalling_ the commitments related to alternative development contained in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem of 2009 and 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, as well as 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 reiterated their 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,

_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 the ministerial segment of the sixty-second session of the Commission, in 2019, in which Member States reiterated their resolve, in the framework of existing policy documents, inter alia, to address drug-related socioeconomic issues related to illicit crop cultivation and the production and manufacture of and trafficking in drugs, including through the implementation of long-term comprehensive and sustainable development-oriented and balanced drug control policies and programmes,

_Encouraging_ that the implementation of alternative development programmes should also be considered in the framework of sustainable crop control strategies, which may include, inter alia, eradication and law enforcement, in accordance with 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

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4 Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.
5 General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).
8 General Assembly resolution S-30/1, annex.
World Drug Problem and the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly, and taking into consideration the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development,

Recalling the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 68/196 of 18 December 2013,

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,

Recalling the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,\(^{11}\) 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, and that the efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and to effectively address the world drug problem are complementary and mutually reinforcing,

Recalling also that alternative development programmes should include measures to protect the environment at the local level, according to national and international law and policies, through the provision of incentives for conservation, proper education and awareness programmes, so that the local communities can improve and preserve their livelihoods and mitigate negative environmental impacts,

Recalling further that the impact of alternative development programmes should be assessed by taking into account their contribution to the control of illicit crop cultivation, including the eradication of such crops, and through estimates based on human development indices, socioeconomic and environmental indicators and impartial and accurate evaluations,

Recalling the work of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the work conducted under the Convention on Biological Diversity,\(^{12}\) and the work conducted under the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,

Noting that the forthcoming edition of the World Drug Report of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime will contain a special booklet on drugs and the environment,

Recalling its resolution 63/4, on promoting the involvement of youth in drug prevention efforts, in which the Commission reaffirmed 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,

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,

Recognizing the ongoing challenges posed by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic at the international, regional and national levels, which may have increased unemployment, weakened social support systems, deepened inequality

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\(^{10}\) General Assembly resolution 68/196, annex.  
\(^{11}\) General Assembly resolution 70/1.  
and affected the livelihoods of people vulnerable to the illicit cultivation of drug crops, as well as other illicit drug-related activities that may lead to increases in such illicit cultivation and in drug-related crimes, and may have impeded the progress of alternative development efforts, and stressing the importance of international cooperation to continue to comprehensively address and counter these challenges on the basis of common and shared responsibility.

Welcoming the holding of the virtual expert group meeting on alternative development, on the theme “Promoting sustainability in alternative development”, hosted by Germany, Peru, Thailand and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on 26 and 27 January 2022, involving the participation of Member States, international organizations, representatives of civil society and academia,

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, as well as mutually reinforce endeavours to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, in accordance with the 2030 Agenda,

1. Encourages Member States to increase efforts in promoting alternative development programmes to support populations affected by or vulnerable to the illicit cultivation of drug crops, including through a market-driven approach, which may contribute to efforts to build back better from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, utilizing best practices and lessons learned from the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development, and reiterates in that regard that efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and to effectively address the world drug problem are complementary and mutually reinforcing;

2. Recognizes the need for increasing national, regional and international efforts to promote viable economic alternatives, in particular for communities affected by or at risk of the illicit cultivation of narcotic plants and the illicit manufacture and production of and trafficking in drugs, as well as 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 all people benefit equally from them;

3. Acknowledges the importance of data collection, research and the exchange of information and expertise on efforts, achievements, challenges and best practices for identifying causes and factors driving illicit drug crop cultivation and addressing drug-related socioeconomic issues related to the illicit cultivation of narcotic plants and the illicit manufacture and production of and trafficking in drugs, including the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, and invites relevant stakeholders to make contributions in this regard;

4. Encourages Member States to develop policies and programmes that take into account an evidence- and science-based assessment of the potential impact of alternative development on the illicit cultivation of crops used for the illicit production and manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and on rural and socioeconomic development, including the gender dimension related thereto, and the environment;

5. Also encourages Member States to examine and address, within the efforts of alternative development, the harmful impact of the illicit cultivation of crops used for the production of narcotic drugs on the environment, which may lead to deforestation and the pollution of soil and water, and to seize the opportunities offered by alternative development with regard to the conservation and sustainable use of the environment and the protection of biodiversity;

6. Further encourages Member States to take into account and strengthen climate change mitigation and adaptation, biodiversity conservation and other policies and measures to protect the environment when implementing alternative development programmes and, as appropriate, preventive alternative development
programmes in the context of long-term, comprehensive and sustainable development-oriented and balanced drug control policies;

7. **Encourages** Member States to design and implement alternative development programmes, as appropriate, in ways that also reduce negative impacts on the environment and contribute to conservation efforts and to take note of opportunities for communities affected by or at risk of illicit cultivation of narcotic plants, as appropriate, to access public and private investment, climate finance, as well as of carbon credit schemes and payments for ecosystem services, in accordance with domestic legislation;

8. **Also encourages** Member States to improve the assessment of the impact of alternative development programmes, including preventive alternative development programmes, as appropriate, with a view to increasing the effectiveness of such programmes, including through the use of relevant human development indicators, criteria related to environmental sustainability and other measurements in line with the Sustainable Development Goals;

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

10. **Encourages** Member States to mainstream a gender perspective into and ensure the involvement of women in all stages of the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of alternative development programmes, and to develop and disseminate gender-sensitive and age-appropriate measures that take into account the specific needs of and circumstances faced by women and girls with regard to the illicit cultivation of drug crops and other illicit drug-related activities in urban and rural areas;

11. **Recognizes** the important role and contribution of men and boys to gender equality in alternative development programmes, and encourages Member States to promote the active participation of men and boys in the implementation of policies aimed at mainstreaming a gender perspective in alternative development programmes;

12. **Encourages** Member States to support the empowerment and participation of local communities, including youth, in the design and implementation of alternative development programmes, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes, to contribute to the sustainability of communities;

13. **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;

14. **Takes note** of the conference room paper submitted jointly by Germany, Peru and Thailand and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime entitled “Promoting sustainability in alternative development”, bearing in mind its non-binding nature and that it does not necessarily reflect the position of all participants;

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

17. 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;

18. 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 65/2

Strengthening international cooperation to address the links between illicit drug trafficking and illicit firearms trafficking

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recognizing 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,

Deeply concerned that drug-traffickers are heavily arming themselves with illicitly trafficked firearms, exposing people and law enforcement personnel to significant levels of violence and harm,

Noting with concern that drug traffickers accept or demand firearms as payment in kind for illicitly trafficked drugs, and concerned that as a result of that trade they are able to increase their capabilities by accessing a wide variety of illicitly trafficked firearms and pose a significant threat to law enforcement entities,

Expressing deep concern at the high price paid by society and by individuals and families as a result of the links between illicit drug trafficking and illicit trafficking in firearms, and paying special tribute to those who have sacrificed their lives, in particular law enforcement and judicial personnel, and to the health-care and civil society personnel and volunteers who dedicate themselves to countering and addressing this threat,

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

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 76/188 of 16 December 2021, entitled “International cooperation to address and counter the world drug problem”, in which the Assembly called upon Member States to respond to the serious challenges posed by the increasing links between drug trafficking and other forms of organized crime, including trafficking in persons, trafficking in firearms, cybercrime and money-laundering, and, in some cases, terrorism, including money-laundering in connection with the financing of terrorism,

Recalling further that in its resolution 51/11 of 14 March 2008 on the links between illicit drug trafficking and illicit firearms trafficking, it had reaffirmed the determination of Member States to combat the scourge of drug trafficking and related criminal activities, including illicit trafficking in firearms and ammunition,

13 Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.
Recalling all commitments related to addressing the challenges posed by the links between illicit trafficking in drugs and illicit trafficking in firearms, as contained in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, 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 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, entitled “Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem”, as well as 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 the ministerial segment of the sixty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, held in Vienna on 14 and 15 March 2019,

Bearing in mind the relevant international and regional instruments adopted to prevent and combat illicit firearms trafficking,

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

Acknowledging the efforts carried out by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to analyse the links between illicit drug trafficking and illicit firearms trafficking and the assistance given, upon request, to Member States to address those challenges,

Taking note of the Global Study on Firearms Trafficking 2020, in which links between firearms trafficking and drug trafficking are considered,

Recognizing that efforts to effectively address the world drug problem and the efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including Goal 16, on peace, justice and strong institutions, are complementary and mutually reinforcing,

1. Underlines the importance of addressing in an integrated manner the global challenge posed by the multifaceted links between illicit drug trafficking and illicit trafficking in firearms, while recognizing the specific and increasing challenges faced in different regions of the world;

2. Emphasizes that preventing and combating links between illicit trafficking in drugs and illicit trafficking in firearms contributes to undermining the capabilities of drug traffickers;

3. Encourages Member States to better address the human dimension of the challenges posed by the links between illicit trafficking in drugs and illicit trafficking in firearms, and recognizes the importance of considering the situation of the victims

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16 General Assembly resolution S-30/1, annex.
20 General Assembly resolution 70/1.
of those crimes, including the families of law enforcement personnel who lost their lives;

4. Encourages States to take appropriate measures consistent with their domestic legal frameworks and their respective obligations under the international instruments to which they are a party, as well as other relevant international commitments, as appropriate, to prevent and combat the links between illicit drug trafficking and illicit trafficking in firearms;

5. Invites Member States, as appropriate, to take full advantage of international and regional drug control conventions and instruments addressing illicit trafficking in firearms to which they are a party and to accelerate their efforts towards the implementation of the respective international obligations and the achievement of their commitments made in relevant policy documents on these issues, in accordance with domestic legislation;

6. Encourages Member States to adopt and strengthen coordinated border management strategies, if needed, as well as increase the capacity of border control and law enforcement agencies, including through technical assistance, in particular for developing countries, upon request, including and where appropriate, the provision of equipment and technology, along with necessary training and maintenance support, in order to prevent, monitor and counter illicit drug trafficking and illicit trafficking in firearms;

7. Also encourages Member States to strengthen national, regional and international measures and, as appropriate, rules and regulations aimed at enhancing operational cooperation to prevent drug traffickers from illicitly trafficking in firearms;

8. Calls upon Member States, consistent with their domestic legal frameworks, to continue to exchange information and provide judicial cooperation to identify and investigate possible links between illicit drug trafficking and illicit trafficking in firearms;

9. Recognizes the need to further address the negative impact of the links between illicit drug trafficking and illicit trafficking in firearms on the lives of women, men, girls and boys, calls on Member States, in accordance with domestic legislation, to mainstream a gender perspective in preventing, combating and eradicating those crimes, bearing in mind the relevant resolutions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and political commitments on these issues;

10. Invites relevant international and regional organizations, the private sector, non-governmental organizations, the academic community and civil society to raise awareness of the links between illicit drug trafficking and illicit trafficking in firearms and to contribute, as appropriate, to efforts by States in addressing these challenges;

11. Underlines that efforts to combat drug trafficking can be complemented by providing training in combating illicit firearms trafficking for law enforcement personnel responsible for investigating such activities, where appropriate and consistent with their respective domestic legal and administrative frameworks, and encourages Member States with experience in that area to promote and increase bilateral and multilateral cooperation, including, where useful, through programmes administered by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime focused on capacity-building and training, and to exchange experiences and best practices;

12. Requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue providing assistance to Member States, upon request, with regard to data collection, research and, as appropriate, intelligence- and analysis-sharing to disclose the extent of the links between illicit drug trafficking and illicit firearms trafficking and to continue its already existing research on these links, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources;

13. Invites Member States to foster cooperation, with the support of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, as appropriate, on their responses to threats
related to technological developments and the changing modi operandi of illicit drug trafficking and illicit trafficking in firearms;

14. **Decides** to further discuss and better address the challenges posed by the links between illicit drug trafficking and illicit firearms trafficking;

15. **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 65/3**

**Intensifying efforts to address the diversion of non-scheduled chemicals frequently used in the illicit manufacture of drugs and the proliferation of designer precursors**

*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

**Reaffirming** its commitment to achieving the goals and objectives of, and implementing the obligations arising from, the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol, 21 the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 22 and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, 23

**Reiterating** its deep concerns about the magnitude of and rising trend in the illicit production and manufacture of, demand for and traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, which pose a serious threat to the health, welfare and safety of human beings and adversely affect the economic, cultural and political foundations of society,

**Reaffirming** its unwavering commitment to ensuring that all aspects of demand reduction and related measures, supply reduction and related measures, 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 Rights, 24 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,

**Reaffirming also** its commitment to strengthening efforts in addressing and countering emerging and persistent challenges and threats of all aspects of the world drug problem, and note the need to effectively respond to the evolving reality, trends and existing circumstances through comprehensive, integrated and balanced drug control policies and programmes that take into account their transnational implications and that are in conformity with the three international drug control conventions and other relevant international instruments, and to strengthen international, regional and subregional cooperation,

**Recognizing** 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,

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22 Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.
23 Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.
24 General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).
mutually reinforcing, balanced, scientific evidence-based and comprehensive approach,

Reiterating its resolve, in the framework of existing policy documents, inter alia, to prevent, significantly reduce and work towards the elimination of the diversion of and illicit trafficking in precursors,

Acknowledging that non-scheduled chemicals are chemicals which are not included in Table I or Table II of the 1988 Convention, some of which may be used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and may also include designer precursors, which are close chemical relatives of controlled precursors that are purpose-made to circumvent controls, can easily be converted into a controlled substance and usually do not have any recognized legitimate use and are not widely traded,

Concerned by the challenges that uncontrolled chemicals, including designer precursors, pose to international drug control efforts, and recognizing that while adding priority chemicals to the tables of the 1988 Convention remains the most effective measure to achieve global action in this regard, international scheduling is often followed by a decrease in the number of seizure incidents involving those chemicals and the emergence of alternative uncontrolled precursors,

Taking into account the challenges arising from, inter alia, the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, and those faced by some Member States in addressing and countering the diversion of non-scheduled chemicals frequently used in the illicit manufacture of drugs and the proliferation of designer precursors, as well as the rising trend in the illicit production of, demand for and traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Taking note of the Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2021,\(^{25}\) in which the Board recognized that there were virtually no limitations to the range of chemicals and manufacturing methods that could potentially be employed in illicit drug manufacture, especially synthetic drug manufacture, and that the persisting appearance of non-scheduled chemicals and designer precursors in illicit drug manufacture is widely understood as a key challenge to the international precursor control system,

Mindful that under article 21 of the 1988 Convention, the Commission is authorized to consider all matters pertaining to the aims of the Convention and, in particular, that it is to review the operation of the Convention on the basis of the information submitted by the parties to the Convention in accordance with article 20, may make suggestions and general recommendations based on the examination of the information received from the parties, may call the attention of the International Narcotics Control Board to any matters which may be relevant to the functions of the Board, shall take action as it deems appropriate on any matter referred to it by the Board under article 22, paragraph 1(b), may amend Table I and Table II in conformity with the procedures laid down in article 12, and may draw the attention of non-parties to decisions and recommendations which it adopts under the Convention with a view to their consideration of taking action in accordance therewith,

Mindful also of the treaty-mandated responsibility of the Commission under article 12 of the 1988 Convention, including its paragraph 13, to periodically review the adequacy and propriety of Table I and Table II,

Underscoring, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 8, of the 1961 Convention as amended and article 2, paragraph 9, of the 1971 Convention, that the parties to those conventions shall use their best endeavours to apply to substances which do not fall under those conventions, but which may be used in the illicit manufacture of drugs and psychotropic substances, respectively, such measures of supervision as may be practicable,

\(^{25}\) E/INCB/2021/1.
Underscoring also, in accordance with article 3 of the 1988 Convention, that each party to that Convention shall adopt such measures as may be necessary to establish as criminal offences under its domestic law, when committed intentionally, inter alia, the manufacture, transport or distribution of equipment, materials or of substances listed in Table I and Table II, knowing that they are to be used in or for the illicit cultivation, production or manufacture of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances,

Underscoring further, in accordance with article 13 of the 1988 Convention, that the parties to the Convention shall take such measures as they deem appropriate to prevent trade in and the diversion of materials and equipment for illicit production or manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and shall cooperate to this end,

Recalling article 12, paragraph 4, of the 1988 Convention, which stipulates that if the International Narcotics Control Board, taking into account the extent, importance and diversity of the licit use of the substance and the possibility and ease of using alternate substances both for licit purposes and for the manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, finds that a substance is frequently used in the illicit manufacture of a narcotic drug or psychotropic substance, or that the volume and extent of the illicit manufacture of a narcotic drug or psychotropic substance creates serious public health or social problems so as to warrant international action, it shall communicate to the Commission an assessment of that substance, including the likely effect of adding the substance to either Table I or Table II on both licit use and illicit manufacture, together with recommendations of monitoring measures, if any, that would be appropriate in light of its assessment, while also bearing in mind article 22 of the 1988 Convention, which outlines the functions of the International Narcotics Control Board under the 1988 Convention,

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,26 adopted at the ministerial segment of its sixty-second session, in 2019, in which Member States expressed their concern, inter alia, that the abuse, illicit cultivation and production and manufacture of narcotic drugs, as well as the illicit trafficking in those substances and in precursors, had reached record levels, and that the illicit demand for and the domestic diversion of precursor chemicals were on the rise,

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”, 27 in particular the recommendation to take appropriate measures to address the diversion and illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in as well as misuse of precursors under international control and to tackle the misuse of pre-precursors and substitute or alternative precursors for illicit drug manufacturing, and enhance voluntary efforts, including voluntary codes of conduct in cooperation with relevant industries and commerce at the national, regional and international levels, including through the use of relevant International Narcotics Control Board tools,

Recalling also 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 on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, 28 in which the Commission noted that diversion of precursor chemicals, including pharmaceutical preparations containing those chemicals, continued to be a major challenge in curbing the illicit production and manufacture of drugs, emphasized the need to further

27 General Assembly resolution S-30/1, annex.
strengthen control of precursor chemicals by Member States and highlighted 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,

Recalling further 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 recognized, inter alia, that non-controlled precursor chemicals and/or substitute chemicals, as well as pharmaceutical preparations containing precursors, have been used in the illicit synthesis of drugs, and recommended that Member States should further strengthen mechanisms, as appropriate, for the timely identification, collection and exchange of information on non-scheduled substances, including derivatives specifically designed to circumvent existing controls, especially by making use of the updated international special surveillance list of non-scheduled substances, and focus greater attention on the use of non-scheduled substances and substitute chemicals for the manufacture of traditional precursors, used in the manufacture of heroin and cocaine,

Acknowledging the efforts of the International Narcotics Control Board, within its treaty-mandated functions, to bring to the attention of the Commission the challenges related to non-scheduled precursors, and noting in this regard the document entitled “Proliferation of non-scheduled chemicals and designer precursors: options for global action”,

Taking note with appreciation of the Synthetic Drug Strategy of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,

Recalling its resolution 60/5 of 17 March 2017 on increasing international coordination relating to precursors and non-scheduled precursor chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, in which it expressed concern that worldwide efforts to reduce the illicit supply of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and maintain effective control of scheduled substances were being undermined by drug traffickers, who were increasingly using non-scheduled precursor chemicals as substitutes for scheduled substances in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and invited Member States to take a range of forward-looking measures with respect to non-scheduled precursor chemicals,

Recalling also its resolution 62/1 of 22 March 2019, on strengthening international cooperation and comprehensive regulatory and institutional frameworks for the control of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, in which it urged Member States to further strengthen national legislation, administrative measures and institutional frameworks relating to the control of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, pursuant to the 1988 Convention, and emphasized the need for Member States to strengthen monitoring and control systems, including at the domestic distribution level and at the points of entry and exit of precursor chemicals, and to adopt measures to promote the secure transport of such substances,

Recalling further its resolution 63/1 of 6 March 2020 on 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, in which it noted with concern that drug traffickers continued to exploit tools of modern commerce, including financial transfer services and platforms, to traffic in precursors, pre-precursor chemicals and synthetic drugs, and welcomed efforts by the

private sector to safeguard their supply chains, products and platforms from such exploitation,

*Recognizing* that the existing scheduling system established under the 1988 Convention has been effective in preventing the diversion of known precursors to illicit channels, while noting that controlled precursors can be replaced by an almost infinite number of substitutes, including many with no legitimate uses and designed purely to circumvent controls, and acknowledging the challenges associated with including an ever-growing number of chemicals in the tables of the 1988 Convention,

*Welcoming* the cooperation of Member States with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and, within its treaty-mandated role, the International Narcotics Control Board, as well as with other relevant international and regional organizations and entities, as appropriate, to implement proactive and innovative approaches to address the diversion of non-scheduled chemicals frequently used in the illicit manufacture of drugs and the proliferation of designer precursors,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to intensify their efforts to address, as appropriate, the diversion of non-scheduled chemicals frequently used in the illicit manufacture of drugs and the proliferation of designer precursors;

2. *Also calls upon* Member States, in accordance with article 3 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, to adopt such measures as may be necessary to establish as a criminal offence under its domestic law, when committed intentionally, the manufacture, transport or distribution of equipment, materials or of substances listed in Table I and Table II of the Convention, knowing that they are to be used in or for the illicit cultivation, production or manufacture of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances;

3. *Further calls upon* Member States to take such measures as they deem appropriate, in accordance with article 13 of the 1988 Convention, to prevent trade in and the diversion of materials and equipment for illicit production or manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and to cooperate to this end;

4. *Encourages* Member States to make use of the recommendations contained in the International Narcotics Control Board guidance document entitled “Proliferation of non-scheduled chemicals and designer precursors: options for global action” in the design and implementation of national drug control strategies and to share best practices, challenges and the results of those efforts, on a voluntary basis, in accordance with national legislation or regulations;

5. *Invites* the International Narcotics Control Board, when communicating to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs its assessment of a substance which it recommends be placed in Table I or Table II of the 1988 Convention, to simultaneously provide the Commission, in a manner and format that corresponds to the sensitivity of the matter, with relevant information, if any, about derivatives and related chemicals which may readily be converted to or used in place of that substance during illicit manufacture, as well as recommendations of monitoring measures for these chemicals, if any, that would be appropriate in the light of its assessment, while bearing in mind possible impacts on legitimate manufacturing and research, as appropriate;

6. *Calls upon* Member States to implement, within their national legal and regulatory frameworks, the scheduling decisions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs under the 1988 Convention related to the international control of precursors, which become fully effective with respect to each party 180 days after being communicated by the Secretary-General, as provided for in article 12, paragraph 6, of the Convention;

7. *Encourages* Member States, when placing domestic controls on a substance pursuant to a decision by the Commission to add that substance to Table I or Table II, to consider also taking domestic measures, where appropriate, on related
chemicals that may readily be converted or substituted for that substance, in accordance with national legislation, and taking into account any information provided by the International Narcotics Control Board on those chemicals, as well as possible impacts on legitimate manufacturing and research;

8. Calls upon Member States to enhance data collection on precursors and to continue developing and using mechanisms to communicate those data with other Member States, in accordance with domestic law, to understand emerging trends, such as the use of substitute chemicals, and to identify the use of any substance not included in Table I or Table II of the 1988 Convention in illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances, and to share the results of such data collection in a timely manner, including with the International Narcotics Control Board in accordance with article 12, paragraph 12, of the 1988 Convention, and through the annual report questionnaire;

9. Invites Governments to consider, on a voluntary basis, a variety of approaches such as rapid scheduling procedures, the compiling of lists of non-scheduled precursor chemicals with no known legitimate uses but known to be used for illicit drug manufacture, the adoption of provisions which would allow Governments to take action on such non-scheduled precursor chemicals when there is sufficient evidence that they will be used for illicit drug manufacture and other innovative legislative, regulatory or administrative approaches;

10. Encourages Member States to continue making use of the Guidelines for a Voluntary Code of Practice for the Chemical Industry, the limited international special surveillance list of non-scheduled substances of the International Narcotics Control Board and any similar lists maintained by Member States, as appropriate, as well as the Board’s model memorandum of understanding between Governments and private sector partners, in order to promote responsible commercial practices and sale of chemicals and to prevent the diversion of chemicals into illicit drug manufacturing channels;

11. 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;

12. Further encourages Member States to continue to make active use of the Pre-Export Notification Online system for pre-export notifications of precursor chemicals developed by the International Narcotics Control Board, and takes note of the efforts of the Board to make available a similar system for the sharing of information about planned exports of chemicals not under international control, on a voluntary basis, which Member States are encouraged to use for the export of such substances from their territories, where appropriate;

13. Calls upon Member States to take appropriate measures to strengthen international cooperation and the exchange of information regarding the identification of, inter alia, new routes and the modi operandi of organized criminal groups involved in the diversion of non-scheduled chemicals frequently used in the illicit manufacture of drugs and the proliferation of designer precursors, including by registering with and using the Precursors Incident Communication System of the International Narcotics Control Board as a means of systematically sharing information on incidents involving precursor chemicals;

14. Encourages Member States to use existing subregional, regional and international cooperation mechanisms to address the diversion of non-scheduled chemicals frequently used in the illicit manufacture of drugs and the proliferation of designer precursors, including by enhancing international cooperation to successfully

United Nations publication, Sales No. 09.XI.17.
counter and dismantle organized criminal groups, including those operating transnationally;

15. Also encourages Member States, with the assistance of the International Narcotics Control Board, as appropriate, to provide adequate training to the relevant staff of competent authorities about the information tools developed by the International Narcotics Control Board through which competent authorities may learn about the extent and level of legal controls in participating States, as made available by the Board, and invites the competent authorities of Member States to provide such information as they deem appropriate to the relevant stakeholders in the chemical industry, with a view to increasing their level of awareness of the legal and regulatory requirements of other Member States;

16. Encourages the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in close cooperation with Member States and in consultation with the International Narcotics Control Board and other relevant United Nations entities, as appropriate and within their existing mandates, to continue to develop the United Nations Toolkit on Synthetic Drugs in order to include information and resources on measures to address the diversion of non-scheduled chemicals frequently used in the illicit manufacture of drugs and the proliferation of designer precursors, and to operationalize and disseminate the information about the interventions included in the Toolkit by incorporating it, as appropriate, into the technical assistance and capacity-building programmes of the Office;

17. Requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its existing mandate, to provide capacity-building, recommendations and assistance to Member States upon request, including with regard to making use of the recommendations contained in the International Narcotics Control Board guidance document entitled “Proliferation of non-scheduled chemicals and designer precursors: options for global action”, in accordance with domestic law, in order to take appropriate measures to address the diversion of non-scheduled chemicals frequently used in the illicit manufacture of drugs and the proliferation of designer precursors, and invites the International Narcotics Control Board, within its treaty-based mandate, to continue providing assistance to Member States in this regard;

18. Also requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to assist Member States, upon request, in addressing their challenges in addressing the diversion of non-scheduled chemicals frequently used in the illicit manufacture of drugs and the proliferation of designer precursors by providing technical assistance, equipment and technology, along with necessary training;

19. 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 65/4

Promoting comprehensive and scientific evidence-based early prevention

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reaffirming its commitment to achieving the goals and objectives of, and implementing the obligations arising from, the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol, 31 the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 32 and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, 33

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32 Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.
33 Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.
Deeply concerned by the threat to the health and welfare of humankind posed by narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and the steadily increasing inroads into various social groups made by illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and particularly by the fact that children are used in many parts of the world as an illicit drug consumers market and for purposes of illicit production, distribution and trade in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, which entails a danger of incalculable gravity,

Reaffirming its unwavering commitment to ensuring that all aspects of demand reduction and related measures, supply reduction and related measures, 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 Rights,34 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,

Underscoring, in particular, articles 25 and 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which state that everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for their health and well-being, including necessary social services, and that everyone has the right to education,

Recalling the commitments made by States parties to the Convention on the Rights of the Child,35 in article 33 of which it is stated 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 of and trafficking in such substances,

Acknowledging that young people may be at increased risk of adverse consequences when exposed to the non-medical use of drugs by others, and reiterating the need to develop healthy and secure family and social environments,

Recalling the commitment of Member States in 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 Problem36 of 2019 to effectively address and counter the world drug problem, which requires concerted and sustained action at the national and international levels, including accelerating the implementation of existing drug policy commitments,

Recalling the commitments contained in 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”, 37 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 on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem38 and the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem39 of 2009,

34 General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).
37 General Assembly resolution S-30/1, annex.
Recalling also the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,\(^{40}\) in particular Sustainable Development Goal 3, on ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages, and noting that efforts to strengthen drug prevention address this Goal and constitute a step forward in its implementation,

Recalling also its resolution 57/3 of 21 March 2014, in which it highlighted that prevention 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,

Recalling further its resolution 61/2 of 16 March 2018 on strengthening efforts to prevent drug abuse in educational settings, in which it noted with appreciation the ongoing efforts by Member States to prevent drug use among children and youth in educational settings, including through effective, scientific evidence-based and context-sensitive awareness-raising and prevention programmes and recognized the need to intensify those efforts, and invited Member States to increase, within their capacity, the availability, coverage and quality of gender-sensitive, scientific evidence-based prevention measures and tools in multiple settings reaching children and youth through drug abuse prevention programmes and public awareness-raising campaigns,

Reiterating that in its resolution 61/9 of 16 March 2018, it had reaffirmed that taking appropriate measures to protect children from the dangers, risks and consequences of the use of illicit drugs and trafficking is conducive to the development and well-being of children, and invited Member States to consider the use of the International Standards on Drug Use Prevention and the scientific evidence base to formulate effective drug use prevention programmes and strategies aimed at children,

Recalling its resolution 63/4 of 6 March 2020, in which it acknowledged the contribution of young people and youth-based associations and volunteer organizations in the prevention of non-medical use of drugs, and underlined the importance of taking their experience into consideration in the development, implementation and evaluation of relevant scientific and evidence-based national programmes and strategies,

Reaffirming its resolution 63/2 of 6 March 2020 on 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, in which it called upon Member States to analyse their policies and responses, including, inter alia, regarding demand reduction 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,

Recalling its resolution 64/3 of 16 April 2021 on promoting scientific evidence-based, quality, affordable and comprehensive drug prevention, treatment, sustained recovery and related support services, in which it underlined the importance of increasing the availability, coverage, quality and affordability of scientific evidence-based prevention,

Acknowledging the important advances made in prevention science, establishing prevention as one of the main components of comprehensive, scientific evidence-based demand-reduction initiatives to address the non-medical use of controlled drugs, and also acknowledging that effective early prevention strategies and measures focused on addressing, inter alia, adverse childhood experiences as well as individual and environmental, including social, risk and protective, factors, contribute significantly to the positive engagement of children, youth and adults with their families and in educational settings, workplaces and communities,

\(^{40}\) General Assembly resolution 70/1.
Reaffirming the determination of Member States to address and counter the world drug problem and to actively promote a society free of drug abuse in order to help to ensure that all people can live in health, dignity and peace, with security and prosperity, and also reaffirming their determination to address public health, safety and social problems resulting from drug abuse,

Noting with appreciation the publication of the *International Standards on Drug Use Prevention*, developed by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in collaboration with the World Health Organization, and welcoming the second updated edition, while noting that the general aim of substance use prevention is the healthy and safe development of children and youth so that they can realize their talents and potential by developing skills and opportunities to choose healthy lifestyles and that effective prevention contributes significantly to the positive engagement of children, youth and adults with their families and in their schools, workplaces, communities and society as a whole,

Expressing appreciation for the ongoing work and initiatives of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, such as the *International Standards on Drug Use Prevention* and capacity-building initiatives that seek to promote family-, school- and community-based prevention programmes, such as the “Families UNited” and “Strong families” programmes and the Youth Initiative, including the annual Youth Forum, held since 2012 on the margins of the sessions of the Commission, and the “Listen first” initiative,

Noting with appreciation the ongoing work and initiatives of other relevant international organizations and civil society, such as the universal prevention curriculum, to support Member States, as applicable, in the development and implementation of scientific evidence-based programmes and policies on early prevention,

Noting also with appreciation 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,

1. Encourages Member States to provide appropriate resources for and put greater emphasis on scientific evidence-based early prevention, encompassing prenatal care, infancy and early and middle childhood, including through a cross-sectoral, multidisciplinary and multi-stakeholder approach, as appropriate, and taking into account gender- and age-specific needs as well as the impacts of individual and environmental, including social, risk and protective, factors, on health, using the *International Standards on Drug Use Prevention* to formulate effective early prevention programmes and strategies aimed at children by identifying and reducing risk factors and enhancing protective factors through the systematic inclusion of social and emotional learning interventions that cover family and parenting skills, early childhood education and personal and social skills education, and prevention education based on social competence and influence, targeting children and youth in multiple settings and reaching young people in educational settings and through family or community interventions aimed at promoting a healthy environment;

2. Calls upon Member States to facilitate access to comprehensive, scientific evidence-based demand reduction services and related measures, including early prevention, and to expand their capacity and availability to vulnerable members of society, especially children, in socially and economically marginalized situations and in the context of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, as well as in situations of armed conflict or humanitarian disaster, while increasing possibilities to promote healthy lifestyles and addressing individual and environmental, including social, risk and protective, factors, through broader social policy in accordance with national legislation;
3. Encourages Member States to ensure, where possible, that all children at particular risk of initiating drug use, including those of parents and carers with substance use disorders, are provided with direct support and given access to appropriate early prevention and health-care services, while promoting non-stigmatizing attitudes, in order to secure the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health and increased equity in health, and to develop preventive health care guidance for parents and carers, family planning education and services and prenatal and postnatal health care, in accordance with their domestic legislation and national drug control programmes and strategies;

4. Calls upon Member States to take appropriate measures to prevent the use of children in drug-related crime;

5. Encourages Member States to apply the key guidance and recommendations, including on early prevention, contained in the latest edition of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and World Health Organization International Standards on Drug Use Prevention, in the development, implementation and evaluation of relevant scientific evidence-based national programmes and strategies;

6. Invites Member States and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue monitoring and evaluating early prevention policies and services aimed at protecting the health, safety, welfare and well-being of individuals, families, communities and society as a whole through effective age-appropriate and gender-sensitive prevention interventions and policies, taking into account the specific needs of children and youth, with full respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms and the inherent dignity of all individuals in the context of drug programmes, strategies and policies;

7. Invites Member States to develop and implement early prevention policies and programmes which promote healthy and secure family skills, social contexts and environments that protect young people from, and help prevent adverse consequences of exposure to, the non-medical use of drugs of others;

8. Requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue, upon request, to support Member States by providing technical assistance and capacity-building for programmes in family, community, educational and other health- and social-care settings for the purpose of early prevention, and also requests the Office to assist Member States in conducting and promoting research and data collection in educational settings in this regard to better understand the challenge of drug use initiation among children and youth, including protective and risk factors, and respond to it more effectively;

9. Also encourages Member States, in cooperation with universities, schools and other educational institutions, as well as civil society and relevant United Nations entities, international organizations and programmes, in accordance with their mandates, to develop and implement scientific evidence-based prevention programmes, including through the universal prevention curriculum, that target early childhood and the family context and include guidance on effective early prevention strategies in families, communities and other health-care, educational and social-care settings;

10. Encourages Member States to promote the exchange of scientific evidence-based good practices, challenges and experiences in early prevention, and calls upon the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to facilitate such exchange;

11. Calls upon Member States to mainstream a gender perspective into the development, implementation and evaluation of drug prevention and health promotion efforts within the framework of domestic policies relating to early prevention;

12. Decides to further discuss and better address areas in early prevention where scientific knowledge is still limited, and requests the United Nation Office on Drugs and Crime, in consultation with Member States and other relevant stakeholders,
to develop guidelines and recommendations to help Member States and other relevant international and civil society organizations, including youth-led organizations, to make best use of the International Standards on Drug Use Prevention for the promotion and implementation of scientific evidence-based early prevention programmes, in particular those focused on addressing the impact of adverse childhood experiences, as well as individual and environmental, including social risk and protective, factors, with a focus on early prevention responses and interventions;

13. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its sixty-sixth session on the measures taken and on the progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution;

14. 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.

**Decision 65/1**

**Inclusion of brorphine in Schedule I of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol**

At its 9th meeting, on 16 March 2022, the Commission decided by 49 votes to none, with no abstentions, to include brorphine in Schedule I of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol.

**Decision 65/2**

**Inclusion of metonitazene in Schedule I of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol**

At its 9th meeting, on 16 March 2022, the Commission decided by 49 votes to none, with no abstentions, to include metonitazene in Schedule I of the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol.

**Decision 65/3**

**Inclusion of eutylone in Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971**

At its 9th meeting, on 16 March 2022, the Commission decided by 49 votes to none, with no abstentions, to include eutylone in Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971.

**Decision 65/4**

**Inclusion of 4-AP in Table I of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988**

At its 9th meeting, on 16 March 2022, the Commission decided by 49 votes to none, with no abstentions, to include 4-AP in Table I of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988.
Decision 65/5

Inclusion of 1-boc-4-AP in Table I of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988

At its 9th meeting, on 16 March 2022, the Commission decided by 49 votes to none, with no abstentions, to include 1-boc-4-AP in Table I of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988.

Decision 65/6

Inclusion of norfentanyl in Table I of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988

At its 9th meeting, on 16 March 2022, the Commission decided by 48 votes to none, with no abstentions, to include norfentanyl in Table I of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988.