

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 1988,¹³ 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,¹⁴ 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,¹⁵ 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”,¹⁶ 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,¹⁷ 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,¹⁸ 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*,¹⁹ 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,²⁰ 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

¹⁴ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8 (E/2009/28)*, chap. I, sect. C.

¹⁵ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2014, Supplement No. 8 (E/2014/28)*, chap. I, sect. C.

¹⁶ General Assembly resolution *S-30/1*, annex.

¹⁷ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2019, Supplement No. 8 (E/2019/28)*, chap. I, sect. B.

¹⁸ *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, New York, 9–20 July 2001 (A/CONF.192/15)*, chap. IV, para. 24.

¹⁹ United Nations publication, 2020.

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;

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

Resolution 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 1971²² 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,

²¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

²² *Ibid.*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

²³ *Ibid.*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

²⁴ General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).