

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

The Economic and Social Council:

- (a) Takes note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its sixty-sixth session;
- (b) Also takes note of Commission decision 55/1;
- (c) Approves the provisional agenda for the sixty-seventh session set out below.

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

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

High-level segment

3. High-level segment:
 - (a) Opening of the high-level segment;
 - (b) General debate of the high-level segment;
 - (c) Interactive, multi-stakeholder round tables of the high-level segment:
 - (i) Taking stock: work undertaken since 2019;
 - (ii) The way forward: the road to 2029;
 - (d) Closure of the high-level segment.

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. Provisional agenda for the sixty-eighth session of the Commission.
 11. Other business.
 12. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its sixty-seventh 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 2022.¹

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 66/1

Preparations for the midterm review to be held during the sixty-seventh session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in 2024

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling the Ministerial Declaration on Strengthening Our Actions at the National, Regional and International Levels to Accelerate the Implementation of Our

¹ E/INCB/2022/1.

Joint Commitments to Address and Counter the World Drug Problem,² adopted during the ministerial segment of its sixty-second session, in 2019, in which Member States resolved to review in the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in 2029 progress in implementing all international drug policy commitments, with a midterm review in the Commission in 2024,

Recalling also that, in the Ministerial Declaration of 2019, Member States reaffirmed their shared commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem through concerted and sustained action at the national, regional and international levels, based on the principle of common and shared responsibility, including accelerating the implementation of existing drug policy 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”,³ in 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 Problem⁴ and in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action of 2009,⁵ and that Member States have recognized those documents as complementary and mutually reinforcing,

Underscoring that the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,⁶ the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,⁷ the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988⁸ and other relevant international instruments constitute the cornerstone of the international drug control system,

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,⁹ 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 and fundamental freedoms, the inherent dignity of all individuals and the principles of equal rights and mutual respect among States,

Recalling all commitments related to the availability of and access to controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes while preventing their diversion,

Conscious of its role as the policymaking body of the United Nations with prime responsibility for drug control; and other drug-related matters,

Reaffirming the crucial role of Member States in developing an effective and comprehensive approach to addressing and countering all aspects of the world drug problem,

Encouraging further contributions of relevant United Nations entities, international financial institutions and relevant regional and international organizations, within their respective mandates, to the work of the Commission and the efforts of Member States to address and counter the world drug problem, upon their request, and to strengthen international and inter-agency cooperation, and encouraging them to make available relevant information to the Commission in order

² See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2019, Supplement No. 8 (E/2019/28)*, chap. I, sect. B.

³ General Assembly resolution S-30/1, annex.

⁴ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2014, Supplement No. 8 (E/2014/28)*, chap. I, sect. C.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 2009, *Supplement No. 8 (E/2009/28)*, chap. I, sect. C.

⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

⁷ *Ibid.*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

⁸ *Ibid.*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

⁹ General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

to facilitate its work and to enhance coherence within the United Nations system at all levels with regard to the world drug problem,

Underscoring the important role played by all relevant stakeholders, including law enforcement, judicial and health-care personnel, civil society, the scientific community and academia, as well as the private sector, supporting our efforts to implement our joint commitments at all levels, and also underscoring the importance of promoting relevant partnerships,

Reiterating that efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development¹⁰ and to accelerate the implementation of the existing drug policy commitments are complementary and mutually reinforcing,

Taking note, in the light of the preparations for the midterm review in 2024, of the biennial reports of the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on progress made in the implementation of all international drug policy commitments to address and counter the world drug problem, submitted since the adoption of the Ministerial Declaration of 2019 and structured according to the challenges identified in the Ministerial Declaration, and of the documentation considered by the Commission since 2019, including during the intersessional periods,¹¹

1. *Reaffirms* its commitment to accelerating the implementation of existing drug policy 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”, in 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 in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action of 2009, in line with the commitments made 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 Problem, adopted in 2019;

2. *Decides* to convene a high-level segment to take stock of the implementation of all international drug policy commitments and outline the way forward to 2029, in line with the Ministerial Declaration of 2019, which is to be held during its sixty-seventh session, in Vienna in 2024, for a period of two days, in addition to the five days usually scheduled for the regular part of the session of the Commission, held in the first half of the year;

3. *Also decides* that the organizational arrangements for the high-level segment to be held during the sixty-seventh session of the Commission shall be as follows:

(a) The high-level segment will consist of a general debate and multi-stakeholder round-table discussions conducted in parallel with the general debate and will be organized in accordance with the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council;

(b) The general debate is to be conducted as follows:

(i) Following the format of the general debates conducted during the high-level segments held in 2009, 2014 and 2019, the meetings of the general debate will be open to all States Members of the United Nations, and the seating arrangements will follow the protocol used by the General Assembly;

(ii) After the introductory statements by the Secretary-General, the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the President of the

¹⁰ General Assembly resolution 70/1.

¹¹ Available at www.unodc.org/unodc/en/commissions/CND/session/sessions.html and www.unodc.org/unodc/en/commissions/CND/Mandate_Functions/thematic-discussions.html.

International Narcotics Control Board and the Director General of the World Health Organization, the floor will be given to the high-level representatives of the Member States chairing the regional groups, followed by statements by high-level representatives of Member States speaking in their national capacity;

(iii) Heads of entities of the United Nations, including programmes, funds, specialized agencies and regional commissions, or their representatives, may make statements in the general debate;

(iv) Representatives of intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council may participate, in accordance with rules 74 to 76 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council;

(c) Two interactive, multi-stakeholder round tables, in parallel with the plenary meetings, on the topics “Taking stock: work undertaken since 2019” and “The way forward: the road to 2029”, are to be conducted as follows:

(i) All States Members of the United Nations, observer States and observers, including relevant international organizations with observer status and entities of the United Nations system, as well as representatives of non-governmental organizations, in accordance with rules 74 to 76 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, participating in the high-level segment are to be invited to participate in the interactive multi-stakeholder round tables; their representatives may include representatives from civil society, the scientific community, academia, youth groups and other relevant stakeholders;

(ii) The interactive, multi-stakeholder round tables will each be co-chaired by two representatives, of two different regional groups, each to be nominated by the respective regional group, and the final chairing arrangements are to be drawn up by the Chair of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in consultation with the extended Bureau of the Commission;

(iii) Each round table will start with introductory remarks by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and will consist of a panel that is composed of five panellists to be nominated by the regional groups and one panellist to be nominated by civil society organizations through the Vienna Non-Governmental Organization Committee on Drugs, in accordance with paragraph 3 (a) of the present resolution, and that may also include up to two speakers representing entities of the United Nations system; the final list of panellists is to be drawn up by the Chair of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in consultation with the extended Bureau of the Commission;

(iv) The interventions by the panellists will be followed by an interactive discussion, and, in order to accommodate as many speakers as possible, interventions by the panellists will be limited to a maximum of five minutes and interventions from the floor will be limited to a maximum of three minutes;

(d) In line with the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, in particular rule 35, a co-chairs’ summary of the salient points raised during the round tables is to be prepared by the co-chairs of each round table and will be presented to the plenary; a co-chairs’ summary does not have any status and it should not be implied in any way as agreed;

4. *Encourages* all Member States, observer States, entities of the United Nations system and other observers to consider being represented at the highest possible level at the high-level segment;

5. *Decides* to work in good faith towards adopting a concise, action-oriented document at the opening of the high-level segment of its sixty-seventh session, which will be negotiated during the intersessional period preceding the regular sixty-seventh session of the Commission, focused exclusively on taking stock of the implementation of all existing international drug policy commitments between 2019

and 2023, and indicating the work to be done to accelerate the implementation in the period from 2024 until 2029 of all those existing commitments;

6. *Encourages* all Member States and relevant entities of the United Nations system, relevant international and regional organizations, as well as relevant non-governmental organizations, in line with the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, to participate actively in the discussions of the Commission in preparation for the high-level segment in 2024, in order to foster an in-depth exchange of information and expertise on efforts, achievements, challenges and good practices to address and counter the world drug problem, and to make available relevant information to the Commission in order to facilitate its work;

7. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue providing technical and substantive support to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in preparing for, conducting and providing follow-up to the midterm review.

Resolution 66/2

Safe handling and disposal of synthetic drugs, their precursors and other chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of drugs

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recognizing that the world drug problem continues to constitute a serious threat to public health and safety and to the well-being of humanity, and in particular the significant dangers posed by the illicit manufacture of and trafficking in synthetic drugs,

Recalling article 14, paragraph 5, of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,¹² in which it is provided that the parties to the Convention may also take necessary measures for early destruction or lawful disposal of the narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and substances in Table I and Table II which have been seized or confiscated and for the admissibility as evidence of duly certified necessary quantities of such substances,

Recalling also the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem¹³ of 2009, in which Member States recognized that scientific and forensic support in the identification and safe disposal of precursors was still inadequate in many countries, and in which it is stated that Member States should develop practical procedures for the safe handling and disposal of seized precursors in cooperation with competent international and regional bodies and share experiences in that area, as well as training and related activities,

Reaffirming its resolution 62/2 of 22 March 2019, in which it encouraged Member States, within their national contexts, to, inter alia, develop frameworks to ensure that persons on the front line of drug control efforts were adequately trained and equipped to safely handle synthetic drugs, including measures for the disposal of those drugs as described in the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime *Guidelines for the Safe Handling and Disposal of Chemicals Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Drugs*,¹⁴

Recalling its resolution 58/9 of 17 March 2015 on promoting the role of drug analysis laboratories worldwide and reaffirming the importance of the quality of the analysis and results of such laboratories, and noting that the accurate identification of

¹² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

¹³ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8 (E/2009/28)*, chap. I, sect. C.

¹⁴ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.11.XI.14.

substances contributes to their safe handling and the selection of appropriate disposal methods,

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 enhance capacity to safely handle and dispose of synthetic drugs, their precursors and other chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, including those that have been seized or confiscated, among others, contribute to the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and to significantly reducing their release into air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment,

Bearing in mind that the improper disposal of synthetic drugs, their precursors and other chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, including those encountered in drug control efforts, in particular through waste management and wastewater systems, may have detrimental and long-lasting effects on the environment,

Noting with concern the risk of exposure of persons working on the front line of drug control, which may include, among others, police and other law enforcement personnel, customs and border control officers, counter-narcotics officers and other relevant personnel, who may come into contact with synthetic drugs, precursors and other chemicals used in their illicit manufacture, especially during and after seizure or confiscation,

Noting with concern also the risk of exposure of relevant personnel providing related public services, including health service providers and emergency response personnel, as well as other relevant personnel, who may come into contact with synthetic drugs, their precursors and other chemicals used in their illicit manufacture,

Noting the importance of having appropriate and adequate scientific evidence-based practical procedures that support good health and safety practices among persons handling and disposing of synthetic drugs, their precursors and other chemicals used in their illicit manufacture in their work,

Emphasizing the need to encourage the sharing of best practices and information on the safe handling and disposal of synthetic drugs, their precursors and other chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of drugs among Member States, including in cases of seizure or confiscation, as well as with industry and the private sector, on a voluntary basis,

Recalling the commitments contained in 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 in which Governments are encouraged to work more closely with the International Narcotics Control Board and industry,

Emphasizing the need to promote the provision of technical assistance to States, upon request, including, where necessary, the provision of appropriate and adequate equipment and technology, according to their needs and priorities, along with the necessary training and maintenance support to assist with the safe handling and disposal of synthetic drugs, their precursors and other chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of drugs,

Recognizing the need to ensure that technical guidance and other resources on the safe handling and disposal of synthetic drugs, their precursors and other chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of drugs are developed, implemented and updated

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

regularly and are responsive to new and emerging trends related to such drugs, including changes in the methods used in their illicit manufacture and trafficking,

Taking note with appreciation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Synthetic Drug Strategy 2021–2025,

Recognizing that the safe handling and disposal of plant-based drugs and chemicals used in the illicit production and manufacture of such drugs, including during and after seizure or confiscation, pose significant risks and challenges, and thus also require the provision of technical assistance and capacity-building to requesting Member States and the sharing of best practices and lessons learned in this regard,

Mindful, for the purposes of the present resolution, of the relevant experience and practices of United Nations entities, such as the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, in waste management in relation to chemicals,

1. *Encourages* Member States to establish and implement, in accordance with their domestic law, adequate practical procedures for the safe handling and disposal of synthetic drugs, their precursors and other chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, including those encountered in drug control efforts, that are informed and guided by scientific evidence, are environmentally responsible and ensure the health and safety of persons, especially those on the front line of drug control and response, as well as other relevant personnel, bearing in mind the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Synthetic Drug Strategy 2021–2025;

2. *Recommends* that Member States consider, where relevant, including in such practical procedures for the safe handling and disposal of synthetic drugs, their precursors and other chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, measures for monitoring and the safe storage of such material pending its disposal;

3. *Encourages* Member States, where appropriate and in accordance with domestic law, to ensure sufficient capacity of persons on the front line of drug control, including law enforcement, customs and border control officers and other relevant personnel, to safely handle and dispose of synthetic drugs, their precursors and other chemicals used in their illicit manufacture, especially during and after seizure or confiscation, in a manner consistent with their respective national practical procedures, including by providing the necessary technical support and making use of United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime scientific and technical assistance, expertise and training programmes;

4. *Also encourages* Member States, where appropriate and in accordance with domestic law, to ensure sufficient capacity of relevant personnel providing related public services, including health service providers and emergency response personnel, as well as other relevant personnel, who may come into contact with synthetic drugs, precursors and other chemicals used in their illicit manufacture to safely handle and dispose of these substances, including by providing the necessary technical support and making use of United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime scientific and technical assistance, expertise and training programmes;

5. *Further encourages* Member States, where appropriate and in accordance with domestic law, to ensure sufficient capacity of relevant national agencies, including laboratories, to identify and characterize substances in order to support the appropriate selection of disposal methods and personal protective equipment and the assessment, elimination or mitigation of risks in handling, storage, transportation and disposal, with the support of relevant national agencies responsible for synthetic drugs and their precursors, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Laboratory and Scientific Services to continue to provide support in this regard;

6. *Recommends* that Member States make use of available training tools on the safe handling and disposal of drugs, their precursors and other chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, in particular the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime e-learning modules available in the United Nations Toolkit on Synthetic Drugs

and the International Narcotics Control Board E-learning Individual Training Environment modules;

7. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to assist Member States in enhancing capacity for the safe handling and disposal of synthetic drugs, their precursors and other chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, including during and after seizure or confiscation;

8. *Encourages* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to provide, upon request, scientific and technical assistance and expertise, training programmes and capacity-building related to the safe handling and disposal of plant-based drugs and chemicals used in their illicit production and manufacture, including during and after seizure or confiscation;

9. *Invites* the International Narcotics Control Board, within its treaty-based mandate, to continue to provide guidance to Member States, including, as appropriate, on enhancing their capacity for the safe handling of synthetic drugs, their precursors and other chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, in particular those which have been seized or confiscated;

10. *Invites* Member States to continue to make use of training, guidance and expertise from the International Criminal Police Organization to enhance their capacity for the safe handling and disposal of synthetic drugs, their precursors and other chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of drugs;

11. *Invites* Member States, as appropriate, and other relevant stakeholders, including the private sector, to share, on a voluntary basis, according to their domestic legislation, including through the Commission, their best practices, challenges, lessons learned and relevant scientific advances on the safe handling and disposal of synthetic drugs, their precursors and other chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to support efforts of Member States in this regard;

12. *Encourages* Member States, industry, academia and other relevant stakeholders, as appropriate, to continue their research and development to improve the methods available for the safe handling and disposal of synthetic drugs, their precursors and other chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of drugs;

13. *Encourages* Member States to consider voluntarily establishing and strengthening partnerships or cooperation with private sector entities, where relevant and in accordance with domestic law, in support of the safe handling and disposal of synthetic drugs, their precursors and other chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, in particular those which have been seized or confiscated, including in situations where relevant private sector entities are engaged to undertake disposal operations, or where disposal involves repurposing and reuse by legitimate industries;

14. *Encourages* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in close cooperation with Member States and in consultation with other relevant stakeholders, to regularly review and, as appropriate, update its *Guidelines for the Safe Handling and Disposal of Chemicals Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Drugs* and to make that publication and other relevant tools available, including through the United Nations Toolkit on Synthetic Drugs;

15. *Also encourages* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to engage with relevant entities, including those intergovernmental organizations that participate in the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals, for the purposes of inter-agency cooperation and coordination, information-sharing and obtaining feedback on new and ongoing activities, to ensure that the work of the Office on the safe handling and disposal of synthetic drugs, their precursors and other chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, in particular those which have been seized or confiscated, is well informed and to keep Member States informed about those activities;

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

Resolution 66/3

Strengthening information-sharing to increase scientific evidence-based support for international scheduling and the effective implementation of international scheduling decisions

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reaffirming the commitment of States parties to achieving the goals and objectives of and the obligations contained in the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,¹⁶ the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971¹⁷ and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,¹⁸ in which States parties expressed concern for the health and welfare of humankind,

Recognizing that there are persistent, new and evolving challenges that should be addressed in conformity with the three international drug control conventions, which allow for sufficient flexibility for States parties to design and implement national drug policies according to their priorities and needs, consistent with the principle of common and shared responsibility and applicable international law,

Recognizing also that a key objective of the international drug control system is to ensure the availability of and access to internationally controlled narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes while preventing their abuse and diversion into illicit channels,

Deeply concerned that synthetic drugs and the non-medical use of prescription drugs pose increasing risks to health and safety, as well as scientific, legal and regulatory challenges, including with regard to the scheduling of substances,

Underscoring that in order to address the international challenges posed by the non-medical use of synthetic drugs, intensified action at the national level, as appropriate and within domestic law, may be required, including national efforts to implement international scheduling decisions, as well as domestic efforts to raise public awareness such as carrying out national campaigns that, in particular, as appropriate, address their negative public health consequences, prevention, treatment and recovery options, and stressing that capacity-building at the national level is required for the international community to effectively respond to those multifaceted challenges and that such action should promote scientific evidence-based, balanced, comprehensive and multidisciplinary approaches that incorporate both supply and demand reduction responses in line with the international drug control conventions and the international drug policy commitments,

Reaffirming its resolve to accelerate, based on the principle of common and shared responsibility, the full implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem¹⁹ 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 Action²⁰ and the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly, on the world drug problem,²¹ held

¹⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

¹⁹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8 (E/2009/28)*, chap. I, sect. C.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, 2014, *Supplement No. 8 (E/2014/28)*, chap. I, sect. C.

²¹ General Assembly resolution S-30/1, annex.

in 2016, aimed at achieving all commitments, operational recommendations and aspirational goals set out therein, in particular those commitments relevant to the purposes of the present resolution,

Recognizing the important role of drug analysis laboratories as part of national drug control systems, and the value of laboratory results and data to criminal justice systems, law enforcement and health authorities and policymakers,

Acknowledging that drug analysis laboratories have an important role in the detection and identification of new precursor chemicals and the importance of sharing results, including by Member States through the Precursors Incident Communication System,

Recognizing the importance of detecting, identifying and monitoring emerging trends, the potential adverse impacts and risks to health and safety and the prevalence, availability, composition, production, manufacture, distribution and seizure of new psychoactive substances and new precursor chemicals, and acknowledging the challenges associated with, as well as the value of, sharing such information and data among domestic laboratories, as appropriate,

Acknowledging that there is still a growing need for laboratories to be supported in their analytical work, services and the training of experts,

Recalling its resolution 58/9 of 17 March 2015 on promoting the role of drug analysis laboratories worldwide, and reaffirming the importance of the quality of the analysis and results of such laboratories,

Recognizing the value of having a sustainable international network of laboratories and scientific support services allowing the transfer of specialized technical and forensic expertise from States with adequate resources to those in need of assistance in order to promote equality and reduce gaps between Member States,

Recalling its resolution 57/9 of 21 March 2014, in which it urged Member States to collect information on new psychoactive substances, as requested by the Commission in its resolution 55/1 of 16 March 2012, and to share, through bilateral and multilateral channels, as appropriate, while avoiding duplication of efforts, such information, particularly on current domestic legislation through existing mechanisms such as the global Synthetics Monitoring: Analysis, Reporting and Trends programme early warning advisory,

Recalling also its resolution 63/1 of 6 March 2020, in which it recognized 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 encouraged Member States to contribute to and benefit from the advisories emanating from that early warning system,

Recognizing the challenges that may exist when domestic drug analysis laboratories share with policymakers and relevant national authorities information on new psychoactive substances and new precursor chemicals in the context of scheduling considerations,

Underscoring the importance of the treaty-facilitated process for States parties to provide information relating to substances which are not yet under international control and which Member States believe may warrant an amendment to the schedules or tables of the conventions to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for consideration by the World Health Organization or the International Narcotics Control Board, as applicable, for scheduling recommendations made to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recognizing the important role played by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, together with the treaty-mandated roles of the International Narcotics Control Board and the World Health Organization, in collecting data to inform Member States about the latest trends relating to new psychoactive substances and new precursor chemicals,

Recalling its resolution 61/3 of 16 March 2018 on laboratory support for the implementation of the scheduling decisions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in which it called upon Member States to strengthen national drug analysis laboratories and to make efforts towards the effective exchange of forensic laboratory information on scheduled substances, including research and trend analysis, where possible,

Taking note with appreciation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Synthetic Drug Strategy 2021–2025,

Acknowledging with appreciation the efforts of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to organize, in collaboration with regional networks of forensic science institutions and other relevant scientific institutions, the international forensic science symposium,

1. *Encourages* Member States, with a view to detecting and identifying new psychoactive substances and new precursor chemicals, to establish and strengthen, as appropriate and within their means, drug analysis laboratories and provide resources to them;

2. *Also encourages* Member States to integrate scientific support, including from drug analysis laboratories, into their drug-related policies and programmes;

3. *Further encourages* Member States to strengthen the exchange of information among domestic drug analysis laboratories with a view to detecting, analysing and identifying new psychoactive substances and new precursor chemicals through a comprehensive, multidisciplinary, coordinated and integrated approach that incorporates, as appropriate and in accordance with domestic legislation, other government departments and relevant agencies and stakeholders;

4. *Encourages* Member States to continue to collect information on the adverse impacts and risks to public health and safety posed by new psychoactive substances, using chemical and toxicological data, data from hospitals and treatment and toxicology centres and data reported by individuals;

5. *Also encourages* Member States to take a proactive approach to the detection, forensic identification and toxicological testing of new psychoactive substances, including through interregional and intraregional collaboration, at points of entry and through postal systems or points of sale, including over the Internet, and to monitor emerging trends in the potential adverse impacts and risks to health and safety, prevalence, availability, composition, production, manufacture, distribution and seizure of new psychoactive substances;

6. *Invites* Member States to enhance the capacity and effectiveness of national laboratories and promote national and regional cooperation among them, as appropriate, for the detection and identification of new psychoactive substances, including through the use of existing United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime reference standards and assistance activities;

7. *Encourages* Member States to actively participate in early warning networks and promote the use of relevant surveillance lists and voluntary controls and the sharing of information through the International Narcotics Control Board, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the World Health Organization, within their respective mandates, and to enhance bilateral, subregional, regional and international cooperation in the identification and reporting of new psychoactive substances and incidents involving such substances and, to that end, strengthen the use of established national, regional and international reporting and information exchange systems, such as, where appropriate, the early warning advisory on new psychoactive substances and the global Synthetics Monitoring: Analysis, Reporting and Trends programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and Project Ion of the International Narcotics Control Board;

8. *Calls upon* Member States to strengthen the national, regional and international monitoring of chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of drugs and new psychoactive substances, with a view to more effectively preventing the diversion of

and trafficking in those chemicals, while ensuring that legitimate trade in and use of those chemicals are not adversely affected, including by using national, subregional and international reporting systems and International Narcotics Control Board tools such as Project Prism, the Precursors Incident Communication System and the Pre-Export Notification Online system;

9. *Encourages* Member States to develop and strengthen information-sharing processes between domestic drug analysis laboratories and national competent authorities, as appropriate, in order to facilitate the provision of information by Member States to the World Health Organization and the International Narcotics Control Board as part of the treaty-mandated scheduling process;

10. *Also encourages* Member States to make use of existing international, regional and subregional multidisciplinary networks to enable real-time information exchange among practitioners and technical experts on new psychoactive substances and new precursor chemicals;

11. *Calls upon* Member States to provide their best available data, including data from national drug analysis laboratories and other designated laboratories, as appropriate within national frameworks, to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the World Health Organization and other relevant organizations in order to support the review of the most prevalent, persistent and harmful new psychoactive substances by the Expert Committee on Drug Dependence of the World Health Organization and facilitate informed scheduling decisions by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;

12. *Encourages* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in the light of new analytical technologies and emerging challenges, to continue to support the analytical work of laboratories and ensure high quality standards by providing reference materials, identifying best practices, developing and updating relevant guidelines and research and facilitating the exchange of laboratory information and data so that Member States can ensure their preparedness for the implementation of scheduling decisions;

13. *Encourages* Member States to enhance their scientific capacity in support of the implementation of international scheduling decisions taken by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, to detect and identify substances and share best practices and challenges, and to provide reference samples of controlled substances and substances recommended to be kept under surveillance to relevant national institutions and/or drug analysis laboratories, including through the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Laboratory and Scientific Services, in order to facilitate laboratory analysis;

14. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue applying its expertise and engaging with national drug analysis laboratories, as appropriate, to conduct in-depth analyses in order to identify training needs, capacity-building opportunities and other areas where technical assistance interventions could support Member States in strengthening the identification and detection of synthetic drugs and precursor chemicals, upon request;

15. *Encourages* Member States to support their drug analysis laboratories, and other designated laboratories, as appropriate within national frameworks, in making use of accreditation programmes and international collaborative exercises, including the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime international collaborative exercises programme, to evaluate their own performance and take appropriate action;

16. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in accordance with its resolution 52/7 of 20 March 2009, to continue to evaluate, upon request, the performance of drug analysis laboratories through the international collaborative exercises programme and to provide assistance to develop and enhance their services, where appropriate;

17. *Encourages* Member States to support their forensic science institutions in actively participating in regional networks in order to advance international

cooperation among forensic services worldwide, to provide expertise, where appropriate, for the development and maintenance of cooperative networks among forensic science service providers and scientists and to endeavour to ensure the scientific independence of national forensic laboratories and promote their internal development and modernization, including through education and training, in order to strengthen technical and data analytics competencies;

18. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to strengthen and expand its global network of drug analysis laboratories, and other designated laboratories, as appropriate within national frameworks, taking into consideration regional needs, by effectively utilizing its annual international forensic science symposium to advance international cooperation in the forensic field;

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 66/4

Promoting alternative development as a development-oriented drug control strategy that is sustainable and inclusive

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 1953 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,²² the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971²³ and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,²⁴ 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,

Expressing concern that the illicit cultivation of crops and illicit manufacture, distribution and trafficking remain serious challenges in addressing and countering the world drug problem, and recognizing the need to strengthen sustainable crop control strategies that may include, inter alia, alternative development, eradication and law enforcement measures, for the purpose of preventing and significantly and measurably reducing the illicit cultivation of crops, and the need to intensify joint efforts at the national, regional and international levels in a more comprehensive manner, in accordance with the principle of common and shared responsibility, including by means of appropriate preventive tools and measures, enhanced and better-coordinated financial and technical assistance and action-oriented programmes, in order to tackle those challenges in a timely and efficient manner,

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

²² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

²³ *Ibid.*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

Human Rights²⁵ 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 political declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, in 1998, devoted to countering the world drug problem,²⁶ as well as 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 Problem²⁷ 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,²⁸ 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”,²⁹ 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,³⁰ 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,

Emphasizing 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 of 2009 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,³¹

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,

²⁵ General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

²⁶ General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

²⁷ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8 (E/2009/28)*, chap. I, sect. C.

²⁸ *Ibid.*, 2014, *Supplement No. 8 (E/2014/28)*, chap. I, sect. C.

²⁹ General Assembly resolution S-30/1, annex.

³⁰ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2019, Supplement No. 8 (E/2019/28)*, chap. I, sect. B.

³¹ General Assembly resolution 68/196, annex.

Reiterating its commitment to strengthen regional and international cooperation to support sustainable alternative development programmes, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development, in close collaboration with all relevant stakeholders at the local, national and international levels, and to develop and share best practices towards implementing the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development, taking into account all the lessons learned and good practices, in particular by countries with extensive expertise in alternative development,

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 for Sustainable Development,³²

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,

Recalling the 2030 Agenda, 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 Goals and to effectively address the world drug problem are complementary and mutually reinforcing,

Recalling also the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,³³ and recognizing the importance of promoting sustainable and viable livelihoods for the Indigenous Peoples and local communities affected by or vulnerable to the illicit cultivation of crops used for the illicit production and manufacture of and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Recognizing the importance of the engagement of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in alternative development programmes, taking into consideration the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development, while also taking into account their traditions, knowledge and culture,

Recalling its resolution 59/5 of 22 March 2016, entitled “Mainstreaming a gender perspective in drug-related policies and programmes”,

Noting the findings of booklet 5, on drugs and the environment, of the *World Drug Report 2022*,³⁴ aimed at providing a comprehensive overview of the current state of research on the direct and indirect impact of drug crop cultivation, drug manufacture and drug policy responses on the environment,

Expressing concern that aspects of the world drug problem associated with illicit drug production can cause serious harm to the environment, including deforestation, soil erosion and degradation, the loss of endemic species, contamination of the soil, groundwater and waterways, and the release of greenhouse gases,

Aware of 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 Diversity³⁵ and the work conducted under the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,³⁶

Recalling that alternative development programmes should include measures to protect the environment at the local level, according to national and international law

³² General Assembly resolution 70/1.

³³ General Assembly resolution 61/295, annex.

³⁴ *World Drug Report 2022*, booklet 5, *Drugs and the Environment* (United Nations publication, 2022).

³⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

³⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

and policies, through the provision of incentives for conservation, proper education and awareness programmes, so that local communities can improve and preserve their livelihoods and mitigate negative environmental impacts,

Noting the holding of the expert group meeting on alternative development, on the theme “Towards more inclusive alternative development”, from 28 November to 1 December 2022 and its contributions with regard to alternative development,

1. *Encourages* Member States to increase efforts in promoting alternative development programmes, and, as appropriate, preventive 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 crops used for the production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances 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. *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 sustainable rural and socioeconomic development, that empower women and girls and that include measures to protect the environment;

4. *Recognizes* the fundamental role of effective international cooperation in preventing and combating drug-related crime, in particular through alternative development programmes, and to this end underlines the importance of addressing, tackling and effectively responding to international challenges and barriers, in particular measures, that hinder such cooperation, and which are not consistent with the Charter of the United Nations and obligations under international law, and in this regard urges States, consistent with their international obligations, to refrain from applying such measures;

5. *Encourages* Member States to also consider the development of viable economic alternatives, particularly 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 to consider development-oriented interventions, while ensuring that both men and women benefit equally from them, including through job opportunities, improved infrastructure and basic public services and, as appropriate, access and legal titles to land for farmers and local communities, which will also contribute to preventing, reducing or eliminating illicit cultivation and other drug-related activities;

6. *Also 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;

7. *Further encourages* Member States, within their efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and within their alternative development policies and

programmes, to undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws;

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

9. *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;

10. *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;

11. *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 in a properly sequenced manner and, as appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes in the context of long-term, comprehensive and sustainable development-oriented and balanced drug control policies;

12. *Encourages* Member States to design and implement alternative development programmes and, as appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes, 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 crops used for the illicit production and manufacture of narcotic drugs, as appropriate, to access public and private investment, climate finance, as well as carbon credit schemes and payments for ecosystem services, in accordance with domestic legislation;

13. *Also encourages* Member States, within the framework of their alternative development programmes, to implement measures, within their means, to prevent, control and mitigate the environmental damage caused by illicit crop cultivation and other drug-related illicit activities, to continue providing assistance to developing countries, upon request, and to make efforts to prevent, through sustainable development strategies, illicit cultivation and the expansion of illicit crops into protected and conserved areas and the lands and territories of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, in accordance with their domestic legislation;

14. *Further encourages* Member States, as appropriate, to engage Indigenous Peoples and local communities affected by illicit drug crop cultivation in the development and implementation of policies and actions aimed at promoting sustainable alternative development, taking into account their culture, knowledge and traditions;

15. *Encourages* Member States to take into account land rights and other related land management resources when designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating alternative development programmes and, as appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes, including the land rights and other related land management resources of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, in accordance with domestic law;

16. *Also encourages* Member States to ensure that measures to prevent the illicit cultivation of and to eradicate plants containing narcotic and psychotropic

substances respect fundamental human rights, take due account of traditional licit uses, where there is historical evidence of such use, and of the protection of the environment, in accordance with the three international drug control conventions, and also take into account, as appropriate, and in accordance with national legislation, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;

17. *Encourages* the development of strategies consistent with domestic legal frameworks, with the participation of the beneficiary communities and the utilization of local expertise, capacity-building and entrepreneurship, to develop products through alternative development programmes identified on the basis of market demand and value added production chains, as well as secure and stable markets with fair prices for producers, in accordance with international trade rules, including the required infrastructure and a conducive environment, including roads, the establishment of farmer associations and the use of special marketing regimes, for example, those based on fair trade principles and commercialization of organic products;

18. *Encourages* Member States, in accordance with their domestic legislation and consistent with applicable multilateral trade rules and treaties, to consider developing voluntary marketing tools, such as an alternative development certification, for products stemming from alternative development, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development, to support the sustainability of alternative development projects;

19. *Invites* relevant international financial institutions, United Nations entities, regional and international organizations, non-governmental organizations and the private sector, as appropriate, to increase their support for sustainable alternative development programmes, including through fair and transparent 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 crops used for the illicit production and manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, with a view to its prevention, reduction and elimination, and encourages States to stay strongly committed, to the extent possible, to financing such programmes;

20. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to increase its cooperation with relevant United Nations entities and other relevant international organizations working in the field of development, within their respective mandates, in implementing alternative development programmes, in particular with the United Nations Development Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Fund for Agricultural Development, bearing in mind, among others, the commitment of Member States contained in the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly, held in 2016, to consider elaborating and implementing comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programmes, including preventive alternative development, as appropriate, that support sustainable crop control strategies to prevent and significantly, durably and measurably reduce illicit crop cultivation and other illicit drug-related activities, ensuring the empowerment, ownership and responsibility of affected local communities, including farmers and their cooperatives;

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

22. *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, communities affected by illicit drug crop cultivation, and financial institutions, for the implementation of alternative development projects and programmes;

23. *Calls upon* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to commemorate adequately the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development by organizing a special meeting during 2023;

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

25. *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 66/1

Inclusion of 2-methyl-AP-237 in Schedule I of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol

At its 5th meeting, on 15 March 2023, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs decided by 47 votes to none, with no abstentions, to include 2-methyl-AP-237 in Schedule I of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol.

Decision 66/2

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

At its 5th meeting, on 15 March 2023, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs decided by 47 votes to none, with no abstentions, to include etazene in Schedule I of the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol.

Decision 66/3

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

At its 5th meeting, on 15 March 2023, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs decided by 47 votes to none, with no abstentions, to include etonitazepine in Schedule I of the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol.

Decision 66/4

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

At its 5th meeting, on 15 March 2023, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs decided by 47 votes to none, with no abstentions, to include protonitazene in

Schedule I of the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol.

Decision 66/5

Inclusion of ADB-BUTINACA in Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971

At its 5th meeting, on 15 March 2023, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs decided by 47 votes to none, with no abstentions, to include ADB-BUTINACA in Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971.

Decision 66/6

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

At its 5th meeting, on 15 March 2023, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs decided by 47 votes to none, with no abstentions, to include *alpha*-PiHP in Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971.

Decision 66/7

Inclusion of 3-methylmethcathinone in Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971

At its 5th meeting, on 15 March 2023, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs decided by 47 votes to none, with no abstentions, to include 3-methylmethcathinone in Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971.