



**United Nations**

# **Commission on Narcotic Drugs**

**Report on the fifty-sixth session  
(7 December 2012 and  
11-15 March 2013)**

**Economic and Social Council  
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## Chapter I

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

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

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

#### **Draft resolution**

#### **United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development**

*The General Assembly,*

*Reaffirming* that the world drug problem must be addressed in accordance with the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,<sup>1</sup> the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971<sup>2</sup> and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,<sup>3</sup> which constitute the framework of the international drug control system,

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

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

*Reaffirming* the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session<sup>4</sup> and the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development,<sup>5</sup> and stressing the commitment contained in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,<sup>6</sup> adopted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at the high-level segment of its fifty-second session and by the Assembly in its resolution 64/182 of 18 December 2009,

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<sup>1</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

<sup>4</sup> General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

<sup>5</sup> General Assembly resolution S-20/4 E.

<sup>6</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8 (E/2009/28)*, chap. I, sect. C.

*Recalling* Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions 52/6 of 20 March 2009, 53/6 of 12 March 2010, 54/4 of 25 March 2011 and 55/4 of 16 March 2012, which resulted in the International Seminar Workshop on Sustainable Alternative Development, held in the provinces of Chiang Rai and Chiang Mai, Thailand, from 6 to 11 November 2011, and the high-level International Conference on Alternative Development, held in Lima from 14 to 16 November 2012, hosted by the Governments of Thailand and Peru, respectively, in close collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, at which Member States considered and adopted the International Guiding Principles on Alternative Development,<sup>7</sup>

*Recalling also* its resolution 67/193 of 20 December 2012, in which it noted the need for Member States to undertake to increase long-term investment in sustainable crop control strategies targeting the illicit cultivation of crops, in coordination with other development measures, in order to contribute to the sustainability of social and economic development and poverty eradication, and recognized the significant role played by developing countries with extensive expertise in alternative development, including preventive alternative development, in promoting best practices and lessons learned from such programmes, and invited them to continue sharing those best practices with States affected by illicit crop cultivation,

*Acknowledging* that alternative development<sup>8</sup> is an important, lawful, viable and sustainable alternative to illicit cultivation of drug crops and an effective measure to counter the world drug problem and other drug-related crime challenges, as well as a choice in favour of societies free of drug abuse, that it is one of the key components of policies and programmes for reducing illicit drug production and that it is an integral part of efforts made by Governments to achieve sustainable development within their societies,

*Reaffirming* that development-oriented drug policies and programmes should be undertaken in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and, in particular, respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, human rights and fundamental freedoms and the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,<sup>9</sup> and the principle of common and shared responsibility, as well as the Millennium Development Goals,<sup>10</sup> and also taking into account the specific situation of countries and regions and, where appropriate, security concerns,

1. *Welcomes* the outcome of the high-level International Conference on Alternative Development, held in Lima from 14 to 16 November 2012, including the adoption of the Lima Declaration on Alternative Development and the International Guiding Principles on Alternative Development;<sup>11</sup>

2. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on the outcome of that Conference;<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> See E/CN.7/2013/8, annex.

<sup>8</sup> In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolutions 2006/33, 2007/12 and 2008/26, the concept of alternative development includes preventive alternative development in a manner focusing on the sustainability and integrity of uplifting people's livelihood.

<sup>9</sup> General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

<sup>10</sup> A/56/326, annex.

<sup>11</sup> See E/CN.7/2013/8, annex.

<sup>12</sup> E/CN.7/2013/8.

3. *Decides* to adopt the aforementioned Lima Declaration on Alternative Development and the International Guiding Principles on Alternative Development as the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development, annexed to the present resolution;

4. *Encourages* Member States, international organizations, international financial institutions, entities and other relevant stakeholders to take into account the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development when designing and implementing alternative development programmes;

5. *Expresses* its appreciation and gratitude to the Governments of Thailand and Peru for the convening of the International Seminar Workshop on Sustainable Alternative Development and the high-level International Conference on Alternative Development, respectively.

## **Annex**

### **United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development**

#### **Lima Declaration on Alternative Development**

We the representatives convened in Lima for the high-level International Conference on Alternative Development on 16 November 2012,

Underscoring that the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,<sup>a</sup> the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971<sup>b</sup> and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,<sup>c</sup> in particular its article 14, paragraphs 2 and 3, constitute the framework of the international drug control system, and urging their full and effective implementation,

Reaffirming the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session in 1998<sup>d</sup> and the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, adopted by the General Assembly in 2009,<sup>e</sup>

Noting that, as was stated at the International Seminar Workshop on Sustainable Alternative Development, held in Chiang Rai and Chiang Mai, Thailand, from 6 to 11 November 2011, the Political Declaration and Plan of Action mentioned above, together with the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development,<sup>f</sup> represent a significant advance, as they promote alternative development within the framework of broad national rural development, emphasize the need to address poverty, inter alia, as a driver of illicit crop cultivation and suggest the coupling of both human development and crop reduction indicators to measure the success of alternative development efforts,

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<sup>a</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

<sup>b</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

<sup>c</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

<sup>d</sup> General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

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

<sup>f</sup> General Assembly resolution S-20/4 E.



Reaffirming that development-oriented drug policies and programmes should be undertaken in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and, in particular, respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,<sup>g</sup> and the principle of common and shared responsibility, as well as the Millennium Development Goals, also taking into account the rule of law, the specific situations of countries and regions and, where appropriate, security concerns,

Recalling Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions 53/6 of 12 March 2010, 54/4 of 25 March 2011, 55/4 of 16 March 2012 and 55/8 of 16 March 2012,

Recognizing that alternative development, which, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolutions, includes, as appropriate, preventive alternative development, is part of sustainable and effective crop control strategies, which may also include eradication and law enforcement measures,

Recognizing also that alternative development is a process to prevent and eliminate the illicit cultivation of plants containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances through specifically designed rural development measures in the context of sustained national economic growth and sustainable development efforts in countries taking action against drugs, and recognizing the particular sociocultural characteristics of the target communities and groups, within the framework of a comprehensive and permanent solution to the problem of illicit drugs,

Recognizing further that the problem of the illicit production and manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances is often related to development problems and that those links require, within the context of common and shared responsibility, close cooperation among States, the competent organs of the United Nations system, in particular, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, regional bodies and international financial institutions,

Acknowledging the principal role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as a governing body of the United Nations Office on Drug and Crime, along with its subsidiary bodies, together with the International Narcotics Control Board, as the United Nations organs with prime responsibility for drug control matters,

Reaffirming that alternative development is one of the tools to fight against the world drug problem,

Recalling and noting with appreciation the inputs for the draft international guiding principles on alternative development agreed by participants at the International Seminar Workshop on Sustainable Alternative Development held in the provinces of Chiang Mai and Chiang Rai, Thailand, from 6 to 11 November 2011,<sup>h</sup>

1. Welcome the outcome of the high-level International Conference on Alternative Development, held in Lima from 14 to 16 November 2012, which includes the present Declaration and the International Guiding Principles on Alternative Development, as contained in the appendix;

2. Encourage States, competent international organizations, entities and other relevant stakeholders to take into account the present Declaration and the

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<sup>g</sup> General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

<sup>h</sup> E/CN.7/2012/8, annex.

International Guiding Principles on Alternative Development when designing and implementing alternative development strategies and programmes;

3. Submit the present Declaration, including the appendix thereto, to the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, for inclusion in his report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its fifty-sixth session;

4. Express our appreciation and gratitude to the Government of Peru for the convening of the high-level International Conference on Alternative Development.

## **Appendix**

### **International Guiding Principles on Alternative Development**

#### **A. General provisions**

1. Alternative development policies are an important component of enhancing development in States affected by, or in some cases at risk of, the illicit cultivation of crops used for illicit drug production and manufacture, and play an important role in national, regional and international development policies and in comprehensive policies of poverty reduction and cooperation.

2. Alternative development, as an integral component of policies and programmes for reducing drug production, is an important, viable and sustainable option for preventing, eliminating or significantly and measurably reducing the illicit cultivation of crops used for the production and manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances through tackling poverty and providing livelihood opportunities.

3. Alternative development, including in some cases preventive alternative development, constitutes an international policy founded on the principle of shared and common responsibility that seeks to discourage the cultivation of illicit crops in countries affected by that problem and in those countries which are vulnerable to illicit activities.

4. Alternative development, which includes, as appropriate, preventive alternative development strategies and programmes, should be formulated and implemented by taking into account the vulnerability and specific needs of the communities and groups affected by illicit cultivation of crops used for drug production and manufacture, within the broader framework of national policies.

5. Effective alternative development strategies and programmes require, as appropriate, the strengthening of relevant governmental institutions at the national, regional and local levels. Public policies should be supported to the extent possible by, inter alia, strengthening legal frameworks, involving local communities and relevant organizations, identifying and providing adequate financial support, technical assistance and increased investment, and recognizing and enforcing property rights, including access to land.

6. Local communities and relevant organizations should be involved in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all alternative development programmes in order to truly reflect the needs of targeted communities.

7. Civil society can contribute significantly to the formulation of effective and sustainable alternative development programmes, and its active participation should therefore be encouraged in all phases of alternative development programmes.

8. An integrated and complementary approach to alternative development programmes and strategies is crucial and should be implemented in concert with broader drug control policies, including demand reduction, law enforcement, illicit crop elimination and awareness-raising, taking into account demographic, cultural, social and geographic considerations, as appropriate, and in line with the three drug control conventions.

9. States should ensure the proper and coordinated sequencing of development interventions when designing alternative development programmes, and in that regard should take into account issues related to the establishment of agreements and viable partnerships with small producers, favourable climatic conditions, strong political support and adequate market access.

10. Alternative development programmes in the areas where crops are cultivated for illicit drug production and manufacture should be undertaken with a clear understanding of the overall objectives, as appropriate, of eliminating or significantly and measurably reducing the supply of drugs while promoting comprehensive development and social inclusion, alleviating poverty and strengthening social development, the rule of law, security and stability at the country and regional levels, taking into account the promotion and protection of human rights.

11. 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.

12. Alternative development programmes, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes, should be designed to address subregional and regional needs and should be integrated, when circumstances require, into broader regional, subregional and bilateral treaties and arrangements.

13. International cooperation, coordination and stakeholder ownership are essential for the successful implementation and sustainability of alternative development programmes. Alternative development should be considered by all parties involved as a long-term commitment whose results may require time to attain.

14. International cooperation programmes aimed at alternative development should take into account the experiences of different countries, including with regard to South-South cooperation, should draw on best practices and lessons learned in alternative development programmes and projects and should take into account the available financial and technical support provided by donors.

15. Alternative development policies, as one of the tools available in the fight against the world drug problem, should be implemented alongside efforts made by States to strengthen the rule of law and promote health, safety and security so as to ensure a comprehensive approach to tackling the challenges that may be posed by the possible links between drug trafficking, corruption and different forms of organized crime and, in some cases, terrorism.

16. Alternative development can be an integral element of an overall development strategy and should complement economic efforts in the fight against poverty.

17. 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 indexes, socioeconomic and environmental indicators and impartial and accurate evaluations.

**B. Actions and implementation measures**

18. States Members of the United Nations, international organizations, regional organizations, development agencies, donors and international financial institutions, as well as civil society, should apply their utmost efforts, as appropriate, to:

(a) Target illicit cultivation and production of crops used for the production and manufacture of illicit drugs, and address related factors, by alleviating poverty, by strengthening the rule of law and institutional frameworks, as appropriate, and by promoting sustainable development aimed at enhancing the welfare of the population;

(b) Build and maintain confidence, dialogue and cooperation with and between stakeholders, from people at the community level and local authorities to leaders at the national and regional levels, so as to ensure participation and ownership for long-term sustainability;

(c) Implement long-term projects and programmes to provide opportunities to fight poverty, diversify livelihoods and strengthen development, institutional frameworks and the rule of law;

(d) 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;

(e) Take into account the need to promote the diversification of licit crops cultivated and licit economic activities undertaken when implementing alternative development programmes;

(f) Owing to the transnational nature of drug-related crimes, encourage and support coordinated cross-border collaboration and alternative development activities, where appropriate and feasible, with the support of international cooperation;

(g) Address with specific measures the situation of women, children, youth and other high-risk populations, including, in some cases, dependent drug users, owing to their vulnerability and exploitation in the illicit drug economy;

(h) Provide, within a holistic and integrated development approach, essential basic services and legal livelihood opportunities to the communities affected by, or in some cases vulnerable to, illicit crop cultivation;

(i) Recognize that alternative development, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development, requires the implementation of articulated short-, medium- and long-term plans and actions from all relevant stakeholders to promote positive and sustainable socioeconomic changes in the affected and, in some cases, vulnerable areas;

(j) Promote coordination and encourage alternative development programmes which contain complementary measures at the local, regional and national levels;

(k) Ensure, when considering crop control measures, that small-farmer households have opportunities for viable and sustainable licit livelihoods so that the measures may be properly sequenced in a sustainable fashion and appropriately coordinated, taking into account the circumstances of the region, country or area concerned;

(l) Ensure that programmes or projects related to alternative development effectively discourage the illicit cultivation of crops used for the illicit production and manufacture of drugs;

(m) Also ensure that drug control programmes are implemented in a comprehensive and balanced manner, so as to avoid the shifting of illicit crop cultivation domestically, as well as from one country or region to another;

(n) Respect the legitimate interests and specific needs of the local affected and, in some cases, vulnerable population when designing and implementing alternative development programmes;

(o) Address basic human needs, in full conformity with the three drug conventions and relevant human rights instruments, in order to promote the welfare of targeted communities;

(p) Integrate those communities which are in marginalized regions into the economic and political mainstream; as appropriate, such integration should involve supporting access to roads, schools, primary health-care services, electricity and other services and infrastructure;

(q) Promote increased coordination and cooperation between relevant governmental agencies, when appropriate, and adopt an integrated approach to drug control that involves all relevant stakeholders;

(r) Ensure that the implementation of alternative development programmes is conducted in a manner that helps enhance synergy and confidence among national governments, regional authorities and local administrations and communities with regard to building local ownership and coordination and cooperation;

(s) Promote the strengthening of the justice and security sectors and social development, as well as institutional legal frameworks and anti-corruption measures, in a manner conducive to enhancing alternative development efforts;

(t) Promote governance capabilities, when appropriate, in order to strengthen the rule of law, including at the local level;

(u) Ensure that measures aimed at strengthening the rule of law are included in development-oriented drug control policies in order to, inter alia, support farmers in their efforts to stop, and in some cases prevent, the cultivation of illicit crops;

(v) Apply, in addition to estimates of illicit cultivation and other illicit activities related to the world drug problem, indicators related to human development, socioeconomic conditions, rural development and the alleviation of poverty, as well as institutional and environmental indicators, when assessing alternative development programmes in order to ensure that the outcomes are in line with national and international development objectives, including the Millennium

Development Goals, and that they reflect accountable use of donor funds and truly benefit the affected communities;

(w) Utilize objective impact evaluations that examine a broad range of social, economic and environmental factors and incorporate the lessons learned from these evaluations in future projects to ensure that the design and implementation of alternative development programmes are based on a reliable and evidence-based evaluation and thorough analysis of local socioeconomic, geographical and cultural realities, as well as the assessment of benefits and risks;

(x) Undertake further research and strengthen data collection with a view to providing a basis for more effective and evidence-based alternative development programmes, as well as conduct research to assess the factors leading to the illicit cultivation of drug crops used for the production and manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

(y) Utilize data and conduct analysis to identify areas, communities and affected populations that are vulnerable to illicit cultivation and its related illicit activities, and tailor the implementation of programmes and projects to address identified needs;

(z) Encourage partners in cross-border alternative development activities to consider measures to support the implementation of alternative development strategies and programmes, which may include special preferential policies, protection of property rights and facilitation of the import and export of products, in accordance with relevant international law, including trade agreements;

(aa) Enhance technical support, including exchange of expertise, best practices and resources, while seeking to secure long-term flexible funding for alternative development programmes in order to ensure their sustainability;

(bb) Consider the possibility of creating an international fund for alternative development programmes that could be used to face major emergency situations, in order to ensure continuity;

(cc) Recognize that international cooperation resources for the implementation of alternative development programmes should be used in consultation and in coordination with partner countries to support joint efforts to eliminate, reduce and, in some cases, prevent the cultivation of illicit crops through reducing poverty and enhancing rural development in areas affected by, or in some cases vulnerable to, illicit cultivation and engaging in effective law enforcement measures;

(dd) Recognize that long-term cooperation, coordination and the commitment of multilevel and multisectoral stakeholders are essential to a holistic and integrated approach to the effectiveness and sustainability of alternative development programmes;

(ee) Consider voluntary and pragmatic measures in appropriate forums, with a view to enabling alternative development products to gain easier access to international markets, in accordance with applicable multilateral trade rules and treaties and taking into consideration the ongoing negotiation processes in the framework of the World Trade Organization. These might include promoting cost-effective marketing regimes in the field of alternative development, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development, such as a global stamp for

products stemming from alternative development programmes and voluntary certification to support the sustainability of alternative development products;

(ff) Promote, where appropriate, a favourable socioeconomic infrastructure, including the development of roads and transportation networks, the promotion and enhancement of farmer associations, microfinance schemes and schemes aimed at enhancing the effectiveness of the management of available financing resources;

(gg) Combine local wisdom, indigenous knowledge, public-private partnerships and available resources to promote, inter alia, a legal market-driven product development approach when applicable, capacity-building, skills training of the involved population, effective management and the entrepreneurial spirit, in order to support the creation of internal and sustainable commercial systems and a viable value chain at the local level, when applicable;

(hh) Support policies conducive to cooperation with the international financial institutions and, where appropriate, private sector involvement and investment to help ensure long-term sustainability, including through the use of public-private partnerships, as well as encourage alternative development in rural associations or cooperatives and support their management capacity in order to maximize value from primary production and to ensure the integration of areas affected by, or in some cases vulnerable to, illicit cultivation into national, regional and, as appropriate, international markets;

(ii) Promote local ownership and participation of the involved parties in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of alternative development programmes and projects;

(jj) Foster empowerment, including articulation, communication and participation, of the community and local authorities and other stakeholders, to sustain the achievements of the projects and programmes;

(kk) Take into account land rights and other related land management resources when designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating alternative development programmes, including those of indigenous peoples and local communities, in accordance with national legal frameworks;

(ll) Raise awareness among rural communities of the negative impacts that illicit drug crop cultivation, related deforestation and the illicit use of natural resources, in disregard of national or international laws, may have on long-term development and the environment.

## Resolution 56/3

### **Strengthening international cooperation in combating illicit opiates originating in Afghanistan through continuous and reinforced support to the Paris Pact initiative**

*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Reaffirming* the commitments undertaken by Member States in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,<sup>20</sup> in which Member States expressed their full awareness that the world drug problem remained a common and shared responsibility and asserted that it was most effectively addressed in a multilateral setting,

*Taking note with appreciation* in that context of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2012,<sup>21</sup> chapter I of which is dedicated to the principle of shared responsibility in international drug control,

*Bearing in mind* that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, at its fifty-seventh session, in 2014, is to carry out a high-level review of the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem on the basis of clear and measurable indicators,

*Welcoming* and reiterating its support for the Paris Pact initiative, one of the most important international frameworks and a unique platform for genuine partnership between States, competent international organizations and other relevant stakeholders in the fight against opiates originating in Afghanistan, aimed at the elimination or significant reduction of illicit traffic in opiates, opium poppy cultivation and production and the global consumption of heroin and other opiates, and at the establishment and promotion of a broad international coalition to combat illicit traffic in opiates,

*Recalling* the international conferences of the Paris Pact partners at the ministerial level, held in Paris in 2003, in Moscow in 2006 and in Vienna in 2012, at the latter of which the commitment of the Paris Pact partners in their joint efforts to combat illicit traffic in opiates was strengthened, and looking forward to such ministerial meetings in the future,

*Recalling also* its resolution 55/11 of 16 March 2012, entitled “Follow-up to the Third Ministerial Conference of the Paris Pact Partners on Combating Illicit Traffic in Opiates Originating in Afghanistan”, in which it expressed the conviction that the results of that Ministerial Conference should be translated into effective action by States, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, competent organs of the United Nations and other relevant actors,

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<sup>20</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8 (E/2009/28)*, chap. I, sect. C.

<sup>21</sup> *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2012* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.13.XI.1).



*Taking note with concern* of the publication by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime entitled “Afghanistan: opium survey 2012 — summary findings”, in which it was stated that, despite the continued and intensified efforts of the Government of Afghanistan and the international community, in 2012, the illicit opium poppy cultivation rate had increased, while the decrease in opium production was mainly the result of plant disease and adverse weather conditions,

*Taking note* of the fact that the same survey recognized the strong association between insecurity, lack of agricultural assistance and opium poppy cultivation, and expressing concern that the number of poppy-free provinces in Afghanistan remained unchanged in 2012,

*Recognizing* that strengthening security, the rule of law and support for local development may encourage licit alternatives to opium poppy cultivation,

*Aware* of the need to further enhance coordinated, comprehensive and effective measures to reduce the cultivation of opium poppy and the production of, trafficking in and consumption of opiates, and noting that Paris Pact partners, in the Vienna Declaration adopted by the Third Ministerial Conference of the Paris Pact Partners on Combating Illicit Traffic in Opiates Originating in Afghanistan,<sup>22</sup> recognized the threat that opiates pose to international peace and stability in different regions of the world,

*Reaffirming* its unwavering commitment to ensuring that all aspects of demand reduction, supply reduction and international cooperation are addressed in full conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights<sup>23</sup> 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,

*Noting* that the sustained menace of illicit drugs adversely affects the social, economic, cultural and political foundations of society and undermines sustainable development,

*Recalling* Economic and Social Council resolution 2007/11 of 25 July 2007, entitled “Support to the counter-narcotic measures and programmes of Afghanistan”,

*Bearing in mind* the outcomes of the international conferences on Afghanistan held in Istanbul, Turkey, in November 2011, in Bonn, Germany, in December 2011, and in Tokyo in July 2012, which included counter-narcotics as a cross-cutting theme,

*Welcoming* the ongoing efforts of the Government of Afghanistan in the fight against narcotic drugs, and calling upon Member States to enhance their comprehensive support to the Afghan authorities to combat illicit opiates, including through a range of measures that seek to eliminate or significantly reduce the demand for and restrict the supply of illicit opiates, in particular in view of the

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<sup>22</sup> See E/CN.7/2012/17.

<sup>23</sup> General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

transition of full security responsibility to Afghan forces, to be completed by the end of 2014,

*Commending* the activities carried out by the States neighbouring Afghanistan to promote cooperation aimed at countering the illicit traffic in opiates and the smuggling of precursor chemicals into Afghanistan,

*Expressing* its support for the efforts of Member States aimed at strengthening international and regional cooperation in order to counter the threat to the international community posed by illicit traffic in opiates, paying due attention to strengthening and implementing regional initiatives, exchanging information and good practices to counter illicit traffic in opiates, detecting and blocking financial flows linked thereto, preventing the diversion of precursor chemicals used in illicit manufacture of opiates in Afghanistan and reducing drug abuse and dependence through a comprehensive approach,

*Reiterating* its support to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in its efforts to coordinate effective and results-oriented assistance to Afghanistan and Paris Pact priority countries, in particular through its regional programme for Afghanistan and neighbouring countries and through the regional programme for South-Eastern Europe, as well as other regional and thematic programmes, where relevant,

1. *Reiterates* that the Vienna Declaration adopted by the Third Ministerial Conference of the Paris Pact Partners on Combating Illicit Traffic in Opiates Originating in Afghanistan,<sup>24</sup> including its four main thematic areas, is considered a road map for concrete action and international cooperation under the Paris Pact initiative for the upcoming period;

2. *Continues* to call upon Member States, in cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the International Narcotics Control Board and other competent international entities, to ensure the full implementation of the Vienna Declaration adopted by the Third Ministerial Conference of the Paris Pact Partners, including, as appropriate, by means of facilitating partnerships with the private sector and civil society;

3. *Urges* the international community to take full advantage of the Paris Pact initiative in order to continue to assist Afghanistan in countering illicit cultivation and the production of opiates, and supports the efforts of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to examine the situation of illicit cultivation and production in Afghanistan in order to further enhance coordinated, comprehensive and effective measures to reduce the cultivation of opium poppy and the production of, trafficking in and consumption of opiates;

4. *Encourages* Member States to enhance coordination through existing international and regional mechanisms, including the Paris Pact initiative, in order to strengthen cross-border cooperation and information exchange with a view to countering traffic in opiates originating in Afghanistan, including through a range of measures that seek to eliminate or significantly reduce the demand for and the supply of illicit opiates;

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<sup>24</sup> See E/CN.7/2012/17.

5. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime prepared in compliance with Commission resolution 55/11 of 16 March 2012,<sup>25</sup> as well as of the compendium of statements made in reference to the Vienna Declaration adopted by the Third Ministerial Conference of the Paris Pact Partners on Combating Illicit Traffic in Opiates Originating in Afghanistan, annexed to that report;

6. *Considers* that compendium a complementary tool for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, aimed at streamlining, in consultation with Member States, the ideas and incentives it encompasses into concrete action under the auspices of the Paris Pact;

7. *Welcomes* the political and operational outcomes of the third phase of the Paris Pact initiative, and stresses the need to take due account of the conclusions and recommendations of its evaluation in further implementation of the initiative;

8. *Also welcomes* the launch of the fourth phase of the Paris Pact initiative, as decided by the Policy Consultative Group at its meeting held in Vienna on 6 and 7 March 2013, and calls upon Member States to provide the support necessary for its effective implementation, building upon concrete aims and results-oriented measures;

9. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to cooperate with Member States in identifying and meeting the needs for technical assistance to effectively tackle the problem of illicit opiates, in particular in the priority areas outlined in the Vienna Declaration;

10. *Requests* the international community to provide, based on the principle of common and shared responsibility and applying a comprehensive and balanced approach, urgent and adequate technical assistance and support to the countries concerned, in order to promote their capacities and efforts to combat trafficking in illicit opiates and their precursors, within the framework of the Paris Pact and in coordination with thematic and regional programmes of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in particular its regional programme for Afghanistan and neighbouring countries and its regional programme for South-Eastern Europe;

11. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to provide, subject to the availability of the necessary extrabudgetary resources, regular reports to the Commission, on an annual basis, on the progress achieved and measures taken in implementation of the fourth phase of the Paris Pact initiative;

12. *Invites* Member States and other donors to contribute extrabudgetary resources for those purposes, in accordance with the rules and regulations of the United Nations.

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<sup>25</sup> E/CN.7/2013/12.

*Recognizing* that a stamp could enhance the effectiveness of alternative development and preventive alternative development programmes and projects,

*Taking note with appreciation* of the high-level International Conference on Alternative Development, held in Lima from 14 to 16 November 2012, and welcoming the Lima Declaration on Alternative Development, including the International Guiding Principles on Alternative Development,<sup>67</sup>

*Taking into account* the presentation and dissemination of the proposal by Ecuador at the fifty-sixth session of the Commission and elsewhere on its preventive alternative development efforts,

1. *Invites* interested Member States, consistent with applicable international trade rules, to explore, in close cooperation with relevant international organizations, international financial institutions, private sector partners, civil society and other interested parties, opportunities for international cooperation to expand their efforts with regard to the development of strategies on voluntary marketing tools for products stemming from alternative development, including preventive alternative development;

2. *Invites* Member States, relevant international organizations, including the World Trade Organization, private sector partners and other interested parties to continue to engage in dialogue and to share experiences and proposals on voluntary marketing tools in the field of alternative development, including preventive alternative development, such as a stamp for products stemming from alternative development programmes, and invites them to consider these issues at an international workshop on the matter to be hosted by the Government of Ecuador in Quito;

3. *Welcomes* the proposal of the Government of Ecuador, in consultation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, to host an international workshop to continue the dialogue to consider strategies and possible pilot projects on voluntary marketing tools for products stemming from alternative development, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development.

## **Resolution 56/16**

### **Enhancing international cooperation to strengthen efforts in West Africa to counter illicit drug trafficking**

*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Recalling* the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,<sup>68</sup> in particular its article 35, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971<sup>69</sup> and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,<sup>70</sup> as well as the provisions of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized

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<sup>67</sup> E/CN.7/2013/8, annex.

<sup>68</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

<sup>69</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

<sup>70</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

Crime and the Protocols thereto,<sup>71</sup> the United Nations Convention against Corruption<sup>72</sup> and all other relevant international instruments,

*Reaffirming* that the world drug problem has to be 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<sup>73</sup> and, in particular, with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, the principles 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,

*Recalling* the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,<sup>74</sup> taking into account the principle of common and shared responsibility,

*Concerned* that illicit drug traffic in West Africa, including transit to international markets, has a negative impact on the region and on the international community,

*Recalling* its resolution 54/14 of 25 March 2011 on measures to support African States in their efforts to combat the world drug problem, and, in follow-up, its resolution 55/9 of 16 March 2012,

*Recalling also* its resolution 51/18 of 14 March 2008, in which it invited Member States and relevant international organizations to intensify their efforts in support of those West African States most affected by the problem of drug trafficking, and its resolution 53/8 of 12 March 2010, in which it recognized the importance of strengthening international, transregional and regional cooperation to counter the world drug problem and other criminal activities related to drugs,

*Welcoming* the adoption of the African Union Plan of Action on Drug Control (2013-2017) at the fifth session of the African Union Conference of Ministers of Drug Control, held in Addis Ababa from 8 to 12 October 2012, acknowledging the progress made by African States in combating the world drug problem, and reaffirming the importance of viable and sustainable alternative development programmes aimed at contributing to the fight against the trafficking of illicit drugs,

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretariat on action taken by the subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,<sup>75</sup> and welcoming the draft resolution on the Accra declaration recommended for adoption to the Commission by the Twenty-second Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa, held in Accra from 25 to 29 June 2012,<sup>76</sup>

*Recognizing* the importance of the programmes and initiatives developed and/or implemented by the African Union, the Economic Community of West

<sup>71</sup> Ibid., vols. 2225, 2237, 2241 and 2326, No. 39574.

<sup>72</sup> Ibid., vol. 2349, No. 42146.

<sup>73</sup> General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

<sup>74</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8 (E/2009/28)*, chap. I, sect. C.

<sup>75</sup> E/CN.7/2013/5.

<sup>76</sup> See UNODC/HONLAF/22/5.

African States and African States, including in partnership with the United Nations, in particular the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the framework of its regional programme for West Africa for the period 2010-2014, and other international partners, and welcoming the contributions undertaken by the international community to support the implementation of those programmes and initiatives,

*Concerned* that the progress made by the States in West Africa in the areas of safety, stability, governance and socioeconomic development may be undermined by the flow of illicit drug traffic,

*Mindful* that the threats to safety and stability generated by ongoing crises in the region increase the importance of addressing the problem of drug trafficking in West Africa,

*Recognizing* the need to take measures to prevent illicit drug use and abuse and to address their health and social consequences, as well as to prevent and combat the illicit cultivation, production, manufacturing and trafficking of drugs and the diversion of their chemical precursors, and the importance of continued international cooperation to that end,

*Welcoming* in this regard the decision of the Authority of Heads of State and Government of the Economic Community of West African States at its forty-first ordinary session, held in Yamoussoukro on 28 and 29 June 2012, to renew their political commitment to the fight against drug trafficking and to support the implementation of the Regional Action Plan to Address the Growing Problem of Illicit Drug Trafficking, Organized Crime and Drug Abuse in West Africa (2008-2011), adopted at the Economic Community of West African States Ministerial Conference on Drug Trafficking as a Security Threat to West Africa, held in Praia in October 2008, and also welcoming the reaffirmation by the Authority of Heads of State and Government of the Economic Community of West African States at its forty-second ordinary session, held in Yamoussoukro on 27 and 28 February 2013, of its political commitment to the Political Declaration on the Prevention of Drug Abuse, Illicit Drug Trafficking and Organized Crime in West Africa, prepared at Praia and adopted by the Authority of Heads of State and Government of the Economic Community of West African States at its thirty-fifth ordinary session, held in Abuja in December 2008, the above-mentioned Regional Action Plan and the decision to extend the period of the Regional Action Plan by two years in order to sustain the fight against this scourge and to consolidate the base of financial support for its effective implementation,

*Recognizing* that most States in West Africa require technical and financial support to respond effectively to the problems of illicit cultivation, production, manufacturing, abuse and trafficking of drugs, in line with the principle of common and shared responsibility,

1. *Encourages* the Economic Community of West African States to pursue the implementation of the Regional Action Plan to Address the Growing Problem of Illicit Drug Trafficking, Organized Crime and Drug Abuse in West Africa, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to further strengthen its efforts to support the Economic Community of West African States through its regional programme for West Africa for the period 2010-2014;

2. *Welcomes* the contributions by the European Union to provide assistance, including efforts to strengthen institutions in the fight against drug trafficking, and to further cooperate with the Economic Community of West African States and the African Union, especially to mobilize resources to partner with the Economic Community of West African States in the implementation of the Political Declaration, and the regional programme for West Africa for the period 2010-2014, and invites the international community, in particular the European Union, to take all appropriate measures in order to ensure further support, including financing and burden-sharing;

3. *Urges* Member States to continue and step up their efforts to combat drug trafficking, including through the implementation of the Political Declaration and Regional Action Plan, to strengthen cooperation among themselves and especially to support their national agencies and other relevant actors in working together and intensifying their international cooperation to counter the world drug problem and criminal activities related to drugs, and stresses in this regard the need to strengthen the transnational cooperation of law enforcement agencies, information exchange and mutual legal assistance, in particular in West Africa;

4. *Invites* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and Member States to continue to provide technical assistance, upon request, to support the Economic Community of West African States and Member States in these efforts;

5. *Urges* Member States to further strengthen efforts to reduce the illicit supply and demand of drugs, in line with the principle of common and shared responsibility;

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

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

## **Decision 56/1**

### **Transfer of *gamma*-hydroxybutyric acid from Schedule IV to Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971**

4. At its 3rd meeting, on 13 March 2013, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, upon recommendation of the World Health Organization, decided, by 41 votes to 1, with no abstentions, to transfer *gamma*-hydroxybutyric acid (GHB) from Schedule IV to Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971.<sup>77</sup>

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<sup>77</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

## Chapter II

### **Policy directives to the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and strengthening the drug programme and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body, including administrative, budgetary and strategic management questions**

5. At its 2nd and 4th meetings, on 11 and 13 March 2013, the Commission considered agenda item 3, which read as follows:

“Policy directives to the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and strengthening the drug programme and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body, including administrative, budgetary and strategic management questions.

“(a) Work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and policy directives;

“(b) Role of the Commission as the governing body of the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

“(i) Strengthening the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

“(ii) Administrative, budgetary and strategic management questions.”

6. For its consideration of item 3, the Commission had before it the following:

(a) Report of the Executive Director on the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (E/CN.7/2013/3-E/CN.15/2013/3);

(b) Report of the Executive Director on the implementation of the consolidated budget for the biennium 2012-2013 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (E/CN.7/2013/6-E/CN.15/2013/6);

(c) Note by the Secretariat on the 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 (E/CN.7/2013/7-E/CN.15/2013/7 and Add.1).

7. At the 2nd meeting, the Director of the Division for Management, the Director of the Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs and the Chief of the Financial Resources Management Service of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) made introductory statements. The representative of Spain, in his capacity as co-chair of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, also made an introductory statement.



8. Statements were made by the representatives of Guatemala (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States), Japan, China, the Republic of Korea, Canada and the United States.

9. Statements were also made by the observers for Switzerland, Morocco, Norway, Sweden and Argentina.

## A. Deliberations

10. Several speakers welcomed the 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 and expressed their appreciation for the work of its co-chairs. Speakers also expressed their support for the extension of the mandate of the working group and highlighted that it had a crucial role to play in improving the governance and financial situation of UNODC.

11. Speakers encouraged UNODC to continue the open dialogue with the working group to reinforce the transparency and accountability of the Office. It was noted that, while the working group had facilitated discussion and mutually satisfactory outcomes, more remained to be done to achieve further results.

12. The work of UNODC in helping Member States to achieve the Millennium Development Goals and its pivotal role in addressing the world drug situation were acknowledged. The work carried out by UNODC in the areas of drug demand reduction, supply reduction, crop monitoring, prevention, treatment and rehabilitation, as well as in addressing HIV/AIDS, was noted. UNODC and its governing bodies were requested to continue to be actively involved in discussions on the post-2015 development agenda so as to ensure that their substantive scope of work was given adequate recognition.

13. Several speakers stressed the importance of mainstreaming human rights and gender issues in the activities undertaken by UNODC, as well as the importance of further promoting the openness to civil society, including non-governmental organizations.

14. Appreciation was expressed by a number of speakers for the development and implementation of regional and thematic programmes carried out by UNODC. The progress made by UNODC in the past few years in pursuing the integrated programming approach was recognized. Several speakers noted the importance of promoting a culture of evaluation and of the work of the Independent Evaluation Unit in enhancing the transparency and accountability of UNODC. Speakers expressed their appreciation for efforts already made in strategic planning, while at the same time they encouraged UNODC to further develop its capacities in planning, monitoring, reporting and evaluation, especially at the programme level, which would encourage increased soft earmarking and contributions to the general-purpose fund.

15. Speakers stressed the importance of providing regular results-based reporting at the programme level, suggesting that this should be the default reporting method for UNODC, while tailor-made reports requested by donor States should be fully costed.

34. The Secretary General of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe made a statement.

## A. Deliberations

### 1. Changes in the scope of control of substances

35. At its 3rd meeting, on 13 March 2013, the Commission considered agenda item 4 (a), entitled "Implementation of the international drug control treaties: changes in the scope of control of substances".

36. For its consideration of item 4 (a), the Commission had before it:

(a) Note by the Secretariat on changes in the scope of control of substances (E/CN.7/2013/11 and Add.1);

(b) Draft decision submitted by the Chair on the transfer of *gamma*-hydroxybutyric acid from Schedule IV to Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 (E/CN.7/2013/L.18).

37. Introductory statements were made by the Director of the Division for Treaty Affairs of UNODC and the observer for WHO. Statements were made by the representatives of Turkey, Canada, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Netherlands, Austria, China, Belarus, Australia, the United Kingdom and Mexico. A statement was also made and by the observer for Switzerland.

#### (a) *Transfer of gamma-hydroxybutyric acid from Schedule IV to Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971*

38. The Commission had before it for its consideration the recommendation from WHO to transfer *gamma*-hydroxybutyric acid (GHB) from Schedule IV to Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971. That recommendation had been transmitted by the Secretary-General to Member States for comments, in notes verbales dated 9 November and 27 December 2012, to which the notification and the information in support of the recommendation were annexed. The Commission took note of the two-thirds majority of the members of the Commission required for the decisions provided for in articles 2 and 3 of the 1971 Convention, in accordance with article 17, paragraph 2, of that Convention.

#### (b) *Dronabinol and its stereoisomers*

39. It was recalled that, in the communication from the Director General of WHO to the Secretary-General dated 22 October 2012, it was stated that the WHO Expert Committee on Drug Dependence was unaware of any new evidence that was likely to materially alter the scheduling recommendation submitted to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its fiftieth session, in March 2007, and that the decision to move dronabinol and its stereoisomers from Schedule II to Schedule III of the 1971 Convention should stand.

40. Concern was expressed by several delegations that, despite the recommendation received from WHO, no decision had yet been taken by the Commission to reschedule dronabinol and its stereoisomers. Some delegations said that there was no clinical evidence that would impede the rescheduling of dronabinol. Another speaker mentioned that the treaty-based procedure was not

sufficiently clear on how to deal with a “standing” recommendation. A number of speakers said that they were not able to support the recommendation made by WHO regarding dronabinol, as that recommendation could hinder efforts to prevent international cannabis abuse and could send a confusing message regarding the harm associated with the use of cannabis. It was suggested that WHO should continue reviewing that substance.

(c) *Other issues*

41. Concern was expressed by many delegations regarding the decision of the WHO Expert Committee on Drug Dependence not to recommend ketamine for scheduling under international control. It was noted that the manufacture, trafficking and abuse of ketamine had been increasing and that illicit use of ketamine was associated with extensive harm to health. Participants said that further discussion was required and they welcomed the continued work that would be conducted by WHO in relation to ketamine.

**2. International Narcotics Control Board**

42. Many speakers expressed appreciation and support for the work of the International Narcotics Control Board, and recognized its role in monitoring the implementation of the international drug control conventions and in ensuring the availability of internationally controlled substances for licit uses. Some speakers noted that international drug control activities must be carried out with full respect for human rights. Many speakers expressed appreciation for the quality of the Board’s reports for 2012, and encouraged the implementation of its recommendations. Welcoming the thematic chapter of the Board’s annual report for 2012 on shared responsibility in drug control, many speakers called for a renewal of that principle, on which the international drug control system had been founded. Some speakers noted the timeliness of that thematic chapter, in view of preparations for the high-level review of the progress made in the implementation by Member States of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, to be held during the fifty-seventh session of the Commission, in 2014, and the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem, to be held in 2016. One speaker wondered whether, in the context of the preparatory process for those events, the time might not have come to review some of the precepts and principles of the treaties. Three speakers requested clarification of specific issues addressed in the Board’s report for 2012. Governments were encouraged to provide the Board with information on new developments and measures taken.

43. One speaker, speaking on behalf of a regional group, noted that the Board had conducted a number of missions to the Latin American and Caribbean region in 2012 and emphasized the importance of continued dialogue between Member States and the Board.

44. Some speakers noted the reaccession of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol, with a reservation on coca leaf; it was also noted that the reservation applied only in the territory of that country and that it gave rise to further obligations on the part of that country.

45. Some speakers emphasized the fine balance between ensuring the availability of controlled substances for licit purposes and preventing diversion. To that end,

## Chapter V

### **Implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem**

59. At its 5th, 6th and 7th meetings, on 14 and 15 March 2013, the Commission considered agenda item 6, which read as follows:

“Implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem:

“(a) Demand reduction and related measures;

“(b) Supply reduction and related measures;

“(c) Countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation to enhance international cooperation.”

60. For its consideration of item 6, the Commission had before it the following:

(a) Report of the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to drug abuse (E/CN.7/2013/2);

(b) Report of the Executive Director on the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (E/CN.7/2013/3-E/CN.15/2013/3);

(c) Report of the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to drug trafficking (E/CN.7/2013/4);

(d) Report of the Executive Director on the outcome of the high-level International Conference on Alternative Development (E/CN.7/2013/8);

(e) Note by the Secretariat on promoting coordination and alignment of decisions between the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (E/CN.7/2013/9);

(f) Report of the Executive Director on follow-up to the Third Ministerial Conference of the Paris Pact Partners on Combating Illicit Traffic in Opiates Originating in Afghanistan (E/CN.7/2013/12);

(g) Background paper on international standards on drug use prevention (E/CN.7/2013/CRP.4).

61. The Chief of the Research and Trend Analysis Branch and the Chief of the Drug Prevention and Health Branch of UNODC made introductory statements. Statements were made by the observer for Ireland (on behalf of the European Union and Albania, Andorra, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Iceland, Montenegro, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and Ukraine, as well as Liechtenstein and Norway) and by the representatives of Guatemala (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States), the Republic of Korea, Israel, Italy, Thailand, France, India, Japan, Canada, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Algeria, Belarus, Brazil, Guatemala, the United States, Turkey and Egypt. Statements were also made by the observers for Ecuador,

Tunisia, Kazakhstan, Portugal, South Africa, Nigeria, Lebanon, Norway, Switzerland, the Sudan, Burkina Faso, Finland, Indonesia, Argentina and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Statements were also made by the observers for the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission of the Organization of American States, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, the Colombo Plan for Cooperative Economic and Social Development in Asia and the Pacific, Release Legal Emergency and Drugs Service and the Society Studies Centre.

## A. Deliberations

### 1. Demand reduction and related measures

62. Many speakers reaffirmed the importance of evidence-based drug prevention in the context of a health-centred, comprehensive and balanced approach and welcomed the publication by UNODC of the *International Standards on Drug Use Prevention*.

63. The challenge posed by new psychoactive substances and other substances not under international control was emphasized, with some delegations reporting that their Governments had begun to place those substances under control at the domestic level.

64. Some speakers expressed concern regarding the lack of data and information on the results of demand reduction strategies, particularly in view of the high-level review of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem to be conducted in 2014, and called on Member States to strengthen their efforts in the collection, production and reporting of objective and reliable data. Speakers noted the need for technical assistance, particularly for training, as well as resources, in order to be able to improve the collection and production of data.

65. Several speakers described national efforts for drug prevention and the treatment of drug dependence and noted that the delivery of services in that regard needed to be based on scientific evidence and to respect human rights. In that regard, the position paper entitled “UNODC and the promotion and protection of human rights” was welcomed. Furthermore, speakers emphasized the need for the training of health practitioners and for adequate resources to ensure the accessibility of treatment services. Some speakers also noted the important role that civil society, including non-governmental organizations, played in delivering demand reduction services. Several speakers stressed the need to intensify efforts in carrying out risk and harm reduction strategies, in particular in view of the targets set by the General Assembly in the 2011 Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: Intensifying Our Efforts to Eliminate HIV and AIDS. Some speakers noted that harm reduction may not necessarily be applicable and effective for all countries.

### 2. Supply reduction and related measures

66. Several speakers reaffirmed their firm commitment to the goals and targets of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, as well as to an integrated, multidisciplinary and balanced approach to tackling the world drug problem.