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**Commission on Narcotic Drugs**

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Item 7 (a) of the provisional agenda\*

**Illicit drug traffic and supply: world situation with regard to drug trafficking and reports of subsidiary bodies of the Commission****Australia: draft resolution****Enhanced measures for international cooperation in the control of illicit drugs**

*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Concerned* about the increased illicit manufacture of, trafficking in and use of amphetamine-type stimulants in Asia and the Pacific,

*Alarmed* about the increasing use of amphetamine-type stimulants, in particular among young people,

*Recognizing* that the successful suppression of drug trafficking is a challenge requiring international cooperation,

*Concerned* that the rapid growth in the illicit manufacture of, trafficking in and abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants is posing new challenges for supply reduction operations and increasing the need for more effective international law enforcement cooperation,

*Recalling* that various United Nations conventions, in particular the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988<sup>1</sup> and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,<sup>2</sup> and the Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and

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\* E/CN.7/2002/1.

<sup>1</sup> *Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988*, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

<sup>2</sup> General Assembly resolution 55/25, annex I.



Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors<sup>3</sup> and measures for the control of precursors<sup>4</sup> adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session offer useful frameworks for both the sharing of intelligence and the conduct of joint operations,

*Encouraged* by the genuine spirit of cooperation that is increasingly being demonstrated by Member States in fighting the drug problem together and noting, as an example, the Twenty-fifth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific, held in Sydney, Australia, from 15 to 18 October 2001, the theme of which was “Fight crime together and win”,

1. *Commends* the Twenty-fifth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific, on its agreement to develop a coordinated plan to counter the threat posed by amphetamine-type stimulants and to tackle the transnational criminal groups behind the illicit drug trade in Asia and the Pacific;

2. *Notes* that the key parts of the plan of the Twenty-fifth meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific, would involve:

(a) The development of specialist investigative skills, supported by legislation and agency powers, to undertake successful investigations of the major crime figures who mastermind and finance drug trafficking;

(b) National action to prevent the trafficking in and abuse of new drugs such as ketamine and other amphetamine-type stimulants, including by placing them under national control;

(c) Greater cooperation at the operational level, both nationally and regionally, to meet the new trends in trafficking in stimulants and their precursors;

(d) The placement of drug liaison officers in countries in Asia and the Pacific;

(e) Encouraging legislators to recognize the need to provide the necessary legal basis to conduct joint operational activities across jurisdictional boundaries;

3. *Recognizes* the importance of effective international cooperation in the fight against the global trade in illicit drugs and the need to provide the necessary legal basis to conduct more effective joint operational activities across jurisdictional boundaries;

4. *Supports* the development of “best practice” guidelines for the sharing of intelligence and the conduct of joint operations between Member States, with a view to ensuring that those guidelines are consistent with the relevant United Nations conventions;

5. *Supports also* the development by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme of an inventory of training needs that Member States could consider in order to assist developing countries in achieving standards of law enforcement competence that would facilitate more effective cooperation in joint operations;

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<sup>3</sup> General Assembly resolution S-20/4 A.

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

6. *Encourages* the establishment by Member States of cooperative programmes for funding law enforcement training and making short-term secondment and exchanges available to operational law enforcement officers from Member States.

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