



## Economic and Social Council

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### Commission on Narcotic Drugs

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Item 7 (d) of the provisional agenda\*

**Implementation of the international drug control treaties:  
other matters arising from the international drug control  
treaties**

#### **Japan: draft resolution**

#### **Measures against newly emerging drugs and precursors not controlled under the international drug control treaties**

*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Recalling* Economic and Social Council resolution 2004/41 of 21 July 2004,  
on control of the manufacture of, trafficking in and abuse of synthetic drugs,

*Reaffirming* its resolution 44/14, in which it invited States and relevant  
regional organizations to foster the exchange of information on patterns of drug use  
and on substances consumed,

*Recalling* its resolution 45/6, in which it encouraged States to involve the  
pharmaceutical industry in increasing knowledge about the potential for abuse of  
and dependence on psychoactive substances,

*Recalling also* its resolution 45/13 on optimizing systems for collecting  
information and identifying best practices to counter the demand for illicit drugs,

*Recalling further* its resolution 46/7, in which it urged States to implement its  
resolution 45/6,

*Recalling further* its resolution 47/1,

*Recognizing* that a number of drugs and precursors not controlled under the  
international drug control treaties have emerged in recent years in several regions  
throughout the world, as evidenced by the recent phenomenon of ketamine abuse in

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\* E/CN.7/2005/1.



East and South-East Asia referred to in the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2004,<sup>1</sup>

*Recognizing* the widespread abuse of those drugs, especially among young people, and diversion of those drugs and precursors into illicit channels,

*Deeply concerned* that the abuse of those drugs and the diversion of those drugs and precursors may spread to the rest of the world in the near future,

*Concerned* about the international distribution of those drugs and precursors by new means of illicit drug trading, including via the Internet, and the lack of harmonized national regulations to counter that development,

*Noting* that, pursuant to article 39 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,<sup>2</sup> article 23 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971<sup>3</sup> and article 24 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,<sup>4</sup> parties to those conventions are not precluded from individually adopting domestic measures of control that are stricter than those provided for in those conventions,

*Aware* of the difficulties encountered by Governments in their efforts to carry out prompt, effective drug control countermeasures in a manner that is in harmony with the efforts of other Governments, considering that new drugs and precursors are constantly emerging and that each Government has limited scientific knowledge of those substances,

*Noting* that it is necessary to gather and share information on those drugs and precursors, in order to ensure the development of up-to-date international measures before the situation worsens, and to help Member States to cooperate more closely in tackling problems involving those substances by placing them under the control of the international drug control treaties,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to submit information on newly emerging drugs and precursors to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime so that it may increase the knowledge available about those substances, such as the prevalence of their abuse, dependence and other health hazards and the synthetic techniques and diversion channels used, as well as information regarding administrative measures taken by Governments;

2. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to play a central role in gathering from Member States information on newly emerging drugs and precursors and in sharing that information with other Member States, the International Narcotics Control Board and the World Health Organization;

3. *Requests* the World Health Organization to review the information provided by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on the drugs in question from a scientific and public health viewpoint and to communicate the results to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs so that the Commission may consider putting those

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<sup>1</sup> *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2004* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.XI.3), paras. 381 and 390.

<sup>2</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

drugs under the control of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 or the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971;

4. *Requests* the International Narcotics Control Board to review the information provided by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on the precursors in question from a technical viewpoint and to communicate the results to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs so that the Commission may consider putting those precursors under the control of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988;

5. *Urges* Member States to initiate the procedure for placing the drugs and precursors in question under international control, in order to facilitate efforts to carry out drug control measures in an effective and harmonized manner, and to cooperate more closely with other Member States in tackling problems involving such substances;

6. *Encourages* Member States to take preventive measures to control latent precursors that may be converted into drugs liable to abuse before those precursors are placed under the control of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988.

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