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Commission on Narcotic Drugs

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Illicit drug traffic and supply: follow-up to the twentieth special session

Egypt, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Sudan: draft resolution

Illicit cultivation

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling the efforts made by some countries to eradicate illicit crops of coca, opium poppy and cannabis in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,¹

Recalling paragraph 18 of the Political Declaration² adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together, in which the Assembly reaffirmed the need for a comprehensive approach to the elimination of illicit narcotic crops,

Bearing in mind the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Crops and on Alternative Development,³ in which measures are included to promote bilateral, regional and multilateral cooperation to eradicate illicit crops and avoid their relocation from one area, region or country to another,

Recalling also paragraph 38 (e) of the Global Programme of Action⁴ on extension of the scope of economic and technical cooperation in support of crop substitution and integrated rural development programmes and other economic and technical programmes aimed at reducing illicit production and processing of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

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).

² Resolution S-20/2, annex.

³ See resolution S-20/4 E.

⁴ Resolution S-17/2, annex.

Urges the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to continue to provide financial support and technical assistance, subject to the availability of voluntary contributions, to countries that have eradicated and that continue to eradiate illicit crops and that seek to avoid their relocation, through the implementation of sustainable alternative development programmes.

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