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International drug control

Report of the Third Committee

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I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 18 September 2009, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its sixty-fourth session the item entitled “International drug control” and to allocate it to the Third Committee.
2. The Third Committee considered the item at its 5th to 7th, 15th and 43rd meetings, on 7, 8 and 15 October and 19 November 2009. At its 5th to 7th meetings, on 7 and 8 October, the Committee held a general discussion on the item jointly with item 104, entitled “Crime prevention and criminal justice”. An account of the Committee’s discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/64/SR.5-7, 15 and 43).
3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:
 - (a) Report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation against the world drug problem (A/64/120);
 - (b) Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on the outcome of the high-level segment of its fifty-second session on progress achieved in meeting the goals and targets set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session (A/64/92-E/2009/98).
4. At the 5th meeting, on 7 October, the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna made an introductory statement (see A/C.3/64/SR.5).
5. At the same meeting, the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime responded to questions and comments made by the representatives



of Malaysia, Côte d'Ivoire, India, Sierra Leone, Pakistan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Benin, Kenya and the Bahamas (see A/C.3/64/SR.5).

II. Consideration of draft resolution A/C.3/64/L.15 and Rev.1

6. At the 15th meeting, on 15 October, the representative of Mexico introduced a draft resolution entitled "International cooperation against the world drug problem" (A/C.3/64/L.15). Subsequently, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Bangladesh, Belize, Benin, Brazil, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Mali, Monaco, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, the Republic of Korea, Senegal and Sierra Leone joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, which read:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration, the provisions of the 2005 World Summit Outcome addressing the world drug problem, its resolution 63/197 of 18 December 2008 and its other previous relevant resolutions,

"Reaffirming the Political Declaration, the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction and the measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, as well as the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,

"Reaffirming also the joint ministerial statement adopted at the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

"Welcoming the outcome of the high-level segment of the fifty-second session of the Commission and, in that regard, recalling its resolution 63/197, in which the Assembly decided to consider the results of the high-level segment at a plenary meeting of the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session,

"Recalling in that regard that in its resolution 63/197 it requested the Commission to forward to it, through the Economic and Social Council, the results of the high-level segment of the fifty-second session of the Commission on the progress achieved in meeting the goals and targets set in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,

"Reaffirming that countering the world drug problem in all its aspects requires political commitment to reducing supply, as an integral component of a balanced and comprehensive drug control strategy,

"Reaffirming equally that reducing illicit drug use and its consequences requires a political commitment to efforts to reduce demand, which must be demonstrated by sustained widespread demand reduction initiatives that integrate a comprehensive public-health approach spanning the spectrum of prevention, education, early intervention, treatment, recovery support, rehabilitation and reintegration efforts,

“Recognizing that international cooperation in countering drug abuse and illicit production and trafficking has shown that positive results can be achieved through sustained and collective efforts, and expressing its appreciation for the initiatives in this regard,

“1. *Adopts* the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, as adopted at the high-level segment of the fifty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and calls upon States to take the measures necessary to implement the goals and targets referred to therein;

“2. *Reaffirms* the importance of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in building capacity at the local level in the fight against transnational organized crime and drug trafficking, and urges the Office to make the best possible use of resources, with a view to maintaining an effective level of support for national and regional efforts in combating the world drug problem;

“3. *Urges* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to increase collaboration with intergovernmental, international and regional organizations that have drug control mandates, as appropriate, in order to share best practices and to take advantage of their unique comparative advantage;

“4. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue providing, upon request, technical assistance to Member States so as to enhance their capacity in countering the world drug problem, including in relation to carrying out training programmes to support the adoption of sound methods for data collection and harmonization of indicators used for statistics on drug use, which have already been considered by the Statistical Commission, in order to collect and analyse comparable data on drug abuse;

“5. *Urges* all Governments to provide the fullest possible financial and political support to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime by widening its donor base and increasing voluntary contributions, in particular general-purpose contributions, so as to enable it to continue, expand, improve and strengthen its operational and technical cooperation activities, within its mandates, in particular with a view to the full implementation of the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session and the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem adopted at the high-level segment of the fifty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and recommends that a sufficient share of the regular budget of the United Nations be allocated to the Office to enable it to carry out its mandates and to work towards securing assured and predictable funding;

“6. *Encourages* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as the principal policymaking organ of the United Nations on matters of international drug control and as the governing body of the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and the International Narcotics Control Board to strengthen their useful work on the control of precursors and other chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

“7. *Takes note* of the outcome of the high-level segment of the fifty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the *World Drug Report 2009* of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the most recent report of the International Narcotics Control Board, and calls upon States to strengthen international and regional cooperation to counter the threat to the international community caused by the illicit production of and trafficking in drugs and to continue to take concerted measures such as within the framework of the Paris Pact and other relevant international initiatives;

“8. *Notes* that the International Narcotics Control Board needs sufficient resources to carry out all its mandates, reaffirms the importance of its work, encourages it to continue to carry out its work in accordance with its mandate, urges Member States to commit themselves in a common effort to assigning, where possible, adequate and sufficient budgetary resources to the Board, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/20 of 23 July 1996, emphasizes the need to maintain its capacity, inter alia, through the provision of appropriate means by the Secretary-General and adequate technical support from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and calls for enhanced cooperation and understanding between Member States and the Board to enable it to implement all its mandates under the international drug control conventions;

“9. *Encourages* the meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies and of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to continue to contribute to the strengthening of regional and international cooperation, taking into account the outcomes of the high-level segment of the fifty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;

“10. *Calls upon* the relevant United Nations agencies and entities, and other international organizations, and invites international financial institutions, including regional development banks, to mainstream drug control issues into their programmes, and calls upon the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to maintain its leading role by providing relevant information and technical assistance;

“11. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General, and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.”

7. At its 43rd meeting, on 19 November, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution (A/C.3/64/L.15/Rev.1), submitted by Afghanistan, Algeria, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Brazil, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Germany, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mali, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Namibia, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, the United States of America and Uruguay. Subsequently, Albania, Angola, the Bahamas, Barbados, Bhutan,

Botswana, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, El Salvador, Gabon, the Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Lesotho, Liberia, Lithuania, Malaysia, Malawi, Morocco, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Saint Kitts and Nevis, San Marino, Suriname, Swaziland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

8. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Committee read out a statement of the programme budget implications of the revised draft resolution.

9. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/64/L.15/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 11).

10. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the Russian Federation and Bolivia (Plurinational State of); after the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Sweden (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union) and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (see A/C.3/64/SR.43).

III. Recommendation of the Third Committee

11. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

International cooperation against the world drug problem

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,¹ the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,² the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development,³ the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction⁴ and the joint ministerial statement adopted at the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,⁵

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration,⁶ the provisions of the 2005 World Summit Outcome⁷ addressing the world drug problem, the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS⁸ and other relevant United Nations resolutions, including General Assembly resolution 63/197 of 18 December 2008 and those on regional and international cooperation to prevent the diversion and smuggling of precursors,

Gravely concerned that, despite continuing increased efforts by States, relevant organizations, civil society and non-governmental organizations, the world drug problem continues to constitute a serious threat to public health and safety and the well-being of humanity, in particular children and young people and their families, and to the national security and sovereignty of States, and that it undermines socio-economic and political stability and sustainable development,

Welcoming the outcome of the high-level segment of the fifty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,⁹ and, in that regard, recalling resolution 63/197, in which the General Assembly decided to consider the results of the high-level segment at a plenary meeting of the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session,

Recalling resolutions adopted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its fifty-second session,¹⁰ in particular resolutions 52/2, 52/3, 52/4 and 52/10, and noting the outcomes of all the round-table discussions of the high-level segment of that session,

¹ Resolution S-20/2, annex.

² Resolution S-20/3, annex.

³ Resolution S-20/4 E.

⁴ Resolution 54/132, annex.

⁵ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2003, Supplement No. 8* (E/2003/28/Rev.1), chap. I, sect. C; see also A/58/124, sect. II.A.

⁶ See resolution 55/2.

⁷ See resolution 60/1.

⁸ See resolution 60/262, annex.

⁹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8* (E/2009/281), chap. X.

¹⁰ Ibid., chap. I, sect. C.

Reaffirming that countering the world drug problem in all its aspects requires a political commitment to reducing supply, as an integral component of a balanced and comprehensive drug control strategy, in accordance with the principles enshrined in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session and the measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the drug problem,¹¹ including the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development, also adopted at that session,

Reaffirming equally that reducing illicit drug use and its consequences requires a political commitment to efforts to reduce demand, which must be demonstrated by sustained widespread demand reduction initiatives that integrate a comprehensive public health approach spanning the spectrum of prevention, education, early intervention, treatment, recovery support, rehabilitation and reintegration efforts, in accordance with the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,

Recognizing that international cooperation in demand reduction and supply reduction has shown that positive results can be achieved through sustained and collective efforts, and expressing its appreciation for the initiatives in this regard,

Reaffirming 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,

1. *Adopts* the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,¹⁰ as adopted at the high-level segment of the fifty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and calls upon States to take the necessary measures to fully implement the actions set out therein, with a view to attaining in a timely manner their goals and targets;

2. *Reaffirms* that countering the world drug problem is a common and shared responsibility that must be addressed in a multilateral setting, requires an integrated and balanced approach and must be carried out in full conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and other provisions of international law, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,¹² and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action¹³ on human rights, and, in particular, with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, for the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States and for all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and on the basis of the principles of equal rights and mutual respect;

3. *Undertakes* to promote bilateral, regional and international cooperation, including through intelligence-sharing and cross-border cooperation, aimed at countering the world drug problem more effectively, in particular by encouraging and supporting such cooperation by those States most directly affected by illicit crop cultivation and the illicit production, manufacture, transit, trafficking, distribution and abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

¹¹ Resolutions S-20/4 A-E.

¹² Resolution 217 A (III).

¹³ A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

4. *Reiterates* the commitment of Member States to promoting, developing, reviewing or strengthening effective, comprehensive, integrated drug demand reduction programmes, based on scientific evidence and covering a range of measures, including primary prevention, early intervention, treatment, care, rehabilitation, social reintegration and related support services, aimed at promoting health and social well-being among individuals, families and communities and reducing the adverse consequences of drug abuse for individuals and society as a whole, taking into account the particular challenges posed by high-risk drug users, in full compliance with the three international drug control conventions and in accordance with national legislation, and commits Member States to investing increased resources in ensuring access to those interventions on a non-discriminatory basis, including in detention facilities, bearing in mind that those interventions should also consider vulnerabilities that undermine human development, such as poverty and social marginalization;

5. *Notes with great concern* the adverse consequences of drug abuse for individuals and society as a whole, reaffirms the commitment of all Member States to tackling those problems in the context of comprehensive, complementary and multisectoral drug demand reduction strategies, in particular such strategies targeting youth, also notes with great concern the alarming rise in the incidence of HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases among injecting drug users, reaffirms the commitment of all Member States to working towards the goal of universal access to comprehensive prevention programmes and treatment, care and related support services, in full compliance with the international drug control conventions and in accordance with national legislation, taking into account all relevant General Assembly resolutions and, when applicable, the *WHO, UNODC, UNAIDS Technical Guide*,¹⁴ and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to carry out its mandate in this area in close cooperation with relevant organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, such as the World Health Organization, the United Nations Development Programme and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS;

6. *Acknowledges* the continuing efforts made and progress achieved in countering the world drug problem, notes with great concern the unprecedented surge in the illicit production and trafficking of opium, the continuing illicit manufacture and trafficking of cocaine, the increasing illicit production and trafficking of cannabis and the increasing diversion of precursors, as well as the related distribution and use of illicit drugs, and stresses the need to strengthen and intensify joint efforts at the national, regional and international levels to tackle those global challenges in a more comprehensive manner, in accordance with the principle of a common and shared responsibility, including by means of enhanced and better coordinated technical and financial assistance;

7. *Recognizes that:*

(a) Sustainable crop control strategies targeting the illicit cultivation of crops used for the production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances require international cooperation based on the principle of shared responsibility and an integrated and balanced approach, taking into account the rule of law and, where

¹⁴ *WHO, UNODC, UNAIDS Technical Guide for Countries to Set Targets for Universal Access to HIV Prevention, Treatment and Care for Injecting Drug Users* (World Health Organization, Geneva, 2009).

appropriate, security concerns, with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States and all human rights and fundamental freedoms;

(b) Such crop control strategies include, inter alia, alternative development and, where appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes, eradication and law enforcement measures;

(c) Such crop control strategies should be in full conformity with article 14 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988¹⁵ and appropriately coordinated and phased in accordance with national policies in order to achieve the sustainable eradication of illicit crops, noting furthermore the need for Member States to undertake to increase long-term investment in such strategies, coordinated with other development measures, in order to contribute to the sustainability of social and economic development and poverty eradication in affected rural areas, taking due account of the traditional licit uses of crops where there is historical evidence of such use and giving due consideration to the protection of the environment;

8. *Also recognizes* the significant role played by developing countries with extensive expertise in alternative development in promoting best practices and lessons learned from such programmes, and invites them to continue sharing those best practices with States affected by illicit crop cultivation, including those emerging from conflict, with a view to using them, where appropriate, in accordance with the national specificities of each State;

9. *Stresses* the urgent need to respond to the serious challenges posed by the increasing links between drug trafficking, corruption and other forms of organized crime, including trafficking in human beings, trafficking in firearms, cybercrime and, in some cases, terrorism and money-laundering, including money-laundering in connection with the financing of terrorism, and to the significant challenges faced by law enforcement and judicial authorities in responding to the ever-changing means used by transnational criminal organizations to avoid detection and prosecution;

10. *Reaffirms* the importance of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and its regional offices in building capacity at the local level in the fight against transnational organized crime and drug trafficking, and urges the Office to consider regional vulnerabilities, projects and impact in the fight against drug trafficking, in particular in developing countries, when deciding to close and allocate offices, with a view to maintaining an effective level of support to national and regional efforts in combating the world drug problem;

11. *Urges* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to increase collaboration with intergovernmental, international and relevant regional organizations involved in combating the world drug problem, as appropriate, in order to share best practices and to maximize the benefits from their unique comparative advantage;

12. *Recognizes* the need to collect relevant data and information regarding international cooperation for countering the world drug problem at the national, bilateral, subregional, regional and international levels, and urges all Member States

¹⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

to support dialogue through the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in order to address this issue;

13. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, upon request, to continue providing technical assistance to Member States so as to enhance capacity in countering the world drug problem, including by carrying out training programmes to develop indicators and instruments for the collection and analysis of accurate, reliable and comparable data on all relevant aspects of the world drug problem and, where appropriate, the enhancement or development of new national indicators and instruments;

14. *Urges* all Governments to provide the fullest possible financial and political support to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime by widening its donor base and increasing voluntary contributions, in particular general-purpose contributions, so as to enable it to continue, expand, improve and strengthen its operational and technical cooperation activities, within its mandates, in particular with a view to the full implementation of the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session¹ and the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem adopted at the high-level segment of the fifty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as well as, where appropriate, relevant resolutions adopted by the Commission at that session, and recommends that a sufficient share of the regular budget of the United Nations continue to be allocated to the Office to enable it to carry out its mandates in a consistent and stable manner;

15. *Encourages* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as the principal policymaking organ of the United Nations on matters of international drug control and as the governing body of the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and the International Narcotics Control Board to strengthen their useful work on the control of precursors and other chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

16. *Urges* States that have not done so to consider ratifying or acceding to, and States parties to implement, as a matter of priority, all the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,¹⁶ the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,¹⁷ the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,¹⁵ the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto¹⁸ and the United Nations Convention against Corruption;¹⁹

17. *Urges* all Member States to implement the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction and to strengthen their national efforts to counter the abuse of illicit drugs in their populations, in particular among children and young people;

18. *Takes note* of the outcome of the high-level segment of the fifty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,⁹ the *World Drug Report 2009*²⁰ of

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

¹⁷ Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

¹⁸ Ibid., vols. 2225, 2237, 2241 and 2326, No. 39574.

¹⁹ Ibid., vol. 2349, No. 42146.

²⁰ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.09.XI.12.

the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the most recent report of the International Narcotics Control Board,²¹ and calls upon States to strengthen international and regional cooperation to counter the threat to the international community caused by the illicit production of and trafficking in drugs, as well as other aspects of the world drug problem, and to continue to take concerted measures, such as within the framework of the Paris Pact²² and other relevant international initiatives;

19. *Notes* that the International Narcotics Control Board needs sufficient resources to carry out all of its mandates, reaffirms the importance of its work, encourages it to continue to carry out its work in accordance with its mandate, urges Member States to commit themselves in a common effort to assigning, where possible, adequate and sufficient budgetary resources to the Board, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/20 of 23 July 1996, emphasizes the need to maintain its capacity, inter alia, through the provision of appropriate means by the Secretary-General and adequate technical support from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and calls for enhanced cooperation and understanding between Member States and the Board to enable it to implement all its mandates under the international drug control conventions;

20. *Welcomes* the important role played by civil society, in particular non-governmental organizations, in addressing the world drug problem, notes with appreciation their important contribution to the review process, and also notes that representatives of affected populations and civil society entities, where appropriate, should be enabled to play a participatory role in the formulation and implementation of drug demand and supply reduction policy;

21. *Recommends* that the Economic and Social Council devote one of its high-level segments to a theme related to the world drug problem, and also recommends that the General Assembly hold a special session to address the world drug problem;

22. *Encourages* the meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies and of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to continue to contribute to the strengthening of regional and international cooperation, and, in this regard, acknowledges the discussions that took place at the nineteenth meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin America and the Caribbean, held on Isla Margarita, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, on how to improve cooperation among the States of Latin America and the Caribbean and the States of West Africa in combating drug trafficking;

23. *Welcomes* the ongoing efforts to strengthen regional cooperation in combating illicit trafficking in drugs and the diversion of precursor chemicals undertaken by the members of the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the Economic Cooperation Organization, the Collective Security Treaty Organization, the Eurasian Group on Combating Money-Laundering and Financing of Terrorism and other relevant subregional and regional organizations, including, inter alia, the adoption of the Plan of Action on combating

²¹ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.09.XI.1.

²² See S/2003/641, annex.

terrorism, illicit drug trafficking and organized crime²³ at the special conference held under the auspices of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization in Moscow on 27 March 2009 and the efforts undertaken in the framework of the permanent counter-narcotics mechanism “Channel”;

24. *Acknowledges* other regional ongoing efforts to combat illicit trafficking in drugs, such as those of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Senior Officials on Drug Matters, which adopted the Association’s workplan on combating illicit drug production, trafficking and use (2009-2015) with the aim of achieving a drug-free South-East Asia by 2015;

25. *Calls upon* the relevant United Nations agencies and entities and other international organizations, and invites international financial institutions, including regional development banks, to mainstream drug control issues into their programmes, and calls upon the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to maintain its leading role by providing relevant information and technical assistance;

26. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General,²⁴ and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

²³ See A/63/805-S/2009/177, annex I.

²⁴ A/64/120.