

Resolution 48/11

Strengthening international cooperation to prevent the illicit manufacture of and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances by preventing the diversion and smuggling of precursors and essential equipment in the context of Project Prism, Operation Purple and Operation Topaz

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Concerned that the diversion and smuggling of precursors, material and equipment essential to the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances constitute a problem that deserves the full attention of all States and the United Nations,

Recalling the Political Declaration adopted at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly,¹ in which Member States decided to establish 2008 as a target date for States to eliminate or considerably reduce the diversion of precursors,

Recalling also the Joint Ministerial Statement and further measures to implement the action plans emanating from the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, adopted during the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,²

Reaffirming the importance of Economic and Social Council resolutions 2003/32, 2003/35 and 2003/39 of 22 July 2003,

Recalling article 12, paragraphs 1, 9 (a), (b) and (c) and 10, and article 13 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,³

Reaffirming the importance of the international initiatives Operation Purple, Operation Topaz and Project Prism in the implementation of articles 12 and 13 of the 1988 Convention,

Noting with satisfaction the successes achieved by those three international initiatives in the fight against the diversion and smuggling of precursors, material and equipment, such as the identification and prevention of diversion attempts, the real-time exchange of information on trade and trafficking and, in the case of Project Prism, analyses and backtracking investigations and the agreement on the global use of a standardized database of material and equipment,

Recognizing that such activities can result in the development of live intelligence-led investigations by national law enforcement authorities,

Noting that the international initiatives have resulted in the International Narcotics Control Board being given the additional functions of receiving and disseminating information on a real-time basis, analysing information in order to identify trends and possible cases involving the diversion or misuse of precursors and following up all reported seizures and cases involving diversions by facilitating investigation with the competent authorities of the

¹ General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

² A/58/124, sect. II.A.

³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

countries concerned, as indicated in various resolutions, especially Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions 43/9 and 45/12,

Stressing that the International Narcotics Control Board has a unique, central role in those international initiatives, as the coordinating body for their activities and as the clearing house for the international storage, sharing, analysis and dissemination of information, and that its work is therefore a key factor in the results and success of the initiatives,

Noting that the efforts referred to above are in accordance with the obligations under the 1988 Convention and in furtherance of its aims, that they should therefore be regarded as a central function of the United Nations bodies for drug control, as indicated in, for example, Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions 43/9 and 45/12,

Welcoming General Assembly resolution 59/162 of 20 December 2004, entitled “Follow-up on strengthening the systems of control over chemical precursors and preventing their diversion and trafficking”, but concerned that, in that connection, without sufficient resources, the International Narcotics Control Board is unlikely to be able to carry out its key functions under the above-mentioned international initiatives,

Having taken note of the third biennial report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,⁴ in particular the addendum on control of precursors,⁵ prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 59/162,

1. *Calls upon* Member States that have not yet done so to enact the necessary legislation to implement fully the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,⁶ with the assistance and legal advice of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, upon request;

2. *Stresses* the need for States to continue with the development of the “know-your-client” principle, referred to in Economic and Social Council resolution 2003/39 and General Assembly resolution 59/162, and to be committed to strengthening and monitoring the use of the mechanism of pre-export notifications, including by providing timely responses, especially through efficient sharing of information;

3. *Urges* all States and relevant international organizations to cooperate closely with the International Narcotics Control Board, in particular in Operation Purple, Operation Topaz and Project Prism, in order to enhance the success of those international initiatives;

4. *Calls upon* all States to initiate, where appropriate, investigations by their law enforcement authorities into seizures and cases involving the diversion or smuggling of precursors and essential equipment, with a view to tracking them back to the source of diversion in order to prevent continuing illicit activity, and to communicate, where possible, the details of those seizures and backtracking investigations on a real-time basis to the

⁴ E/CN.7/2005/2 and Add.1-6.

⁵ E/CN.7/2005/2/Add.5.

⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

International Narcotics Control Board and to the States concerned, pursuant to Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 45/12;

5. *Urges* the International Narcotics Control Board to continue to play its key role in the above-mentioned international initiatives and especially to follow up seizures and cases involving the diversion or smuggling of precursors by facilitating investigation by the competent authorities of the countries concerned, to conduct a risk assessment or evaluation of seizures and cases involving attempted diversions and to incorporate the findings in its annual *Report on Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances*;

6. *Encourages* Member States and the International Narcotics Control Board, in accordance with article 12, paragraph 2, of the 1988 Convention and taking account of the findings by the competent national authorities, to assess and, where necessary, address the use of substitute precursor chemicals by trafficking networks;

7. *Encourages* Member States, in collaboration with the relevant industries, to continue to strengthen cooperation with associations, persons or companies engaged in activities involving precursors, including by considering the possibility of establishing a code of conduct and best practices;

8. *Calls upon* Member States to take careful note of the third biennial report of the Executive Director on the world drug problem,⁷ in particular its addendum on the control of precursors⁸ and the conclusions and recommendations contained in that addendum, so that the required implementation measures and actions may be taken;

9. *Requests* the Executive Director to report to it at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

⁷ E/CN.7/2005/2 and Add.1-6.

⁸ E/CN.7/2005/2/Add.5.