

## ECOSOC Resolution 2004/39

### **Drug control and related crime prevention assistance for countries emerging from conflict**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Bearing in mind* the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1953 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,<sup>1</sup> the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971<sup>2</sup> and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,<sup>3</sup>

*Recalling* the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,<sup>4</sup> adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, and the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,<sup>5</sup>

*Bearing in mind* that, in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,<sup>6</sup> the Assembly set goals and targets to be met by Member States by the years 2003 and 2008,

*Recalling* Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions 42/5,<sup>7</sup> on international action to mitigate the effects of the relationship between drug abuse, illicit trafficking and conflict situations, and 43/4,<sup>8</sup> on international cooperation for the prevention of drug abuse among children,

*Fully aware* that the international community is confronted with the problem of conflict and war in some parts of the world, especially in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean and Oceania, and with the threat to civil society posed by illicit drugs,

*Concerned* that demand for, production of and trafficking in illicit narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances by organized criminal groups continue to pose a serious threat to the socio-economic and political systems, stability, national security and sovereignty of an increasing number of States, especially those emerging from conflict and war,

*Concerned also* about the activities of national and international organized criminal groups engaged in drug trafficking and, in particular, about the destabilizing impact of those activities on peacekeeping and reconstruction efforts,

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<sup>1</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

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

<sup>5</sup> General Assembly resolution 54/132, annex.

<sup>6</sup> General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

<sup>7</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1999, Supplement No. 8* (E/1999/28/Rev.1), chap. I, sect. D.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, 2000, *Supplement No. 8* (E/2000/28), chap. I, sect. C.

*Concerned further* about reports of widespread abuse of drugs in countries emerging from conflict and war, among the general population and soldiers, especially child soldiers,

*Aware* that, in treating victims of conflict or war, self-medication or the long-term prescription of drugs by medical personnel may lead to drug dependence,

*Convinced* of the priority that must be assigned to the prevention of drug use and abuse among children, within the framework of the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,

*Recognizing* the social, political, economic and other post-conflict challenges to reconstruction faced by countries emerging from conflict, in particular with regard to meeting the targets set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,

*Recognizing also* the importance of the rule of law for post-conflict reconstruction,

*Noting with satisfaction* the steady progress being made towards restoring peace in a number of conflict zones around the world, especially in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean and Oceania,

*Mindful* of the need to ensure that effective measures for the protection, rehabilitation, physical and psychological recovery and reintegration of women and children are systematically incorporated in all stages of the peace process, including peacekeeping and peace-building programmes,

*Convinced* that extending support for drug control will facilitate the consolidation of peace in countries emerging from conflict,

1. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to consider specific strategies to assist countries emerging from conflicts in their drug control and related crime prevention efforts, in collaboration with the Governments of the affected countries and other relevant United Nations entities involved in the peace process, and to give priority to those countries, subject to the availability of voluntary funds, which might be from general-purpose funds, in accordance with the Commission on Narcotic Drugs guidelines for the use of general-purpose funds,<sup>9</sup> or from earmarked funds;

2. *Calls upon* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to facilitate the mainstreaming of drug control programmes in the development efforts of countries emerging from conflict;

3. *Urges* Member States emerging from conflict to give adequate priority to addressing the drug problem and related crime in their post-conflict reconstruction efforts and to collaborate with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other development partners in order to address those problems in an integrated and comprehensive manner;

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<sup>9</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2001, Supplement No. 8, (E/2001/28/Rev.1), Part II, chap. I, resolution 44/20, annex.*

4. *Urges* Member States providing development assistance to countries emerging from conflict to increase, where relevant, their bilateral assistance in drug control and related crime prevention to those countries;

5. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, at its forty-eighth session, on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

*47th plenary meeting  
21 July 2004*