

laboratories participate in the external quality assurance programme offered by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

6. *Invites* Member States to secure and broaden their support to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, including funding for activities related to improving the performance of national laboratories, support for quality assurance and support for the establishment of sustainable scientific services worldwide;

7. *Calls upon* Member States and international, regional and subregional institutions to contribute to the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime set out in the present resolution by providing expertise as a resource for the development of cooperative networks among laboratories and scientists and to explore innovative ways to ensure more effective exchange of expertise and information worldwide.

Resolution 50/5

Identifying sources of precursors used in illicit drug manufacture

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,⁴⁰

Reaffirming the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,⁴¹ in which Member States decided to establish 2008 as a target date for States to eliminate or reduce significantly, among other things, the diversion of precursors,

Appreciating the efforts by Member States to regulate precursors with a view to preventing their diversion,

Acknowledging the efficacy of international precursor control operations such as Project Cohesion and Project Prism in preventing diversions,

Recognizing that the ultimate objective of precursor control is to stop or significantly reduce the availability of precursors for illicit drug manufacture,

Appreciating the initiatives taken pursuant to the Paris Pact initiative⁴² to tackle, among other things, the illicit supply of acetic anhydride,

Recognizing that precursors have a number of legitimate uses and that there is a need not to adversely affect legitimate trade in precursor chemicals while preventing their diversion,

Recognizing also that a large proportion of the precursors produced is used for legitimate purposes, that a fraction of the total production is used for the illicit manufacture of drugs and that there is thus a need to concentrate efforts on identifying the sources of the illicit supply of precursors,

⁴⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

⁴¹ General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

⁴² Emerging from the Paris Statement (S/2003/641, annex), issued at the end of the Conference on Drug Routes from Central Asia to Europe, held in Paris on 21 and 22 May 2003.

Noting with concern the continued availability of precursors for illicit drug manufacture,

Noting also with concern the inadequate availability of information on the sources of precursors, the methods of diversion and the trafficking routes used to divert them to the major regions of illicit drug manufacture,

Recognizing the need for greater efforts in the main regions of illicit drug manufacture to identify the sources of precursors, the methods of diversion and the trafficking routes used, in order to concentrate efforts on the problem areas,

1. *Invites* the International Narcotics Control Board, working with Member States, relevant international bodies and existing initiatives such as Project Cohesion, to continue to identify the main sources of the acetic anhydride supplied to the main regions manufacturing heroin, the methods of diversion employed and the trafficking routes used;

2. *Also invites* the International Narcotics Control Board, working with Member States, relevant international bodies and existing initiatives such as Project Cohesion, to continue to identify the main sources of the potassium permanganate supplied to the main regions manufacturing cocaine, the methods of diversion employed and the trafficking routes used;

3. *Further invites* the International Narcotics Control Board, working with Member States, relevant international bodies and existing initiatives such as Project Prism, to continue to identify the main sources of the ephedrine, pseudoephedrine and 1-phenyl-2-propanone supplied to the main regions manufacturing amphetamine and methamphetamine, the methods of diversion employed and the trafficking routes used;

4. *Urges* Member States to render all possible support and assistance to the International Narcotics Control Board in the above-mentioned endeavours.

Resolution 50/6

Promoting collaboration on the prevention of diversion of precursors

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,⁴³ in which Member States established 2008 as a target date for States to eliminate or reduce significantly the diversion of precursors,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution S-20/4 B of 10 June 1998, adopted by the Assembly at its twentieth special session, in which the Assembly considered that measures against the diversion of precursors could be effective only through concerted worldwide action and international cooperation guided by common principles and objectives,

⁴³ General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.