

PLAN OF ACTION

Measures against the Misuse of Scheduled and Non-Scheduled Precursors and New Psychoactive Substances

Concerned that criminal organizations are increasingly using non-scheduled precursor chemicals as substitutes for scheduled precursor chemicals in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Recognising that drug traffickers are similarly obtaining and making available for consumption an increasing number of non-scheduled new psychoactive substances as alternatives to scheduled narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, whose effects pose risks to public health and safety,

Recalling related resolutions, such as ECOSOC resolutions 2001/14 and 1996/29 and CND resolutions 56/13, 54/8 and 50/10,

Recognising that effective industry cooperation is also one of the most effective measures to address non-scheduled substances, including non-scheduled precursor chemicals, as well as new psychoactive substances and their precursors

Recognising that the international scheduling of priority substances must be accompanied with proactive mechanisms and approaches to prevent non-scheduled substances from reaching illicit drug laboratories (substitute chemicals) and consumer markets (new psychoactive substances),

We, the participants at the International Conference on Precursor Chemicals and New Psychoactive Substances in Bangkok, Thailand, 21-24 April 2015, reaffirm our commitment to cooperate with each other, the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the World Health Organization (WHO) to prevent scheduled and non-scheduled precursors and new psychoactive substances from reaching, respectively, illicit laboratories and consumer markets:

1. *Call upon* all Governments to explore the full potential of cooperation between competent authorities and concerned industrial sectors of all size and at all levels with regard to preventing the misuse of scheduled and non-scheduled precursor chemicals and new psychoactive substances,
2. *Encourage* Governments to make use of the INCB Guidelines for a Voluntary Code of Practice for the Chemical Industry to develop and sign memoranda of understanding with all concerned industrial sectors and to fully incorporate the principles of such cooperation into the concept of corporate industry responsibility,
3. *Invite* INCB, drawing on the expertise of UNODC, competent national authorities and the Precursors and NPS Task Forces, to extend the concept of the limited international special surveillance list of non-scheduled precursor chemicals (ISSL) to new psychoactive substances currently not under international control for which substantial information exists on their availability in consumer markets, in order to allow for appropriate measures to prevent use by traffickers of those substances,
4. *Encourage* all States parties to the international drug control conventions to establish arrangements, whether voluntary, administrative or legislative, whereby their domestic operators involved in the manufacture, export, import and distribution (including related financial transactions) of the substances included in the international surveillance lists of

non-scheduled precursor chemicals and new psychoactive substances will report suspicious orders of, or trade in, such substances and cooperate with national enforcement and control authorities with regard to those chemicals and substances,

5. *Invite* States parties to the three drug control conventions, subject to their legal provisions, to take civil, criminal or administrative action against suppliers and traders of scheduled substances and, where possible, substances included in the surveillance lists for failure to cooperate with the authorities to prevent such substances from reaching consumer markets,

6. *Invite* States parties who are unable to stop shipments of substances included in the international surveillance lists of non-scheduled precursor chemicals and new psychoactive substances to inform the authorities of transit and destination countries of known shipments through established communication channels so that those authorities may, in accordance with their domestic legal provisions, take relevant action on incoming shipments,

7. *Urge* Governments to make full use of existing tools, including established global communication channels provided by the International Narcotics Control Board, in particular the pre-export notification on-line system (PEN Online), the Precursors Incident Communications System (PICS), the Project Ion Incident Communications System (IONICS), mechanisms and operations under Projects Prism, Cohesion and Ion and the related Task Forces for the exchange of information and common investigations, in order to address the sourcing and distribution of, and trafficking in, non-scheduled substances,

8. *Urge* Governments also to continue to work with each other, UNODC and WHO to improve the knowledge base of NPS and generate, gather and share the data necessary for meaningful prioritization and assessments for international scheduling,

9. *Invite* all relevant regional organizations to further enhance their efforts in raising awareness as to the specificities of access for illicit purposes of precursor chemicals, including non-scheduled chemicals, and new psychoactive substances, and in supporting governments in gathering and sharing information and conducting joint investigations into incidents involving precursors and NPS,

10. *Request* Member States in consultation with INCB, UNODC and other relevant international and regional organizations, to provide support for the training of experts in various aspects of regulatory controls with particular emphasis on preventive measures and specifically voluntary cooperation with relevant industries, bearing in mind that such training may often be best delivered on a regional basis,

11. *Encourage* members of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to consider tabling a resolution on the outcome of the Bangkok Conference at its next session in March 2016.