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Rapporteur: Alvaro Salcedo Teullet (Peru)

Addendum

Implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem

1. At its 10th and 11th meetings, on 19 and 20 March 2019, the Commission considered agenda item 10, which read as follows:

“Implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem:

- (a) Demand reduction and related measures;
- (b) Supply reduction and related measures;
- (c) Countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation to enhance international cooperation.”

2. For its consideration of item 10, the Commission had before it the following:

(a) Report of the Executive Director on the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime ([E/CN.7/2019/2-E/CN.15/2019/2](#));

(b) Report of the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to drug abuse ([E/CN.7/2019/4](#));

(c) Report of the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to drug trafficking ([E/CN.7/2019/5](#));

(d) Note by the Secretariat on promoting coordination and alignment of decisions between the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS ([E/CN.7/2019/6](#));

(e) Report of the Secretariat on strengthening international cooperation in combating illicit opiates originating in Afghanistan through continuous and reinforced support to the Paris Pact initiative (E/CN.7/2019/CRP.6).



3. Introductory statements were made by the Director of the Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs, the Chief of the Drug Prevention and Health Branch, the Chief of the Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking Branch and the Chief of the Sustainable Livelihoods Unit of UNODC.
4. Statements were made by the representatives of Thailand, Chile, Belarus, Japan, Algeria, China, South Africa, India, Qatar, the Sudan, the Republic of Korea, Canada, the United States and Cameroon.
5. Statements were also made by the observers for Nigeria, Indonesia, the Gambia, Suriname, Nepal and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).
6. The observer for the Organization of American States made a statement.
7. Statements were also made by the observers for IOGT International, the Singapore Anti-Narcotics Association, the Turkish Green Crescent Society and the International Association for Hospice and Palliative Care.

A. Deliberations

1. Demand reduction and related measures

8. Many speakers emphasized the need for a comprehensive, integrated and holistic approach to drug demand reduction that was focused on public health and based on human rights and scientific evidence.
9. Several speakers reported on their efforts to establish quality standards for evidence-based prevention and treatment programmes, as well as on skills development programmes for professionals who implement prevention programmes and provide treatment services. A number of speakers emphasized the need to involve the families of people with drug use disorders in prevention and treatment programmes. Many speakers reported on programmes aimed at awareness-raising and prevention at the community level and in educational settings, as well as on targeted prevention programmes for vulnerable members of society.
10. Several speakers referred to a multisectoral approach to treating drug use disorders and highlighted the range of services and interventions that were provided in their countries through specialized drug treatment services and within prison settings. Some speakers also reported on programmes focused on rehabilitation, vocational skills training and job placement opportunities for people in treatment.
11. Some speakers noted the need for increased efforts for ensuring the access to and availability of controlled drugs for medical and scientific purposes, and shared successful practices in that regard.
12. It was emphasized that, in implementing and promoting programmes for the prevention of infectious diseases, also referred to as harm reduction programmes, the country context needed to be borne in mind. Examples of successfully implemented opioid substitution therapy programmes that had significantly reduced new HIV infections among people who inject drugs were provided. Some speakers expressed concern about the high number of overdose cases in their countries and reported on measures taken to prevent and reduce such cases, including increasing the availability and access to medication that counteracted life-threatening overdoses, such as naloxone.
13. Some speakers noted that evidence generated through drug monitoring programmes and surveys helped in determining priorities in implementing demand reduction programmes.
14. Many speakers emphasized the need to promote international cooperation and technical assistance, including through the involvement of UNODC and other relevant stakeholders, with a view to building the capacity of national experts in various areas of demand reduction.

2. Supply reduction and related measures

15. Many speakers expressed concern about the expansion of drug markets and called for improved cooperation among the agencies involved in countering drug-related crime at the national, regional and international levels.

16. Many speakers expressed concern over the diversification and increased supply of new psychoactive substances and the continuing increase in the supply of synthetic opioids.

17. A number of speakers provided information on efforts undertaken at the national level to counter illicit crop cultivation and illicit drug trafficking, including the eradication of illicit crops, drug seizures, arrests, the dismantling of clandestine laboratories and criminal networks and the seizure and confiscation of proceeds of crime.

18. Several speakers underlined the importance of international cooperation in law enforcement matters such as the exchange of real-time information and criminal intelligence, including in the context of joint operations. They also stressed the need to establish national-level plans for the prevention of drug-related crime.

19. The use of the Pre-Export Notification Online (PEN Online) tool was considered effective in managing precursor movements and preventing the diversion of precursors.

20. With regard to alternative development, a number of speakers expressed their commitment to the full implementation of the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly, entitled “Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem”, and to the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development.

21. A number of speakers called for increased support from the international community for alternative development efforts, including by opening international markets to alternative development products. Some speakers placed emphasis on programmes focused on long-term cash crops.

22. Some speakers reiterated the importance of the international community addressing the illicit cultivation of cannabis through alternative development programmes focused on quality agriculture products with secure markets.

3. Countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation to enhance international cooperation

23. Several speakers expressed concern about the use of the darknet and cryptocurrencies for the purpose of drug trafficking and reported on national strategies and efforts to upgrade legislation to counter money-laundering.

24. Some speakers referred to bilateral agreements and arrangements to enhance international cooperation in the fight against drug trafficking. Emphasis was placed on the need to further enhance such cooperation through the promotion of regional networking, joint operations, intelligence-sharing, the exchange of good practices, the posting of liaison officers, capacity-building for law enforcement authorities at the regional level and coordination in conducting financial investigations. Examples of international cooperation at the operational level were also provided.