



Economic and Social Council

Distr.: Limited
16 February 2010

Original: English

Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Fifty-third session

Vienna, 8-12 March 2010

Item 6 of the provisional agenda*

Drug demand reduction: world situation with regard to drug abuse

Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden: draft resolution

Preventing the use of illicit drugs within Member States and strengthening international cooperation on policies of drug abuse prevention

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,¹ that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol,² the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,³ the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,⁴ the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime⁵ and the United Nations Convention against Corruption,⁶

Recalling also the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,⁷ the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,⁸ adopted at the high-level segment of the fifty-second session of the Commission, and General Assembly resolution 64/182 of 18 December 2009,

* E/CN.7/2010/1.

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

² *Ibid.*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. 2225, No. 39574.

⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.

⁷ General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

⁸ A/64/92-E/2009/98, sect. II.A.



Reaffirming its resolution 45/15, on reducing demand for illicit drugs, in which it recognized the need to maintain a balanced and integrated approach in addressing the demand for and supply of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Reaffirming also its resolution 48/4, on promotion of policies for the prevention of illicit drug use, in which the Commission expressed its deep concern at the dangers of drug use, its effects on the freedom and development of youth and the negative health and social consequences of drug abuse,

Taking into account the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2009,⁹ in which the Board focused on preventing drug abuse,

Expressing its concern at the worrying use of illicit drugs in most regions of the world,

Recognizing, however, that in some regions the level of use of illicit drugs is stable or even decreasing,

Bearing in mind that investment in evidence-based drug abuse prevention will result in significant progress and that prevention measures need to respond to changing international trends in the use of drugs and attitudes towards that use,

1. *Urges* Member States to develop an updated policy for the prevention of use of illicit drugs, in particular among youth, on the basis of the best available national and international evidence, and to ensure that new and innovative responses are evaluated;

2. *Reaffirms* its unwavering commitment to ensuring that all aspects of drug prevention are addressed in full conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;¹⁰

3. *Requests* Member States to increase public awareness of drug-related health risks, including the risks associated with illicit use of legally prescribed medications;

4. *Encourages* Member States to raise awareness of the importance of facilitating healthy lifestyle choices and to discourage unhealthy choices in different settings such as schools, universities, traffic, bars and clubs;

5. *Also requests* Member States to promote healthy lifestyles by engaging those private-sector actors with a strong influence on the attitudes and behaviour of youth such as the entertainment industry, as well as civil society, in a dialogue on how to responsibly portray alcohol, tobacco and illicit drugs for youth, and to encourage relevant actors to raise public awareness and inspire debate in youth forums and the media on the risks and harm posed by the use of illicit drugs and how to counter them;

6. *Encourages* Member States to conduct activities to prevent the use of illicit drugs, in conjunction with efforts to prevent tobacco and alcohol use and delay the initiation into these substances;

⁹ *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2009*, United Nations publication, Sales No. E.10.XI.1.

¹⁰ General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

7. *Requests* Member States to be aware that social exclusion is connected with drug abuse, poor health, negative behaviour and crime and that it is important to attend to the basic well-being of individuals in need, as well as their human rights and dignity, in order to effectively reduce the use of illicit drugs;

8. *Encourages* Member States to repeat universal prevention interventions over different stages of childhood and adolescence in order to reinforce the original goals and achieve significant and sustainable impact;

9. *Also encourages* Member States to make use of the potential of young people as active stakeholders and partners in developing and implementing drug abuse prevention interventions in order to increase the effectiveness and credibility of those interventions among target groups;

10. *Urges* Member States that have not yet done so to establish monitoring systems to identify upcoming trends at an early stage and to share information in broad cooperation with other Member States, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and all relevant stakeholders;

11. *Urges* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to gather national and international experience and the best available evidence on prevention activities and on instruments for the early identification of young people vulnerable to the use of illicit drugs;

12. *Also urges* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to give policy and expert advice and support to Member States in the area of drug abuse prevention;

13. *Encourages* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in its capacity-building role, to continue to establish and strengthen functional partnerships, including with civil society, the private sector, entities of the United Nations system, in particular the World Health Organization, and other regional and international organizations.
