H.E. Ambassador Vladimir Galuška

Chairperson of the 59th Session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs
UNGASS SPECIAL SEGMENT

- CND tasked by GA to lead preparations for 2016 UNGASS on the world drug problem

REGULAR SEGMENT

- the scheduling of substances in accordance with the international drug control conventions and other treaty matters
- strategic management, budgetary and administrative matters
- the world situation with regard to drug trafficking
- recommendations of the subsidiary bodies of CND
- matters relating to the Economic and Social Council

> 70 SIDE EVENTS organized by a broad range of stakeholders
CND approved 9 resolutions (one containing the draft UNGASS outcome document transmitted to President GA)

GA adopted UNGASS outcome document “Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem”
Adoption by consensus of the outcome document contained in resolution S-30/1 entitled ‘Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem’

General debate and 5 round tables:
- demand reduction and related measures;
- supply reduction and related measures;
- drugs and human rights, youth, women, children and communities;
- new challenges, threats and realities in preventing and addressing the world drug problem;
- alternative development; regional, interregional and international cooperation on development-oriented balanced drug control policy; addressing socio-economic issues
Outcome document

Operational recommendations on:

- demand reduction and related measures, including prevention and treatment, as well as other health-related issues;

- ensuring the availability of and access to controlled substances exclusively for medical and scientific purposes, while preventing their diversion;

- supply reduction and related measures; effective law enforcement; responses to drug-related crime; and countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation;

- Cross-cutting issues: drugs and human rights, youth, children, women and communities;

- Cross-cutting issues: evolving reality, trends and existing circumstances, emerging and persistent challenges and threats, including new psychoactive substances, in conformity with the three international drug control conventions and other relevant international instruments;

- alternative development; regional, interregional and international cooperation on development-oriented balanced drug control policy; addressing socioeconomic issues.
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resolution</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>59/2</td>
<td>Outcomes of the meetings of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, including the Abu Dhabi declaration</td>
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<td>59/3</td>
<td>Promoting informal networking within the scientific community and the sharing of scientific evidence-based findings that may inform policies and practices to address the world drug problem</td>
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<td>59/4</td>
<td>Development and dissemination of international standards for the treatment of drug use disorders</td>
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<td>Mainstreaming a gender perspective in drug-related policies and programmes</td>
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<td>Resolution</td>
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<td>59/6</td>
<td>Promoting prevention strategies and policies</td>
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<td>59/7</td>
<td>Promotion of proportionate sentencing for drug-related offences of an appropriate nature in implementing drug control policies</td>
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<td>59/8</td>
<td>Promotion of measures to target new psychoactive substances and amphetamine-type stimulants</td>
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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL TREATIES
Changes in the scope of control of substances

- **Inclusion of acetylfentanyl** in Schedule I and IV of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol - **Decision 59/1**

- **Inclusion of MT-45** in Schedule I of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol - **Decision 59/2**

  - *para*-methoxymethylamphetamine (PMMA) in Schedule I
  - *α*-pyrrolidinovalerophenone (*α*-PVP) in Schedule II
  - *para*-methyl-4-methylaminorex (4,4’-DMAR) in Schedule II
  - methoxetamine (MXE) in Schedule II
  - phenazepam in Schedule IV
in line with General Assembly resolution 68/1 “Review of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 61/16 on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council”


- **Contribution to the High-Level Political Forum.** Theme: “Ensuring that no one is left behind”. *Paper submitted on behalf of the CND by the Chair of the 59th CND session, on 23 May.* See: [https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10395Commission%20on%20Narcotic%20Drugs%20.pdf](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10395Commission%20on%20Narcotic%20Drugs%20.pdf)
Implementing the 2030 development agenda – moving from commitments to results

- **SDG 3**: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
  - **SDG target 3.b**: Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines
  - **SDG 3.3**: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, waterborne diseases and other communicable diseases
  - **SDG 3.5**: Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol
  - **SDG 3.8**: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all
Implementing the 2030 development agenda – moving from commitments to results

Contributions to:

- SDG 5 on gender equality
- SDG 6 on water and sanitation
- SDG 8 on economic growth and employment
- SDG 10 on inequality
- SDG 15 on terrestrial ecosystems
- SDG 16 on inclusive societies and justice for all
- SDG 17 on partnerships
CND considers the world drug problem in a broader development context and calls for Member States to “strengthen a development perspective as part of national drug policies and programmes to tackle the related causes and consequences of illicit supply chain of drugs by addressing risk factors affecting individuals, communities and society [...] in order to contribute to the promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies” E.g. UNGASS outcome document

CND emphasizes the importance of responding to the specific needs of vulnerable members of society, including children, adolescents, vulnerable youth, women, including pregnant women, people with medical and psychiatric co-morbidities, ethnic minorities and socially marginalized individuals. E.g. 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action, § 13

CND commits to ensuring the availability of internationally controlled drugs for medical and scientific purposes. E.g. UNGASS outcome document, PP 5.
CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE WORK OF ECOSOC

Launch of the 2016 World Drug Report (NY, Geneva, Vienna)

- Video message by the President of ECOSOC, H.E. Ambassador Oh Joon during CND Special Event in Vienna

- The WDR 2016 – focus on the SDGs and leaving no one behind:
  - Analysis of how the work of UNODC contributes to achieving the SDGs
  - Analysis of links between drugs and sustainable and inclusive development, including focus on groups at higher risk of vulnerability (e.g. women, children, youth)
The Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) was established by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) resolution 9(I) in 1946, to assist the ECOSOC in supervising the application of the international drug control treaties. In 1991, the General Assembly (GA) further expanded the mandates of the CND to enable it to function as the governing body of the UNODC, and to approve the budget of the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, which accounts for over 90 per cent of the resources available to the United Nations for drug control. In ECOSOC resolution 1999/30, the CND was requested to enhance its functioning by structuring its agenda into two distinct segments: a normative segment, during which the CND discharges its treaty-based and normative functions; and an operational segment, during which the CND exercises its role as the governing body of UNODC.

The Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation Towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem of 2009 is the main policy document of the United Nations guiding action by the international community in this field. It reaffirms the principle role played by the CND as one of the United Nations organs with prime responsibility for drug control matters. In line with its mandates, the CND monitors the world drug situation, develops strategies on international drug control and recommends measures to combat the world drug problem, including through reducing demand for drugs, promoting alternative development initiatives and adopting supply reduction measures. In 2014, the CND will conduct a high-level review of the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action, and the outcome of that high-level review will be submitted to the GA for its consideration in view of, inter alia, the special session of the GA on the world drug problem in 2016.
Thank you for your attention!

www.cnd.unodc.org
www.ungass2016.org