



IMPLEMENTATION OF ALL OUR INTERNATIONAL DRUG POLICY COMMITMENTS, FOLLOWING UP TO THE 2019 MINISTERIAL DECLARATION

“Strengthening Our Actions at the National, Regional and International Levels to Accelerate the Implementation of our Joint Commitments to Address and Counter the World Drug Problem”

MULTIYEAR WORKPLAN

Introduction

At its 62nd session in March 2019 the Commission adopted by consensus the Ministerial Declaration entitled “Strengthening Our Actions at the National, Regional and International Levels to Accelerate the Implementation of our Joint Commitments to Address and Counter the World Drug Problem”. In the 2019 Ministerial Declaration, Member States, while acknowledging that tangible progress had been achieved over the past decade, noted with concern the persistent and emerging challenges posed by the world drug problem and committed to accelerating, based on the principle of common and shared responsibility, the full implementation of the 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action, the 2014 Joint Ministerial Statement and the 2016 UNGASS outcome document, aimed at achieving all commitments, operational recommendations and aspirational goals set out therein.

Member States committed in para 7 of the “Way forward” to support the CND in continuing transparent and inclusive discussions involving all relevant stakeholders on effective strategies to address and counter the world drug problem, including through the sharing of information, best practices and lessons learned.

Member States further resolved to review in the CND in 2029 the progress in the implementation of all international drug policy commitments, with a mid-term review in 2024.

Following the format used for the thematic discussions held within the CND since 2016, it is proposed to develop a multi-year workplan and to hold in the period up to 2024, every autumn, inter-active meetings which would aim to address the challenges identified in the “stock taking”- part of the Declaration, through the implementation of the provisions and recommendations contained in the three policy documents (2016, 2014, 2009) as committed to in the “way forward”- part of the 2019 Ministerial Declaration. These thematic discussions aim to support and facilitate other actions identified in the “way forward”-part, including actions identified in para 9:

- For the **period 2019-2022**, there would be a meeting of 2 to 3 days (duration depending on the cluster) every year which would focus on the implementation of all commitments to address a number of challenges identified, thereby covering during this 4 year’s period all the challenges identified in the “Stock-taking part” of the 2019 Ministerial Declaration (*see proposed multi-year workplan*); Additional days could be added at a later stage, should the Commission agree to add additional topics during the implementation of the workplan.
- For **2023**, immediately preceding the mid-term review, there would be a comprehensive stock-taking of progress made in implementing all international drug policy commitments to address the challenges identified in the Ministerial Declaration.

PROPOSED TIME LINE (*)(**)

AUTUMN 2019:

that both the range of drugs and drugs markets are expanding and diversifying;

that the abuse, illicit cultivation and production and manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, as well as the illicit trafficking in those substances and in precursors, have reached record levels, and that the illicit demand for and the domestic diversion of precursor chemicals are on the rise;

that synthetic opioids and the non-medical use of prescription drugs pose increasing risks to public health and safety, as well as scientific, legal and regulatory challenges, including with regard to the scheduling of substances;

AUTUMN 2020:

that drug treatment and health services continue to fall short of meeting needs and deaths related to drug use have increased; and

that the rate of transmission of HIV, the hepatitis C virus and other blood-borne diseases associated with drug use, including injecting drug use in some countries, remains high;

that the adverse health consequences of and risks associated with new psychoactive substances have reached alarming levels;

that the availability of internationally controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes, including for the relief of pain and palliative care, remains low to non-existent in many parts of the world;

AUTUMN 2021:

that increasing links between drug trafficking, corruption and other forms of organized crime, including trafficking in persons, trafficking in firearms, cybercrime and money-laundering and, in some cases, terrorism, including money-laundering in connection with the financing of terrorism, are observed;

that the value of confiscated proceeds of crime related to money-laundering arising from drug trafficking at the global level remains low;

that the criminal misuse of information and communications technologies for illicit drug-related activities is increasing;

AUTUMN 2022:

that responses not in conformity with the three international drug control conventions and not in conformity with applicable international human rights obligations pose a challenge to the implementation of joint commitments based on the principle of common and shared responsibility;

AUTUMN 2023:

Comprehensive stock-taking, in the lead up to the 2024 mid-term review, of the progress made in implementing all international drug policy commitments as reaffirmed in the Ministerial Declaration.

() The challenge "the geographical coverage and availability of reliable data on the various aspects on the world drug problem requires improvement" will be considered in the thematic session following the submission by UNODC of an improved and streamlined annual report questionnaire as referred to in operative para 11 of the part entitled "Way forward" of the 2019 Ministerial Declaration*

*(**) Additional days can be added at a later stage, should the Commission agree to add additional topics during the implementation of the workplan.*