Commission on Narcotic Drugs
Fifty-third session
Vienna, 8-12 March 2010
Items 4, 6 and 7 of the provisional agenda*
Follow-up to the Political Declaration and Plan of Action
Drug demand reduction
Illicit drug traffic and supply

Reports by intergovernmental organizations on drug control activities**

Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. Introduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. Council of Europe: Pompidou Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. Colombo Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI. World Customs Organization (WCO)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* E/CN.7/2010/1.
** This conference room paper reproduces the contribution of intergovernmental organizations in the form in which they were received.
I. Introduction

1. Intergovernmental organizations active in the field of international drug control were invited to submit to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs concise reports on their activities conducted in the year 2009 by Monday, 8 February 2010. The following organizations submitted reports to the Secretariat: the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), the Council of Europe (Pompidou Group), the Colombo Plan, the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) and the World Customs Organization (WCO). The reports of the above-mentioned intergovernmental organizations are presented below.

II. Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)

2. The participating States of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) have been working together to counter illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs throughout the territory of CIS under the CIS Programme to combat illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors, 2008-2010. The Programme was approved by CIS heads of State and prepared by the CIS Executive Committee in accordance with the provisions of the three United Nations Conventions, United Nations recommendations and experience gained in implementing earlier CIS anti-drug programmes.

3. In 2009, in implementation of the Programme, the Council of Ministers of Internal Affairs of the CIS participating States joined forces with other sectoral cooperation agencies to carry out a number of interdepartmental preventive investigatory and special measures against illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors.

4. As a result, 11,900 criminal proceedings were initiated and over 7,200 individuals convicted, the activities of 11 organized criminal organizations and groups were suppressed and over 46.8 tons of illicitly trafficked narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances were confiscated.

5. Jointly with the Office for the Coordination of the Fight against Organized Crime and Other Dangerous Forms of Crime in the Territory of the Commonwealth of Independent States (“the Office”), the law enforcement agencies of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation and Tajikistan, over the same period, carried out 31 special operations, aimed at suppressing the activities of transnational drug trafficking groups and closing down international drug trafficking routes.

6. As a result of these operations, over 40 drug traffickers with international connections were arrested. Over 582 kg of illegally trafficked narcotic drugs were seized, including 169 kg of heroin. The total value of the drugs seized was about US$ 2.5 million.

7. Systematic work is being carried out to bring the Office’s specialized databank up to date. As at 1 January 2010, it contained over 4,600 basic entries on organized criminal groups and individuals involved in illicit drug trafficking.

8. The use of this information in 2009 contributed to the identification and arrest of 203 individuals who were being sought for drug-related crimes.
9. The CIS Executive Committee considers it one of its main priorities to develop cooperation with the operational agencies of other international organizations engaged in combating illicit drug trafficking.

10. A memorandum is currently being drawn up on cooperation between the CIS Executive Committee and the Central Asia Regional Information and Coordination Centre on combating illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors.

III. Council of Europe: Pompidou Group

11. The Pompidou Group (PG) is the Council of Europe’s Co-operation Group to Combat Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in Drugs. It is an Enlarged Partial Agreement that brings together 35 European countries and has several partnership agreements with countries in the Mediterranean Region. The Pompidou Group works together with the European Commission and the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA). It works through thematic platforms on current topics.

For further information: http://www.coe.int/t/dg3/pompidou/AboutUs/default_en.asp

12. Following a recommendation of the Parliamentary Assembly and a decision of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, the Pompidou Group completed a feasibility study of a European convention on promoting public health policy in the fight against drugs as a complementary instrument to the system of United Nations Conventions. The results of the study will be submitted to the Committee of Ministers in early 2010.

13. The Research Platform published a report “Signals from drug research”. The European register on drug research projects (set up in cooperation with EMCDDA) includes now 440 registered researchers and 144 projects. The Group, in cooperation with the European Society on Social Drug Research, organized the second summer school for post-graduates, offering an intensive training course on qualitative drug research.

For further information: http://www.pgregister.coe.int/Pompidou/WebForms/Accueil.aspx

14. The Mediterranean network for cooperation on drugs and addictions (MedNET) launched a feasibility study on the setting up of a Mediterranean Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction. The results of the study were discussed at a High-Level Conference of the Mediterranean network. Major training activities were held in cooperation with authorities from Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia. Egypt and Jordan participated for the first time in the MedNet activities. The Pompidou Group cooperates with the UNODC Regional Office for the Middle East and North Africa in joint activities in the region.

15. In the Prevention Platform continues to promote evidence-based practices in school prevention. In 2009, the training activities aiming to adopt the life skills methodology to the local prevention context in Ukraine were evaluated. The Pompidou Group launched its 4th European Drug Prevention Prize and made a call for projects. For the first time, projects from all 47 Council of Europe member states
are invited to participate. Three projects that involve young people will be rewarded for their participatory and innovative work in drug prevention. For further information: http://www.coe.int/t/dg3/pompidou/Initiatives/PreventionPrize/default_en.asp

16. The Treatment Platform published an Overview of treatment systems in the PG’s member States and organized a Conference on “Guidelines and Recommendations in Drug Treatment — Bridging the gap between clinical practice and evidence-based practice” in Nicosia, Cyprus.

17. In 2009, the Criminal Justice Platform continued its work in the field of recidivism and quasi-coerced treatment. A Conference on “Backtracking Investigation, Evidence Collection, Sanction and Prevention of Drug Precursor Diversion” was held in Bucharest, Romania in March 2009.

18. The Pompidou Group’s Ethics and Human Rights Platform focused on three working areas: ethical questions raised by research; quasi-coerced treatment and the role of private insurance companies in drug testing.

IV. Colombo Plan

19. The Colombo Plan is a regional inter-governmental organization established in 1951, currently consisting of 26 member countries in the Asia-Pacific region. It is also the first regional organization to address the drug abuse problem in the region since the inception of its Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Programme (CPDAP) in 1973. From its inception, the CPDAP has been contributing to the development of human resources in member countries by enhancing the capabilities of officials in government and non-governmental organizations involved in drug demand and supply reduction.

20. Responding to the changing needs of the member countries, in line with the three Drug Conventions of the United Nations, the CPDAP has embarked on several innovative strategies in the recent past, such as the faith-based approach in drug demand reduction, integration of life skills into drug demand reduction programmes, mobilizing of youths to prevent drug abuse through Youth to Youth drug prevention strategies, and strengthening of on-going drug prevention and treatment initiatives in the member countries.

21. In 2009, with the voluntary contribution from 14 member countries, the CPDAP has consistently implemented 7 long-term projects and 25 short-term programmes in the fields of drug prevention, treatment and rehabilitation and law enforcement, directly benefitted to more than 1,500 participants from 23 member countries, while indirect beneficiaries have grown exponentially relative to the on-going long-term projects such as the Pesantren-Based Drug Demand Reduction initiative in Indonesia and the Counter Narcotics Public Information (CNPI) campaign targeting the Afghan poppy-growing population. Among the new initiatives for 2010 are the support to 26 treatment centres in Afghanistan, and the establishment of the Asian Centre for Certification and Education (ACCE) of Addiction Professionals which aims to upgrade the proficiency and quality of addiction professionals in the region through an internationally recognized certification.
22. Since 2003, the Colombo Plan has renewed its assistance to Afghanistan, the CPDAP initiatives have grown over the years. Currently, the CPDAP is the largest drug demand reduction stakeholder in Afghanistan. The initiatives include (1) the Operation of 16 Mosque-Based Centres in 15 provinces Drug Prevention and Aftercare Programme by training and empowering Mullahs as key players; (2) the Counter Narcotics Public Information (CNPI) Campaign is being implemented in 26 out of 34 provinces to discourage Afghan people in poppy cultivation; (3) the Transit Shelter for Women and Girls Victims of Gender-Based Violence to provide a safe haven for women-at-risk together with their children; (4) the Implementation of Drug Preventive Education in more than 10,000 schools in 34 provinces; (5) the Assistance to Treatment Facilities in Afghanistan, by supporting 26 treatment centres in 15 provinces, 12 dedicated for male adult, 6 for female, 6 for children (up to 8 years) and 2 for male adolescent (8-17 years).

23. To continue to impact the field of drug demand reduction, the CPDAP plans to implement 10 long-term projects and 43 short-term programmes in the Asia-Pacific region in 2010.

V. European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA)

24. During 2009, EMCDDA continued its work to improve the quality and comparability of drug information in the European Union. To achieve this, the agency coordinates and relies on a network of 30 national focal points (Reitox) to gather and analyse country data according to common data-collection standards and tools. Additionally, numerous technical and scientific meetings were held and studies undertaken into specific aspects of the drug situation. Key results of the EMCDDA’s work were released in its Annual report on the state of the drugs problem in Europe which was launched on 5 November 2009 in Brussels. The report highlighted that there is little to suggest any improvement regarding cocaine and heroin use in Europe, the two substances that remain at the heart of Europe’s drugs problem. Polydrug use is also a major concern, as the range of available substances grows and drug-taking repertoires become increasingly complex. But on a more positive note, new data confirm a continued fall in cannabis use, particularly among young people. The report was accompanied by an in-depth review on polydrug use and an analysis of drug-related sentencing statistics across the European Union, as well as succinct country overviews and a comprehensive statistical bulletin.

25. In May 2009, EMCDDA organized an international conference marking 15 years of monitoring Europe’s drug phenomenon. Some 350 policymakers, researchers and practitioners from Europe, North America and Australia gathered together to “Identify Europe’s information needs for effective drug policy”. Providing a platform for networking and the exchange of expertise, the conference was an opportunity to strengthen links between EMCDDA and leading experts in the drugs field. The results of the rich discussions that took place during the conference will feed into the future activities of EMCDDA and its partners, and lay the foundations for more effective monitoring of the drug situation in Europe and the different responses to it.
26. The year 2009 was an important one in terms of European drugs policy. A new EU Action Plan on Drugs 2009-2012 was introduced in line with the EU strategy (2005-2012). EMCDDA will be cooperating closely with the European Commission and the Member States in order to efficiently implement various actions of the new Action Plan, in areas such as treatment guidelines, prison, supply and supply reduction as well as information and research.

27. Further topics explored by EMCDDA and reports published in 2009 included the latest developments in the neuroscience of addiction and their policy implications, a review of the relatively new phenomenon of Internet-based drug treatment, and a comprehensive review to better understand the “Spice” phenomenon.

28. EMCDDA continued to collaborate with its partners at national level and its peers worldwide. In this context, EMCDDA was working closely with Europol in the area of supply and supply reduction, and the two agencies released a joint publication on methamphetamine as a result. Moreover, in the frame of the cooperation agreement with ESPAD, EMCDDA published a multilingual summary of the 2007 European school survey. There was also ongoing collaboration with the UNODC including participation in the experts meetings organized by both sides.

29. EMCDDA's mandate also comprises technical cooperation with candidate and potential candidate countries to the EU. In 2009, the agency provided support to Turkey, Croatia and the western Balkan countries in the development of their national drug information systems. In addition in November 2009, EMCDDA at the request of the European Commission organized an EU high-level conference entitled: “Community agencies: partners in accession”. The conference brought together more than 100 representatives from candidate and potential candidate countries to the EU as well as EU Member States, the European Commission and EU agencies, to share experiences and best practices in technical cooperation between beneficiary countries and EU agencies.

30. Other third countries sought closer collaboration with the agency and in December 2009, the Management Board adopted the text of the MoU with Ukraine which has been signed by both partners on 28 January 2010. Delegations from Israel, USA, Colombia, Canada, Mexico, Moldova, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan also visited the agency.

VI. World Customs Organization (WCO)

31. The WCO’s “Customs and Drugs 2008” Report was released at the Council session in June 2009, outlining the major trends and modus operandi. The third UNODC-WCO Container Control Analysis Report was released at the Council session in June 2009. It is the result of a joint effort made by the WCO Secretariat and the UNODC under the UNODC-WCO Container Control Programme. The task of generating the analysis was given to the WCO Central/Eastern Europe Regional Intelligence Liaison Office (RILO). The report illustrates how, and to which extend containers are used to smuggle all kind of contraband, including drugs and precursor chemicals. The publication is available in English, French, Russian and Spanish language.
32. The usage of the WCO communication tool “Customs Enforcement Network Communication” (CEN COMM) has increased greatly over the years and can be seen as a big success and a huge benefit for the 176 WCO Members. Several enforcement operations using CEN COMM took place in 2009. More requests concerning the use of CEN COMM are under way.

33. In the wake of the UNODC-WCO Container Control Programme, the communication tool “ContainerCOMM” was developed by WCO. It enables the secured exchange of information and intelligence from Customs and Police, especially in the maritime sector. The tool is now available in six languages, English, French, German, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish.

34. The Secretariat acts as the co-executing agency for the WCO-UNODC Container Control Programme, which focuses on assisting law enforcement agencies in developing countries to work jointly in efforts to identify high-risk shipments loaded in sea containers which also carry other cargo. WCO remains an active member of INCB’s Project PRISM Task Force on Precursor Chemicals. The Project is an international operation to address diversions of precursors and equipment used in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants. WCO is a member of the Steering Committee of INCB’s Project COHESION which monitors acetic anhydride, and shipments of potassium permanganate.

35. In giving effect to the MOU between WCO and the Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität in Münster (Germany), in 2009, WCO staff again offered a series of lectures on various topics of Customs interest, including drugs and precursor chemicals, to African students attending the Masters Degree Programme in Customs administration, Law and Policy.