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Implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to counter the World Drug Problem**World situation with regard to drug trafficking and recommendations of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission****Reports by intergovernmental organizations on drug control activities¹****Contents**

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* E/CN.7/2015/1.

¹ This conference room paper reproduces the contributions 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 fifty-eighth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs by 13 February 2015 concise reports on their activities conducted in the year 2014. The following organizations submitted reports to the Secretariat: the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO), the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), the European Union Police Office (EUROPOL), and The Colombo Plan.

II. Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO)

2. The Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) is a regional intergovernmental organization with the primary aim of strengthening the economic cooperation among the Member States. This is why ECO is mostly engaged in regional cooperation on areas with economic nature. However, ECO and its Member States have also been active in cooperation in some particular non-economic areas, notably among others, drug control. ECO Region is one of the most drug-affected regions in the world. The Region produces about 90 per cent of the world opium and about 50 per cent of the opiates are seized in the Region. Afghanistan and its 5 neighbouring countries are ECO members. Addressing the menace of drugs and its related dimensions has been an area of concern in ECO since 1990s. The purpose, among others, is to mitigate the adverse impacts of drugs on economic development of the Region. The ECO-DOCCU (Drugs and Organized Crime Coordination Unit) is the ECO coordinating unit based in Tehran.

3. The ECO drugs agenda in the last two and half decade involved, among others, policy coordination and capacity building measures in supply and demand reduction measures as well as trafficking. The ECO-EU project on fight against trafficking to/from Afghanistan, completed in December 2014, constituted the one of the leading projects in this regard. ECO has also been addressing the regulatory and enforcement aspects of drugs, as mandated by ECO authoritative bodies. In 2014 and based on mandate given by 24th ECO Regional Planning Council (RPC), ECO continued its activities/events ranging from facilitating the establishment of ECO POL (ECO Police) to organizing drugs-related meetings and events. ECO also started to develop an “alternative development” approach to its activities on Afghanistan. ECO-DOCCU also organized in 2014 meetings and workshops such as, among others, joint ECO-UNODC workshop on Countering Cybercrime, workshop on Legal and Operational Obstacles for Regional Cooperation in Fight against Drug Trafficking, and workshop on Drug Interdiction at Airports. ECO also attended UNODC meetings, including CND meetings and Paris Pact Policy Consultative Group meetings.

4. Drug related networking among national focal points and drug liaison officers within the ECO Region as well as dissemination of information and publication are also among the efforts made by ECO in drug areas. The last publication “Drug situation in the ECO region 2008-2012” was published by ECO in 2014.

5. ECO is also active in preparing for its participation in the Special United Nations General Assembly on the World Drug Problem scheduled for 2016.

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

6. The EMCDDA provides the EU and its Member States with a factual overview of European drug problems and a solid evidence base to support the drugs debate. In pursuit of these aims, in 2014, the EMCDDA undertook a number of activities to improve the quality and comparability of drug information in the EU, working closely with its Reitox network of 30 national focal points to gather and analyse country data in line with common data collection standards and tools. Key results of the EMCDDA's work were released in May in an annual information package containing several products: the European Drug Report on the main developments in the European drug situation; the web-based Data and statistics; country overviews containing national trends and drug-related problems; and Perspectives on drugs (PODs). The PODs provide detailed insights into key issues such as emerging concerns relating to stimulant use; new developments in Europe's cannabis market; and advances in Internet-based treatment and wastewater analysis.

7. The EMCDDA plays a key role in identifying, monitoring and responding to new drugs through the EU Early Warning System (EWS) on new psychoactive substances, which has operated since 1997. The monitoring of new drugs in Europe continued in 2014, with over 101 new drugs reported to the EMCDDA and Europol via the EWS. Only last year, six risk assessments were conducted by the EMCDDA's Scientific Committee for MDPV, methoxetamine, 25I-NBOMe, AH-7921, 4,4'-DMAR and MT-45. Together, these six substances were associated with more than 200 deaths and more than 700 non-fatal intoxications in Europe.

8. In 2014 the EWS issued 16 public health-related alerts on the harms of new (or established) drugs, with a very recent warning in December 2014 on dangerous ecstasy tablets containing high levels of PMMA (controlled throughout the EU since 2002), demonstrating the added value of the existing rapid information exchange.

9. Last year the EMCDDA conducted a "trendspotter" study that aimed to improve understanding of the current online supply of drugs and map the range of Internet markets in existence. Special focus was placed on the online sale of new psychoactive substances and medicinal products for illicit use; the role of social media and apps; and drug sales on the 'deep web' (inaccessible via standard web browsers). The study confirmed that the speed with which the Internet is transforming drug markets poses a major challenge to law enforcement, public health, research and monitoring agencies.

10. Drug use is one of the major causes of mortality among young people in Europe, with over 6 000 overdose deaths reported every year. Therefore, the EMCDDA undertook substantial activities to study and promote prevention measures. An expert meeting held in Lisbon on take-home naloxone (THN) aimed to provide an overview of the rationale and evidence for THN as part of a comprehensive response to reduce opioid overdose deaths and a systematic review of the effectiveness of THN was published. In addition, to gain a clearer picture of the overall number of lives lost as a result of drug use in Europe, the EMCDDA investigated "all-cause" mortality among problem drug users via cohort studies

linking data from death registries to drug treatment records and published a paper on this subject.

11. The EMCDDA continued to collaborate with its partners both nationally and worldwide. Together with the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, the EMCDDA assisted the Latvian national experts in preventing and controlling infectious diseases among different risk groups, including people who inject drugs. The EMCDDA contributed to the World Health Organization's (WHO) work on the development of standards in drug treatment with a specific contribution to the WHO's guidelines on the management of opioid overdose and guidelines for the identification and management of substance use in pregnancy. As part of its efforts to strengthen monitoring of polydrug use, including use of licit and illicit psychoactive substances, the agency further cooperated with the European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs (ESPAD).

12. In 2014, the EMCDDA continued to provide technical assistance to candidate and potential candidate countries (IPA). The main results of the project include the first ever General Population Survey (GPS), conducted in Albania, Kosovo² and Serbia, as well as a pilot GPS in Montenegro. Among other successful outputs are the updated national reports and country overviews for all IPA beneficiary countries, available on the EMCDDA website (www.emcdda.europa./countries). The project results were presented during the third Reitox Extended Week in Lisbon, which brought together experts from almost 50 countries, EMCDDA-IPA national correspondents and representatives of EU Permanent Missions in Brussels. The Centre also started a two-year project for cooperation with European Neighbourhood Countries. Following a request by the National Security Council of the Republic of Armenia, a Memorandum of Understanding was negotiated.

IV. The European Union Police Office (EUROPOL)

13. Countering illicit drug trafficking continues to be among Europol's highest priorities. In 2014, more than 20 per cent of Europol's operational resources were allocated to supporting drug supply reduction. The objective was to contribute to a measurable reduction of the availability of illicit drugs by providing strategic and operational services to law enforcement in disrupting large scale drug trafficking, dismantling of criminal organizations, tracing criminal assets, developing effective intelligence-led law enforcement and increasing intelligence sharing.

14. In 2014 intelligence sharing between EU Member States and Europol increased by 30 per cent enabling Europol to support more than 6000 drug related investigations. Based on expertise and intelligence at hand, Europol initiated more than 150 investigations mainly focusing on High Value Targets dealing in poly-drug trafficking and money laundering. The number of supported high level operations nearly doubled in comparison with 2013.

15. Operation Archimedes — Driven by EU Member States and coordinated by Europol, this operation was the largest ever international law enforcement operation targeting serious and organized crime in the EU. It involved more than 300 actions

² This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence.

at 260 different locations to disrupt the activities of criminal groups engaged in the trafficking and production of drugs, the trafficking of human beings, the facilitation of illegal immigration, organized property crime, the trade in firearms and counterfeit goods. Drug related seizures amounted to nearly 2.7 tonnes together with 96 suspects arrested.

16. Europol continues to support a significant number of operational and strategic activities under the drug related priorities (cocaine, heroin, synthetic drugs and new psychoactive substances) established within the 2014-2017 EU policy cycle to combat serious and organized crime. The customised products and services provided include:

- Operational analysis;
- Technical and forensic expertise;
- On-the-spot support including the dismantling of laboratories/cultivation sites;
- Technical and comparison reports on chemicals and equipment seized in illegal synthetic drug production/storage locations and waste dump sites;
- Operational meetings;
- Participation in Joint Investigation Teams;
- Execution of asset tracing requests;
- Threat notices and threat assessments (e.g. Threat Assessment on Methamphetamine);
- Training events (e.g. on dismantling illicit synthetic drugs laboratories).

17. Promoting closer cooperation between existing law enforcement coordination centres and platforms, Europol has continued to contribute to various global and regional initiatives (e.g. Paris Pact initiative, MAOC-N, Baltic Sea Task Force on Organized Crime, PCC SEE), aiming to support operational cooperation to tackle international drug trafficking. A number of conferences and expert meetings (e.g. Cocaine Extraction and Conversion Laboratory Conference, Acetic Anhydride Conference, Expert meeting on New Psychoactive substances, etc.) have resulted in increased information exchange and triggered new investigations.

18. In 2014 investigations led by EU Member States and supported by Europol produced significant operational outcomes, notably the dismantling of high capacity illegal (synthetic) drugs production sites in the EU; seizures of large amounts of cocaine, heroin, cannabis and synthetic drugs; confiscation of criminal assets and properties (including boats, vehicles, companies, real estate, etc.); and the disruption of criminal networks operating in Europe and globally.

19. In general, cybercrime continues to increase both in scale and impact. Internet technology has become an important facilitator for drug markets, and is commonly used in the marketing and sale of drug substances. In 2014 Europol published the Internet Organised Crime Threat Assessment (iOCTA) which informs decision makers at strategic, policy and tactical levels about on-going developments and emerging threats of cybercrime affecting governments, businesses and citizens in the EU. It also provides recommendations about actions to be considered and implemented.

V. The Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO)

20. In May-June 2014 several meetings of the Coordinative Council of Heads of Competent Bodies to Fight Drug Trafficking (CCHCBFDT) working groups took place. They were devoted to operational – inquiry activities, sharing of information resources, personnel training and interdepartmental cooperation preventive measures.

21. From 20 to 25 May, 2014, a special anti-drug operation “Channel-South trap” was held on the territory of the CSTO Member States. Operational unit of the International coordinating headquarters was deployed on the basis of the Republic of Tajikistan President’s Agency for Drug Control in Dushanbe. The united operational-combat groups of anti-drug agencies special forces component of the CSTO Collective Rapid Reaction Forces (CRRF) carried out mountain-field control of the most vulnerable to the narco-threat sectors of the Tajik-Afghan border in the Republic of Tajikistan Shurabad district. Work of control-checkpoints manned by law enforcement officers of Tajikistan and Russia was organized. As a result during three days only at two such points over 40 kg of opium were seized.

22. The Second coordinative meeting of the chief narcologists of the CSTO Member-States was held in Astana in August 21, 2014.

23. On September 12-16, 2014, the local anti-drug operation “Channel-Valley” with the deployment of the International coordinating headquarters in Almaty was effected.

24. In accordance with the operative plan during the active phases divisions of the National guards of the Interior Ministry of Kazakhstan (included in the Roster of the Special Forces of the CSTO’s CRRF) as well as the helicopters of the Ministry were involved on the territory of the Chuy Valley.

25. All in all in the process of the “Channel” operations in 2014 the law enforcement agencies of the CSTO Member States and observer states confiscated and withdrew from the illegal circulation about 17,5 tons of drugs, psychotropic and high powerful substances, including more than 341 kgs of heroin.

26. A joint meeting of the CCHCBFDT, Coordinative council of Chief Narcologists as well as chairmen of committees (commissions) on Defence and Security of the CSTO Member States parliaments was held in November 2014 in St. Petersburg.

27. The Collective Security Council approved the Counter-drug strategy of the CSTO Member States at its the session in December 2014.

28. The Siberian Law Institute of Russian Federal Drug Control Service (Krasnoyarsk) was given the status of a basic training institution of higher and further education of law enforcement agencies and special services for the control of drug trafficking of CSTO Member States.

VI. The Colombo Plan

29. The Colombo Plan for Cooperative Economic and Social Development in Asia and the Pacific is an Intergovernmental Organization established in 1951 to promote

economic and social development in the region. The Colombo Plan has since grown to a 27 member strong organization which provides assistance through human capacity building internationally in specialized fields. The Colombo Plan conducts its activities under its four established permanent programmes, which are; the Long Term Scholarship Programme (LTSP); the Programme for Private Sector Development (PPSD); The Programme for Public Administration and Environment (PPA/Env) and the Drug Advisory Programme (DAP). In addition the Colombo Plan conducts activities in the specialized field of credentialing drug treatment and prevention professionals through the International Center for Certification and Education of Addiction Professionals (ICCE) as well as addressing gender equality and development projects through its Gender Affairs Programme (GAP).

30. Through the DAP and ICCE, the Colombo Plan conducts various programmes in both Drug Demand Reduction and Drug Supply Reduction for its member states and other nations in all parts of the world that require assistance. Specialized evidence based curricula are developed by ICCE such as the Universal Treatment Curriculum (UTC) and the Universal Prevention Curriculum (UPC) which are used to train and credential professionals working in the field of addiction treatment and prevention respectively.

31. ICCE also contributes to the enhancement of knowledge by training Global Master trainers and trainers at National level to continue passing on knowledge to their respective countries. Based on requests made by member states and available funding ICCE also translates and adapts its curricula to the local language of the requesting country in order to improve the reach of its training programmes.

32. Further specialized curricula for women titled Guiding the Recovery of Women (GROW) and curricula on community based recovery support systems are trained by ICCE. In the year 2014 ICCE conducted 74 initiatives in 32 different countries reaching a total number of beneficiaries 1,410 beneficiaries.

33. Addressing the growing need of the drug use and abuse among Children DAP with the funding support of INL has embarked on developing and training a set of evidence based curricula to train treatment practitioners on treating children from the age of 5-12 suffering from Substance Use Disorders. DAP also conducts preventive drug education programmes which provide training to school teachers in order to carry on up-to-date and evidence based information to children they teach.

34. The culture of peer to peer intervention is also promoted by DAP who conducts several initiatives that train youth leaders around the world to act as a role models and catalysts in the effort to prevent drug use among youth. The most prominent of these programmes include the Asian Youth Congress and the Global Forum for Youth Leaders conducted in collaboration with the National Rehabilitation Center, Abu Dhabi. In the year of 2014 through training programmes as well as technical assistance projects DAP reached a number in excess of 1,400 Beneficiaries from more than 27 countries.

35. For the year 2015 the Colombo Plan is devoted to the task of providing assistance to its member states and other nations to uplift the standards of drug treatment and prevention by building a cadre of professionals armed with the necessary evidence based information to address substance use disorders.