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**Commission on Narcotic Drugs****Sixty-third session**

Vienna, 2–6 March 2020

Item 6 of the provisional agenda\*

**Follow-up to the implementation at the national,  
regional and international levels of all  
commitments, as reflected in the Ministerial  
Declaration of 2019, to address and counter the  
world drug problem****Reports by intergovernmental organizations on drug  
control activities\*\*****Report of the Secretariat****Contents**

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\* E/CN.7/2020/1.

\*\* 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 sixty-third session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs concise reports on their activities conducted in the year 2019. By 25 February 2020, the following organizations submitted reports to the Secretariat: the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) - Organization of American States (OAS), the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO).

## II. Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) – Organization of American States (OAS)

2. CICAD's 2019 programming assisted OAS member states in strengthening drug policies by providing effective technical assistance and specialized training focused on capacity building and conducting in-depth research and evaluation and, as follows:

(a) **In the area of institutional strengthening**, CICAD continued supporting several member states in developing national drug strategies and plans of action; promoting various alternatives to incarceration for drug-related offenses, including drug treatment courts, in half of OAS member states; working with five countries on the Gender in the Criminal Justice System project, which examines how alternatives to incarceration strategies for drug-related offenders consider gender perspective; developing the first case-care management training curriculum to support member states with the implementation of social integration strategies for drug-related offenders, and; promoting decentralized drug policies in member states. Under the Uruguayan chair, CICAD's Group of Experts on Sustainable and Comprehensive Alternative Development met to share innovative practices for socio-economic inclusion, which seek to provide comprehensive and sustainable alternatives to participating in illicit drug production and trafficking;

(b) **In demand reduction**, CICAD continued to coordinate the training and certification process for trainers of the Universal Treatment Curriculum (UTC), as well as training for the Universal Prevention Curriculum (UPC). During 2019, several hundred drug treatment experts were UTC trained and certified, both via in-person courses and via an online platform developed with the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM). CICAD organized the First Caribbean Youth Forum on Drug Use Prevention in Barbados, which brought together youth from 13 Caribbean member states to develop drug prevention initiatives for youth in their communities. CICAD's Group of Experts on Demand Reduction, chaired by Chile, finalized recommendations for addressing trauma in drug treatment, especially among women and children, as well as recommendations for working with adolescents in selective and indicated prevention, and the evaluation of therapeutic results through treatment indicators;

(c) **In supply reduction**, CICAD conducted 18 capacity-building activities for 540 law enforcement and military personnel involved in counter-narcotics operations, so as to strengthen their capacities to reduce the production, distribution, and sale of illicit drugs in the region. Through the Regional Counterdrug Intelligence School of the Americas (ERCAIAD), and the Caribbean Counterdrug Intelligence Training School, CICAD trained 210 analysts and investigators from around the Hemisphere in the development, analysis, and exchange of counterdrug intelligence. CICAD's Group of Experts on Chemical Substances and Pharmaceutical Products, chaired by Argentina, met to update the CICAD Model Regulations for the Control of Chemical Substances used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, while the CICAD Group of Experts on Maritime Narcotrafficking, under the Bahamian chair, analysed challenges in the investigation of maritime drug trafficking cases. Within the framework of the Inter-American

Program to Strengthen Gender Equality in Counterdrug Law Enforcement Agencies (GENLEA), CICAD organized three national workshops and held the first GENLEA regional conference in Costa Rica;

(d) **Through its Inter-American Observatory on Drugs (OID)**, CICAD launched the Report on Drug Use in the Americas 2019, which analyses drug use data in the Hemisphere. The report features information on the most widely used drugs across the region, and highlights emerging issues of interest to policy-makers and to the public. CICAD continued to provide technical support to several countries in the development of drug information networks and early warning systems on drugs. CICAD currently supports a research project on heroin and other opioids in Argentina, Mexico, the Dominican Republic, Peru, and Uruguay, and continued technical collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), the U.S. National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), and the World Health Organization (WHO) to share information and harmonize drug-related indicators;

(e) **Through its Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM)**, CICAD concluded its seventh round, which evaluated drug control policies in the Hemisphere. All thirty-three national reports on participating member states can be found on the CICAD webpage ([www.cicad.oas.org](http://www.cicad.oas.org)) together with the Hemispheric Report on Drug Policies 2019, which contains an analysis on drug policies from a hemispheric perspective, together with providing trends in the various subregions on the implementation of CICAD's Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs.

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

3. The EMCDDA exists to support evidence-based decisions and actions at EU and national levels by providing factual, objective, reliable and comparable information concerning drugs and drug addiction and their consequences. In so doing, the agency contributes to a healthier and more secure Europe through better-informed drug policy and action. Every year the EMCDDA undertakes 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. In 2019, the report on the External Evaluation of the EMCDDA was published. It acknowledges that the agency is well recognised and highly regarded by its stakeholder communities as a centre of excellence in providing information on the drugs phenomenon, not only in Europe but also internationally.

4. Two major analyses were published in 2019 by the EMCDDA: (1) the annual summary of the main developments in the European drug situation, the European Drug Report (June), which is supported by web-based data and statistics and a set of 30 Country Drug Reports, graphic rich overviews of the national trends, drug-related problems and responses in all reporting countries; and (2) the third EU Drug Markets Report (November) jointly produced with Europol. The two agencies joined forces to provide their third state-of-the-art overview of the European illicit drug market. The report covers trends along the supply chain from production and trafficking to distribution and sales. It describes how the drug market has wide-ranging impacts on both health and security and how a holistic approach is crucial for effective drug control policies. The report is a 'clear wake-up call' for policymakers to address the rapidly growing drug market, which is increasingly global, joined-up and digitally enabled.

5. The monitoring of new psychoactive substances (NPS) in Europe continued in 2019 with 53 NPS being reported for the first time via the EU Early Warning System (EWS). A total of over 780 NPS are being monitored through the system. The EMCDDA published last year a new EWS Operating Guidelines and adapted EWS and risk assessment operating procedures and tools key to implementing the 2018 EU Regulation on strengthening the EU response to NPS. The agency also launched the

new European Database on New Drugs (EDND2), a tool for managing event-based information on detections of NPS reported by the EU EWS Network to the EMCDDA.

6. In the area of public health, the EMCDDA published a paper on the developments in the European cannabis market, continuing the production of publications focusing on cannabis policy issues – medical use of cannabis; cannabis and driving; evaluating policy changes in the Americas (published in January 2020). Work has progressed on a range of important, novel, complementary drug monitoring methods including wastewater epidemiology, hospital emergencies, syringe residue analysis, drug checking and web surveys. During 2019 work advanced in support of the global hepatitis C elimination agenda, with the development of national barometers and support for testing in drug treatment settings; progress was made in gathering data on the prevention of drug-related deaths, with the mapping of take-home naloxone programmes in Europe. In the area of drug prevention, the EMCDDA Best Practice Portal was enriched by a European ‘X-change database’ of evaluated programmes, including practitioners’ experiences of implementation. The European Prevention Curriculum (EUPC) Manual was published, with the aim of advancing the professionalisation of drug prevention in Europe. The agency is becoming increasingly active on training professionals, with the 8th edition of the European Drugs Summer School and two Training of Trainers events for prevention professionals from Europe and beyond.

7. The EMCDDA continued to strengthen its cooperation with non-EU countries, in particular through two targeted EU-funded technical assistance projects: (1) the IPA7 project, which started in 2019 with a view to further strengthen the capacity of the candidate countries and potential candidates to the EU to collect and analyse drugs data following EU standards and to support a strategic analysis of risks in the concerned countries’ drug situation; and (2) the EU4 Monitoring Drugs project, which also started in 2019, to support the improvement of national and regional capacity to identify and respond to drug-related security and health threats in the European Neighbouring Policy area. The EMCDDA has concluded a working arrangement (WA) with Albania and negotiated WA with Serbia, Kosovo (1) and Ukraine. The EMCDDA continued to cooperate with countries from Latin America, the Caribbean and Central Asia, namely in the framework of two EU-funded projects, COPOLAD II and CADAP 6, respectively.

#### IV. Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)

8. **The OSCE Secretariat supported the 2019 OSCE Slovak Chairmanship in organizing the 2019 OSCE-wide Conference on Combating the Threat of Illicit Drugs and the Diversion of Chemical Precursors: “Evolving Threat of Synthetic Drugs: from Addiction to Rehabilitation and Reintegration”, Vienna, Austria. Some 160 participants stressed the need to further promote international cooperation to effectively address the threat of synthetic drugs and underscored their links with other transnational security challenges. They proposed to strengthen partnerships with private sector and facilitate preventive and scientifically based treatment, rehabilitation and reintegration measures. Participants called upon to reinforce OSCE’s anti-drug trainings and capacity-building activities.**

9. **The OSCE Secretariat organized an anti-drug training course for ten Afghan law enforcement officers at the St. Petersburg University of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation. Participants developed their knowledge and skills in combating the production of and trafficking in illicit drugs. They practiced crime scene investigations and applied forensic techniques. They also learnt**

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<sup>1</sup> This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSC 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence.

about countering money laundering, tackling drug-related crimes and identifying their proceeds.

10. **The OSCE Field Operations at the South Eastern Europe** organized a number of awareness-raising and operational meetings, capacity-building and information sharing events aimed at strengthening communities' resilience against drugs, alcohol and smoking abuse and addiction, especially focusing on the youth. Law enforcement officers were trained to search, identify and seize new types of drugs, including NPS, as well as to investigate cases involving illegal laboratories, apply forensic methods to examine synthetic drugs and use protection measures against dangerous chemical precursors. Particular attention was given to studying undercover activity, physical surveillance, interviewing and interrogations, along with their techniques and applications, focusing on international investigations.

11. The OSCE Field Operations in the region promoted integrated border management and trans-border cooperation, facilitated adaptation of national legislations to meet current threats and challenges related to trafficking in drugs and other illicit goods and services.

12. **The OSCE Field Operations at the Central Asia** continued supporting police reforms aimed at strengthening Drug control agencies in tackling the threat of illicit drugs and the diversion of chemical precursors in line with the national drug policies and action plans.

13. Particular support was extended to the high-level conference on "International and regional cooperation on countering terrorism and its financing through illicit drug trafficking and organized crime", held in Tajikistan, with participation of UNOCT, CTED and the Financial Action Task Force. Participants set out priorities in strengthening regional cooperation in this domain and launched "the Dushanbe Process" on countering terrorism and its financing in Central Asia, including through the proceeds of trafficking in illicit drug", which will serve to institutionalize dialogue among States of Central Asia and promote the implementation of the adopted at the conference the Dushanbe Declaration.

14. The OSCE Operations in Central Asia supported the participation of customs and police officials in anti-drug training courses in the Russian Federation. Participants build their capacities in countering illegal drugs, improved investigation techniques and methodologies, as well as gained knowledge in strengthening the integrity of drug enforcement services.

## V. Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO)

15. During 2019 the Shanghai Cooperation Organization held several significant events aimed at strengthening international drug control system and countering illicit drug trafficking.

16. On 14 March 2019, the SCO organized a joint high-level event with the UNODC "United Nations and SCO in the fight against drugs: Cooperation for strengthening international drug control" with participation of about one hundred delegates on the sidelines of the ministerial segment of the CND's 62nd session in Vienna.

17. The SCO Secretariat also continued maintaining close ties with the Paris Pact Initiative and second year in a row hosted its Expert Working Group meeting on prevention of diversion of precursor chemicals (Shanghai, 26–28 November 2019) with participation of more than 50 representatives at the level of heads of competent authorities and senior officials from 15 countries and six intergovernmental organizations.

18. On July 8–12 2019, the SCO Member States (India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Russia, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan) launched the first international anti-drug operation called "Pautina" (Web) in pursuance of the Work Plan (2019–2020) for implementation of the Programme of Action of the SCO Anti-Drug Strategy

(2018–2023) with participation of more than 76 thousand law-enforcement officials. About 6,800 kg of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors were seized within four days, including 24,448 kg of opium, 1,318 kg of heroin, 1,119 kg of marijuana, 838 kg of hashish. The next such operation is to be held at the end March 2020.

19. In the margins of the SCO Heads of State Council in Bishkek on 13–14 June 2019, the Roadmap for further action by the SCO-Afghanistan contact group was signed aimed at strengthening cooperation in the fight against illicit drug trafficking from Afghanistan, including cooperation on border strengthening issues; the development of a capacity-building programme for anti-drug officials of the competent Afghan authorities; the coordination of voluntary financial and technical support for drug demand reduction measures, including the treatment and rehabilitation of drug-dependent persons; the conduct of joint operations to suppress trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors; the exchange of information on the drug situation in the region, including data on citizens detained for trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors, as well as on persons involved in the laundering of proceeds derived from trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors.

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