

**Bangladesh Statement by  
Mr. Md. Abdus Sabur Mondal,  
Director General, Department of Narcotics Control,  
Government of Bangladesh,  
at the 65<sup>th</sup> Session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND)  
(Vienna, 14-18 March 2022)**

**Under Agenda Item 3: General Debate**

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**Mr. Chair - H.E. Ambassador Ghislain D'HOOP, Chair of the  
Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its 65th session,**

**H.E. Ghada Fathi Waly, Executive Director of the United Nations Office  
on Drugs and Crime,**

**Excellencies, Distinguished delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,**

Good Evening.

**Mr. Chair,**

We fully align with the statements delivered on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, and the Asia-Pacific Group. In my national capacity, I would like to add the following:

As a State Party, Bangladesh reaffirms its full commitment to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, the UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, which constitute the cornerstone of the international drug control system.

Bangladesh is also fully committed to the effective implementation of the 2009 Political Declaration and its Plan of Action, the general challenges and priorities for action identified in the Joint Ministerial Statement of 2014, the UNGASS 2016 outcome document and the 2019 Ministerial Declaration.

**Mr. Chair,**

Addressing the drug problem is high on the agenda of the present government of Bangladesh under the leadership of Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina and a zero tolerance policy has been undertaken against illicit drugs. Inclusive awareness campaign has been undertaken to sensitize about the

harmful effects of narcotic drugs with the help of different ministries, departments and institutions in Bangladesh.

Nationally, Bangladesh has aligned its long-term policies and programmes with its commitment to the Agenda 2030 and SDGs. In this context, we are also working towards long-term comprehensive and sustainable development-oriented and balanced drug control policies and programmes. We have plans to set up treatment and rehabilitation centres in all sixty-four districts of the country. We have updated our legal provisions and adopted a new Narcotics Control Act in 2018, including, *inter alia*, the Money Laundering (ML) prevention issues, measures against any primer of new narcotic drugs including New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) and revision of penal provisions.

**Mr. Chair,**

We increasingly need effective, concrete and increased cooperation at international, regional and sub-regional levels to address the world drug problem – more so during difficult times such as the current pandemic, which constraints us in terms of resource mobilization and regular oversight. I would like to express here our deep concern at the fact that while Bangladesh is currently hosting 1.1 million forcibly displaced Rohingyas from Myanmar, the situation has substantially increased the challenges for law enforcement agencies to tackle the inflow of ‘Yaba’ – a methamphetamine-based narcotic drug - coming from Myanmar.

We would like to see continued and effective role of CND to counter the world drug problem. At the same time, we urge all states, through this Commission, to ensure sustainable and sufficient resources for the UNODC to increase its capacity-building initiatives, programmes and activities particularly for developing countries, including Countries in Transition.

**Mr. Chair,**

I would like to conclude by reiterating my delegation’s full support and cooperation to make this important Session successful.

Thank you.