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

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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****Conference room paper submitted by Mexico, titled “Compilation of Policy Commitments identified by Mexico, as contained in the three policy documents of 2009, 2014 and 2016”\*\*****Introduction**

The Government of Mexico submits for consideration of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) the Chart in the annex, as a tool for supporting the efforts undertaken by the CND to assess the implementation of all policy commitments contained in the following international policy documents:

- Political Declaration and Plan of Action of 2009 on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem;
- Joint Ministerial Statement 2014 High-Level Review by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the Implementation by Member States of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation Towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem; and
- Outcome Document of the 2016 United Nations General Assembly Special Session on the World Drug Problem, Our Joint Commitment to Effectively Addressing and Countering the World Drug Problem.

The compilation of the policy commitments presented in the Chart was prepared by identifying those paragraphs which contain concrete actions that can be undertaken, and distinguishing them from all the other paragraphs which only enunciate political principles or intent, without foreseen, concrete actions.

The Chart is structured as follows:

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\* [E/CN.7/2023/1](#).

\*\* This document has not been edited.



(i) The headings identify a specific section of each of the policy document, bearing in mind that all three documents have a more declarative section (for example, the “Political Declaration” in the case of the document of 2009) and a more action-oriented section (which in the case of that document of 2009 would be the “Plan of Action”), and also noting that both sections in all three documents contain specific policy commitments;

(ii) The left column identifies the number of the paragraph of the document referred to in the heading; and

(iii) The right column includes, in full, the content of the paragraph referred to in the left column. In this column we copy pasted the content of the paragraph directly from the source, in order to respect its integrity. We are highlighting in bold the verb(s) of said commitments, simply to facilitate the identification of the commitment, i.e. the concrete action to be undertaken, noting that there is not, not even inside a policy document in itself, a homogeneous way for expressing the commitments.

In addition to the point made *supra*, Member States will also appreciate that: (a) some of the commitments do contain a “sunset clause”, either by including a specific date or via other clear formulations stating an expectation for a commitment to have been implemented by a certain point in time; and (b) that for its implementation, some of the commitments actually require actions to be undertaken by actors different to Member States, such as UNODC or INCB, among many others.

As expressed beforehand, Mexico submits this document as a contribution to the efforts that the Commission have been undertaking for reviewing the level of the implementation of all policy commitments contained in the three policy documents of 2009, 2014 and 2016. This list, being a guide, could be perfected should others identified concrete policy commitments which might have been inadvertently overlooked when elaborating this Chart.

## ANNEX

**Political Declaration of 2009 on International Cooperation  
Towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem**

Para. of origin	Political Commitment
13.	Agree that amphetamine-type stimulants and psychotropic substances continue to pose a serious and constantly evolving challenge to international drug control efforts, which threatens the security, health and welfare of the population, especially youth, and <b>requires a focused and comprehensive national, regional and global response, based on scientific evidence and experience, in an international and multisectoral setting;</b>
14.	<b>Decide to continue to raise public awareness</b> of the risks and the threats posed to all societies by the different aspects of the world drug problem;
15.	Take account of the need for indicators and instruments for the collection and analysis of accurate, reliable and comparable data on all relevant aspects of the world drug problem and, where appropriate, the enhancement or development of new indicators and instruments, and <b>recommend</b> that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs <b>take further measures to address</b> that issue;
16.	Reaffirm the principal role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and its subsidiary bodies, together with the International Narcotics Control Board, as the United Nations organs with prime responsibility for drug control matters, and <b>decide to promote and facilitate the effective implementation of and follow-up</b> to the present Political Declaration and its Plan of Action;
17.	Reaffirm also our support and appreciation for the efforts of the United Nations, including those of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime as the leading entity in the United Nations system for countering the world drug problem, <b>reiterate our intention to continue to improve the governance and financial situation of the Office</b> , stressing the need for adequate and stable financial resources to enable the Office to fulfil its mandates effectively, and <b>request the Office to continue its efforts to carry out all its mandates</b> under the international drug control conventions, as well as other relevant international instruments, and to continue to cooperate with relevant regional and international institutions and Governments by providing, inter alia, technical assistance to Member States that request it
19.	<b>Call for continued cooperation</b> between Member States, the International Narcotics Control Board and the World Health Organization to ensure the adequate availability of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances under international control, including opiates, for medical and scientific purposes, while concurrently preventing their diversion into illicit channels, pursuant to the international drug control conventions;
20.	Note with great concern the adverse consequences of drug abuse for individuals and society as a whole, reaffirm our commitment to tackle those problems in the context of comprehensive, complementary and multisectoral drug demand reduction strategies, in particular such strategies targeting youth, also note with great concern the alarming rise in the incidence of HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases among injecting drug users, <b>reaffirm</b> our commitment <b>to work towards the goal</b> of universal access to comprehensive prevention programmes and treatment, care and related support services, in full compliance with the international drug control conventions and in accordance with national legislation, taking into account all relevant General Assembly resolutions and, when applicable, the WHO, UNODC, UNAIDS Technical Guide, and request the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to carry out its mandate in this area in close cooperation with relevant organizations and programmes in the United Nations system, such as the World Health Organization, the United Nations Development Programme and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

21.	Reiterate our <b>commitment to promote, develop, review or strengthen</b> effective, comprehensive, integrated drug demand reduction programmes, based on scientific evidence and covering a range of measures, including primary prevention, early intervention, treatment, care, rehabilitation, social reintegration and related support services, aimed at promoting health and social well-being among individuals, families and communities and reducing the adverse consequences of drug abuse for individuals and society as a whole, taking into account the particular challenges posed by high-risk drug users, in full compliance with the three international drug control conventions and in accordance with national legislation, and commit ourselves to investing increased resources in ensuring access to those interventions on a non-discriminatory basis, including in detention facilities, bearing in mind that those interventions should also consider vulnerabilities that undermine human development, such as poverty and social marginalization;
22.	Reaffirm, consistent with the objective of promoting a society free of drug abuse, our determination, within the framework of national, regional and international strategies, to counter the world drug problem and <b>to take effective measures</b> to emphasize and facilitate healthy, productive and fulfilling alternatives to the illicit consumption of drugs, which must not become accepted as a way of life;
23.	Reaffirm also our <b>commitment to invest in and work with youth</b> in a range of settings, including in families, schools, workplaces and communities, by raising public awareness and providing youth with information, skills and opportunities to choose healthy lifestyles, taking into account the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond, and working in coordination with the United Nations Programme on Youth of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat;
28.	Stress the <b>urgent need to respond</b> to the serious challenges posed by the increasing links between drug trafficking, corruption and other forms of organized crime, including trafficking in humans, trafficking in firearms, cybercrime and, in some cases, terrorism and money-laundering, including money-laundering in connection with the financing of terrorism, and to the significant challenges faced by law enforcement and judicial authorities in responding to the ever-changing means used by transnational criminal organizations to avoid detection and prosecution;
29.	Recognize that, despite our past efforts, illicit crop cultivation and illicit drug production, manufacturing, distribution and trafficking have been increasingly consolidated into a criminally organized industry generating enormous amounts of money, laundered through the financial and non-financial sectors and, therefore, <b>commit ourselves to strengthening the effective and comprehensive implementation of</b> regimes for countering money-laundering and to improving international cooperation, including judicial cooperation, in order to prevent, detect and prosecute such crimes, dismantle criminal organizations and confiscate their illicit proceeds, and also recognize <b>the need to train</b> law enforcement and judicial personnel to utilize the tools available in the international framework, as well as the need <b>to encourage</b> the development of such training;
30.	Acknowledge the entry into force of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto and the United Nations Convention against Corruption, recognize that those conventions and other relevant international instruments constitute valuable tools for confronting the world drug problem, and <b>urge</b> Member States that have not yet done so <b>to consider taking measures to ratify or accede to those instruments</b> ;
32.	Recognize that transit States are faced with multifaceted challenges resulting from illicit drugs being trafficked through their territory, and reaffirm our willingness <b>to cooperate</b> with those States and <b>to assist</b> them in progressively enhancing their capacity to counter the world drug problem;
33.	<b>Undertake to promote bilateral, regional and international cooperation</b> , including through intelligence-sharing and cross-border cooperation, aimed at countering the world drug problem more effectively, in particular by encouraging and supporting such cooperation by those States most directly affected by illicit crop cultivation and the illicit production, manufacture, transit, trafficking, distribution and abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;
34.	<b>Call for increased technical and financial assistance</b> to Member States, in particular those most directly affected by the world drug problem, in order to ensure that they have the capacity to prevent and respond to that threat in all its forms and manifestations;

35.	<b>Commit ourselves to increasing cooperation</b> at the regional and international levels, taking due account of situations where States are significantly affected by the illicit cultivation of crops used for the production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and illicit trafficking in drugs and precursors, in order to counter the world drug problem and its impact on political stability, democratic institutions, security, the rule of law and sustainable development, including efforts to eradicate poverty;
36.	<b>Decide to establish 2019 as a target date for States to eliminate or reduce significantly and measurably:</b> (a) The illicit cultivation of opium poppy, coca bush and cannabis plant; (b) The illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances; and drug related health and social risks; (c) The illicit production, manufacture, marketing and distribution of, and trafficking in, psychotropic substances, including synthetic drugs; (d) The diversion of and illicit trafficking in precursors; (e) Money-laundering related to illicit drugs
39.	<b>Commit ourselves to implementing effectively</b> the present Political Declaration and its Plan of Action through resolute international cooperation, in collaboration with relevant regional and international organizations, with the full assistance of the international financial institutions and other relevant agencies and in cooperation with civil society, including non-governmental organizations, as well as the private and public sectors, and <b>to reporting biennially to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs</b> on the efforts to fully implement the Political Declaration and the Plan of Action, and also consider it necessary <b>for the Commission to include on its agenda a separate item on follow-up to the Political Declaration and its Plan of Action</b>
40.	<b>Decide</b> that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its fifty-seventh session, in 2014, <b>should conduct a high-level review</b> of the implementation by Member States of the present Political Declaration and its Plan of Action, <b>recommend</b> that the Economic and Social Council <b>devote</b> a high-level segment to a theme related to the world drug problem, and also <b>recommend</b> that the General Assembly <b>hold</b> a special session to address the world drug problem.

**Plan of Action of 2009 on International Cooperation Towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem**

<b>1. Enhancing international cooperation</b>	
<b>Action 2. Member States should:</b>	
(a)	<b>Pursue</b> a balanced and mutually reinforcing approach to supply and demand reduction, <b>devoting more effort</b> to the realization of demand reduction with a view to achieving proportionality of effort, resources and international cooperation in addressing drug abuse as a health and social issue, while upholding the law and its enforcement;
(b)	<b>Scale up international assistance</b> in addressing drug demand reduction in order to achieve a significant impact; to that end, long-term political and financial commitments from Governments and the international community need to be ensured, including the strengthening of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other relevant international agencies;
(c)	<b>Comprehensively support</b> the reinforcement of the work that the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime undertakes in drug demand reduction, in consultation with each other and with relevant United Nations and other intergovernmental organizations, in accordance with the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, the Action Plan for the implementation of those principles and the strategy of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for the period 2008-2011;
(d)	<b>Encourage</b> , in cooperation with multilateral agencies and international and regional financial institutions, short-, <b>medium- and long-term planning and continuous financial support</b> for drug demand reduction programmes;
(e)	<b>Encourage</b> international and regional agencies working on drug demand reduction, in particular the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS and the International Narcotics Control Board, <b>to engage in dialogue</b> in order to strengthen inter-agency cooperation for a more effective response to drug use and dependence, while respecting each organization's role and mandate;
(f)	Also <b>encourage dialogue</b> regarding drug demand reduction with the International Narcotics Control Board, and other relevant United Nations bodies including, as appropriate, human rights bodies, in accordance with the three international drug control conventions;
(g)	<b>Develop and implement</b> , in cooperation with international and regional agencies, a sound and long-term advocacy strategy, including harnessing the power of communication media, aimed at reducing discrimination that may be associated with substance abuse, promoting the concept of drug dependence as a multifactorial health and social problem and raising awareness, where appropriate, of interventions based on scientific evidence that are both effective and cost-effective;
(h)	<b>Promote the sharing</b> of effective models for demand reduction that address the problem in a comprehensive manner.
<b>2. Comprehensive approach to drug demand reduction</b>	
<b>Action 4. Member States should:</b>	
(a)	<b>Develop, review and strengthen</b> , as appropriate, comprehensive and integrated drug demand reduction policies and programmes, providing a continuum of prevention and care in the health-care and social services, from primary prevention to early intervention to treatment and to rehabilitation and social reintegration, and in related support services, aimed at promoting health and social well-being among individuals, families and communities and reducing the adverse consequences of drug abuse for individuals and society as a whole, taking into account the particular challenges posed by high-risk drug users, in full compliance with the three international drug control conventions and in accordance with national legislation;
(b)	<b>Deliver comprehensive policies and programmes</b> using a multi-agency approach, including health-care, social-care, criminal justice, employment and education agencies, non-governmental organizations and civil society, which should take full advantage of the activities of non-governmental and civil society organizations;
(c)	<b>Develop, implement and disseminate</b> demand reduction strategies as part of their respective comprehensive and balanced national drug control strategies, clearly describing objectives, interventions and funding, as well as defining roles, responsibilities and mechanisms for different partners in all relevant sectors;

(d)	<b>Undertake</b> drug demand reduction <b>efforts</b> to address all forms of drug use, including misuse and dependence related to the consumption of two or more substances at the same time;
(e)	<b>Ensure that</b> drug demand reduction <b>efforts address</b> the vulnerabilities, such as poverty and marginalization, that undermine sustainable human development;
(f)	<b>Deliver</b> prevention programmes based on scientific evidence, both universal and targeted, in a range of settings (such as schools, families, the media, workplaces, communities, health and social services and prisons);
(g)	<b>Consider</b> integrating scientifically established mechanisms for the voluntary and early identification, diagnosis and intervention of drug disorders as part of routine health-care services;
(h)	<b>Consider developing</b> a comprehensive treatment system offering a wide range of integrated pharmacological (such as detoxification and opioid agonist and antagonist maintenance) and psychosocial (such as counselling, cognitive behavioural therapy and social support) interventions based on scientific evidence and focused on the process of rehabilitation, recovery and social reintegration;
(i)	<b>Strengthen their efforts</b> aimed at reducing the adverse consequences of drug abuse for individuals and society as a whole, taking into consideration not only the prevention of related infectious diseases, such as HIV, hepatitis B and C and tuberculosis, but also all other health consequences, such as overdose, workplace and traffic accidents and somatic and psychiatric disorders, and social consequences, such as family problems, the effects of drug markets in communities and crime.
<b>Human rights, dignity and fundamental freedoms in the context of drug demand reduction. Member States should:</b>	
(a)	<b>Ensure</b> that drug demand reduction measures <b>respect</b> human rights and the inherent dignity of all individuals and <b>facilitate access</b> for all drug users to prevention services and health-care and social services, with a view to social reintegration;
(b)	<b>Promote</b> meaningful livelihood activities and employment to instil a sense of purpose and self-esteem in individuals to steer them away from drugs;
(c)	<b>Develop</b> demand reduction programmes that focus on primary prevention, early intervention, treatment, care, rehabilitation and related support services, aimed at promoting health and social well-being among individuals, families and communities and reducing the adverse consequences of drug abuse for individuals and society as a whole, taking into account the particular challenges posed by high-risk drug users, in full compliance with the three international drug control conventions and in accordance with national legislation; and <b>work</b> within existing legal systems <b>to develop</b> mechanisms that link law enforcement processes to health-care systems, including, in the area of drug-related treatment, in accordance with national legislation
<b>4. Measures based on scientific evidence</b>	
<b>Action 8. Member States should:</b>	
(a)	<b>Invest</b> adequate resources in measures based on scientific evidence, building on the significant scientific progress achieved in that area;
(b)	<b>Support and widely disseminate</b> , in collaboration with the international community, <b>further research to develop measures</b> based on scientific evidence that are relevant to different socio-cultural environments and social groups;
(c)	<b>Encourage</b> innovative measures and incorporate evaluation in order to respond to present and future challenges; and <b>take into account the possibilities</b> given by new media and technologies, including the Internet, with a view to developing the scientific evidence base.
<b>5. Availability of and accessibility to drug demand reduction services</b>	
<b>Action 10. Member States should:</b>	
(a)	<b>Ensure</b> that <b>access</b> to drug treatment that is affordable, culturally appropriate and based on scientific evidence is available and that drug dependence care services are included in health-care systems, whether public or private, with the involvement of primary and, where appropriate, specialized health-care services, in accordance with national legislation;
(b)	<b>Ensure</b> , where appropriate, the <b>sufficient availability</b> of substances for medication-assisted therapy, including those within the scope of control under the international drug control conventions, as part of a comprehensive package of services for the treatment of drug dependence;
(c)	Continue to <b>comply with</b> the procedures established under the international drug control conventions and relevant resolutions of the Economic and Social Council relating to the

	submission to the International Narcotics Control Board of estimates of their requirements for narcotic drugs and assessments of requirements for psychotropic substances so as to facilitate the import of the required narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and to enable the Board, in cooperation with Governments, to maintain a balance between the demand for and the supply of those drugs and substances in order to ensure the relief of pain and suffering and the availability of medication-assisted therapy as part of a comprehensive package of services for the treatment of drug dependence, while bearing in mind, in accordance with national legislation, the World Health Organization Model List of Essential Medicines.
<b>6. Mainstreaming community involvement and participation</b>	
<b>Action 12. Member States should:</b>	
(a)	<b>Ensure</b> , to the extent possible, <b>that measures are mainstreamed</b> in the provision of public and private health, education and social services (such as family, housing and employment services);
(b)	<b>Involve</b> all stakeholders at the community level (including the target populations, their families, community members, employers and local organizations) <b>in the planning, delivery, monitoring and evaluation</b> of drug demand reduction measures;
(c)	<b>Involve</b> communication media <b>in supporting</b> ongoing drug prevention programmes through well-targeted campaigns;
(d)	<b>Promote collaboration</b> between governmental and non-governmental organizations and other members of civil society in the establishment of drug demand reduction measures at the local level.
<b>7. Targeting vulnerable groups and conditions</b>	
<b>Action 14. Member States should:</b>	
(a)	<b>Ensure</b> that a broad range of drug demand reduction services, including those in the areas of prevention, treatment, rehabilitation and related support services, provide <b>approaches that serve the needs</b> of vulnerable groups and are differentiated on the basis of scientific evidence so that they respond best to the needs of those groups, <b>taking into account</b> gender considerations and cultural background;
(b)	<b>Ensure</b> that prevention programmes target and involve youth and children with a view <b>to increasing</b> their reach and effectiveness;
(c)	<b>Provide specialized training</b> for those who work with vulnerable groups, such as patients with psychiatric co-morbidities, minors and women, including pregnant women
<b>8. Drug use and dependence care in the criminal justice system</b>	
<b>Action 16. Member States should:</b>	
(a)	Working within their legal frameworks and in compliance with applicable international law, <b>consider allowing</b> the full implementation of drug dependence treatment and care options for offenders, in particular, when appropriate, providing treatment as an alternative to incarceration;
(b)	<b>Take measures to address</b> corruption, <b>reduce</b> overcrowding and <b>prevent access to and use of</b> illicit drugs within detention facilities;
(c)	<b>Implement</b> comprehensive treatment programmes in detention facilities; <b>commit themselves to offering</b> a range of treatment, care and related support services to drug-dependent inmates, including those aimed at prevention of the transmission of related infectious diseases, pharmacological and psychosocial treatment and rehabilitation; and further <b>commit themselves to providing</b> programmes aimed at preparation for release and prisoner support programmes for the transition between incarceration and release, re-entry and social reintegration;
(d)	<b>Provide appropriate training</b> so that criminal justice and/or prison staff carry out drug demand reduction measures that are based on scientific evidence and are ethical and so that their attitudes are respectful, non-judgmental and non-stigmatizing.
<b>9. Quality standards and training of staff</b>	
<b>Action 18. Member States should:</b>	
(a)	<b>Support the development and adoption</b> of appropriate health-care standards, <b>as well as ongoing training</b> on drug demand reduction measures;
(b)	<b>Ensure</b> that services are staffed, to the extent possible and as appropriate, with multidisciplinary teams, including physicians/psychiatrists, nurses, psychologists, social workers, educators and other professionals;
(c)	<b>Ensure</b> , where appropriate, that the educational curricula for relevant service providers, including the curricula of universities, medical schools and other relevant professions, include training on the prevention of drug use and dependence and related care;



(d)	<b>Provide training</b> to planners and practitioners of governmental agencies, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and others in the community, <b>on a permanent basis</b> , on all aspects of demand reduction activities and strategic programming by identifying local, national, subregional and regional human resources and <b>using their experience in the design of</b> programmes to guarantee their continuity and <b>to create and strengthen</b> local, regional, subregional and national training and technical resource networks and, with the possible assistance of regional and international organizations, <b>to facilitate</b> the exchange of experiences and expertise by encouraging States to include demand reduction personnel from other States in training programmes that they have developed;
(e)	<b>Support</b> national, regional and international networks to provide training and develop and disseminate successful practices
<b>10. Data collection, monitoring and evaluation</b>	
<b>Action 20. Member States should:</b>	
(a)	<b>Increase their efforts</b> in collecting data on the nature and extent of drug use and dependence, including the characteristics of the population in need, <b>strengthening</b> information and monitoring systems and <b>employing</b> methodologies and instruments based on scientific evidence;
(b)	<b>Develop and improve</b> methods of objective national assessment by Governments to understand in a systematic and holistic manner the negative impact of drug abuse on society, health and economies;
(c)	<b>Ensure</b> that drug demand reduction <b>measures are based</b> on scientifically sound assessments of the nature and extent of the drug problem, as well as the social and cultural characteristics of the population in need;
(d)	<b>Ensure</b> that drug demand reduction <b>measures are based</b> on drug use trends in the community <b>and are revised periodically</b> on the basis of new trends, feedback and monitoring and evaluation processes;
(e)	<b>Ensure</b> that drug use and dependence prevention and care interventions, as well as other demand reduction measures, include adequate record-keeping systems, while maintaining confidentiality, and that drug dependence care record-keeping systems are part of an active system for monitoring the nature and extent of the drug problem;
(f)	<b>Take an integrated and comprehensive approach</b> to data collection and analysis <b>to ensure</b> that the information available in international, regional and national bodies is fully and legally utilized; and <b>provide technical assistance</b> to those countries where capacity is less developed;
(g)	<b>Seek agreement</b> on a set of relevant indicators covering key issues to allow for the comparable assessment of the effectiveness of demand reduction measures with a view to developing, adapting and validating simple, standardized United Nations data-collection and evaluation methods, concepts and tools;
(h)	<b>Develop</b> , in cooperation with the international community and in the light of lessons learned in the analysis of replies to the annual reports questionnaire and the biennial reports questionnaire, enhanced data-collection instruments to be considered and adopted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, allowing streamlined measurement of the quality, extent and coverage of drug demand reduction measures, ensuring that the tools used are appropriate for the different needs and reporting capacities of countries and are scientifically sound, making full use of existing information resources and, benefiting from, if appropriate, the experience of the existing regional monitoring systems, while minimizing the reporting burden.
<b>27 Part II. Supply reduction and related measures:</b>	
<b>B. Reducing the illicit supply of drugs.</b>	
<b>Action 22. Member States should:</b>	
(a)	In order to reinforce the fight against narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, <b>ensure</b> , in cooperation with multilateral agencies and international and regional financial institutions, <b>the implementation of short-, medium- and long-term planning so as to ensure a sufficient and stable allocation</b> of resources for drug supply reduction programmes;
(b)	<b>Promote the exchange</b> of best practices and successful experiences in the area of drug supply reduction;
(c)	<b>Ensure</b> that supply reduction <b>measures are carried out</b> in full conformity with the purposes and the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law, the three international drug control conventions and, in particular, with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States and all human rights and fundamental freedoms;

(d)	<b>Continue to rely on</b> the three international drug control conventions as the primary legal framework for tackling the world drug problem, <b>taking into account</b> the relevance of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto and the United Nations Convention against Corruption, and supporting the pursuit of broader adherence to and implementation of those instruments;
(e)	<b>Promote</b> supply reduction <b>measures that take due account</b> of traditional licit uses, where there is historical evidence of such use, as well as environmental protection, in conformity with the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988;
(f)	<b>Promote and implement</b> multilateral, regional, subregional and bilateral cooperation among judicial and law enforcement authorities to combat the involvement of criminal organizations in drug production and trafficking and related criminal activities;
(g)	<b>Ensure</b> that the international <b>response</b> to the drug problem <b>beyond 2009</b> continues to be pursued as a common and shared responsibility, requiring a balanced approach for purposes of international cooperation and the provision of technical assistance;
(h)	<b>Ensure</b> that international and regional agencies working on drug supply reduction <b>engage</b> in dialogue to strengthen inter-agency cooperation for a more effective response, while respecting each organization's role and mandate;
(i)	<b>Further develop and implement</b> effective legislation and legislative frameworks for multilateral, regional, subregional and bilateral cooperation, including agreements on mutual legal assistance and extradition, and <b>address appropriately issues</b> regarding jurisdiction, expedite the processing of mutual legal assistance and extradition requests and, where possible, carry out joint investigations;
(j)	<b>Maintain and expand</b> , in collaboration with the international community, projects and programmes to foster bilateral and regional cooperation on specific supply reduction issues;
(k)	<b>Consider reassessing</b> the current data-collection strategies and instruments so as to facilitate the compilation of reliable, relevant, comparable and usable data on drug supply in order to ensure a strong and common understanding of the issue, and, in that regard, <b>consider adjusting and standardizing</b> international data collection efforts;
(l)	<b>Remain up to date</b> on scientific studies, data and research on the medicinal and other legitimate uses of plants containing narcotic and psychotropic substances, taking into account the provisions of the three international drug control conventions;
(m)	<b>Establish</b> , through the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and in coordination with the Statistical Commission of the Economic and Social Council, clear and measurable indicators in the area of supply reduction in order <b>to accurately assess</b> the achievement of any goals and targets <u>that might be set by the international community beyond 2009</u> ;
(n)	<b>Provide</b> the United Nations entities having pertinent expertise with resources for the collection of data and the provision of technical and financial assistance to States with a view <b>to enhancing their ability to address</b> trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances; <b>coordination with and among</b> United Nations entities and various multilateral entities <b>should be strengthened</b> ;
(o)	<b>Take additional steps to present a coordinated and coherent response</b> to trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances by land, air and sea, in partnership with United Nations entities and international partners, so as <b>to close jurisdictional gaps</b> in the investigation, interdiction and prosecution of traffickers;
(p)	<b>Ensure that further encouragement and assistance are provided</b> for the sharing of information through official channels in a timely manner, the implementation of border control measures, the provision of equipment, the exchange of law enforcement officers, collaboration between the private and public sectors and the development of practical new methods for effectively monitoring drug trafficking activities;
(q)	<b>Establish</b> , when appropriate, multi-agency <b>bodies to ensure that a comprehensive approach is being taken</b> in tackling drug trafficking networks, while remaining aware that organized criminal groups engaged in drug trafficking are likely to be engaged in other forms of trafficking; the multi-agency bodies will help to <b>ensure</b> that agencies fighting other forms of organized crime <b>share</b> relevant information, intelligence, practices and resources with drug law enforcement agencies.

<b>2. Addressing new trafficking trend.</b>	
<b>Action 24. Member States should:</b>	
(a)	<b>Ensure</b> that law enforcement agencies <b>are able to adapt in order to adequately address</b> the changing nature of the drug trafficking problem, particularly with regard to new technologies, routes and methods used by traffickers, thereby reducing the illicit supply of drugs;
(b)	<b>Take into account</b> possible linkages between trafficking in narcotic drugs and trafficking in psychotropic substances, the involvement of terrorist groups in some parts of the world, corruption and transnational organized crime, including trafficking in firearms and money-laundering, when developing and implementing supply reduction strategies;
(c)	<b>Continue to give attention</b> to the development of methods for gathering and using hard-to-reach intelligence and evidence, including judicially sanctioned evidence-gathering techniques such as electronic surveillance, structured informant programmes and controlled delivery;
(d)	<b>Promote the exchange</b> of intelligence among countries of origin, transit and destination to combat drug trafficking, while safeguarding the sources and the integrity of information;
(e)	<b>Monitor</b> , in collaboration with the international community, the nature, use, extent and impact of cybertechnology on trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and <b>give consideration to the development and implementation of</b> legislation and training opportunities in order to respond effectively to the emerging problem;
(f)	<b>Make efforts to ensure</b> that appropriate procedural and substantive legislation <b>is developed</b> at the national level to deal with drug trafficking carried out in an electronic environment, <b>including a framework for the effective regulation and oversight of</b> online pharmacies operating or delivering pharmaceutical preparations containing internationally controlled narcotic drugs and/or psychotropic substances within their respective jurisdictions;
(g)	<b>Implement strategies to disrupt and dismantle</b> major organizations involved in trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and to address emerging trends;
(h)	<b>Provide assistance to</b> transit States to combat trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances more efficiently.
<b>3. Reducing violence related to drug trafficking</b>	
<b>Action 26. Member States should:</b>	
(a)	<b>Consider ratifying or acceding to and</b> , where possible and appropriate, <b>strengthening the implementation of</b> , the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime in order to reduce the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms as a means of reducing the violence associated with drug trafficking;
(b)	<b>Implement</b> preventive and enforcement <b>measures to combat</b> all forms of criminal activity that may be linked to trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, such as money-laundering, trafficking in persons, the smuggling of migrants and, where appropriate, the financing of terrorism, including the detection of cash and other negotiable items that cross international borders;
(c)	<b>Provide adequate and targeted training</b> to law enforcement, customs and border control authorities in combating trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and, where appropriate, illicit trafficking in firearms, increase, in the case of States with relevant experience, bilateral and multilateral cooperation, including through programmes administered by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other international partners, United Nations agencies or regional mechanisms, focused on capacity-building and training, <b>and exchange</b> experiences and best practices so as to increase the ability of all States to more effectively fight trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and, where appropriate, illicit trafficking in firearms;
(d)	<b>Increase information-sharing</b> among law enforcement authorities and judicial cooperation in order <b>to identify and investigate</b> possible links between the criminal organizations involved in trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and other criminal activities, including, in particular, the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms.
<b>4. Addressing supply and demand reduction together</b>	
<b>Action 28. Member States should:</b>	
(a)	<b>Employ</b> in their national drug control strategies a multidisciplinary approach <b>and include</b> different Government agencies having an interest in combating drug trafficking, including in the areas of health, law enforcement and education, <b>to ensure</b> that all of the factors relevant to

	reducing supply <b>are taken into account</b> when developing and implementing supply reduction strategies;
(b)	<b>Address the need</b> for a comprehensive, multisectoral and balanced approach involving demand reduction and supply reduction, each reinforcing the other, together with the appropriate application of the principle of shared responsibility, while stressing the need for services responsible for prevention, including law enforcement agencies, and <b>ensuring that those measures are mainstreamed</b> in publicly and privately provided health, education, rural development, agriculture and social services
<b>5. Strengthening of anti-corruption measures and provision of technical assistance and capacity-building</b>	
<b>Action 30. Member States should:</b>	
(a)	<b>Consider ratifying or acceding to and strengthening their implementation</b> of the Convention against Corruption, the 1988 Convention and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime;
(b)	<b>Ensure</b> that proactive strategies <b>are pursued by</b> law enforcement agencies <b>to prevent</b> corruption, such as participating in multilateral and bilateral anti-corruption technical assistance programmes, preparing anti-corruption action plans and instituting integrity programmes for law enforcement officials;
(c)	<b>Further develop and improve</b> domestic and international <b>training and awareness-raising</b> efforts for law enforcement and judicial capacity-building, while <b>ensuring the coordination of</b> international training and awareness-raising efforts in order to avoid duplication;
(d)	<b>Further develop and support the use of</b> controlled delivery, consistent with the 1988 Convention, and other special investigative techniques, both nationally and internationally, consistent with their national legislation;
(e)	<b>Enhance efforts to acquire</b> knowledge of the modus operandi of drug traffickers, including through regional and international mapping exercises;
(f)	<b>Harness the resources</b> of existing international police structures and institutions <b>to address</b> the issue of trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances <b>in a coordinated manner and to ensure a greater degree of efficiency and efficacy</b> ;
(g)	<b>Provide adequate</b> resources and equipment to border management agencies <b>and provide</b> technical assistance to requesting States in this regard;
(h)	<b>Strengthen and integrate</b> law enforcement capabilities <b>to enable them to better investigate</b> organized criminal groups engaged in trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;
(i)	<b>Encourage the development and introduction of</b> sustainable and comprehensive programmes in judicial and law enforcement institutions, <b>which should address conditions of</b> service, remuneration, training and awareness-raising so as to attract and retain the best personnel;
(j)	<b>Ensure</b> that commercial port operations are supported by drug law enforcement authorities with adequate resources, equipment, training and legal powers to effectively screen, evaluate and examine commercial freight and sea bound containers and <b>also ensure</b> that relevant international agencies <b>provide technical assistance</b> to requesting States in this regard
<b>C. Control of precursors and of amphetamine-type stimulants</b>	
<b>1. Improving understanding of the phenomenon of amphetamine-type stimulants</b>	
<b>Action 32. Member States should:</b>	
(a)	<b>Take measures to advance</b> the monitoring of illicit synthetic drugs, where it does not already exist, linking existing activities related to amphetamine-type stimulants around the world, and take measures to further the development of monitoring capacity, including for the early identification of emerging trends and to generate prevalence data on amphetamine-type stimulants;
(b)	<b>Emphasize</b> the critical importance of forensic and scientific laboratory and treatment centre data and qualitative information in understanding the problem of illicit synthetic drugs and the range of products available on the illicit market and <b>systematically integrate</b> such data and information into their monitoring and investigation activities;
(c)	<b>Promote</b> consultative mechanisms between the International Narcotics Control Board, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other relevant international and regional bodies in order <b>to enhance the quality and consistency of</b> reported data on amphetamine-type stimulants and other synthetic drugs and their precursors;
(d)	<b>Take further measures to advance</b> international information-sharing (i.e. the electronic linking, through the Internet, of national, regional and international documentation centres) <b>to</b>

	<b>ensure the</b> global dissemination of accurate and timely information, in a standardized manner, on various aspects of the problem of amphetamine-type stimulants (including interdictions, prevalence rates and analysis of policies, legislation and operational responses to inform best practices);
(e)	<b>Continue to complement</b> monitoring activities by conducting more systematic research into the problem of amphetamine-type stimulants, including more detailed examinations of the complex interplay between the demand for and the supply of amphetamine-type stimulants in different contexts, <b>and by conducting and making available</b> the results of studies <b>to establish</b> the prevalence <b>and identify</b> the risks of the use of amphetamine-type stimulants.
<b>2. Targeting the clandestine manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants</b>	
<b>Action 34. Member States should:</b>	
(a)	<b>Develop or strengthen</b> their national capacity for the safe investigation and handling of seized clandestine laboratories for amphetamine-type stimulants, chemical warehouses and precursor chemicals, while building on existing forensic laboratory resources;
(b)	<b>Identify best practices</b> for systematically conducting inventories of clandestine laboratory sites, including the laboratory equipment, clandestine manufacturing methods, starting materials, chemicals and reagents used, and <b>improve the exchange</b> of such information in a timely and standardized way;
(c)	<b>Monitor</b> on a voluntary basis, to the extent possible, the sale of laboratory and other equipment, such as tablet presses, in compliance with article 13 of the 1988 Convention.
<b>3. Preventing illegal sale and diversion</b>	
<b>Action 36. Member States should:</b>	
(a)	<b>Address through concerted action</b> the illegal sale of preparations containing amphetamine-type stimulants via the Internet and the misuse of postal and courier services for smuggling such preparations;
(b)	<b>Take measures to advance cooperation</b> in the detection and investigation of diversion cases <b>and for the sharing of</b> experiences and information among competent national bodies on specific types of diversion;
(c)	<b>Strengthen controls</b> , including through the Pre-Export Notification Online system, where required, for the import and export of preparations containing precursor chemicals, such as ephedrine and pseudoephedrine, which could be used in the manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants;
(d)	<b>Advance</b> the systematic collection of data on the abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants and the diversion of precursors and preparations containing amphetamine-type stimulants <b>and use the data to take appropriate countermeasures</b> ;
(e)	<b>Provide</b> technical assistance, as appropriate, <b>for the development and implementation of</b> adequate controls over the manufacture, sale, diversion and abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants, including legislative, administrative and operational responses, particularly in regions where there is an absence of such controls.
<b>4. Raising awareness and reducing demand</b>	
<b>Action 38. Member States should:</b>	
a)	<b>Raise awareness of</b> amphetamine-type stimulants and their precursors with law enforcement, health and regulatory authorities <b>and educate</b> vulnerable population groups as to the dangers associated with the use of amphetamine-type stimulants;
(b)	<b>Encourage access to</b> comprehensive services, such as treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration, to address substance abuse, including the abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants, under the supervision of health-care and other appropriate providers, for individuals with problems related to amphetamine-type stimulants, in view of the widespread availability and illicit use of amphetamine-type stimulants by a wide range of population groups;
(c)	<b>Develop</b> prevention and treatment programmes <b>tailored to the specific characteristics of</b> the phenomenon of amphetamine-type stimulants as key elements in any relevant strategy to reduce demand and minimize health risks.
<b>5. Emerging issues in precursor control</b>	
<b>Action 41. Member States should:</b>	
(a)	<b>Further strengthen</b> mechanisms, as appropriate, <b>for the timely identification, collection and exchange of</b> information on non-scheduled substances, including derivatives specifically designed to circumvent existing controls, especially by making use of the updated international special surveillance list of non-scheduled substances;

(b)	<b>Further strengthen</b> legislation, as appropriate, on the control of precursors and the criminalization of their diversion;
(c)	<b>Ensure</b> that measures to control precursors and amphetamine-type stimulants <b>are carried out in full conformity with</b> the purposes and the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law, the international drug control conventions and, in particular, with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States and all human rights and fundamental freedoms;
(d)	<b>Conduct further research on</b> precursors to understand emerging trends, such as the use of substitute chemicals and the splitting of the production process, including proactive studies on the potential use of such substances, <b>and share the results of</b> such research;
(e)	<b>Further advance working relations</b> with the relevant industries to promote the formulation of a universal code of conduct for industry and appropriate national and international legislation on the supply of and trafficking in precursors, including those not yet under international control, <b>and invite the</b> International Narcotics Control Board to provide guidelines on how to establish cooperation between competent national authorities and operators;
(f)	<b>Focus greater attention on</b> the use of non-scheduled substances and substitute chemicals for the manufacture of traditional precursors used in the manufacture of heroin and cocaine;
(g)	<b>Cope with</b> the multiple challenges faced by the drug control agencies of developing countries, especially in view of the emergence of new synthetic drugs and amphetamine-type stimulants in those markets, through capacity-building and technical assistance involving, inter alia, the provision of advanced detection equipment, scanners, testing kits, forensic laboratories and training;
(h)	<b>Ensure that</b> international and regional agencies working on the control of precursors and amphetamine-type stimulants <b>engage in dialogue to strengthen</b> inter agency cooperation for a more effective response while respecting each agency's role and mandate;
(i)	<b>Support efforts by</b> the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the International Narcotics Control Board <b>to assist in the implementation of actions</b> taken within the framework of national and regional cooperation mechanisms;
(j)	<b>Support</b> the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the International Narcotics Control Board <b>in conducting, coordinating and disseminating</b> research on precursors in collaboration with the international scientific community <b>to understand</b> emerging trends;
(k)	Emphasize the importance of the instruments provided for in article 12 of the 1988 Convention and <b>promote and further enhance their effective implementation</b> , and also <b>maintain secure means of</b> communication, including secure e-mail addresses;
(l)	<b>Endeavour to compile</b> national lists of companies authorized to manufacture, distribute and/or trade in precursors, with a view to enhancing means of verification;
(m)	<b>Strengthen</b> national capacity to provide forensic support to law enforcement and the criminal justice authorities in investigating offences involving precursor chemicals, including their trafficking, diversion and use in clandestine laboratories, and assist law enforcement authorities in the detection of precursors on the ground and the early identification of new trends;
(n)	<b>Enhance</b> frameworks <b>for the exchange of</b> high-quality and reliable forensic information among drug control agencies, customs authorities and police authorities, including, when appropriate, through the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime forensic laboratory;
(o)	<b>Determine</b> estimates of their legitimate national requirements for ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, methylenedioxyphenyl-propanone and phenyl-propanone, as endorsed by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in its resolution 49/3, and <b>provide</b> that information to the International Narcotics Control Board, which, in consultation with Member States, should seek <b>to promote</b> standardized methodologies to assist with those estimates to the fullest extent possible;
(p)	<b>Strengthen</b> national and regional cooperation among drug control agencies, customs authorities, police authorities, forensic laboratories, relevant industries and operators along the supply chain with a view to preventing the diversion of precursor chemicals;
(q)	<b>Make better use of</b> international collaborative and cooperative mechanisms and new and developing technologies to support effective national and international control measures, including the production of strategic data on precursor trends (including information on diversions, as well as on clandestine manufacturing methods and starting materials currently being used in clandestine laboratories);
(r)	<b>Develop</b> systems (for example, shared online recording systems) to prevent precursor chemicals from being diverted into illicit channels from community pharmacies;

(s)	<b>Increase efforts</b> , beyond international trade controls, <b>to prevent</b> the diversion of precursors, and pharmaceutical preparations containing the precursors ephedrine and pseudoephedrine, from domestic channels to be smuggled across borders, while stressing that the increased involvement of border control authorities in this respect is essential;
(t)	<b>Develop</b> practical procedures for the safe handling and disposal of seized precursors in cooperation with competent international and regional bodies <b>and share</b> experiences in that area, as well as training and related activities;
(u)	<b>Consider “marking”</b> certain chemical shipments <b>for possible future use</b> if scientific advances ensure the appropriate use of such tools, taking into account the potential burden this would place on authorities and industry
(v)	<b>Continue to support</b> the successes achieved under Project Prism and Project Cohesion, which underline the importance of such activities, including the vital and indispensable role of the International Narcotics Control Board as the global focal point.
<b>D. International cooperation on eradicating the illicit cultivation of crops used for the production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and on alternative development</b>	
<b>Action 43. Member States should:</b>	
(a)	<b>Undertake further</b> research, <b>strengthen</b> data collection <b>and guide better</b> alternative development programmes;
(b)	<b>Conduct</b> research <b>to assess</b> the factors leading to the illicit cultivation of drug crops used for the production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;
(c)	<b>Provide</b> the necessary financial and political <b>support</b> , to the extent possible, <b>to survey, monitor and verify</b> the extent of coca bush, opium poppy and cannabis cultivation, both in indoor and outdoor cultivation sites, consistent with international drug control conventions, <b>and share</b> this information with relevant international agencies and other Governments with a view <b>to increasing</b> cooperation on drug crop eradication and on alternative development, including, where appropriate, on preventive alternative development, in accordance with the specificities of each country or region;
(d)	<b>Ensure</b> that States with the necessary expertise, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other relevant United Nations organizations <b>assist</b> affected States in designing and improving systems <b>to monitor and assess</b> the qualitative and quantitative impact of alternative development and drug crop eradication programmes with respect to the sustainability of illicit crop reduction and socio;
(e)	<b>Ensure</b> that affected States, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other relevant key actors <b>strengthen efforts to share</b> the results of alternative development programmes with the broader development community; in that regard, <b>increased efforts should be made to highlight</b> the work accomplished and the benefits provided to affected communities, and best practices and lessons learned <b>should be identified and shared, failures evaluated and conclusions disseminated</b> to the broader development community.
<b>2. International cooperation on development-oriented drug control</b>	
<b>Action 45. Member States should:</b>	
(a)	<b>Foster and strengthen</b> international cooperation based on the principle of shared responsibility in sustainable alternative development, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development;
(b)	<b>Reinforce</b> international <b>assistance</b> in addressing the eradication of illicit drug crop cultivation and illicit drug production through integrated and sustainable alternative development; in this connection, <b>long-term political and financial commitments</b> on the part of Governments and the international community <b>should be promoted</b> to the extent possible;
(c)	<b>Establish</b> , where possible, sustainable alternative development programmes, in particular in drug-producing regions, including those with high levels of poverty, as they are more vulnerable to exploitation by traffickers and more likely to be affected by the illicit cultivation of drug crops and the illicit production of and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;
(d)	<b>Consider</b> , where appropriate, <b>including</b> in their national development strategies, integrated and sustainable alternative development programmes, recognizing that poverty and vulnerability are some of the factors behind illicit drug crop cultivation and that poverty eradication is a principal objective of the <u>Millennium Development Goals</u> ; and <b>request</b> development organizations and international financial institutions <b>to ensure</b> that alternative development strategies, including, when appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes, <b>are incorporated</b> into

	poverty reduction strategy papers and country assistance strategies for States affected by the illicit cultivation of crops used for the production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;
(e)	<b>Support</b> the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime so that it can <b>continue to exercise</b> its catalytic role with a view to mobilizing technical, financial and political support from international financial institutions, non-governmental organizations, relevant United Nations organizations, the private sector and civil society and so that it can also <b>continue its work in supporting</b> States in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of alternative development programmes;
(f)	<b>Ensure</b> that the design and implementation of alternative development programmes, including, when appropriate, a preventive approach, <b>involve</b> all stakeholders, take into account the specific characteristics of the target area and incorporate grass-roots communities in project formulation, implementation and monitoring;
(g)	<b>Ensure</b> that international and regional agencies working on alternative development <b>engage in dialogue</b> in order to strengthen inter-agency cooperation while respecting each organization's role and mandate;
(h)	<b>Promote</b> plans, strategies and guiding principles among members of the development community, in particular international financial institutions, <b>to integrate measures to address</b> the causes of the illicit cultivation of crops used for the production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and to incorporate alternative development strategies into their wider development agendas where such strategies do not already exist;
(i)	<b>Ensure</b> , in collaboration with multilateral agencies and international and regional financial institutions, <b>that short-, medium- and long-term planning allows</b> for the continuous financial support of integrated and sustainable alternative development programmes, including preventive alternative development programmes where appropriate, particularly in vulnerable areas;
(j)	<b>Take into account</b> , where appropriate, governance and security concerns when implementing alternative development programmes, <b>highlight</b> , where appropriate, the status of national drug control strategies and programmes, including the eradication of illicitly cultivated crops used for the production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances <b>and ensure</b> that a balanced approach to national drug control and alternative development strategies is adequately applied;
(k)	<b>Reach out to</b> States not affected by illicit drug crop cultivation and to the private sector with a view to providing greater access to markets for alternative development products, consistent with national and international obligations and taking into account applicable multilateral trade rules;
(l)	<b>Make use of</b> existing cooperation mechanisms and develop regional cooperation mechanisms <b>to exchange</b> experiences in the areas of alternative development and eradication of illicitly cultivated crops used for the production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;
(m)	<b>Assist</b> States affected by illicit drug crop cultivation to strengthen cross border, subregional and regional technical assistance and cooperation, including South-South cooperation; <b>and request</b> the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the international development community and other key stakeholders to <b>promote and support</b> relevant cooperation in this regard;
(n)	<b>Cooperate with</b> development partners to harmonize, align and manage international development assistance provided to the States affected by illicit drug crop cultivation in accordance with <u>the principles of the 2005 Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness: Ownership, Harmonization, Alignment, Results and Mutual Accountability</u> ;
(o)	<b>Encourage</b> relevant international financial institutions, United Nations organizations, non-governmental organizations and the private sector <b>to increase</b> their rural development support for regions and populations affected by illicit drug crop cultivation through long-term and flexible funding, and, to the extent possible, affected States should make <b>a stronger commitment</b> to financing alternative development programmes.
<b>3. A balanced, long-term approach to addressing the illicit cultivation of crops used for the production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances</b>	
<b>Action 47. Member States should:</b>	
(a)	<b>Tackle</b> alternative development in a larger development context through a holistic and integrated approach, <u>taking into account the Millennium Development Goals</u> , with the priority of eradicating poverty;
(b)	<b>Develop</b> alternative development programmes and eradication measures while fully respecting relevant international instruments, including human rights instruments, and, <b>when designing</b>



	alternative development interventions, <b>taking into consideration</b> the cultural and social traditions of participating communities;
(c)	<b>Ensure</b> that development assistance provided to communities in areas affected by illicit cultivation of crops used for the production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances <b>takes into account</b> the overall aims of human rights protection and poverty eradication;
(d)	<b>Ensure</b> that the implementation of alternative development and preventive alternative development, as appropriate, enhances synergy and trust among the national Government, local administrations and communities in building local ownership;
(e)	<b>Integrate</b> communities in marginalized regions into the economic and political mainstream in order to further drug control efforts and security; if appropriate, such integration should include the possibility of supporting access to roads, schools, primary health-care services, electricity and other services and infrastructure;
(f)	<b>Ensure</b> the proper and coordinated sequencing of development interventions when designing alternative development programmes; and, in this connection, the issues of the establishment of agreements and viable partnerships with small producers, favourable climatic conditions, strong political support and adequate market access <b>should be taken into account</b> ;
(g)	<b>Ensure</b> , when considering taking eradication measures, that small-farmer households have adopted viable and sustainable livelihoods so that the measures may be properly sequenced in a sustainable fashion and appropriately coordinated;
(h)	<b>Support</b> , in particular in collaboration with development partners, international financial institutions and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate, States engaged in alternative development by carrying out preventive alternative development activities, where appropriate, or proactive development measures to prevent the expansion of the illicit cultivation of crops used for the production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and the migration of workers to areas affected by illicit drug crop cultivation and illicit drug production zones;
(i)	<b>Ensure</b> that development partners, international financial institutions and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime support States in addressing the illicit cultivation of coca bush, opium poppy and cannabis <b>through sequenced activities</b> , such as conducting further research to assess the extent of cultivation, identifying the social and economic drivers of cultivation and, ultimately, designing appropriate interventions to tackle the problem;
(j)	<b>Address the need to enhance</b> international cooperation and <b>increase comprehensively</b> the effectiveness of strategies aimed at strengthening the capacity of States to counter illicit cultivation of crops used for the production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and at promoting the realization of alternative development programmes;
(k)	<b>Develop</b> market infrastructure in support of alternative development programmes, sharing best practices among Governments and regions, as appropriate;
(l)	<b>Promote</b> a coordinated response to alternative development and eradication;
(m)	<b>Implement</b> , where there is illicit cultivation of crops used for the production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, comprehensive multisectoral interventions <b>that take into account</b> social, cultural, economic, political, educational and environmental aspects while incorporating, where appropriate, demand reduction measures;
(n)	<b>Mainstream</b> drug control and alternative development approaches into the broader development agenda, <b>while encouraging</b> the development community, in particular the international financial institutions, <b>to incorporate</b> drug control approaches into their wider development agendas.
<b>4. Innovative strategies to support alternative development</b>	
<b>Action 49. Member States should:</b>	
(a)	<b>Encourage</b> all Member States and multilateral, international and regional financial institutions, in conformity with the principle of shared responsibility, <b>to redouble their efforts to enhance</b> international cooperation, aimed at utilizing the expertise of developing countries and the financial support of developed countries in assisting developing countries, to reduce the illicit cultivation of drug crops through alternative development and preventive alternative development, as appropriate;
(b)	<b>Develop</b> strategies consistent with domestic legal frameworks, including the utilization of local expertise, capacity-building and entrepreneurship, to develop products through alternative development programmes identified on the basis of market demand and value-added production chains, as well as secure and stable markets with fair prices for producers, in accordance with international trade rules, including the required infrastructure and a conducive environment,

	including roads, the establishment of farmer associations and the use of special marketing regimes, for example those based on fair-trade principles and commerce in organic products;
(c)	<b>Consider</b> supporting public information campaigns to raise awareness about the concept of shared responsibility and about the added social value of alternative development products;
(d)	<b>Assist</b> States affected by the illicit cultivation of crops used for the production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances <b>to take advantage of</b> existing mechanisms, such as debt swaps, and existing trade arrangements, and <b>to explore the possibility</b> of increasing national financing for alternative development programmes;
(e)	<b>Ensure</b> that development partners, affected States and other relevant key development actors examine innovative ways to promote alternative development programmes, including preventive alternative development programmes, where appropriate, that are environmentally friendly;
(f)	<b>Continue to promote</b> gender equality in alternative development interventions, ensuring that equal conditions exist for full participation in the design, implementation and evaluation of alternative development programmes;
(g)	<b>Encourage</b> participatory approaches from all stakeholders, including groups at risk of starting to illicitly cultivate crops used for the production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, in the identification, preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of alternative development;
(h)	<b>Support</b> , together with development partners, affected States and other relevant development agencies, the institutional strengthening of key national line agencies involved in alternative development, particularly national drug control coordinating bodies, recognizing that the sustainability of programmes depends on strengthened national institutions and their ability to bring together Government agencies and to coordinate with the international community;
(i)	<b>Examine the possibility of supporting</b> regional mechanisms and <b>promoting</b> bilateral agreements between States in order to address the problem of geographical displacement.
<b>Part III. Countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation to enhance international cooperation</b>	
<b>E. Countering money-laundering</b>	
<b>Action 51.</b>	<b>Member States</b> should continue to foster <b>international cooperation</b> by implementing <b>the provisions against money-laundering contained in all relevant international and multilateral instruments, such as the 1988 Convention, the Organized Crime Convention and the Convention against Corruption and, in accordance with national legislation, the Financial Action Task Force Recommendations on Money Laundering, and also by:</b>
(a)	<b>Establishing new or strengthening existing</b> domestic legislative frameworks to criminalize the laundering of money derived from drug trafficking, precursor diversion and other serious crimes of a transnational nature in order to provide for the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of money laundering by, inter alia: (i) <b>Widening the scope of</b> predicate crimes for money-laundering to include all serious crimes, giving due consideration to crimes related to the misuse of new technologies, cyberspace and electronic money transfer systems and to transnational cash smuggling; (ii) <b>Adopting or strengthening</b> legal measures providing for the identification, freezing, seizure and confiscation of the proceeds of crime and considering, where compatible with fundamental principle of domestic law, non-conviction-based confiscation; (iii) <b>Promoting the use of</b> internationally accepted asset-sharing procedures in international confiscation cases, such as the Model Bilateral Agreement on the Sharing of Confiscated Proceeds of Crime or Property, adopted by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 2005/14; (iv) <b>Ensuring that</b> legal provisions in compliance with due process of law, such as banking secrecy laws, do not unnecessarily impede the effectiveness of their systems for countering money-laundering and do not constitute grounds for the refusal of mutual legal assistance; v) <b>Granting the</b> widest range of mutual legal assistance in investigations, prosecutions and other judicial proceedings related to money-laundering and confiscation cases; (vi) <b>Ensuring that</b> the crime of money-laundering is covered by mutual legal assistance agreements for the purpose of ensuring judicial assistance in investigations, court cases and other judicial proceedings relating to that crime; (vii) <b>Making</b> money-laundering an extraditable offence, in accordance with national legislation;
(b)	<b>Establishing new or strengthening existing</b> financial and regulatory regimes for banks and non-bank financial institutions, including natural and legal persons providing formal or informal

	<p>financial services, thus preserving the integrity, reliability and stability of financial and trade systems through, inter alia:</p> <p>(i) Customer identification and verification requirements, namely, <b>application of</b> the “know-your-customer” principle in order to have available for competent authorities the necessary information on the identity of clients and their financial transactions;</p> <p>(ii) <b>Requirements for</b> the submission of meaningful beneficial ownership information for legal persons;</p> <p>(iii) Financial <b>record-keeping</b>;</p> <p>(iv) The <b>mandatory reporting of</b> suspicious transactions;</p> <p>(v) Mechanisms to <b>detect and monitor</b> the cross-border transport of cash and other negotiable bearer instruments;</p> <p>(vi) Consideration of <b>establishing partnerships</b> with the private sector, including financial businesses, with a view to ensuring sound and effective due diligence procedures to counter money-laundering;</p> <p>(vii) The <b>introduction of measures</b> to keep centralized statistical data on legal action taken to counter money-laundering;</p>
(c)	<p><b>Implementing</b> effective detection, investigation, prosecution and conviction measures, including:</p> <p>(i) The <b>establishment of</b> dedicated financial intelligence units to serve as national centres for the collection, analysis and dissemination of suspicious transaction reports and the consideration of existing and affordable information technology solutions to assist financial intelligence units in the analysis of suspicious transaction reports;</p> <p>(ii) The <b>development of</b> specialized law enforcement techniques, consistent with national legislative frameworks, to support efforts to counter money laundering;</p> <p>(iii) The <b>encouragement of</b> specialized training for law enforcement and judicial personnel in techniques for countering money-laundering;</p> <p>(iv) The consideration, in conformity with domestic legislation, of <b>utilizing</b> confiscated funds to <b>support</b> law enforcement activities, demand reduction programmes and efforts to counter money-laundering;</p> <p>(v) The <b>development and use of</b> instruments to detect and counter, in a timely manner, emerging methods and techniques for laundering money, including money derived from drug trafficking, from the diversion of precursors and from the abuse of cyberspace, money transfer systems and payment cards; and the provision of technical assistance for building the capacity of developing countries in this regard, including the development of national detection instruments;</p>
(d)	<p><b>Promoting</b> effective cooperation in strategies for countering money laundering and in money-laundering cases by, inter alia:</p> <p>(i) <b>Strengthening</b> mechanisms for domestic inter-agency coordination and information-sharing;</p> <p>(ii) <b>Strengthening</b> regional and international networks for the exchange of operational information among competent authorities, in particular financial intelligence units;</p> <p>(iii) <b>Avoiding</b>, to the extent possible, the duplication of data-collection tools related to Member States’ obligations with respect to countering money laundering, as set out in relevant United Nations instruments.</p>
<p><b>52 F. Judicial cooperation</b></p> <p><b>Action 54. Member States should:</b></p>	
(a)	<p><b>Make full use of</b> multilateral treaties, notably, the 1988 Convention, the Organized Crime Convention and the Convention against Corruption, subject to their constitutional and judicial provisions and consistent with relevant international law, as a legal basis for requesting and granting extradition as a supplement to bilateral and regional treaties on judicial cooperation;</p>
(b)	<p><b>Make use of</b> the 1988 Convention, the Organized Crime Convention and the Convention against Corruption, as appropriate, for the purpose of providing a basis for establishing dual criminality required for drug offences, in accordance with their national legislation;</p>
(c)	<p><b>Establish</b> mechanisms to <b>facilitate</b> extradition in line with the international drug control conventions, subject to their national legislation, specifically by considering further simplification of requirements in such areas as dual criminality, the application of political offences, consent surrender and conditional surrender;</p>

(d)	<b>Ensure</b> that when, on grounds of nationality, they do not extradite a person, they submit, in conformity with their domestic legislation, as appropriate, the case to their competent national authorities for prosecution;
(e)	<b>Advance</b> cooperation in the areas of extradition, mutual legal assistance and law enforcement, as well as the effective use of tools and programmes <b>to enhance</b> cooperation efforts, consistent with relevant and applicable international human rights obligations and in accordance with their national legislation;
(f)	<b>Adopt</b> measures <b>to expedite</b> extradition procedures and simplify evidentiary requirements in conformity with their domestic laws.
<b>2. Mutual legal assistance Problem</b>	
<b>Action 56. Member States should:</b>	
(a)	<b>Make full use of</b> multilateral treaties, notably the 1988 Convention, the Organized Crime Convention and the Convention against Corruption, subject to their constitutional provisions, as a legal basis for requesting and granting mutual legal assistance and as a supplement to bilateral and regional treaties on judicial cooperation;
(b)	<b>Consider the adoption of</b> a more flexible approach to judicial cooperation in order to facilitate the provision of the widest possible range of mutual legal assistance, in particular in the area of non-coercive measures;
(c)	<b>Maintain timely and clear communication among</b> all central authorities, with particular attention to regular consultations with States that have a high volume of requests for assistance, and undertake prior consultations in complex or time-sensitive cases;
(d)	<b>Ensure that</b> procedures and practices in relation to mutual legal assistance, extradition and controlled delivery capacity between States take account of different legal systems; <b>and consider</b> , where appropriate, <b>the posting of</b> criminal justice liaison personnel abroad;
(e)	<b>Request the</b> United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in cooperation with Member States, <b>to consider the advisability and feasibility of establishing</b> a virtual network of central authorities for mutual legal assistance and competent authorities for extradition requests, pursuant to the 1988 Convention and the Organized Crime Convention, in order to facilitate communication and problem solving among such authorities.
<b>3. Transfer of proceedings</b>	
<b>Action 58. Member States should:</b>	
(a)	<b>Consider adopting</b> legislation or procedures <b>to enable the transfer of</b> proceedings, where appropriate, in particular where extradition is not possible;
(b)	<b>Make available</b> information on their experiences in the transfer of proceedings to interested States if they have had such experiences;
(c)	<b>Consider entering into agreements</b> with other States to transfer or receive proceedings in criminal matters, particularly with those States which do not extradite their nationals and, in that connection, refer to the Model Treaty on the Transfer of Proceedings in Criminal Matters as a basis for negotiation.
<b>4. Controlled delivery</b>	
<b>Action 60. Member States should:</b>	
(a)	<b>Ensure</b> , if permitted under the basic principles of their legal systems, that legislation, procedures and practices allow for the use of controlled delivery at the national and international levels <b>and</b> , to that end, <b>enter into necessary agreements, arrangements and understandings;</b>
(b)	<b>Enhance</b> cooperation in the areas of controlled delivery requirements, national capacities and sharing of information pertaining to controlled delivery, in conformity with domestic law;
(c)	<b>Improve and consider institutionalizing the exchange of</b> information among source, transit and destination countries and among intergovernmental organizations in the area of law enforcement cooperation; States, in particular those situated along major drug trafficking routes, should, in conformity with their national legislation, <b>consider establishing</b> joint investigations and teams of law enforcement officers dealing with drug trafficking and organized crime.
<b>5. Witness protection</b>	
<b>Action 62.</b>	<b>Member States should</b> take appropriate measures, <b>within their means</b> , including adopting, <b>where they have not yet done so, legislation, rules and practical measures that</b> provide for the protection of witnesses before, during and after trial and that allow, where appropriate, the implementation of measures consistent with those set out in the Organized Crime Convention, which should be used to the fullest extent possible, as it includes state-of-the-art measures in this area.

<b>6. Complementary measures</b>	
<b>Action 64. Member States should:</b>	
(a)	<b>Identify</b> areas of synergy between the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on judicial cooperation in the area of drug trafficking in the context of the 1988 Convention and the work carried out to implement the Organized Crime Convention and the Convention against Corruption, recognizing that gathering information on the implementation of those instruments must be complementary and mutually supportive;
(b)	<b>Assist</b> the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime <b>in expanding</b> online tools, such as the directory of designated authorities, to enable the sharing of judicial cooperation tools, including model forms, guidelines and manuals for extradition, mutual legal assistance, transfer of proceedings and other types of judicial cooperation or include links to websites containing such information;
(c)	<b>Enable</b> the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to assist them, upon request, in collecting data for international cooperation and, where appropriate, in establishing databases to maintain such information;
(d)	<b>Use</b> , in conformity with national legislation, existing tools and programmes <b>to enhance</b> extradition and mutual legal assistance through information-gathering, judicial assistance resources, including online resources such as directories, model forms, guidelines and manuals;
(e)	<b>Promote</b> training and workshops to help acquaint States with different legal systems and strengthen working relationships among counterparts in order to facilitate the execution of requests for assistance and build trust among central authorities;
(f)	<b>Strengthen the</b> role of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in providing training and in facilitating problem-solving forums in recognition of the need for States <b>to familiarize</b> themselves <b>with</b> different legal systems <b>and to establish new or strengthen existing</b> working relationships with counterparts;
(g)	<b>Review</b> national legislation, as appropriate, <b>to ensure compliance with</b> the legal requirements of the 1988 Convention, <b>as well as to promote the exchange of</b> information among competent authorities regarding drug trafficking by sea, through regional and subregional cooperation;
(h)	<b>Define</b> the liability and responsibilities of various shipping structures and strengthen cooperation with professional trade associations, consistent with existing international mechanisms and in accordance with their national legislation.

**Joint Ministerial Statement 2014 High-Level Review by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the Implementation by Member States of the Political Declaration on International Cooperation Towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem**

1.	Are fully aware that the world drug problem remains a common and shared responsibility that should be addressed in a multilateral setting through effective and increased international cooperation and demands an integrated, multidisciplinary, mutually reinforcing, balanced and comprehensive approach to supply and demand reduction strategies, and reaffirm our <b>unwavering commitment to ensuring</b> that all aspects of demand reduction, supply reduction and international cooperation are addressed in full conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and, in particular, with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States, all human rights, fundamental freedoms, the inherent dignity of all individuals and the principles of equal rights and mutual respect among States;
2.	Underscore that the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol, <sup>3</sup> the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 and other relevant international instruments constitute the cornerstone of the international drug control system, welcome the efforts made by States parties to comply with the provisions and ensure the effective implementation of those conventions, and urge all Member States that have not yet done so <b>to consider taking measures</b> to ratify or accede to those instruments
3.	Reaffirm our <b>commitment to achieving</b> the targets and goals, and implementing the provisions, set out in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem;
8.	Reaffirm our <b>determination to tackle</b> the world drug problem and <b>to actively promote</b> a society free of drug abuse in order to ensure that all people can live in health, dignity and peace, with security and prosperity;
10.	Recognize that many challenges of the world drug problem have persisted and new ones have emerged in some parts of the world, and <b>underscore the need to take these new trends into account</b> in the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action
11.	Take note of the ongoing discussions in some regions on how to address the world drug problem, in the light of the current situation and policies, and emphasize the importance of a broad, transparent, inclusive and scientific evidence-based discussion among Member States, with inputs from other relevant stakeholders, as appropriate, in multilateral settings, on the most effective ways to counter the world drug problem consistent with the three international drug control conventions and other relevant international instruments, in order <b>to further implement</b> the commitments and targets set out in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action;
14.	<b>Call for continued cooperation</b> between Member States, the International Narcotics Control Board and the World Health Organization to ensure the adequate availability of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances under international control, including opiates, for medical and scientific purposes, while concurrently preventing their diversion into illicit channels, pursuant to the international drug control conventions, and <b>to provide recommendations</b> on the scheduling of substances;
20.	Take note of the resolutions adopted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its Fifty-sixth session, the World Drug Report 2013 of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the annual report of the International Narcotics Control Board, and <b>call upon</b> Member States <b>to strengthen international and regional cooperation and coordination</b> to counter the threat to the international community caused by the illicit production of and trafficking in drugs, especially those in the opium group, as well as other aspects of the world drug problem, and to continue to take concerted measures within the framework of the Paris Pact initiative and other relevant regional and international initiatives and mechanisms, such as the Heart of Asia initiative, in order to strengthen cross-border cooperation and information

	exchange with a view to countering drug trafficking with the support of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;
22.	Note with concern, while acknowledging the progress made by Member States, that some continuing and emerging challenges of the world drug problem may hinder our common efforts to achieve the goals and targets set out in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action, and <b>call</b> upon all Member States and relevant stakeholders <b>to further strengthen</b> their practical implementation
23.	<b>Underscore</b> that both the persistent and the new challenges in countering the world drug problem related to drug demand and supply reduction and to countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation remain a common and shared responsibility and <b>should continue to be addressed</b> in a comprehensive, integrated and balanced manner, in full conformity with the three international drug control conventions and fully consistent with applicable international human rights obligations, on both the drug demand and supply reduction sides, and <b>urge</b> Member States and all relevant stakeholders <b>to further consolidate</b> their efforts in order to achieve the goals and targets set out in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action by addressing those challenges, with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States and the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States, as well as all human rights, fundamental freedoms and the inherent dignity of all individuals;
24.	Also <b>underscore the need to respond to shifting</b> trafficking routes and new drug trafficking trends, including Internet-based e-commerce and mail-order services;
26.	<b>Express the need for a better understanding</b> of the social and economic drivers of the world drug problem;
29.	<b>Encourage</b> Member States, in cooperation, as appropriate, with relevant stakeholders, <b>to endeavour to ensure</b> that measures taken at the national and local levels in response to economic and financial constraints do not disproportionately impact the implementation of comprehensive and balanced drug demand and supply reduction policies, including adequate provisions of related health measures, in accordance with national legislation, as well as sufficient efforts for supply reduction;
30.	Highlight the need <b>to continue providing</b> technical assistance to Member States so as to enhance capacity in countering the world drug problem, upon their request; <b>to establish and further improve</b> national drug control strategies and measures; <b>to promote</b> more targeted capacity-building initiatives based on scientific evidence for competent national authorities; <b>to review and update</b> legal frameworks and law enforcement institutions, taking into account applicable international human rights obligations; <b>to improve</b> existing mechanisms for international cooperation; and <b>to foster the development</b> of national monitoring systems and statistics to elaborate proper data collection and analysis that allow for the identification of current trends, institutional capacities and the effects of drug control measures;
31.	<b>Call</b> on States parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and, as appropriate, the Protocols thereto and States parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption <b>to make more effective use</b> of the relevant provisions for international cooperation contained in those conventions, in order to counter some aspects of the world drug problem;
32.	Welcome the measures taken so far and <b>stress the need to continue to improve</b> the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in order for the Office to full its mandates effectively, efficiently and with the appropriate resources;
33.	<b>Identify the following achievements, challenges and priorities for further action</b> in the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action:

**Plan of Action of 2014 on International Cooperation Towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem**

<b>A. Demand reduction and related measures</b>	
<b>Challenges and priorities for action</b>	
6.	Consider as main challenges in addressing the illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances the <b>need to increase focus on</b> , in conformity with the three international drug control conventions and the fundamental principles of domestic legal systems and national legislation of Member States, drug related health effects, <b>taking into account</b> the specific challenges faced by vulnerable groups, such as children, adolescents, vulnerable youth, women, including pregnant women, people with medical and psychiatric co-morbidities, ethnic minorities and socially marginalized individuals, and <b>to further promote and strengthen</b> effective national drug control strategies based on scientific evidence, with components for drug demand reduction that include primary prevention, early intervention, treatment, care, rehabilitation, recovery and social reintegration, as well as measures aimed at minimizing the public health and social consequences of drug abuse;
7.	Highlight the need for Member States <b>to formulate and implement</b> , where appropriate, a broad system of primary prevention and early intervention based on scientific evidence, such as the International Standards on Drug Use Prevention and other measures, including educational activities and interactive campaigns;
8.	<b>Reaffirm the need to further strengthen</b> public health systems, particularly in the areas of prevention, treatment and rehabilitation, as part of a comprehensive and balanced approach to demand reduction based on scientific evidence;
9.	Highlight the need <b>to develop or continue strengthening</b> , within a comprehensive national drug control strategy, national monitoring mechanisms that collect and analyse data on current trends in illicit demand for drugs, including on possible gaps in the provision of appropriate public health, educational and social services, and call upon the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other relevant United Nations entities and international organizations <b>to support</b> , upon request, those <b>efforts</b> , in cooperation with Member States;
10.	<b>Invite</b> Member States <b>to further undertake measures required to ensure access</b> for all to comprehensive drug demand reduction measures, <b>taking into account</b> the specific needs of women and children and the circumstances they face with regard to drug problems, so that they benefit equally and without discrimination from those measures, and <b>encourage the continuation</b> of international cooperation in that regard;
11.	Reiterate our commitment <b>to reducing</b> the transmission of HIV among injecting drug users <u>by 50 per cent by 2015</u> , in line with the agreed international targets of the 2011 Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: <u>Intensifying Our Efforts to Eliminate HIV and AIDS</u> , and note that available evidence indicates that <b>further efforts are required</b> to achieve the Declaration's global target;
12.	Encourage Member States, in conformity with the three international drug control conventions and the fundamental principles of their domestic legal systems and national legislation, <b>to consider providing</b> , as appropriate, the measures <b>aimed at minimizing</b> the negative public health and social impacts of drug abuse that are outlined in the WHO, UNODC, UNAIDS Technical Guide, and <b>also encourage</b> , where appropriate, bilateral, regional and international cooperation <b>to address</b> that challenge;
13.	Underscore the need to <b>deepen knowledge of</b> the challenges posed by new psychoactive substances, and highlight the need <b>to develop comprehensive and integrated approaches</b> to the detection, analysis and identification of new psychoactive substances, trends and possible negative health and other impacts of those substances, in close cooperation with the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the International Narcotics Control Board, the World Health Organization and other relevant international organizations and global and regional cooperation frameworks;
14.	Note with concern that the availability of internationally controlled drugs for medical and scientific purposes, particularly for the relief of pain and for palliative care, remains low to non-existent in many countries of the world, and highlight the need for Member States, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the International Narcotics Control Board, in cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the World Health Organization, as appropriate, <b>to address</b> that situation by <b>promoting measures to ensure</b> their availability and accessibility for medical and scientific purposes, in accordance with national legislation, while



	<b>simultaneously preventing</b> their diversion, abuse and trafficking, in order to realize the aims of the three international drug control conventions;
<b>B. Supply reduction and related measures</b>	
<b>Challenges and priorities for action</b>	
22.	<b>Acknowledge</b> that law enforcement measures alone cannot address those challenges, and recognize the importance of <b>promoting</b> a comprehensive and balanced approach for a successful response;
23.	Also acknowledge the need <b>to scientifically evaluate</b> , where appropriate, drug supply reduction measures, in order to direct government resources to initiatives that have proved to be successful in tackling the causes of the world drug problem;
24.	<b>Stress</b> the urgent need <b>to respond</b> to the serious challenges posed by the increasing links between drug trafficking, corruption and other forms of organized crime, including trafficking in persons, trafficking in firearms, cybercrime and, in some cases, terrorism and money-laundering, including money-laundering in connection with the financing of terrorism, and to the significant challenges faced by law enforcement and judicial authorities in responding to the ever-changing means used by transnational criminal organizations to avoid detection and prosecution;
25.	<b>Recognize</b> that the effective application of and respect for the rule of law contributes to combating the world drug problem and facilitates efforts to hold drug traffickers and perpetrators of related crimes accountable for their actions;
26.	Reiterate the need <b>to strengthen</b> international cooperation to support sustainable alternative development programmes, including preventive alternative development, where appropriate, as an essential part of successful crop control strategies, in order to increase the positive outcome of such programmes, especially in areas affected by or at risk of illicit cultivation of crops used for the production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, taking into account the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development;
27.	Also reiterate the need <b>to develop</b> sustainable crop control strategies consistent with domestic legal frameworks, giving appropriate attention to alternative development as an essential part of those strategies, in accordance with the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development, with a view to developing products, through alternative development, including preventive alternative development, as appropriate, identified on the basis of market demand and value-added production chains, including those referred to in Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 55/8 of 16 March 2012 and resolution 56/15 of 15 March 2013, entitled “Follow-up to the Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem with respect to the development of strategies on voluntary marketing tools for products stemming from alternative development, including preventive alternative development”;
28.	Underscore the need <b>to identify and better understand</b> the new and increasing challenge of potentially dangerous new psychoactive substances that are emerging at a rapid rate, taking into account that information and communication technologies are a facilitator of their distribution, and <b>stress the need to strengthen</b> cooperation by <b>collecting and sharing</b> data on the production, distribution and effects of those substances;
29.	Encourage Member States <b>to monitor</b> trends emerging in some regions in the import, export and distribution of some synthetic opioid analgesics not under international control, in particular tramadol, which is used in many countries for the effective treatment of moderate to severe pain, <b>to monitor</b> patterns in the nonmedical use and misuse of those substances within their national borders and to continue, together with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the World Health Organization and the International Narcotics Control Board and other relevant organizations, <b>sharing and exchanging</b> information on those emerging trends and patterns through bilateral and multilateral channels, while <b>considering appropriate measures</b> in accordance with national legislation aimed at preventing and reducing the non-medical use and misuse, the supply from illicit sources and the diversion of those substances, while ensuring their availability for medical and scientific purposes;
30.	Highlight the need for Member States <b>to work more closely</b> with the International Narcotics Control Board by exchanging information on trafficking in precursor chemicals and other non-scheduled substances used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, including on new methods for their diversion, as mandated in article 12, paragraph 12, of the 1988 Convention, and to increase monitoring of trade in non-scheduled substances listed in the Board’s limited international special surveillance list of non-scheduled substances, and encourage Governments <b>to adopt the</b>

	<b>concept of industry</b> as a critical partner in preventing the diversion of precursor chemicals and facilitating the identification of suspicious transactions of non-scheduled substances in order to prevent their use in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;
31.	Note that the diversion of precursor chemicals, including pharmaceutical preparations containing those chemicals, continues to be a major challenge in curbing the illicit production and manufacture of drugs, and emphasize the need to <b>further strengthen control</b> of precursor chemicals by Member States, as appropriate, including through the extensive use of tools prepared by the International Narcotics Control Board, such as Pre-Export Notification Online and the online Precursors Incident Communication System, the development of voluntary codes of conduct in cooperation with concerned industries and other relevant companies, the strengthening of public-private partnerships and enhanced international cooperation;
32.	Express concern that illicit cultivation of opium poppy, coca bush and cannabis plant and illicit drug production, manufacture, distribution and trafficking <b>remain a major challenge</b> in countering the world drug problem, and recognize the need for <b>strengthening</b> sustainable crop control strategies that include, inter alia, alternative development, eradication and law enforcement measures for the purpose of reducing significantly and measurably the illicit cultivation of such crops, and the need for <b>intensifying joint efforts</b> at the national, regional and international levels in a more comprehensive manner, in accordance with the principle of common and shared responsibility, including by means of appropriate preventive tools and measures, enhanced and better coordinated financial and technical assistance and action-oriented programmes, in order to tackle those challenges;
33.	Recognize the significant role played by countries with accumulated experience in alternative development, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development, in promoting best practices and lessons learned from such programmes, and invite them to <b>continue sharing</b> those best practices with States affected by the illicit cultivation of crops, with a view to using them, where appropriate, in accordance with the national specificities of each State;
34.	Stress the need to <b>further strengthen</b> international cooperation and the <b>need for enhanced</b> development-oriented <b>approaches</b> that implement measures for rural development, strengthen local governance and institutions, improve access to legal markets and infrastructure, promote the participation of local communities and consider the participation of multilateral and bilateral development agencies in the design and implementation of policies and programmes for alternative development, including preventive alternative development, as appropriate, in accordance with the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development;
35.	Recognize that transit States continue to face multifaceted challenges, and reaffirm the <b>continuing need for cooperation and support</b> , including the provision of technical assistance, to, inter alia, enhance their capacities to counter the world drug problem, in conformity with the 1988 Convention and on the basis of the principle of common and shared responsibility;
36.	Also recognize the need to <b>improve</b> international cooperation in relation to the monitoring and interdiction of criminal organizations involved in drug trafficking, including through the timely exchange of information consistent with national law and procedures; by intensifying, as appropriate, law enforcement cooperation such as border control, including where possible joint border control measures; by strengthening maritime control cooperation; and, upon request by Member States, through the provision of related drug control equipment and the development of new practical measures to effectively monitor and interdict drug trafficking and enable the effective disruption of those organizations;
<b>C. Countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation to enhance international cooperation</b>	
<b>Challenges and priorities</b>	
41.	Express concern over the many challenges encountered in addressing money-laundering, acknowledge that the value of confiscated proceeds of crime related to money-laundering activities at the global level remains low, and therefore continue to underscore the need for <b>increased availability of</b> information on proceeds of crime resulting from transnational organized crime, in order to <b>enhance the capacity of</b> Member States to prevent and combat money-laundering arising from drug trafficking;
42.	Reaffirm the need for Member States to <b>review and</b> , if necessary, <b>strengthen</b> coordinated measures, <b>enhance capacity-building</b> to combat money-laundering arising from drug trafficking and <b>improve</b> judicial cooperation, where appropriate, at the national, regional and international

	levels, to dismantle organized criminal groups involved in drug trafficking, in order to provide for the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of the perpetrators of such crimes;
43.	Underscore the need <b>to strengthen</b> national, regional and international networks for the <b>exchange of</b> operational information in compliance with national legislation and procedures among the relevant authorities, in order to facilitate the detection, seizure and confiscation of proceeds of drug trafficking and related crimes and criminal asset recovery;
44.	Urge Member States, in their efforts to combat the laundering of money derived from illicit drug trafficking and other serious crimes, <b>to continue to foster</b> international cooperation by implementing the provisions against money laundering contained in all relevant international instruments, such as the 1988 Convention, the Organized Crime Convention, the Convention against Corruption and, in accordance with national legislation, the Forty Recommendations on Money-Laundering of the Financial Action Task Force, within its mandate, <b>and by</b> , among other things, <b>establishing new or strengthening existing</b> domestic legislative frameworks to criminalize the laundering of money derived from drug trafficking, trafficking in and diversion of precursors and other serious crimes of a transnational nature in order to provide for the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of money-laundering by, inter alia, ensuring that legal provisions in compliance with due process of law, such as banking secrecy laws, do not needlessly hinder the effectiveness of national and international systems for countering money-laundering and do not constitute grounds for the refusal of mutual legal assistance and by making money-laundering an extraditable offence, in accordance with national legislation, including by recognizing the widest range of predicate offences;
45.	<b>Promote</b> , where appropriate, in the framework of international cooperation, the use of law enforcement techniques, including special investigative techniques such as controlled delivery and lawful electronic surveillance, undercover operations or cooperating defendants, consistent with national legislation and international law, including applicable human rights obligations, in order to ensure that drug traffickers are brought to justice and that major criminal organizations are disrupted and dismantled.

**Outcome document of the 2016 United Nations General Assembly, Thirtieth Special Session on the World Drug Problem, entitled “Our Joint Commitment to Effectively Addressing and Countering the World Drug Problem”**

PP1	We, Heads of State and Government, ministers and representatives of Member States, are assembled at United Nations Headquarters from 19 to 21 April 2016 for the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly, convened in accordance with Assembly resolution 67/193 of 20 December 2012, <b>to review the progress in the implementation</b> of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, including an assessment of the achievements and challenges in countering the world drug problem, within the framework of the three international drug control conventions and other relevant United Nations instruments;
PP2	We reaffirm our commitment to the goals and objectives of the three international drug control conventions, including concern about the health and welfare of humankind as well as the individual and public health-related, social and safety problems resulting from the abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, in particular among children and young people, and drug-related crime, and we reaffirm our determination <b>to prevent and treat</b> the abuse of such substances and prevent and counter their illicit cultivation, production, manufacturing and trafficking;
PP3	We recognize that, while tangible progress has been achieved in some fields, the world drug problem continues to present challenges to the health, safety and well-being of all humanity, and we resolve <b>to reinforce</b> our national and international <b>efforts and further increase</b> international cooperation to face those challenges;
PP4	We reaffirm our <b>determination to tackle</b> the world drug problem and <b>to actively promote</b> a society free of drug abuse in order to help to ensure that all people can live in health, dignity and peace, with security and prosperity, and reaffirm our <b>determination to address</b> public health, safety and social problems resulting from drug abuse;
PP5	We note with concern that the availability of internationally controlled drugs for medical and scientific purposes, including for the relief of pain and suffering, remains low to non-existent in many countries of the world, and we highlight <b>the need to enhance national efforts and international cooperation</b> at all levels <b>to address</b> that situation by promoting measures to ensure their availability and accessibility for medical and scientific purposes, within the framework of national legal systems, while simultaneously preventing their diversion, abuse and trafficking, in order to fulfil the aims and objectives of the three international drug control conventions;
PP7	We reaffirm our unwavering <b>commitment to ensuring</b> that all aspects of demand reduction and related measures, supply reduction and related measures, and international cooperation are addressed in full conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States, all human rights, fundamental freedoms, the inherent dignity of all individuals and the principles of equal rights and mutual respect among States;
PP9	We <b>reaffirm our commitment to implementing effectively</b> the provisions set out in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action, mindful of the targets and goals set therein, as well as to addressing the general challenges and priorities for action identified in the Joint Ministerial Statement adopted at the high-level review in March 2014;
PP11	We recognize, as part of a comprehensive, integrated and balanced approach to addressing and countering the world drug problem, that <b>appropriate emphasis should be placed</b> on individuals, families, communities and society as a whole, with a view to promoting and protecting the health, safety and well-being of all humanity;
PP12	We recognize the importance of <b>appropriately mainstreaming</b> gender and age perspectives in drug-related policies and programmes;
PP13	We recognize that there are persistent, new and evolving challenges that <b>should be addressed</b> in conformity with the three international drug control conventions, which allow for sufficient flexibility for States parties to design and implement national drug policies according to their priorities and needs, consistent with the principle of common and shared responsibility and applicable international law;
PP14	We reaffirm the <b>need to mobilize</b> adequate resources to address and counter the world drug problem and <b>call for enhancing assistance</b> to developing countries, upon request, in effectively

	implementing the Political Declaration and Plan of Action and the operational recommendations contained in the present document;
PP15	We recognize that transit States continue to face multifaceted challenges, and reaffirm the <b>continuing need for cooperation and support</b> , including the provision of technical assistance to, inter alia, <b>enhance</b> their capacities to effectively address and counter the world drug problem, in conformity with the 1988 Convention;
PP17	We recognize that successfully addressing and countering the world drug problem <b>requires close cooperation and coordination</b> among domestic authorities at all levels, particularly in the health, education, justice and law enforcement sectors, taking into account their respective areas of competence under national legislation;
PP18	We welcome <b>continued efforts to enhance</b> coherence within the United Nations system at all levels;
PP19	We recognize that civil society, as well as the scientific community and academia, plays an important role in addressing and countering the world drug problem, and note that affected populations and representatives of civil society entities, where appropriate, <b>should be enabled</b> to play a participatory role in the formulation, implementation, and the providing of relevant scientific evidence in support of, as appropriate, the evaluation of drug control policies and programmes, and we recognize the importance of cooperation with the private sector in this regard;
PP21	We reaffirm the <b>need to strengthen cooperation</b> between the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other United Nations entities, within their respective mandates, in their efforts to support Member States in the implementation of international drug control treaties in accordance with applicable human rights obligations and <b>to promote</b> protection of and respect for human rights and the dignity of all individuals in the context of drug programmes, strategies and policies;
PP22	We reaffirm <b>the need to address</b> the key causes and consequences of the world drug problem, including those in the health, social, human rights, economic, justice, public security and law enforcement fields, in line with the principle of common and shared responsibility, and recognize the value of comprehensive and balanced policy interventions, including those in the field of promotion of sustainable and viable livelihoods;
PP24	We reiterate our <b>commitment to ending</b> , by 2030, the epidemics of AIDS and tuberculosis, as well as <b>to combating</b> viral hepatitis and other communicable diseases, inter alia, among people who use drugs, including people who inject drugs.

**Operational recommendations**

1.	We reiterate our commitment <b>to promoting</b> the health, welfare and well-being of all individuals, families, communities and society as a whole, <b>and facilitating</b> healthy lifestyles through effective, comprehensive, scientific evidence-based demand reduction initiatives at all levels, covering, in accordance with national legislation and the three international drug control conventions, prevention, early intervention, treatment, care, recovery, rehabilitation and social reintegration measures, <b>as well as initiatives and measures</b> aimed at minimizing the adverse public health and social consequences of drug abuse, and we recommend the following measures:
(a)	<b>Take effective and practical</b> primary prevention <b>measures</b> that protect people, in particular children and youth, from drug use initiation by providing them with accurate information about the risks of drug abuse, by promoting skills and opportunities to choose healthy lifestyles and develop supportive parenting and healthy social environments and by ensuring equal access to education and vocational training;
(b)	Also <b>take effective and practical measures</b> to prevent progression to severe drug use disorders through appropriately targeted early interventions for people at risk of such progression;
(c)	<b>Increase the availability, coverage and quality</b> of scientific evidence-based prevention measures and tools that target relevant age and risk groups in multiple settings, reaching youth in school as well as out of school, among others, through drug abuse prevention programmes and public awareness-raising campaigns, including by using the Internet, social media and other online platforms, develop and implement prevention curricula and early intervention programmes for use in the education system at all levels, as well as in vocational training, including in the workplace, and <b>enhance the capacity</b> of teachers and other relevant professionals to provide or recommend counselling, prevention and care services;
(d)	<b>Promote</b> the well-being of society as a whole <b>through the elaboration</b> of effective scientific evidence-based prevention strategies centred on and tailored to the needs of individuals, families and communities as part of comprehensive and balanced national drug policies, on a non-discriminatory basis
(e)	<b>Involve</b> , as appropriate, policymakers, parliamentarians, educators, civil society, the scientific community, academia, target populations, individuals in recovery from substance use disorders and their peer groups, families and other co-dependent people, as well as the private sector, in the development of prevention programmes aimed at raising public awareness of the dangers and risks associated with drug abuse, and involve, inter alia, parents, care services providers, teachers, peer groups, health professionals, religious communities, community leaders, social workers, sports associations, media professionals and entertainment industries, as appropriate, in their implementation;
(f)	<b>Consider enhancing cooperation</b> between public health, education and law enforcement authorities when developing prevention initiatives;
(g)	<b>Develop and improve</b> recreational facilities and <b>provide access</b> for children and youth to regular sports and cultural activities, with a view to promoting healthy lives and lifestyles, including through the recovery and improvement of public spaces, and promote the exchange of experiences and good practices in this field <b>to further enhance</b> effective preventive interventions;
(h)	<b>Promote and improve</b> the systematic collection of information and gathering of evidence as well as the sharing, at the national and international levels, of reliable and comparable data on drug use and epidemiology, including on social, economic and other risk factors, and <b>promote</b> , as appropriate, through the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the World Health Assembly, <b>the use</b> of internationally recognized standards, such as the International Standards on Drug Use Prevention, and <b>the exchange</b> of best practices, to formulate effective drug use prevention strategies and programmes in cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the World Health Organization and other relevant United Nations entities;
(i)	Recognize drug dependence as a complex, multifactorial health disorder characterized by a chronic and relapsing nature with social causes and consequences that can be prevented and treated through, inter alia, effective scientific evidence-based drug treatment, care and rehabilitation programmes, including community-based programmes, and strengthen capacity for aftercare for and the rehabilitation, recovery and social reintegration of individuals with substance use disorders, including, as appropriate, through assistance for effective reintegration into the labour market and other support services;
(j)	<b>Encourage</b> the voluntary participation of individuals with drug use disorders in treatment programmes, with informed consent, where consistent with national legislation, and <b>develop and</b>

	<b>implement</b> outreach programmes and campaigns, involving drug users in long-term recovery, where appropriate, to prevent social marginalization and promote non-stigmatizing attitudes, as well as to encourage drug users to seek treatment and care, and <b>take measures</b> to facilitate access to treatment and expand capacity;
(k)	Promote and strengthen regional and international cooperation in developing and implementing treatment-related initiatives, enhance technical assistance and capacity-building and ensure non-discriminatory access to a broad range of interventions, including psychosocial, behavioural and medication-assisted treatment, as appropriate and in accordance with national legislation, as well as to rehabilitation, social reintegration and recovery-support programmes, including access to such services in prisons and after imprisonment, giving special attention to the specific needs of women, children and youth in this regard;
(l)	<b>Develop and strengthen</b> , as appropriate, the capacity of health, social and law enforcement and other criminal justice authorities to cooperate, within their mandates, in the implementation of comprehensive, integrated and balanced responses to drug abuse and drug use disorders, at all levels of government;
(m)	<b>Promote the inclusion</b> in national drug policies, in accordance with national legislation and as appropriate, of elements for the prevention and treatment of drug overdose, in particular opioid overdose, including the use of opioid receptor antagonists such as naloxone to reduce drug-related mortality;
(n)	<b>Promote cooperation with and technical assistance to</b> the States most affected by the transit of drugs in developing and implementing comprehensive and integrated policies to address, where appropriate, the impact of illicit drug trafficking on increasing drug use in such States, including by reinforcing national programmes aimed at prevention, early intervention, treatment, care, rehabilitation and social reintegration;
(o)	Invite relevant national authorities <b>to consider</b> , in accordance with their national legislation and the three international drug control conventions, <b>including</b> in national prevention, treatment, care, recovery, rehabilitation and social reintegration measures and programmes, in the context of comprehensive and balanced drug demand reduction efforts, effective measures aimed at minimizing the adverse public health and social consequences of drug abuse, including appropriate medication-assisted therapy programmes, injecting equipment programmes, as well as antiretroviral therapy and other relevant interventions that prevent the transmission of HIV, viral hepatitis and other blood-borne diseases associated with drug use, as well as <b>consider ensuring access</b> to such interventions, including in treatment and outreach services, prisons and other custodial settings, and <b>promoting</b> in that regard <b>the use</b> , as appropriate, of the technical guide for countries to set targets for universal access to HIV prevention, treatment and care for injecting drug users, issued by the World Health Organization, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS;
(p)	<b>Promote and implement</b> the standards on the treatment of drug use disorders developed by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the World Health Organization and other relevant international standards, as appropriate and in accordance with national legislation and the international drug control conventions, and <b>provide guidance, assistance and training to</b> health professionals on their appropriate use, and <b>consider developing standards and accreditation for</b> services at the domestic level to ensure qualified and scientific evidence-based responses;
(q)	<b>Intensify</b> , as appropriate, <b>the meaningful participation of and support and training</b> for civil society organizations and entities involved in drug-related health and social treatment services, in accordance with national legislation and in the framework of integrated and coordinated national drug policies, and encourage efforts by civil society and the private sector to develop support networks for prevention and treatment, care, recovery, rehabilitation and social reintegration in a balanced and inclusive manner;
(r)	Encourage the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the International Narcotics Control Board <b>to strengthen cooperation</b> with the World Health Organization and other competent United Nations entities, within their respective mandates, as part of a comprehensive, integrated and balanced approach to strengthening health and social welfare measures in addressing the world drug problem, including through effective prevention, early intervention, treatment, care, recovery, rehabilitation and social reintegration, in cooperation, as appropriate, with civil society and the scientific community, and to keep the Commission on Narcotic Drugs appropriately updated.

<b>Operational recommendations on ensuring the availability of and access to controlled substances exclusively for medical and scientific purposes, while preventing their diversion</b>	
2.	We reiterate our strong commitment <b>to improving access</b> to controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes <b>by appropriately addressing</b> existing barriers in this regard, including those related to legislation, regulatory systems, health-care systems, affordability, the training of health-care professionals, education, awareness-raising, estimates, assessment and reporting, benchmarks for consumption of substances under control, and international cooperation and coordination, while concurrently preventing their diversion, abuse and trafficking, and we recommend the following measures:
(a)	<b>Consider reviewing</b> , within the framework of national legal systems, domestic legislation and regulatory and administrative mechanisms, as well as procedures including domestic distribution channels, with the aim of simplifying and streamlining those processes and removing unduly restrictive regulations and impediments, where they exist, to ensure access to controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes, including for the relief of pain and suffering, as required by the three international drug control conventions and defined by national legislation, while preventing their diversion, abuse and trafficking, and <b>encourage the exchange</b> of information, lessons learned and best practices in designing and implementing regulatory, financial, educational, administrative and other related measures;
b)	<b>Strengthen</b> , as appropriate, <b>the proper functioning</b> of national control systems and domestic assessment mechanisms and programmes, in cooperation with the International Narcotics Control Board, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the World Health Organization and other relevant United Nations system agencies, to identify, analyse and remove impediments to the availability and accessibility of controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes, within appropriate control mechanisms, as required by the three international drug control conventions and taking into account the publication entitled “Ensuring Balance in National Policies on Controlled Substances: Guidance for Availability and Accessibility of Controlled Medicines” and, for that purpose, consider the provision of technical and financial assistance, upon request, to developing countries;
(c)	<b>Expedite</b> , in accordance with national legislation, <b>the process</b> of issuing import and export authorizations for controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes by using the above-mentioned guidance and the International Import and Export Authorization System of the International Narcotics Control Board;
(d)	<b>Address</b> , at the national and international levels, <b>issues related to</b> the affordability of controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes, while ensuring their quality, safety and efficacy, including limited financial resources and problems in sourcing with regard to these substances, including in cooperation, as appropriate, with the private sector through, inter alia and where needed, expanding the national coverage of distribution networks to rural areas, addressing the link with government regulations, licences and taxation and allowing appropriately trained and qualified professionals to prescribe, dispense and administer controlled medicines based on their general professional licence, as well as, where appropriate, the manufacture of generic pharmaceutical preparations that are bioequivalent and cost-effective;
(e)	<b>Take measures</b> , in accordance with national legislation, <b>to provide capacity-building and training</b> , including with the support of relevant United Nations entities such as the World Health Organization and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, targeted at competent national authorities and health-care professionals, including pharmacists, on adequate access to and use of controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes, including the relief of pain and suffering, consider the development and wider implementation of relevant clinical guidelines on the rational use of controlled medicines, and conduct appropriate awareness-raising campaigns under the coordination of relevant national health authorities and in cooperation with other relevant stakeholders;
(f)	<b>Develop</b> national supply management systems for controlled substances that comprise selection, quantification, procurement, storage, distribution and use, strengthen the capacity of competent national authorities to adequately estimate and assess the need for controlled substances and paying special attention to essential medicines, as defined by national legislation, taking due note of the <i>Guide on Estimating Requirements for Substances under International Control</i> , and enhance domestic data-collection mechanisms in order to present the International Narcotics Control Board with estimates on the consumption of drugs used for medical and scientific purposes;



(g)	<b>Continue to regularly update</b> the Model Lists of Essential Medicines of the World Health Organization, enhance collaboration among Member States and the treaty bodies with scheduling responsibilities, leading to informed and coordinated scheduling decisions by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs that take due account of all relevant aspects to ensure that the objectives of the conventions are met, and <b>review national lists</b> of controlled substances and national lists of essential medicines, as appropriate.
<b>Operational recommendations on supply reduction and related measures; effective law enforcement; responses to drug-related crime; and countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation</b>	
3.	We reiterate our <b>commitment to protecting</b> the safety and assuring the security of individuals, societies and communities by <b>intensifying our efforts</b> to prevent and counter the illicit cultivation, production and manufacture of and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, as well as drug-related crime and violence, through, inter alia, more effective drug-related crime prevention and law enforcement measures, as well as <b>by addressing links</b> with other forms of organized crime, including money-laundering, corruption and other criminal activities, mindful of their social and economic causes and consequences, and we recommend the following measures:
<b>Prevention of drug-related crime</b>	
(a)	<b>Strengthen</b> multidisciplinary <b>measures</b> at the international, regional, national, and local and community levels to prevent drug-related crime, violence, victimization and corruption and foster social development and inclusiveness, integrate such measures into overall law enforcement efforts and comprehensive policies and programmes, and <b>promote a culture</b> of lawfulness, as described in the Doha Declaration on Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice into the Wider United Nations Agenda to Address Social and Economic Challenges and to Promote the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels, and Public Participation;
(b)	<b>Promote</b> comprehensive supply reduction <b>efforts</b> that include preventive measures addressing, inter alia, the criminal justice and socioeconomic-related factors that may facilitate, drive, enable and perpetuate organized crime and drug-related crime;
(c)	<b>Promote</b> data collection, research and the sharing of information, as well as the exchange of best practices on preventing and countering drug-related crime and on drug supply reduction measures and practices, in order to enhance the effectiveness of criminal justice responses, within the framework of applicable law
d)	<b>Increase cooperation</b> at all levels and <b>enhance measures to prevent and significantly and measurably reduce or eliminate</b> the illicit cultivation of opium poppy, coca bush and cannabis plant used for the production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including through eradication, within the framework of sustainable crop control strategies and measures
(e)	<b>Monitor</b> current trends and drug trafficking routes and <b>share</b> experiences, best practices and lessons learned, in order to prevent and counter the misuse of international trade for illicit drug-related activities, and note the success achieved through United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime operational initiatives, including initiatives aimed at countering the exploitation of freight containers for drug trafficking and at preventing and countering the diversion of precursors for illicit use and illicit financial flows stemming from drug trafficking and related crimes, as well as other technical assistance activities;
(f)	<b>Promote and strengthen</b> the exchange of information and, as appropriate, drug-related criminal intelligence among law enforcement and border control agencies, including through the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime multilateral portals and regional information centres and networks, and <b>promote joint investigations and coordinate operations</b> , in conformity with national legislation, and training programmes at all levels, in order to identify, disrupt and dismantle organized criminal groups operating transnationally that are involved in any activities related to the illicit production of and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and the diversion of their precursors and related money-laundering;
(g)	<b>Strengthen coordinated</b> border management strategies, as well as the capacity of border control and law enforcement and prosecutorial agencies, including through technical assistance, upon request, including and where appropriate, the provision of equipment and technology, along with necessary training and maintenance support, in order to prevent, monitor and counter trafficking in drugs, trafficking in precursors and other drug-related crimes such as trafficking in firearms, illicit financial flows, smuggling of bulk cash and money-laundering;

(h)	<b>Enhance the capacity</b> of law enforcement and criminal justice agencies in forensic science in the context of drug investigations, including the quality and capacity of drug analysis laboratories to gather, preserve and present forensic evidence to effectively prosecute drug-related offences through considering, inter alia, the provision of advanced detection equipment, scanners, testing kits, reference samples, forensic laboratories and training, as requested;
(i)	<b>Strengthen</b> regional, subregional and international cooperation in criminal matters, as appropriate, including judicial cooperation in the areas of, inter alia, extradition, mutual legal assistance and transfer of proceedings, in accordance with the international drug control conventions and other international legal instruments and national legislation, and <b>strive to provide appropriate resources</b> to national competent authorities, including through the provision of targeted technical assistance to requesting countries;
(j)	<b>Maximize the effectiveness</b> of law enforcement <b>measures</b> against organized criminal groups and individuals involved in drug-related crimes, including by placing appropriate focus within our respective jurisdictions on those responsible for illicit activities of a larger scale or more serious nature;
<b>Addressing links with other forms of organized crime, including money-laundering, corruption and other criminal activities</b>	
(k)	<b>Respond to</b> the serious challenges posed by the 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, <b>by using an integrated, multidisciplinary approach</b> , such as through promoting and supporting reliable data collection, research and, as appropriate, intelligence- and analysis-sharing to ensure effective policymaking and interventions;
(l)	<b>Encourage the use</b> of existing subregional, regional and international cooperation mechanisms to combat all forms of drug-related crime, wherever committed, including, in some cases, violent crimes related to gangs, including by enhancing international cooperation to successfully counter and dismantle organized criminal groups, including those operating transnationally;
(m)	<b>Strengthen</b> national, regional and international <b>measures</b> and, as appropriate, rules and regulations aimed at enhancing operational cooperation to prevent transnational organized criminal networks involved in illicit drug-related activities from trafficking and acquiring firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, explosives and other related material;
(n)	<b>Consider ratifying or acceding to</b> relevant international legal instruments, including the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, <sup>1</sup> the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the international conventions and protocols related to countering terrorism, and <b>call upon</b> States parties <b>to take measures to more effectively implement</b> those international legal instruments;
(o)	<b>Continue to foster international cooperation</b> by implementing the provisions against money-laundering contained in all relevant international and multilateral instruments, such as the 1988 Convention, the Organized Crime Convention and the Convention against Corruption and, in accordance with national legislation, the Financial Action Task Force Recommendations on money-laundering;
(p)	<b>Strengthen and utilize</b> existing and relevant regional, as appropriate, subregional and international networks for the exchange of operational information to prevent and counter money-laundering, illicit financial flows and terrorist financing;
(q)	<b>Develop and strengthen</b> , as appropriate, <b>mechanisms</b> of domestic coordination and timely and efficient information-sharing between authorities involved in identifying and countering drug trafficking, diversion of precursors and related money-laundering, integrate financial investigations more thoroughly into interdiction operations to identify individuals and companies involved in such activities, and encourage, in accordance with national legislation, cooperation with the private sector, including financial institutions, designated non-financial businesses and professions, as well as providers of money or value transfer services, to identify suspicious transactions, with a view to further investigating and disrupting the drug trafficking business model;
(r)	<b>Enhance</b> national, regional, subregional, interregional and international <b>capacity</b> to prevent and counter money-laundering and illicit financial flows stemming from drug trafficking and related

<sup>1</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vols. 2225, 2237, 2241 and 2326, No. 39574.

	crimes, including, as appropriate, through detection, investigation and prosecution of such activities, with a view to effectively addressing safe havens, and identify and mitigate money-laundering risks linked to new technologies, as well as emerging money-laundering methods and techniques, by using, inter alia, existing United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime technical assistance tools;
(s)	<b>Develop and strengthen</b> bilateral, subregional and international <b>mechanisms</b> to share information among competent authorities and promote their cooperation to effectively and in a timely manner identify, trace, freeze, seize and confiscate assets and proceeds of drug-related crime and ensure their disposal, including sharing, in accordance with the 1988 Convention, as well as their return, in appropriate drug-related corruption cases, in the framework of the Convention against Corruption, or, as appropriate, in cases of drug-related crimes involving transnational organized groups, consistent with the Organized Crime Convention; and <b>encourage the timely sharing</b> of operational information among relevant law enforcement and prosecutorial agencies and financial intelligence units;
(t)	<b>Promote effective measures</b> capable of addressing the links between drug-related crimes and corruption, as well as obstruction of justice, including through the intimidation of justice officials, as a part of national anti-corruption and drug control strategies;
(u)	<b>Improve the availability and quality</b> of statistical information and analysis of illicit drug cultivation, production and manufacturing, drug trafficking, money-laundering and illicit financial flows, including for appropriate reflection in reports of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the International Narcotics Control Board, in order to better measure and evaluate the impact of such crimes and to further enhance the effectiveness of criminal justice responses in that regard.
<b>Operational recommendations on cross-cutting issues: drugs and human rights, youth, children, women and communities</b>	
4.	We reiterate our <b>commitment to respecting, protecting and promoting</b> all human rights, fundamental freedoms and the inherent dignity of all individuals and the rule of law in the development and implementation of drug policies, and we <b>recommend the following measures:</b>
<b>Drugs and human rights, youth, women, children, vulnerable members of society, and communities</b>	
(a)	<b>Enhance the knowledge</b> of policy-makers and the capacity, as appropriate, of relevant national authorities on various aspects of the world drug problem in order to ensure that national drug policies, as part of a comprehensive, integrated and balanced approach, fully respect all human rights and fundamental freedoms and protect the health, safety and well-being of individuals, families, vulnerable members of society, communities and society as a whole, and to that end encourage cooperation with and among the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the International Narcotics Control Board, the World Health Organization and other relevant United Nations entities, within their respective mandates, including those relevant to the above-mentioned issues, and relevant regional and international organizations, as well as with civil society and the private sector, as appropriate;
(b)	<b>Ensure</b> non-discriminatory <b>access</b> to health, care and social services in prevention, primary care and treatment programmes, including those offered to persons in prison or pretrial detention, which are to be on a level equal to those available in the community, and ensure that women, including detained women, have access to adequate health services and counselling, including those particularly needed during pregnancy;
(c)	<b>Promote effective supervision</b> of drug treatment and rehabilitation facilities by competent domestic authorities to ensure adequate quality of drug treatment and rehabilitation services and to prevent any possible acts of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, in accordance with domestic legislation and applicable international law;
(d)	<b>Continue to identify and address</b> protective and risk factors, as well as the conditions that continue to make women and girls vulnerable to exploitation and participation in drug trafficking, including as couriers, with a view to preventing their involvement in drug-related crime;
(e)	<b>Promote</b> , in accordance with domestic legislation, <b>effective coordination</b> among the justice, education and law enforcement sectors and social services to ensure that the specific needs, including mental and physical needs, of underage drug offenders and children affected by drug-related crime are appropriately considered, including in criminal justice proceedings where required, including by providing those in need with drug treatment and related support services;

(f)	<b>Implement</b> age-appropriate practical <b>measures</b> , tailored to the specific needs of children, youth and other vulnerable members of society, in the legislative, administrative, social, economic, cultural and educational sectors, including measures to provide them with opportunities for healthy and self-sustained lives, in order to prevent their abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and address their involvement, use and exploitation in the illicit cultivation of crops, production and manufacturing of and trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and other forms of drug-related crime, including urban crime, youth and gang-related violence and crime, fulfilling the obligations as States parties to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and taking into account the United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (the Riyadh Guidelines);
(g)	<b>Mainstream</b> a gender perspective into and ensure the involvement of women in all stages of the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of drug policies and programmes, develop and disseminate gender-sensitive and age-appropriate measures that take into account the specific needs and circumstances faced by women and girls with regard to the world drug problem and, as States parties, implement the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; <sup>2</sup>
(h)	<b>Consider</b> , on a voluntary basis, when furnishing information to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs pursuant to the three international drug control conventions and relevant Commission resolutions, the inclusion of information concerning, inter alia, the promotion of human rights and the health, safety and welfare of all individuals, communities and society in the context of their domestic implementation of these conventions, including recent developments, best practices and challenges;
(i)	<b>Ensure</b> that measures to prevent the illicit cultivation of and to eradicate plants containing narcotic and psychotropic substances respect fundamental human rights, take due account of traditional licit uses, where there is historical evidence of such use, and of the protection of the environment, in accordance with the three international drug control conventions, and also take into account, as appropriate and in accordance with national legislation, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples; <sup>3</sup>
<b>Proportionate and effective policies and responses, as well as legal guarantees and safeguards pertaining to criminal justice proceedings and the justice sector</b>	
(j)	<b>Encourage</b> the development, adoption and implementation, with due regard for national, constitutional, legal and administrative systems, of alternative or additional measures with regard to conviction or punishment in cases of an appropriate nature, in accordance with the three international drug control conventions and taking into account, as appropriate, relevant United Nations standards and rules, such as the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules); <sup>4</sup>
(k)	<b>Consider sharing</b> , through the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, information, lessons learned, experiences and best practices on the design, implementation and results of national criminal justice policies, including, as appropriate, domestic practices on proportional sentencing, related to the implementation of the three international drug control conventions, including article 3 of the 1988 Convention;
(l)	<b>Promote</b> proportionate national sentencing policies, practices and guidelines for drug-related offences whereby the severity of penalties is proportionate to the gravity of offences and whereby both mitigating and aggravating factors are taken into account, including the circumstances enumerated in article 3 of the 1988 Convention and other relevant and applicable international law, and in accordance with national legislation;
(m)	<b>Enhance access to</b> treatment of drug use disorders for those incarcerated and promote effective oversight and encourage, as appropriate, self-assessments of confinement facilities, taking into consideration the United Nations standards and norms on crime prevention and criminal justice, including the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules), <sup>5</sup> implement, where appropriate, measures aimed at addressing and eliminating prison overcrowding and violence, and provide capacity-building to relevant national authorities;

<sup>2</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

<sup>3</sup> Resolution 61/295, annex.

<sup>4</sup> Resolution 45/110, annex.

<sup>5</sup> Resolution 70/175, annex.

(n)	<b>Encourage</b> the taking into account of the specific needs and possible multiple vulnerabilities of women drug offenders when imprisoned, in line with the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules); <sup>6</sup>
(o)	<b>Promote and implement</b> effective criminal justice responses to drug-related crimes to bring perpetrators to justice that ensure legal guarantees and due process safeguards pertaining to criminal justice proceedings, including practical measures to uphold the prohibition of arbitrary arrest and detention and of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment and to eliminate impunity, in accordance with relevant and applicable international law and taking into account United Nations standards and norms on crime prevention and criminal justice, and ensure timely access to legal aid and the right to a fair trial.
<b>Operational recommendations on cross-cutting issues in addressing and countering the world drug problem: evolving reality, trends and existing circumstances, emerging and persistent challenges and threats, including new psychoactive substances, in conformity with the three international drug control conventions and other relevant international instruments</b>	
5.	We reiterate our <b>commitment to strengthening our efforts</b> in addressing and countering emerging and persistent challenges and threats of all aspects of the world drug problem, and note <b>the need to effectively respond</b> to the evolving reality, trends and existing circumstances through comprehensive, integrated and balanced drug control policies and programmes that take into account their transnational implications and that are in conformity with the three international drug control conventions and other relevant international instruments, and to strengthen our international, regional and subregional cooperation, and we recommend the following:
<b>Addressing new psychoactive substances, amphetamine-type stimulants, including methamphetamine, the diversion of precursors and pre-precursors and the non-medical use and misuse of pharmaceuticals containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances</b>	
We <b>resolve to strengthen</b> national and international <b>action to address</b> the emerging challenge of new psychoactive substances, including their adverse health consequences, and the evolving threat of amphetamine-type stimulants, including methamphetamine, and underscore the importance of <b>enhancing information-sharing and early warning networks</b> , developing appropriate national legislative, prevention and treatment models and supporting scientific evidence-based review and scheduling of the most prevalent, persistent and harmful substances, we note the importance of preventing the diversion and misuse of pharmaceuticals containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and precursors while ensuring their availability for legitimate purposes, and we <b>recommend the following measures</b> :	
(a)	<b>Encourage the development and implementation of</b> , as appropriate and in accordance with national legislation, <b>comprehensive measures and programmes</b> , as outlined in paragraph 1 of the present document, adapt those measures to the risks and challenges posed by the use of new psychoactive substances and amphetamine-type stimulants, including methamphetamine, and the non-medical use and misuse of pharmaceuticals containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and actively share information on best practices and lessons learned with regard to national health-related experiences;
(b)	<b>Enhance the capacity</b> of law enforcement agencies to detect and identify new psychoactive substances and amphetamine-type stimulants, including methamphetamine, and promote cross-border cooperation and information-sharing to prevent their abuse and diversion, including through the use of existing International Narcotics Control Board and United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime tools and projects;
(c)	<b>Establish and strengthen partnerships and information exchange</b> with industries, in particular with chemical and pharmaceutical industries and other relevant private sector entities, and encourage the use of the <i>Guidelines for a Voluntary Code of Practice for the Chemical Industry</i> , issued by the International Narcotics Control Board, and the Board's model memorandum of understanding between Governments and private sector partners, as and where appropriate, bearing in mind the important role these industries can play in addressing and countering the world drug problem;
<b>New psychoactive substances</b>	
(d)	<b>Continue to identify and monitor</b> trends in the composition, production, prevalence and distribution of new psychoactive substances, as well as patterns of use and adverse consequences, and assess the risks to health and safety of individuals and society as a whole and the potential

<sup>6</sup> Resolution 65/229, annex.

	uses of new psychoactive substances for medical and scientific purposes, and on that basis <b>to develop and strengthen</b> domestic and national legislative, regulatory, administrative and operational responses and practices by domestic and national legislative, law enforcement, judiciary, social and welfare, educational and health authorities;
(e)	<b>Commit to implementing</b> timely, scientific evidence-based control or regulatory measures within national legislative and administrative systems to tackle and manage the challenge of new psychoactive substances, and <b>consider the use of interim steps</b> while substances are under review, such as provisional measures of control, or make public health announcements, as well as share information and expertise on those measures;
(f)	<b>Share relevant information with</b> , as appropriate, and strengthen the capacity of the World Health Organization, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the International Narcotics Control Board and other relevant international and regional organizations <b>to prioritize the review</b> of the most prevalent, persistent and harmful new psychoactive substances and to facilitate informed scheduling decisions by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;
(g)	<b>Actively participate</b> in early warning networks and <b>promote the use</b> of relevant surveillance lists and voluntary controls and the sharing of information through the International Narcotics Control Board, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the World Health Organization, within their respective mandates, and <b>enhance</b> bilateral, subregional, regional and international <b>cooperation</b> in the identification and reporting of new psychoactive substances and incidents involving such substances and, to that end, strengthen the use of national, regional and international established reporting and information exchange systems, such as, where appropriate, the early warning advisory on new psychoactive substances and the global Synthetics Monitoring: Analysis, Reporting and Trends (SMART) programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and Project Ion of the International Narcotics Control Board;
(h)	<b>Enhance the capacity and effectiveness</b> of national laboratories and <b>promote</b> national and regional <b>cooperation</b> among them, as appropriate, for the detection and identification of new psychoactive substances, including through the use of existing United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime reference standards and assistance activities;
(i)	<b>Strengthen</b> domestic information-sharing and <b>promote</b> information exchange at the regional and international levels on effective prevention and treatment and related legislative measures in order to support the development of effective, scientific evidence-based responses to the emerging challenge of new psychoactive substances with regard to their adverse social and health consequences;
<b>Amphetamine-type stimulants, including methamphetamine</b>	
(j)	<b>Support</b> existing research, collection and scientific analysis of data related to amphetamine-type stimulants through the global SMART programme and relevant International Narcotics Control Board tools, such as Project Prism, and <b>strengthen cooperation</b> at all levels in tackling amphetamine-type stimulants, including methamphetamine;
(k)	<b>Promote the use</b> , as appropriate, of relevant existing programmes, mechanisms and coordinated operations at all levels and <b>continue the development and sharing</b> of best practices and lessons learned among practitioners with regard to a balanced and integrated approach to the evolving threat of amphetamine-type stimulants;
<b>Precursors and pre-precursors</b>	
(l)	<b>Strengthen</b> national, regional and international <b>monitoring</b> of chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of drugs and new psychoactive substances, with a view to more effectively preventing the diversion of and trafficking in those chemicals, while ensuring that the legitimate trade in and use of those chemicals are not adversely affected, including by using national, subregional and international reporting systems and International Narcotics Control Board tools such as Project Prism, the Precursors Incident Communication System and Pre-Export Notification Online (PEN Online);
(m)	<b>Take appropriate measures to address</b> the diversion and illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in as well as misuse of precursors under international control and to tackle the misuse of pre-precursors and substitute or alternative precursors for illicit drug manufacturing, and <b>enhance voluntary efforts</b> , including voluntary codes of conduct in cooperation with relevant industries and commerce at the national, regional and international levels, including through the use of relevant International Narcotics Control Board tools;

<b>Non-medical use and misuse of pharmaceuticals</b>	
(n)	<b>Enhance the sharing</b> of information on the misuse of pharmaceuticals containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, <b>and the quality and consistency</b> of reported data, including through the annual report questionnaire of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;
(o)	<b>Develop and implement countermeasures and supportive</b> public health, education and socioeconomic strategies to effectively address and counter the non-medical use and misuse of pharmaceuticals that contain narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, while ensuring their availability for legitimate purposes, and promote national, subregional, regional and international cooperation to prevent their diversion, trafficking and abuse, including through the use of existing World Health Organization, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and International Narcotics Control Board projects and tools;
<b>Use of the Internet in relation to drug-related activities</b>	
(p)	<b>Support research, data collection, analysis of evidence and sharing of information and strengthen</b> law enforcement, criminal justice and legal responses, <b>as well as international cooperation</b> , to prevent and counter drug-related criminal activities using the Internet, consistent with relevant and applicable law;
(q)	<b>Increase the provision of</b> technical assistance and capacity-building at all levels to Member States, upon request, to prevent and counter the use of technologies, including the Internet, by drug trafficking networks and transnational criminal organizations, to facilitate drug-related activities;
(r)	<b>Enhance the capacity of</b> national authorities, in particular law enforcement authorities, to preserve and analyse electronic evidence related to illicit activities, including drug trafficking and money-laundering, and to monitor sales of illicit drugs using the Internet;
(s)	<b>Encourage the use of the <i>Guidelines for Governments on Preventing the Illegal Sale of Internationally Controlled Substances through the Internet</i></b> , as appropriate;
(t)	<b>Support measures on</b> the use of the Internet for prevention purposes, including appropriate counselling and information provision, develop, implement and promote, in accordance with national legislation, prevention strategies, programmes and measures, including via social media and other social networks, aimed at, inter alia, protecting children and young people from the abuse of controlled substances and new psychoactive substances and from involvement in their illicit sale and purchase via the Internet, and <b>enhance cooperation</b> at all levels in that regard;
<b>Evolving reality, trends and existing circumstances, emerging and persistent challenges and threats</b>	
(u)	<b>Promote</b> , as appropriate, <b>the use and analysis</b> of relevant, reliable and objective data generated by national and regional monitoring and evaluation to improve the implementation of comprehensive, integrated and balanced national drug control strategies, policies and programmes, in conformity with the three international drug control conventions and other relevant international instruments, and <b>encourage the sharing</b> of best practices and lessons learned, including through the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and other relevant regional and international organizations, within their mandates, to, inter alia, better understand both their domestic and transnational implications;
(v)	<b>Intensify efforts</b> in the context of long-term and sustainable development programmes to address the most pressing drug-related socioeconomic factors, including unemployment and social marginalization, conducive to their subsequent exploitation by criminal organizations involved in drug-related crime;
(w)	<b>Encourage</b> the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in cooperation with relevant United Nations entities, within their respective mandates, <b>to consider</b> , as appropriate, <b>reviewing</b> existing guidelines and, where required, <b>developing new ones</b> on the various aspects of the world drug problem, with a view to enhancing the capacity of relevant national authorities and strengthening international and inter-agency cooperation;
(x)	<b>Promote exchange of information</b> to better understand the extent of adverse impacts, including the health, social and economic and safety impacts, of drug trafficking in small quantities in order <b>to develop</b> , where appropriate, <b>effective responses</b> to counter microtrafficking;
(y)	<b>Call upon</b> the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the International Narcotics Control Board, the World Health Organization and other United Nations entities with pertinent technical and operational expertise, within their mandates, <b>to continue to provide</b> , upon request, advice and assistance to States that are reviewing and updating their drug policies, in compliance with the international drug control conventions, taking into account their national priorities and needs

	through, among others, the promotion of the exchange of information and best practices on scientific evidence-based policies adopted by States
<b>Operational recommendations on strengthening international cooperation based on the principle of common and shared responsibility</b>	
6.	We reiterate our <b>commitment to supporting</b> our efforts at all levels, based on common and shared responsibility, <b>to effectively address and counter</b> the world drug problem and <b>to enhance international cooperation</b> and, to that end, we <b>recommend the following measures:</b>
(a)	<b>Strengthen</b> specialized, targeted, effective and sustainable technical <b>assistance</b> , including, where appropriate, adequate financial assistance, training, capacity-building, equipment and technological know-how, to requesting countries, including transit countries, through and in cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, as well as the World Health Organization and other relevant United Nations entities and international and regional organizations, within their respective mandates, to assist Member States to effectively address the health, socioeconomic, human rights, justice and law enforcement aspects of the world drug problem;
(c)	<b>Strengthen</b> , including through the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and, as appropriate, its subsidiary bodies, <b>the regular exchange of</b> information, good practices and lessons learned among national practitioners from different fields and at all levels <b>to effectively implement an integrated and balanced approach</b> to the world drug problem and its various aspects and <b>consider additional measures to further facilitate meaningful discussion among those practitioners;</b>
(d)	<b>Encourage</b> the Commission on Narcotic Drugs <b>to contribute to the global follow-up and support the thematic review of progress on the Sustainable Development Goals</b> , within its mandates, bearing in mind the integrated nature of the Goals as well as the interlinkages between them, and make that information available to the high-level political forum on sustainable development through the appropriate institutional framework, taking into account General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015;
(e)	<b>Encourage</b> the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime <b>to further increase cooperation and collaboration</b> with all relevant United Nations entities and international financial institutions, within their respective mandates, when assisting Member States in designing and implementing comprehensive, integrated and balanced national drug strategies, policies and programmes.
<b>Operational recommendations on alternative development; regional, interregional and international cooperation on development-oriented balanced drug control policy; addressing socioeconomic issues</b>	
7.	We reiterate our <b>commitment to addressing</b> drug-related socioeconomic issues related to the illicit cultivation of narcotic plants and the illicit manufacture and production of and trafficking in drugs <b>through the implementation of</b> long-term, comprehensive and sustainable development-oriented and balanced drug control policies and programmes, including alternative development and, as appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes, which are part of sustainable crop control strategies, and <b>we recommend the following measures:</b>
<b>Socioeconomic issues and alternative development</b>	
(a)	Target the illicit cultivation of crops used for the illicit production and manufacture of drugs and address related factors by <b>implementing comprehensive strategies</b> aimed at alleviating poverty and strengthening the rule of law, accountable, effective and inclusive institutions and public services and institutional frameworks, as appropriate, and by promoting sustainable development aimed at enhancing the welfare of the affected and vulnerable population through licit alternatives;
(b)	<b>Encourage the promotion of</b> inclusive economic growth and support initiatives that contribute to poverty eradication and the sustainability of social and economic development, develop measures for rural development, improving infrastructure and social inclusion and protection, addressing the consequences of illicit crop cultivation and the manufacture and production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances on the environment, with the incorporation and participation of local communities, and consider taking voluntary measures to promote products stemming from alternative development, including preventive alternative development, as appropriate, to gain access to markets, consistent with applicable multilateral trade rules and with national and international law, within the framework of comprehensive and balanced drug control strategies;



(c)	Express concern that illicit cultivation of crops and illicit manufacture, distribution and trafficking remain serious challenges in addressing and countering the world drug problem, and recognize the <b>need for strengthening</b> sustainable crop control strategies that may include, inter alia, alternative development, eradication and law enforcement measures, for the purpose of preventing and reducing significantly and measurably the illicit cultivation of crops, and the <b>need for intensifying joint efforts</b> at the national, regional and international levels in a more comprehensive manner, in accordance with the principle of common and shared responsibility, including by means of appropriate preventive tools and measures, enhanced and better coordinated financial and technical assistance and action-oriented programmes, in order to tackle those challenges;
(d)	<b>Consider elaborating and implementing</b> comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programmes, including preventive alternative development, as appropriate, that support sustainable crop control strategies to prevent and significantly, durably and measurably reduce illicit crop cultivation and other illicit drug-related activities, ensuring the empowerment, ownership and responsibility of affected local communities, including farmers and their cooperatives, by taking into account the vulnerabilities and specific needs of communities affected by or at risk of illicit cultivation, in cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Labour Organization, the United Nations Development Programme and other relevant international organizations, bearing in mind national and regional development policies and action plans, with a view to contributing to the building of peaceful, inclusive and just societies, consistent with the Sustainable Development Goals and in compliance with relevant and applicable international and national law;
(e)	<b>Strengthen</b> subregional, regional and international <b>cooperation</b> to support comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programmes, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development, as an essential part of successful prevention and crop control strategies to increase the positive outcome of such programmes, especially in the areas affected by and at risk of illicit cultivation of crops used for the production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, taking into account the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development;
(f)	<b>Strengthen</b> regional and international <b>cooperation to support</b> sustainable alternative development programmes, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development, in close collaboration with all relevant stakeholders at the local, national and international levels, and to develop and share best practices towards implementing the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development, taking into account all the lessons learned and good practices, in particular by countries with extensive expertise in alternative development, and note, inter alia, the Second International Conference on Alternative Development, held in Thailand from 19 to 24 November 2015;
(g)	<b>Promote research</b> by States, including through cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other relevant United Nations entities and international and regional organizations, academic institutions and civil society, <b>to better understand factors contributing</b> to illicit crop cultivation, taking into account local and regional specificities, <b>and to improve impact assessment</b> of alternative development programmes, including preventive alternative development, as appropriate, with a view to increasing the effectiveness of these programmes, including through the use of relevant human development indicators, criteria related to environmental sustainability and other measurements in line with the Sustainable Development Goals;
<b>Technical and financial cooperation for comprehensive and balanced development-oriented drug policies and viable economic alternatives</b>	
(h)	<b>Consider strengthening</b> a development perspective as part of comprehensive, integrated and balanced national drug policies and programmes so as to tackle the related causes and consequences of illicit cultivation, manufacture, production of and trafficking in drugs by, inter alia, addressing risk factors affecting individuals, communities and society, which may include a lack of services, infrastructure needs, drug-related violence, exclusion, marginalization and social disintegration, in order to contribute to the promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies;
(i)	<b>Urge</b> relevant international financial institutions, United Nations entities, non-governmental organizations and the private sector, as appropriate, <b>to consider increasing their support</b> , including through long-term and flexible funding, for the implementation of comprehensive and balanced development-oriented drug control programmes and viable economic alternatives, in

	particular alternative development, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes, based on identified needs and national priorities, for areas and populations affected by or vulnerable to the illicit cultivation of drug crops, with a view to its prevention, reduction and elimination, and <b>encourage</b> States to the extent possible <b>to stay strongly committed to financing such programmes;</b>
(j)	<b>Encourage the development of</b> viable economic alternatives, particularly for communities affected by or at risk of illicit cultivation of drug crops and other illicit drug-related activities in urban and rural areas, including through comprehensive alternative development programmes, and to this end <b>consider</b> development-oriented <b>interventions</b> , while ensuring that both men and women benefit equally from them, including through job opportunities, improved infrastructure and basic public services and, as appropriate, access and legal titles to land for farmers and local communities, which will also contribute to preventing, reducing or eliminating illicit cultivation and other drug-related activities;
(k)	<b>Consider the development of</b> sustainable urban development initiatives for those affected by illicit drug-related activities to foster public participation in crime prevention, community cohesion, protection and safety and <b>to stimulate</b> innovation, entrepreneurship and employment;
(l)	<b>Promote</b> partnerships and innovative cooperation initiatives with the private sector, civil society and international financial institutions <b>to create conditions</b> more conducive to productive investments targeted at job creation in areas and among communities affected by or at risk of illicit drug cultivation, production, manufacturing, trafficking and other illicit drug-related activities in order to prevent, reduce or eliminate them, <b>and share</b> best practices, lessons learned, expertise and skills in this regard.
9.	We <b>resolve to take the steps necessary to implement</b> the above-listed operational recommendations, in close partnership with the United Nations and other intergovernmental organizations and civil society, and <b>to share</b> with the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as the policymaking body of the United Nations with prime responsibility for drug control matters, <b>timely information on progress made</b> in the implementation of these recommendations