

Chapter I

Matters calling for action by the Economic and Social Council or brought to its attention

A. Draft decisions for adoption by the Economic and Social Council

1. The Commission recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft decisions:

Draft decision I

Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its sixty-first session and provisional agenda for its sixty-second session

The Economic and Social Council:

- (a) Takes note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its sixty-first session;
- (b) Also takes note of Commission decision 55/1;
- (c) Approves the provisional agenda for the sixty-second session set out below.

Provisional agenda for the sixty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

Ministerial segment

3. Ministerial segment¹

Operational segment

4. Strategic management, budgetary and administrative questions:
 - (a) Work of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;
 - (b) Directives on policy and budgetary issues for the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;
 - (c) Working methods of the Commission;
 - (d) Staff composition of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other related matters.

Normative segment

5. Implementation of the international drug control treaties:
 - (a) Changes in the scope of control of substances;

¹ Subject to the outcome of negotiations on the organizational arrangements for the ministerial segment to be held during the sixty-second session of the Commission, to be held in 2019.

- (b) Challenges and future work of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the World Health Organization in the review of substances for possible scheduling recommendations;
 - (c) International Narcotics Control Board;
 - (d) International cooperation to ensure the availability of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes while preventing their diversion;
 - (e) Other matters arising from the international drug control treaties.
6. Implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem:
- (a) Demand reduction and related measures;
 - (b) Supply reduction and related measures;
 - (c) Countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation to enhance international cooperation.
7. Follow-up to the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem held in 2016, including the seven thematic areas of the outcome document of the special session.
8. Inter-agency cooperation and coordination of efforts in addressing and countering the world drug problem.
9. Recommendations of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission.
10. Contributions by the Commission to the work of the Economic and Social Council, in line with General Assembly resolution 68/1, including follow-up to and review and implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
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11. Provisional agenda for the sixty-third session of the Commission.
12. Other business.
13. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its sixty-second session.

Draft decision II

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board

The Economic and Social Council takes note of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2017.²

² E/INCB/2017/1.

B. Matters brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council

2. The following resolutions and decisions adopted by the Commission are brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council:

Resolution 61/1

Budget for the biennium 2018–2019 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Exercising the administrative and financial functions entrusted to it by the General Assembly in its resolution 46/185 C, section XVI, paragraph 2, of 20 December 1991,

Having considered the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime containing the proposed budget for the biennium 2018–2019 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme³ and the related recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁴

Recalling its resolution 60/10 of 8 December 2017,

Having considered the note by the Executive Director on the adjustments to the consolidated budget for the biennium 2018–2019 for the Office,⁵

1. *Notes* the adjustments proposed to the budget for the biennium 2018–2019 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme;

2. *Approves* the projected use of general-purpose funds in the biennium 2018–2019, and endorses the estimates for programme support cost funds and special-purpose funds, as indicated in the table below.

Resource projections for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

Category	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)		Posts	
	Initial budget, 2018–2019	Revised estimates, 2018–2019	Approved budget, 2018–2019	Revised estimates, 2018–2019
General-purpose funds				
Post	4 748.8	5 565.6	16	16
Non-post	1 385.6	885.6	–	–
Subtotal	6 134.4	6 451.2	16	16
Special-purpose funds	367 777.4	367 777.4	135	135
Subtotal	367 777.4	367 777.4	135	135
Programme support cost funds				
Post	19 620.5	20 437.3	67	67
Non-post	5 221.8	4 470.0	–	–
Subtotal	24 842.3	24 907.3	67	67
Total	398 754.1	399 135.9	218	218

³ E/CN.7/2017/12-E/CN.15/2017/14.

⁴ E/CN.7/2017/13-E/CN.15/2017/15.

⁵ E/CN.7/2018/12-E/CN.15/2018/14.

Resolution 61/2

Strengthening efforts to prevent drug abuse in educational settings⁶

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Fully aware that the world drug problem constitutes a serious challenge to public health and the safety and well-being of humanity, including children and young people and their families and communities,

Bearing in mind that the world drug problem is a common and shared responsibility that should continue to be addressed in a multilateral setting through effective and increased international cooperation and that demands an integrated, multidisciplinary, mutually reinforcing, balanced, scientific evidence-based and comprehensive approach,

Reaffirming its unwavering commitment to ensuring 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 the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,⁷ 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,

Reiterating its commitment to promoting the health, welfare and well-being of all individuals, families, communities and society as a whole, and facilitating 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, as well as initiatives and measures aimed at minimizing the adverse public health and social consequences of drug abuse,

Reaffirming its determination to tackle the world drug problem and to actively promote 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 reaffirming its determination to address public health, safety and social problems resulting from drug abuse,

Recalling the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,⁸ in which Member States committed themselves to ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages, strengthening the prevention of substance abuse, and protecting human rights,

Recalling also its resolutions in which it put emphasis on preventing drug abuse by children and youth, and reiterating that children and youth are our most precious asset,

Recalling further that in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem⁹ and in the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly, entitled “Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem”,¹⁰ Member States recognized, inter alia, the need to work with children and youth in multiple settings, including educational and

⁶ Such as schools, colleges and universities.

⁷ General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

⁸ General Assembly resolution 70/1.

⁹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8 (E/2009/28)*, chap. I, sect. C.

¹⁰ General Assembly resolution S-30/1, annex.

non-educational settings, with a view to preventing drug abuse among children and youth,

Recalling that the *International Standards on Drug Use Prevention* acknowledge that school attendance and attachment to schools are important measures to prevent drug abuse among children,

Recalling also the need to take effective and practical primary prevention measures 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,

Noting with concern the challenges posed by drug abuse and drug use disorders in educational settings, which can seriously undermine national efforts aimed at providing opportunities for the health and well-being of children and youth,

Emphasizing that educational settings have a significant role to play in promoting education on drug abuse prevention among children and youth, as well as healthy lifestyles, through curricular and extracurricular activities, including sports, as well as primary prevention and early intervention programmes, among others, in education systems, as appropriate,

Noting the publication entitled *School-based Education for Drug Abuse Prevention*,¹¹ as well as the *International Standards on Drug Use Prevention* and *Good Policy and Practice in Health Education: Education Sector Responses to the Use of Alcohol, Tobacco and Drugs*, published by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the World Health Organization,

Noting with appreciation the ongoing efforts by Member States to prevent drug use among children and youth in educational settings, including through effective, scientific evidence-based and context-sensitive awareness-raising and prevention programmes, and recognizing the need to intensify those efforts,

Noting the ongoing work and initiatives by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, including capacity-building initiatives that seek to promote family, school and community-based prevention programmes such as the Families and Schools Together programme and the Youth Initiative,

Noting also the ongoing work and initiatives by Member States, other relevant international organizations and civil society organizations to assist in the development and implementation of scientific evidence-based prevention programming and policies, for example the Universal Prevention Curriculum,

1. *Urges* Member States, as appropriate and where consistent with relevant national law, as part of their comprehensive drug demand reduction measures at the national level, to strengthen efforts, as appropriate, to prevent drug abuse in educational settings, in both the public and private sectors, including by developing and implementing comprehensive, scientific evidence-based and tailor-made initiatives and programmes aimed at providing children and youth with information regarding drug abuse and its harmful effects and consequences, as well as drug use prevention, counselling and skills, resilience and opportunities to choose healthy lifestyles, and also urges Member States to promote safe and drug-free environments in educational settings;

2. *Encourages* Member States to enhance efforts to develop or update drug prevention curricula and to promote policies and tools that target relevant ages and risk factors in multiple settings, and to integrate them, as appropriate, into all levels of education with a view to advancing drug prevention in educational settings as part

¹¹ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.04.XI.21.

of a balanced national drug policy, as appropriate and in accordance with domestic law and priorities;

3. *Emphasizes* the significance of enhancing coordination and cooperation among all relevant stakeholders, in particular education, health and law enforcement authorities, as well as social and, as appropriate, religious authorities, to develop, implement and regularly monitor and assess the impact of comprehensive scientific evidence-based initiatives and programmes aimed at preventing drug abuse in educational settings;

4. *Invites* Member States to strengthen, as appropriate, interaction and partnerships with students, teachers, families and communities, including with a gender perspective, as well as the private sector and civil society, when designing and implementing comprehensive drug prevention initiatives and programmes tailored to educational settings;

5. *Encourages* Member States to promote the exchange of good practices and experiences in preventing drug use in educational settings, and calls upon the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to facilitate such exchanges;

6. *Calls upon* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, as part of its efforts to promote follow-up to the prevention-related provisions of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem⁹ and to the operational recommendations contained in the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly, entitled “Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem”,¹⁰ to assist Member States, upon request, in addressing the challenge of drug use in educational settings;

7. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to provide, upon request, support to Member States relating to technical assistance and capacity-building programmes for the purpose of preventing drug use in educational settings, and also requests the Office to assist Member States in promoting research and data collection in this regard to better understand the challenge of drug use in educational settings and respond to it more effectively;

8. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to support Member States, upon request, in developing scientific evidence-based curricula aimed at training the relevant authorities on the latest techniques for the prevention of drug abuse in educational settings;

9. *Invites* Member States to increase, within their capacity, the availability, coverage and quality of gender-sensitive, scientific evidence-based prevention measures and tools in multiple settings reaching children and youth through drug abuse prevention programmes and public awareness-raising campaigns;

10. *Invites* relevant international organizations and civil society organizations, academia and the scientific community to assist Member States, upon request, in strengthening effective, scientific evidence-based drug prevention initiatives and programmes for educational settings;

11. *Decides* to continue discussions, during the sixty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, on the topic of strengthening measures to prevent drug abuse in educational settings with a view to promoting the exchange of good practices on preventing drug use in educational settings;

12. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for these purposes, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;

13. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, as part of existing reporting obligations, to report to the Commission, at its sixty-second session, on the implementation of the present resolution.

Resolution 61/3

Laboratory support for the implementation of the scheduling decisions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reaffirming, in accordance with its resolutions 50/4 of 16 March 2007 and 58/9 of 17 March 2015, the important role of drug analysis laboratories as part of national drug control systems and the value of laboratory results and data to criminal justice systems, law enforcement and health authorities, and policymakers,

Reaffirming also, in accordance with its resolutions 52/7 of 20 March 2009 and 54/3 of 25 March 2011, that the reliability of the results of drug analysis laboratories has significant implications for, inter alia, law enforcement, as well as for the international harmonization of data and worldwide exchange and coordination of drug information,

Emphasizing the importance of ensuring the quality and reliability of the results of drug analysis laboratories, and emphasizing in particular that the quality and reliability of those results are a matter of safeguarding human rights and fundamental freedoms and ensuring public safety and effective law enforcement,

Emphasizing that, to support countries in the implementation of the scheduling decisions of the Commission of Narcotic Drugs, it is essential to maintain and enhance the effectiveness and capacity of drug analysis laboratories and to ensure the continuity of their work,

Noting the ongoing efforts by the scientific and forensic work programme to enhance national and regional forensic capacity and facilitate the exchange of analytical laboratory data, including through the training courses held recently at the laboratory of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in Vienna,

Acknowledging the continuing need to maintain and enhance support for laboratories in their analytical work, for information-sharing and for other services, as well as for the training of experts,

Recalling the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971¹² and Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions 53/4 of 12 March 2010 and 54/3 of 25 March 2011, in which it is recognized that the use of internationally controlled substances for scientific purposes is indispensable and that their availability for such purposes should not be unduly restricted, while their diversion and abuse should be prevented,

Recalling also the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,¹³ in which it is recognized that the medical use of narcotic drugs continues to be indispensable for the relief of pain and suffering and that adequate provision must be made to ensure the availability of narcotic drugs for such purposes,

Stressing that access to reference materials on controlled substances for routine analytical laboratory work is an essential quality-assurance requirement for achieving reliable laboratory results and that such access should not be hampered by costs and unnecessarily complex administrative procedures for obtaining import and export authorizations,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to strengthen national drug analysis laboratories and to make efforts towards the effective exchange of forensic laboratory information on scheduled substances, including research and trend analysis, where possible;

¹² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

¹³ *Ibid.*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

2. *Requests* Member States, in accordance with its resolution 54/3, to further review and enhance national procedures, as appropriate and in accordance with the provisions of the international drug control conventions, to enable expedited access to and the exchange of reference materials and test samples of internationally controlled substances for scientific purposes;

3. *Invites* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue its efforts to maintain a central source of reference standards for narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their chemical precursors under international control and to make available to Member States chemical information and data on such substances upon request;

4. *Also invites* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in the light of new analytical technologies and emerging challenges, to continue to support the analytical work of laboratories and ensure high quality standards by providing reference materials, identifying best practices, developing and updating relevant guidelines and research, and facilitating the exchange of laboratory information and data so that Member States can ensure their preparedness for the implementation of scheduling decisions;

5. *Calls upon* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in accordance with its resolution 52/7, to continue to evaluate, upon request, the performance of laboratories through its quality assurance programme for drug analysis laboratories and through the international collaborative exercises programme, and to provide laboratories with assistance to develop and enhance their services;

6. *Calls upon* Member States and relevant international and regional organizations to continue to cooperate on a bilateral and multilateral basis, inter alia, by signing inter-agency memorandums of understanding, sharing data, including chemical, analytical and toxicological data, on recently scheduled substances;

7. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to provide technical assistance to Member States, upon request, to ensure the implementation of the present resolution;

8. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for these purposes, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

Resolution 61/4

Promoting measures for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, hepatitis B and C and syphilis among women who use drugs

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reaffirming the commitments contained in the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,¹⁴ the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971¹⁵ and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,¹⁶ in which States parties expressed concern for the health and welfare of humankind,

Reiterating its commitment to the 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,¹⁷ in which Member States noted with great concern the

¹⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

¹⁷ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8 (E/2009/28)*, chap. I, sect. C.

adverse consequences of drug abuse for individuals and society as a whole, reaffirmed their commitment to tackling those problems in the context of comprehensive, complementary and multisectoral drug demand reduction strategies, in particular such strategies targeting youth, also noted with great concern the alarming rise in the incidence of HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases among injecting drug users and reaffirmed their commitment to working towards the goal 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,

Recalling the outcome document of the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem held in 2016,¹⁸ in which Member States recommended inviting relevant national authorities to consider, in accordance with their national legislation and the three international drug control conventions, effective measures aimed at minimizing the adverse public health and social consequences of drug abuse, including 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 infections associated with drug use, as well as considering ensuring access to such interventions, including in treatment and outreach services, prisons and other custodial settings, and promoting in that regard the use of the *WHO, UNODC, UNAIDS Technical Guide for Countries to Set Targets for Universal Access to HIV Prevention, Treatment and Care for Injecting Drug Users*, published by the World Health Organization, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS,

Recalling also the Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: On the Fast Track to Accelerating the Fight against HIV and to Ending the AIDS Epidemic by 2030,¹⁹ and resolving to provide effective measures aimed at minimizing the adverse public health and social consequences of drug abuse, in accordance with national legislation and the three international drug control conventions,

Recalling further its resolutions 60/8 of 17 March 2017 concerning prevention of HIV and other blood-borne diseases related to drug use and financing such efforts, 56/6 of 15 March 2013 concerning intensifying the efforts related to reducing HIV transmission among people who use drugs, 54/13 of 25 March 2011 on achieving zero new infections of HIV among injecting and other drug users, and 53/9 of 12 March 2010 on achieving universal access to prevention, treatment, care and support for drug users and people living with or affected by HIV,

Recalling its resolution 59/5 of 22 March 2016 on mainstreaming a gender perspective into drug-related policies and programmes, and underlining the importance of taking into account, consistent with national legislation, the challenges and needs faced by women and girls who abuse drugs or who are affected by the drug use of other people, and of mainstreaming a gender perspective into national drug policies,

Taking note of Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 26/2 of 26 May 2017, entitled “Ensuring access to measures for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV in prisons”,

Reaffirming that the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime is the leading entity in the United Nations system for addressing and countering the world drug problem and is the convening agency for addressing HIV and drug use and HIV in prison settings, within the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS division of labour, in close partnership with the World Health Organization and the secretariat of

¹⁸ General Assembly resolution S-30/1, annex.

¹⁹ General Assembly resolution 70/266, annex.

the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS and in collaboration with other co-sponsors of the Programme,

Reaffirming also its commitment to promoting the health, welfare and well-being of all individuals, families, communities and society as a whole, and facilitating healthy lifestyles, through effective 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, as well as initiatives and measures aimed at minimizing the adverse public health and social consequences of drug abuse,

Gravely concerned about the social barriers, including poverty, that continue to hinder the access of women to treatment and, in some cases, a lack of sufficient resources allocated for removing those barriers, and fully aware that women are disproportionately affected by particular consequences of drug abuse, such as sexually transmitted diseases, violence and drug-facilitated crime,

Noting that many national HIV prevention, testing and treatment programmes provide insufficient access to services for women, adolescent girls and groups that epidemiological evidence shows are globally at higher risk of HIV, noting also that, according to the Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: On the Fast Track to Accelerating the Fight against HIV and to Ending the AIDS Epidemic by 2030, people who inject drugs are 24 times more likely to acquire HIV than adults in the general population, and noting further that, according to the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on responding to the prevalence of HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases among drug users,²⁰ among people who inject drugs and are also living with HIV, 82.4 per cent are co-infected with hepatitis C and hepatitis C is becoming a major cause of morbidity and mortality,

Acknowledging the importance of providing women with drug use disorders, including those who are incarcerated, with access to comprehensive health services aimed at treating drug use disorders, preventing and treating HIV infection, including preventing mother-to-child transmission of HIV and eliminating mother-to-child transmission of hepatitis B and C and syphilis, and making available sexual and reproductive health services and, for those living with HIV, free and continued antiretroviral therapy, given that such therapy is the most effective method of preventing mother-to-child transmission of HIV and that securing the health of women improves the chances of babies being born free of HIV,

Acknowledging also the progress made since the launch of the *Global Plan towards the Elimination of New HIV Infections among Children by 2015 and Keeping Their Mothers Alive: 2011–2015*, including the fact that an estimated 85 countries are within reach of elimination of mother-to-child transmission,²¹ while noting that continued efforts are greatly needed,

Noting with appreciation that the number of new HIV infections among children globally declined by nearly 50 per cent between 2010 and 2015, owing to the effective roll-out of interventions to prevent the vertical transmission of HIV,²²

Noting that, as stated in the World Health Organization *Guidance on Global Scale-up of the Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV*,²³ in order to minimize the transmission of HIV from mother to child, additional efforts are needed within and outside the public health sector to provide relevant services, including for

²⁰ E/CN.7/2018/8.

²¹ Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, *2015 Progress Report on the Global Plan Towards the Elimination of New HIV Infections Among Children and Keeping Their Mothers Alive* (Geneva, 2015), p. 11.

²² *Ibid.*, p. 8.

²³ Geneva, 2007.

injecting drug users, and to provide referrals to treatment and recovery programmes, in accordance with national and domestic legislation,

Noting with concern that, outside sub-Saharan Africa, 20 per cent of all new HIV infections occur among people who use drugs, almost 12 million people worldwide inject drugs, of whom one in eight, or 1.6 million people, are living with HIV and more than half, or 6.1 million people, are living with hepatitis C,²⁴ and that the risk of transmitting viral hepatitis C from mother to baby is approximately 5 per cent, with higher rates in women who are co-infected with HIV,^{25, 26}

1. *Urges* Member States, in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,²⁷ to strengthen their efforts and take measures aimed at promoting peaceful and inclusive societies, ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all, achieve gender equality, contribute to the elimination of the transmission of HIV, hepatitis B and C and syphilis from mother to child, including among women who use drugs, and, to this end, strive to achieve Sustainable Development Goals 3, 5 and 16;

2. *Encourages* Member States to ensure that all children are provided access to health-care services, in order to secure the highest attainable standard of health, and to develop preventive health care, guidance for parents, family planning education and services, and prenatal and postnatal health care for women who abuse drugs;

3. *Urges* Member States to strengthen their efforts to ensure continued political commitment to combating HIV among people who use drugs, in particular people who inject drugs, and to strive to achieve Sustainable Development Goal targets 3.3, to end the epidemics of AIDS and other communicable diseases by 2030, and 3.5, to strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse;

4. *Encourages* Member States, as appropriate, to provide information, education, counselling and health-care services, including antiretroviral therapy and treatment for substance use disorders, in order to help women who use drugs make informed choices aimed at the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, hepatitis B and C and syphilis;

5. *Urges* Member States, in accordance with national legislation, when initiating or providing medication-assisted treatment for drug-dependent women, to also offer and encourage the voluntary and informed use of contraceptives, including long-acting contraceptives, to avoid unplanned pregnancies;

6. *Requests* Member States to ensure that confidentiality and informed consent are respected with respect to HIV-related treatment of persons, in particular for women who use drugs and women in prisons, including when providing necessary sexual and reproductive health-care services relevant to HIV and when treating other blood-borne diseases, including hepatitis B and C and syphilis;

7. *Encourages* Member States to provide services for women who abuse drugs in line with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime publication entitled *Addressing the Specific Needs of Women who Inject Drugs: Practical Guide for Service Providers on Gender-responsive HIV Services*, the World Health Organization *Consolidated Guidelines on HIV Prevention, Diagnosis, Treatment and Care for Key Populations* and other relevant World Health Organization guidelines regarding

²⁴ *World Drug Report 2017: Executive Summary — Conclusions and Policy Implications* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.17.XI.7).

²⁵ Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, *Right to Health* (Geneva, 2017).

²⁶ World Health Organization, *Global Health Sector Strategy on Viral Hepatitis 2016–2021* (Geneva, 2016).

²⁷ General Assembly resolution 70/1.

testing and treatment of hepatitis B and C infection and management of drug dependence, as appropriate;²⁸

8. *Urges* Member States, as appropriate, to support training of relevant staff within the social and health-care sectors, as well as law enforcement and justice systems, regarding the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, hepatitis B and C and syphilis among women who use drugs;

9. *Encourages* Member States to follow the *Guidelines for the Identification and Management of Substance Use and Substance Use Disorders in Pregnancy*, produced by the World Health Organization and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,²⁹ and, when sentencing or deciding on pretrial measures for a pregnant woman or a woman who is a child's sole or primary caretaker, to consider the use of non-custodial measures, where appropriate and in conformity with national legislation;

10. *Urges* Member States, when taking steps to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV, pursuant to the commitments contained in the Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: On the Fast Track to Accelerating the Fight against HIV and to Ending the AIDS Epidemic by 2030,¹⁹ to ensure that such steps are also taken for women who use drugs, in order to qualify for World Health Organization certification of elimination of mother-to-child HIV transmission, and invites the World Health Organization to include measures for preventing mother-to-child transmission of HIV, hepatitis B, hepatitis C and syphilis in prisons and among women who use drugs when assessing whether a country can be certified as having eliminated such transmission;

11. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, as the convening agency of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS for matters relating to HIV and AIDS and drug use and to HIV and AIDS in prisons, and the World Health Organization, as the convening agency for preventing babies from becoming infected with HIV and for HIV testing and treatment, in collaboration with other relevant co-sponsors and the secretariat of the Joint Programme, to support Member States in implementing relevant measures to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV for women who use drugs, based on international guidelines, in particular World Health Organization guidelines relevant to the prevention of such transmission;

12. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, as the convening agency of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS for matters relating to HIV/AIDS and drug use and to HIV/AIDS in prisons, to continue to provide its leadership and guidance on those matters, in partnership with relevant United Nations entities and government partners and other relevant stakeholders, such as civil society, affected populations and the scientific community, as appropriate, and to continue to support Member States, upon request, in their efforts to increase their capacity and mobilize resources, including national investment, for the provision of comprehensive HIV prevention and treatment programmes;

13. *Invites* interested donors to provide technical assistance through the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to all Member States, in an inclusive manner, upon request, in implementing the present resolution;

²⁸ World Health Organization, *Guidelines for the Prevention, Care and Treatment of Persons with Chronic Hepatitis B Infection* (Geneva, 2015); World Health Organization, *Guidelines for the Screening, Care and Treatment of Persons with Chronic Hepatitis C Infection* (Geneva, 2016); World Health Organization, "Global guidance on criteria and processes for validation: elimination of mother-to-child transmission of HIV and Syphilis", 2nd ed. (Geneva, 2017); and World Health Organization, *Consolidated Guidelines on the Use of Antiretroviral Drugs for Treating and Preventing HIV Infection: Recommendations for a Public Health Approach*, 2nd ed. (Geneva, 2016).

²⁹ World Health Organization (Geneva, 2014).

14. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes described above, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

Resolution 61/5

Promoting the implementation of the electronic International Import and Export Authorization System for licit trade in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling article 31 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol³⁰ and article 12 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,³¹ which require the issuance of import and export authorizations for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Recalling also the outcome document of the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem held in 2016,³² in which Member States recommended expediting, in accordance with national legislation, the process of issuing import and export authorizations for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes by using the electronic International Import and Export Authorization System,

Recalling further the publication entitled *Availability of Internationally Controlled Drugs: Ensuring Adequate Access for Medical and Scientific Purposes*,³³ a supplement to the *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2015*,³⁴ in which it was recommended that countries should establish proper and feasible monitoring mechanisms at the national level and make use of improved technical systems such as the electronic International Import and Export Authorization System,

Noting that there has been an increased volume of licit international trade in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, which is expected to continue to grow as those substances become increasingly available for medical and scientific purposes in more countries,

Recalling its resolutions 55/6 of 16 March 2012, 56/7 of 15 March 2013 and 58/10 of 17 March 2015, in which it urged Member States to promote and facilitate the use of the electronic International Import and Export Authorization System for the exchange of import and export authorizations and requested the International Narcotics Control Board and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to provide training to competent national authorities on the use of the System,

Recalling also the *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2017*,³⁵ in which the Board encouraged all competent national authorities to register with and start using the electronic International Import and Export Authorization System as soon as possible, so as to modernize it and to improve the efficiency and workflow of competent national authorities,

Noting that the electronic International Import and Export Authorization System will facilitate the real-time exchange of import and export authorizations between importing and exporting countries in a safe and secure environment and assist competent national authorities in managing the increasing workload of processing import and export authorizations,

³⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

³¹ *Ibid.*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

³² General Assembly resolution S-30/1, annex.

³³ E/INCB/2015/1/Supp.1.

³⁴ E/INCB/2015/1.

³⁵ E/INCB/2017/1.

Recognizing that some Governments have followed the recommendations contained in the above-mentioned publications to handle the continued increase in international trade in those substances and consequently the workload of competent national authorities,

Aware that the continuing administration and further development of the electronic International Import and Export Authorization System would rely on voluntary contributions from Member States,

1. *Welcomes* the political and technical support provided by all Member States during electronic International Import and Export Authorization System user-group meetings to further improve the implementation of the System;

2. *Encourages* Member States to facilitate the use of the electronic International Import and Export Authorization System to ensure the maximum possible efficiency in the issuance of import and export authorizations, including through the automated, real-time exchange of data and information between competent national authorities, and the necessary level of security in the international licit trade in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes;

3. *Invites* Member States to share their experiences using the electronic International Import and Export Authorization System with countries that are their trading partners, so as to increase its impact and effectiveness and realize its full potential;

4. *Also invites* Member States to consider what further measures should be adopted to expedite the issuing of import and export authorizations and to reduce the workload associated with processing those authorizations, thereby increasing the efficiency of the competent national authorities and contributing to the continuing administration and further development of the electronic International Import and Export Authorization System;

5. *Urges* the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board to promote the utilization of the electronic International Import and Export Authorization System and the realization of its full potential, including by facilitating the sharing of experiences and best practices among Member States;

6. *Invites* the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board to identify the obstacles that have so far prevented wider participation in the electronic International Import and Export Authorization System, to make concrete proposals to increase the number of participating Member States and to report the results to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its next session;

7. *Also invites* the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board, in full and close cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, to provide relevant training and technical support to competent national authorities on the implementation of the electronic International Import and Export Authorization System, including on interfacing the System with the electronic systems of competent national authorities;

8. *Invites* Member States and other donors to consider providing extrabudgetary resources to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for the maintenance of the electronic International Import and Export Authorization System and to the International Narcotics Control Board for promoting its utilization, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

Resolution 61/6

Promoting the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development and related commitments on alternative development and regional, interregional and international cooperation on development-oriented, balanced drug control policy addressing socioeconomic issues

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reaffirming that drug policies and programmes, including in the field of development, should be undertaken in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights³⁶ 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, as well as the principle of common and shared responsibility and the Sustainable Development Goals,³⁷ and taking into account the specific situations of countries and regions,

Reaffirming also that the world drug problem must be addressed in accordance with the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,³⁸ the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971³⁹ and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,⁴⁰ which, together with other relevant international instruments, constitute the cornerstone of the international drug control system,

Reaffirming further the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session⁴¹ and the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development,⁴²

Reaffirming the commitments contained in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,⁴³ adopted at the high-level segment of the fifty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and by the General Assembly in its resolution 64/182 of 18 December 2009, and the Joint Ministerial Statement of the 2014 high-level review by the Commission of the implementation by Member States of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action, adopted at the high-level segment of the fifty-seventh session of the Commission,⁴⁴

Recalling General Assembly resolution 68/196 of 18 December 2013, in which the Assembly adopted the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development and encouraged Member States, international organizations, international financial institutions, entities and other relevant stakeholders to take them into account when designing and implementing alternative development programmes, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes,

Reaffirming the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly, entitled “Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem”,⁴⁵ in its entirety, and reiterating that the operational

³⁶ General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

³⁷ See General Assembly resolution 70/1.

³⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

³⁹ *Ibid.*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

⁴¹ General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

⁴² General Assembly resolution S-20/4 E.

⁴³ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8 (E/2009/28)*, chap. I, sect. C.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, 2014, *Supplement No. 8 (E/2014/28)*, chap. I, sect. C.

⁴⁵ General Assembly resolution S-30/1, annex.

recommendations contained therein are integrated, indivisible, multidisciplinary and mutually reinforcing and are aimed at a comprehensive, integrated and balanced approach to addressing and countering the world drug problem,

Emphasizing that alternative development should also be considered for implementation in the context of a sustainable crop control strategy, which may, inter alia, include eradication and law enforcement, according to the national context, in the light of the 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action and the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly, and taking into consideration the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development,

Reaffirming its commitment to addressing drug-related socioeconomic issues related to the illicit cultivation of narcotic plants and the illicit manufacture and production of and trafficking in drugs through the implementation of 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,

Recalling its resolutions 52/6 of 20 March 2009, 53/6 of 12 March 2010, 54/4 of 25 March 2011, 55/4 of 16 March 2012, 57/1 of 21 March 2014 and 58/4 of 17 March 2015, and General Assembly resolutions [71/210](#) of 19 December 2016 and [72/197](#) of 19 December 2017,

Recalling also the commitment to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,⁴⁶ and stressing that the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development should be aligned with the efforts to achieve those objectives within the Sustainable Development Goals that are related to the work of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and that the efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and to effectively address the world drug problem are complementary and mutually reinforcing,

Expressing its concern at the global increase in the illicit cultivation of narcotic plants,

Recognizing the efforts of Member States to promote the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development, including through international seminars and workshops, such as the international conferences on alternative development,

Reaffirming that alternative development is an important, lawful, viable and sustainable alternative to the illicit cultivation of drug crops and an effective measure to counter the world drug problem and other drug-related crime challenges, as well as a choice in favour of societies free of drug abuse, that it is one of the key components of policies and programmes for reducing illicit drug production and that it is an integral part of efforts made by Governments to achieve sustainable development within their societies,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to apply the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development⁴⁷ and to take into due consideration the section entitled “Operational recommendations on alternative development; regional, interregional and international cooperation on development-oriented balanced drug policy; addressing socioeconomic issues” of the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly, entitled “Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem”,⁴⁵ when designing, implementing and evaluating alternative development programmes and projects, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes and projects;

2. *Encourages* Member States to continue sharing lessons learned, best practices and expertise, and enhancing dialogues on development-oriented drug

⁴⁶ General Assembly resolution [70/1](#).

⁴⁷ General Assembly resolution [68/196](#), annex.

control policies and programmes and on the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development;

3. *Urges* relevant international financial institutions, United Nations entities, non-governmental organizations and the private sector, as appropriate, to consider increasing their support, 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 encourages States, to the extent possible, to stay strongly committed to financing such programmes;

4. *Encourages* the development of 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 encourages the consideration of development-oriented interventions, 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;

5. *Also encourages* Member States to intensify efforts in the context of long-term and sustainable development programmes to address the most pressing drug-related socioeconomic issues, including unemployment and social marginalization, conducive to subsequent exploitation by criminal organizations involved in drug-related crime;

6. *Requests*, to that end, that the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime convene an expert group meeting, to be held in Vienna in 2018, to further the dialogue on alternative development, including preventive alternative development, as appropriate, and the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development and related commitments on alternative development and regional, interregional and international cooperation on development-oriented, balanced drug control policy addressing socioeconomic issues, as stipulated in the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly, with the aim of contributing to the high-level ministerial segment of the sixty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, to be held in 2019;

7. *Encourages* Member States, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, international financial institutions, donors, regional and international organizations, civil society and other relevant stakeholders involved in alternative development to actively participate in and share input at the meeting, at the expert level;

8. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes described above, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;

9. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission at its sixty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Resolution 61/7

Addressing the specific needs of vulnerable members of society in response to the world drug problem

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recognizing that the world drug problem continues to constitute a serious threat to public health and safety and the well-being of humanity, in particular children and young people and their families and communities,

Recalling the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem, entitled “Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem”,⁴⁸ in which Member States reaffirmed their determination to tackle the world drug problem and to actively promote 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 reaffirmed their determination to address public health, safety and social problems resulting from drug abuse,

Recognizing that, as part of a comprehensive integrated and balanced approach to addressing and countering the world drug problem, appropriate emphasis should be placed on individuals, families and communities, with a view to promoting and protecting the health, safety and well-being of all humanity,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 72/139 of 12 December 2017, in which the Assembly urged Member States to respect, protect and promote the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, with particular attention given to the health needs of the most vulnerable,

Recalling also Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 59/5 of 22 March 2016, in which it called upon Member States to develop, as needed, and implement national drug policies and programmes that take into account the specific needs of women and girls,

Noting that the *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2017*⁴⁹ highlights, inter alia, that a significant proportion of people affected by drug use disorders do not access treatment,

Gravely concerned about the social and economic barriers, in particular poverty, that continue to hinder the access of women to treatment for drug use and, in some cases, a lack of sufficient resources allocated for removing those barriers, and fully aware that women are acutely affected by particular consequences of drug abuse, such as sexually transmitted diseases, and by the consequences of domestic violence and drug-facilitated crime,

Recalling its resolution 60/7 of 17 March 2017, in which it called upon Member States, in accordance with national and domestic legislation, to develop, implement, monitor and evaluate scientific evidence-based community, family and school age- and gender-sensitive drug prevention programmes and strategies addressing the needs of children and adolescents,

Recalling also its decision, in its resolution 60/1 of 17 March 2017, to continue to facilitate, in an inclusive manner, the active participation of civil society, including the scientific community and academia, in the work of the Commission, in accordance with the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council and with the established practice of the Commission,

⁴⁸ General Assembly resolution S-30/1, annex.

⁴⁹ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.18.XI.1.

Noting that the International Standards for the Treatment of Drug Use Disorders include the principle of responding to the specific needs of vulnerable members of society, as appropriate,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to take additional steps to enhance their understanding of the specific needs of vulnerable members of society in response to the world drug problem;

2. *Also calls upon* Member States to take additional steps to enhance their understanding of the specific challenges to public health and well-being, and risk factors that make some members of society particularly vulnerable to drug use;

3. *Further calls upon* Member States to strengthen efforts to ensure non-discriminatory access to health care and social services for vulnerable members of society in the framework of comprehensive demand reduction strategies;

4. *Encourages* Member States, as appropriate and in line with national legislative and administrative systems, to promote a participatory role for all relevant members of society, in particular those who are vulnerable, in the development and implementation of the national drug policies and programmes;

5. *Calls upon* national authorities, in line with national legislation and in accordance with the three international drug control conventions, to consider including in national prevention, treatment, care, recovery, rehabilitation and social reintegration measures and programmes, effective measures aimed at ensuring well-being and minimizing the adverse public health and social consequences of drug abuse;

6. *Encourages* Member States to ensure the involvement of women at all stages of the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of drug policies and programmes directed at or relevant to them, with particular emphasis on addressing the specific vulnerabilities and special needs of women, including issues related to pregnancy and childcare, women with substance use disorders in the justice and prison systems and the impact of other people's drug abuse on women, including exposure to domestic violence;

7. *Also encourages* Member States, when developing and implementing drug policies and programmes addressing the specific needs of vulnerable members of society, to promote, as appropriate, a participatory role for young people and the organizations that work with them;

8. *Further encourages* Member States to identify the availability and evaluate the accessibility of drug treatment and other related services for elderly populations and the impact on the elderly of family members' drug abuse;

9. *Encourages* Member States, within national legislative and administrative systems, to work towards identifying and addressing the specific vulnerabilities associated with drug use disorders among indigenous populations, where appropriate, paying particular attention to overcoming barriers to accessing effective, comprehensive, scientific evidence-based demand reduction initiatives;

10. *Encourages* international cooperation through the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and other relevant United Nations agencies within their respective mandates, to provide technical assistance and capacity-building, upon request, to support Member States in addressing the specific needs of vulnerable members of society in response to the world drug problem and in continuing to keep the Commission on Narcotic Drugs appropriately informed about the progress made in this regard;

11. *Encourages* Member States, when developing drug policies and programmes addressing the specific needs of vulnerable members of society, to promote a participatory role, where appropriate, for the scientific community and academia, through the scientific evidence they provide, and for civil society;

12. *Invites* Member States and other donors to consider providing extrabudgetary resources for the above-mentioned purposes, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

Resolution 61/8

Enhancing and strengthening international and regional cooperation and domestic efforts to address the international threats posed by the non-medical use of synthetic opioids

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reaffirming its 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 synthetic opioids, including fentanyl-related compounds, and reaffirming further its determination to prevent and treat the abuse of such drugs and substances and prevent and counter their illicit production, manufacture and trafficking,

Recalling the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem, entitled “Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem”,⁵⁰ in its entirety, reiterating that the operational recommendations contained therein are integrated, indivisible, multidisciplinary and mutually reinforcing and are aimed at a comprehensive, integrated and balanced approach to addressing and countering the world drug problem,

Recalling its resolution 53/4 of 12 March 2010, on promoting adequate availability of internationally controlled licit drugs for medical and scientific purposes while preventing their diversion and abuse, and its resolution 55/7 of 16 March 2012, on promoting measures to prevent drug overdose, in particular opioid overdose,

Acknowledging with grave concern the international challenge posed by the illicit manufacture of and trafficking in, and the non-medical use of, synthetic opioids, and their diversion in some cases, in particular fentanyl-related compounds, in part due to increased demand, in some cases, to public health, welfare and safety and law enforcement and, in some cases, public security, as appropriate, and noting that drug traffickers are exploiting the market with new methods such as the sale of synthetic opioids and precursors online and their distribution through the international mail system and express consignment carrier shipments so as to make available for the purpose of abuse an increasing number of synthetic opioids in addition to and as alternatives to internationally controlled drugs,

Committed to ensuring the safety and security of individuals, societies and communities by intensifying its efforts to prevent and counter the illicit manufacture of and trafficking in synthetic opioids, as appropriate,

Noting that falsified or fraudulent substances, purporting to be medicine, that contain synthetic opioids are a matter of concern because they may endanger the health and welfare of humankind,

Recognizing that a comprehensive global response at the national, regional and international levels is required to curb the threat posed by the non-medical use of synthetic opioids, including through the international scheduling of the most prevalent, persistent and harmful synthetic opioids,

Determined to strengthen national and international action to address the challenges posed by the non-medical use of synthetic opioids, including their adverse

⁵⁰ General Assembly resolution S-30/1, annex.

health and social consequences, and underscoring the importance of enhancing information-sharing and early-warning networks, developing appropriate national legislative, regulatory, prevention and treatment models and supporting the scientific evidence-based review and scheduling of the most prevalent, persistent and harmful substances,

Recognizing the important role played by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and the treaty-mandated roles of the International Narcotics Control Board and the World Health Organization, in collecting data to inform scheduling recommendations made to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in particular as they relate to synthetic opioids,

Welcoming the publications by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime under the global Synthetics Monitoring: Analysis, Reporting and Trends programme entitled “Understanding the synthetic drug market: the NPS factor”, of March 2018, and “Fentanyl and its analogues: 50 years on”, of March 2017, as important for the enhancement of international understanding of the threats posed by fentanyl and its analogues,

Recalling its resolutions 55/1 of 16 March 2012, 56/4 of 15 March 2013, 57/9 of 21 March 2014, 58/11 of 17 March 2015, 59/8 of 22 March 2016 and 60/4 of 17 March 2017 on enhancing national and international action on new psychoactive substances, in particular relating to sharing information on supply reduction and demand reduction strategies and on emerging evidence about effective treatment models and by supporting the international drug scheduling system to meet the challenges posed by these substances, noting that Member States and relevant international and regional organizations need to enhance law enforcement actions in addressing new psychoactive substances as a type of synthetic drug, and noting also the relevance of those measures to the threat posed by the non-medical use of synthetic opioids,

Reiterating the importance of further strengthening existing international, regional and bilateral cooperation mechanisms for the control of the non-medical use of synthetic opioids, including through the participation of Member States in regional or international database platforms supported by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the International Narcotics Control Board, with a view to gathering information, on a voluntary basis, on all the factors relevant to the integral monitoring and analysis of trafficking and use trends related to the non-medical use of synthetic opioids,

Noting with appreciation the efforts of the World Health Organization, including its Expert Committee on Drug Dependence, to regularly review new trends in synthetic opioids, including fentanyl-related compounds, to inform recommendations on potential control under the international drug control conventions,

Noting the need for capacity-building to ensure the safety of law enforcement units in pursuing the illicit manufacture of and trafficking in synthetic opioids,

1. *Urges* Member States to strengthen cooperation efforts at the bilateral, regional and global levels to reduce demand for synthetic opioids for non-medical use and to counter illicit trafficking in synthetic opioids with a view to protecting public health, welfare and safety and law enforcement and, in some cases, public security, as appropriate;

2. *Also urges* Member States to improve access to controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes by appropriately addressing 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 the consumption of substances under control, and international cooperation, coordination and assistance, while concurrently preventing their diversion, abuse and trafficking;

3. *Calls upon* Member States, as appropriate, to explore innovative approaches to more effectively address any threat posed by the non-medical use of synthetic opioids by involving all relevant sectors, such as broadening domestic and regional control over synthetic opioids, reinforcing health-care systems and building the capacity of law enforcement and health-care professionals to respond to this challenge;

4. *Also calls upon* Member States to take appropriate measures in accordance with national legislation, such as calling the attention of health-care professionals to the threats posed by the non-medical use of synthetic opioids and promoting cooperation with pharmaceutical manufacturers and distributors, as necessary, in order to prevent the abuse of prescribed synthetic opioids, including fentanyl;

5. *Requests* Member States, where applicable, to continue to provide information, within existing reporting requirements, to the Secretariat on national efforts to address the international challenge posed by the use of synthetic opioids for non-medical purposes, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in consultation with the International Narcotics Control Board and the World Health Organization, within their respective mandates, to report to the Commission at its sixty-second session on any such information received from Member States;

6. *Encourages* Member States to support the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the International Narcotics Control Board and the World Health Organization in accelerating the process of issuing recommendations for the inclusion of synthetic opioids in the international control regime, in particular through more frequent meetings of the Expert Committee on Drug Dependence of the World Health Organization and increased data-sharing using the existing online portals supported by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the International Narcotics Control Board;

7. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the International Narcotics Control Board and the World Health Organization to continue their efforts, within existing programming, to develop new and innovative approaches to better address the threats posed by the non-medical use of synthetic opioids, including treatment and prevention of their abuse, by updating, publicizing and disseminating reports on the latest trafficking and use trends related to the non-medical use of synthetic opioids, along with making such information accessible through the existing online portals and targeting new paradigms in the world drug problem;

8. *Encourages* Member States to actively participate in early warning networks and promote, as appropriate, the use of drug surveillance lists and controls and the sharing of relevant information through the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the International Narcotics Control Board and the World Health Organization, within their respective mandates, and enhance bilateral, subregional, regional and international cooperation in the identification and reporting of the threats posed by the non-medical use of synthetic opioids and incidents involving them 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 programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and Project Ion of the International Narcotics Control Board;

9. *Invites* Member States to promote the inclusion 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 and other measures based on scientific evidence to reduce drug-related mortality;

10. *Affirms* the commitment of Member States to share, as appropriate, relevant information with and strengthen the capacity of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the International Narcotics Control Board and the World Health Organization, and other relevant international and regional organizations to prioritize

the review of the most prevalent, persistent and harmful synthetic opioids for non-medical use and to facilitate informed scheduling decisions by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;

11. *Encourages* Member States and, within their mandates, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the International Narcotics Control Board, and relevant regional and international organizations to collect data, analyse evidence and share information within existing programmes with respect to trafficking in synthetic opioids for non-medical use conducted via the Internet, the international mail system and express consignment carrier shipments, and to continue to strengthen legal, law enforcement and criminal justice responses, based on national legislation and international cooperation, so as to curb such activities;

12. *Also encourages* Member States to share information, to the extent possible, and when consistent with national legal frameworks, on equipment frequently used in the illicit manufacture and identification of synthetic opioids;

13. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, together with the International Narcotics Control Board, and the World Health Organization to convene an intergovernmental expert group meeting before the sixty-second regular session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, taking into consideration cost implications for Member States, on the international challenge posed by the non-medical use of synthetic opioids to learn more about the challenges and to propose core elements for an international response;

14. *Welcomes* the initiatives of Member States to take action to enhance international cooperation and coordination regarding an appropriate global response to the threats posed by the non-medical use of synthetic opioids at the national, regional and international levels, to learn more about the challenges posed by them and to advance strategic solutions as part of such a coordinated response;

15. *Invites* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to act as the coordinating entity within the United Nations system on efforts to implement activities to address the challenges posed by non-medical use of synthetic opioids;

16. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes described above, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

Resolution 61/9

Protecting children from the illicit drug challenge

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reaffirming its 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 challenges posed by the use of illicit drugs and, when relevant, drug-related crime, in particular to children,

Recalling the right of the child to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health and of facilities for the treatment of illness and the rehabilitation of health, and striving to ensure that no child is deprived of his or her right of access to such health-care services,

Recalling also the Convention on the Rights of the Child,⁵¹ which stipulates in its article 33 that States parties shall take all appropriate measures, including legislative, administrative, social and educational measures, to protect children from the illicit use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as defined in the relevant

⁵¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

international treaties, and to prevent the use of children in the illicit production and trafficking of such substances,

Recalling further the obligation of parties to the Convention on the Rights of the Child to respect and to ensure the rights of every child, without discrimination of any kind, irrespective of the race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, property, disability, birth or other status of the child and his or her parent or legal guardian,

Reaffirming the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly, entitled “Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem”,⁵² in which Member States reaffirmed their determination to tackle the world drug problem,

Recalling the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,⁵³ in which Member States committed themselves to striving to provide children with a nurturing environment for the full realization of their rights and capabilities, including through safe schools and cohesive communities and families, and to putting an end to abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children,

Bearing in mind that children, by reason of their physical and mental immaturity and vulnerability, need special safeguards, care and protection,

Recalling that, consistent with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the best interest of the child shall be a primary consideration in all actions concerning children,

Recalling also its resolution 59/6 of 22 March 2016, in which it recognized that children are particularly vulnerable to individual or environmental risks related to the use of illicit drugs,

Recalling further its resolution 60/7 of 17 March 2017, in which, inter alia, it highlighted the necessity of scientific evidence-based and age-appropriate community, family and school drug prevention programmes and strategies addressing the needs of children, and the importance of using the *International Standards on Drug Use Prevention*, which constitute a relevant tool by summarizing the currently available scientific evidence and describing interventions and policies and their characteristics that have been found to result in positive prevention outcomes,

Recalling its resolution 60/8 of 17 March 2017 on promoting measures to prevent HIV and other blood-borne diseases associated with the use of drugs, and increasing financing for the global HIV/AIDS response and for drug use prevention and other drug demand reduction measures,

Acknowledging that scientific evidence-based prevention is one of the main health responses to the world drug problem and that effective age-appropriate and gender-sensitive prevention interventions, policies and systems should continue to be developed and implemented and enhanced, as appropriate, in an integrated manner, taking into account the specific needs of children, and should be centred on and tailored to the needs of individuals, families and communities as part of comprehensive and balanced national drug policies, with full respect for human rights,

Expressing concern at the dangers, risks and consequences posed to children, including by accidental intoxication and, additionally, the use of illicit drugs that are made to be attractive and available to children,

Noting with concern the fact that some children continue to be actively involved, used and exploited in the illicit cultivation of crops, the illicit production and manufacturing of and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and other drug-related crimes in some regions of the world and that such illicit activities

⁵² General Assembly resolution S-30/1, annex.

⁵³ General Assembly resolution 70/1.

are likely to negatively affect their development or to be harmful to their health and well-being,

1. *Reaffirms* that taking appropriate measures to protect children from the dangers, risks and consequences of the use of illicit drugs and trafficking is conducive to the development and well-being of children and is consistent with the best interest of the child;

2. *Calls upon* Member States to effectively implement relevant existing international legal instruments and national legislation to protect children from the use of illicit drugs and trafficking and to take all appropriate measures to ensure that national and international drug control strategies are developed and implemented in an age-appropriate and gender-sensitive manner and taking into account the best interest of the child;

3. *Invites* the International Narcotics Control Board, in cooperation with relevant United Nations entities, within their respective mandates, to further explore how the current international legal drug control framework could be used more efficiently, taking into account, as appropriate, for States parties, the relevant human rights conventions, to protect children from the use of illicit drugs and prevent the involvement, use and exploitation of children in the illicit cultivation of crops, illicit production and manufacturing of and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and other forms of drug-related crime;

4. *Calls upon* Member States to take effective, practical and scientific evidence-based age-appropriate and gender-sensitive measures aimed at preventing children's initiation of the use of illicit drugs by providing them with accurate information about the risks of use of illicit drugs, by promoting skills and opportunities to choose healthy lifestyles and develop supporting parenting and healthy social environments, by ensuring equal access to education and vocational training, and by delivering scientific evidence-based prevention programmes in a range of settings, including in families, schools and communities;

5. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to collect and analyse data disaggregated by age and gender and to support further research into the dangers, risks and consequences associated with the use of illicit drugs by children and the involvement, use and exploitation of children in the illicit cultivation of crops, illicit production and manufacturing of and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and other forms of drug-related crime;

6. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to assist Member States, upon their request, in developing effective national, regional and international strategies that are age-appropriate and gender-sensitive, to protect children from dangers, risks and consequences associated with the use of illicit drugs, and to prevent the involvement, use and exploitation of children in the illicit cultivation of crops, illicit production and manufacturing of and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and other forms of drug-related crime, in order to ensure that the rights of the child, including the right to the highest attainable standard of health, are promoted and protected;

7. *Encourages* Member States to share best practices in the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of age-appropriate and gender-sensitive strategies to protect children from the dangers, risks and consequences associated with the use of illicit drugs and to prevent the involvement, use and exploitation of children in the illicit cultivation of crops, illicit production and manufacturing of and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and other forms of drug-related crime, and invites the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to assist Member States, upon request, in this regard;

8. *Invites* Member States to consider the use of the *International Standards on Drug Use Prevention* in the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of community, family and school drug prevention programmes and

strategies, to exchange best practices and to formulate effective drug use prevention programmes and strategies aimed at children;

9. *Invites* Member States further to consider the use of the *International Standards for the Treatment of Drug Use Disorders* in the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of drug treatment programmes and strategies, to exchange best practices and to formulate effective drug treatment programmes and strategies aimed at children;

10. *Invites* Member States to promote comprehensive care plans for children, particularly orphans and street children, with HIV and other blood-borne diseases associated with drug use and to consider implementing and expanding programmes to address drug-related dangers, risks and consequences to children in an age-appropriate and gender-sensitive manner, and also invites Member States to take into account, as appropriate, the *WHO, UNODC, UNAIDS Technical Guide for Countries to Set Targets for Universal Access to HIV Prevention, Treatment and Care for Injecting Drug Users*;

11. *Urges* Member States to take effective measures to protect children from dangers, risks and consequences associated with the use of illicit drugs, including accidental intoxication and, additionally, the use of illicit drugs that are made to be attractive and available to children;

12. *Also urges* Member States to continue to enhance criminal justice responses to those responsible for the involvement, use and exploitation of some children in the illicit cultivation of crops, illicit production and manufacturing of and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and other forms of drug-related crime, and to enable penalties, in accordance with national legislation, that are proportional to the gravity of the offence;

13. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission within the existing reporting obligations on the implementation of the present resolution at its sixty-second session;

14. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes described above in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

Resolution 61/10

Preparations for the ministerial segment to be held during the sixty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in 2019

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reaffirming its resolution 60/1, entitled “Preparations for the sixty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in 2019”, in its entirety,

1. *Decides* that the organizational arrangements for the ministerial segment to be held during its sixty-second session, in the light of the 2019 target date, will be as follows:

(a) The ministerial segment shall include a general debate;

(b) Following the format of the general debates conducted during the high-level segments of the fifty-second session of the Commission, in 2009, and the fifty-seventh session, in 2014, the meetings of the general debate will be open to all States Members of the United Nations. The seating arrangements will follow the protocol used by the General Assembly. After the introductory statements by the Secretary-General, the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the President of the International Narcotics Control Board and the Director-General of the World Health Organization, the floor will be given to the high-level representatives of the Member States chairing the regional groups,

followed by statements by high-level representatives of Member States speaking in their national capacity. Heads of entities of the United Nations, including programmes, funds, specialized agencies and regional commissions, may make statements in the general debate. Representatives of intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council will participate in accordance with articles 74 and 76 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council;

(c) The ministerial segment shall further include two interactive, multi-stakeholder round tables, to be conducted in parallel with the general debate in the plenary:

(i) All States Members of the United Nations, observer States and observers, including relevant international organizations with observer status and entities of the United Nations system, and representatives of non-governmental organizations, representatives of civil society and the scientific community, academia, youth groups and other relevant stakeholders participating in the ministerial segment, are to be invited to participate in the interactive, multi-stakeholder round tables;

(ii) The interactive, multi-stakeholder round tables shall be co-chaired by two representatives, of two different regional groups, each to be nominated by the respective regional group;

(iii) Each round table shall consist of a panel composed of five panellists to be nominated by the regional groups, and one panellist to be nominated by the civil society task force. In addition, the panel could include up to two speakers from entities of the United Nations system. The final list of the panellists and other speakers will be drawn up by the Chair of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in consultation with the extended Bureau of the Commission;

(iv) The interventions by the panellists shall be followed by an interactive discussion, and, in order to accommodate as many speakers as possible, interventions by the panellists shall be limited to a maximum of five minutes, and interventions from the floor shall be limited to a maximum of three minutes;

(d) A summary by the Chair of the general debate, in addition to a summary of the salient points raised during the round tables to be prepared by the co-chairs of those round tables, will be presented at the plenary;

2. *Encourages* all Member States, observer States and observers to consider being represented at the highest possible level at the ministerial segment;

3. *Encourages* all Member States and relevant entities of the United Nations system to actively participate in the discussions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in preparation for the 2019 ministerial segment in order to foster an in-depth exchange of information and expertise on efforts, achievements, challenges and best practices to address and counter the world drug problem;

4. *Resolves* that an outline for the way beyond 2019 will be presented by the Chair to the Commission at its reconvened sixty-first session for further consideration, including at its intersessional meetings prior to the sixty-second session, in the light of the preparations for the ministerial segment.

Resolution 61/11

Promoting non-stigmatizing attitudes to ensure the availability of, access to and delivery of health, care and social services for drug users

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Mindful of its commitment to addressing and countering the world drug problem to help ensure that all people can live in health, dignity and peace, with security and prosperity, and reaffirming its determination to address public health, safety and social problems resulting from drug abuse,

Recalling the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly, entitled “Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem”,⁵⁴ in which Member States reaffirmed their determination to tackle the world drug problem and to actively promote a society free of drug abuse in order to help ensure that all people can live in health, dignity and peace, with security and prosperity, as well as their determination to address public health, safety and social problems resulting from drug abuse,

Reaffirming its 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,

Recalling its resolution 57/4 of 21 March 2014 in which it recognized that efforts supporting recovery from substance use disorders needed to be consistent with human rights obligations and be within the framework of the international drug control conventions,

Recalling also that, in the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly, Member States recommended the recognition of 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 the strengthening of 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,

Recognizing, as part of a comprehensive, integrated and balanced approach to addressing and countering the world drug problem, that appropriate emphasis should be placed 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,

Recognizing that marginalization, stigmatizing attitudes, discrimination and fear of social, employment-related or legal repercussions may dissuade many who need help from accessing it and lead those who are in stable long-term recovery from a substance use disorder to avoid disclosure of their status as a person in recovery from addiction,

Guided by the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly to prevent social marginalization and promote non-stigmatizing attitudes and to encourage the voluntary participation of individuals with drug use disorders in treatment programmes, with informed consent, where consistent with national legislation, and develop and implement 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

⁵⁴ General Assembly resolution S-30/1, annex.

users to seek treatment and care, and take measures to facilitate access to treatment and expand capacity,

Guided also by the reaffirmation, in the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly, of the need to strengthen cooperation 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 to promote protection of and respect for human rights and the dignity of all individuals in the context of drug programmes, strategies and policies,

Noting that, in the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly, Member States also recommended promoting and strengthening regional and international cooperation in developing and implementing treatment-related initiatives, enhancing technical assistance and capacity-building and ensuring 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 that regard,

Recalling the operational recommendation contained in the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly to ensure non-discriminatory access 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,

Recalling also the 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,⁵⁵ in which Member States were called upon, inter alia, to provide appropriate training within criminal justice and/or prison systems to support measures that are based on scientific evidence and are ethical and to ensure that staff attitudes are respectful, non-judgmental and non-stigmatizing,

Reiterating the commitment of Member States to promoting, developing, reviewing or strengthening 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 use for individuals and society as a whole, taking into account the particular challenges faced by drug users,

Acknowledging the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,⁵⁶ in which Member States pledged that no one would be left behind in the pursuit of the goals set out in that Agenda,

Also acknowledging that removing stigmatizing attitudes in line with the purposes of the present resolution may require comprehensive and balanced efforts by Member States, in accordance with national legislation and national and regional contexts, while respecting cultural diversity, as appropriate, and in a way that does not undermine judicial procedures or any legitimate and necessary measures for crime prevention and protecting the public interest,

⁵⁵ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8 (E/2009/28)*, chap. I, sect. C.

⁵⁶ General Assembly resolution [70/1](#).

Recalling its resolution 59/5 of 22 March 2016, and underlining the importance of taking into account the challenges and needs faced by women and girls who use drugs or who are affected by the drug use of others and of mainstreaming a gender perspective into national drug policies,

1. *Encourages* Member States, as appropriate, within their national and regional contexts, to promote, among their relevant agencies and social service sectors, non-stigmatizing attitudes in the development and implementation of scientific evidence-based policies related to the availability of, access to and delivery of health, care and social services for drug users, and to reduce any possible discrimination, exclusion or prejudice those people may encounter;

2. *Requests* Member States, as appropriate, within their national and regional contexts, to continue to enhance inclusiveness in developing relevant programmes and strategies, to seek opinions and contributions from drug users and from organizations and family and community members who work with them and support them, to facilitate the development of scientific evidence-based policies regarding the availability of, access to and delivery of health, care and social services;

3. *Urges* Member States, in accordance with their national and regional contexts, as appropriate, and cultural traditions, to include in their existing training programmes information on the effect that stigmatizing attitudes have on the availability of, access to and delivery of services to drug users;

4. *Calls upon* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to integrate awareness of stigmatizing attitudes into existing training programmes for agencies with tasks in the areas of health, care and social services, and other relevant officials, and, where appropriate, in cooperation with other relevant regional, interregional and international organizations;

5. *Also calls upon* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to coordinate efforts with other relevant United Nations entities to support an increasing awareness of the negative effects of stigmatizing attitudes on the availability of, access to and delivery of health, care and social services for drug users, while bearing in mind respect for the human rights and dignity of all individuals in the context of drug programmes, strategies and policies;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its sixty-third session on how the Office has implemented the aspects of the present resolution that are relevant to its work;

7. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for these purposes, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;

8. *Reaffirms* that the provisions in the present resolution are to be undertaken in accordance with States' international legal obligations.

Decision 61/1

Inclusion of carfentanil in Schedules I and IV of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol

At its 6th meeting, on 14 March 2018, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs decided to include carfentanil in Schedules I and IV of the 1961 Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol.

Decision 61/2

Inclusion of ocfentanil in Schedule I of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol

At its 6th meeting, on 14 March 2018, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs decided to include ocfentanil in Schedule I of the 1961 Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol.

Decision 61/3

Inclusion of furanylfentanyl in Schedule I of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol

At its 6th meeting, on 14 March 2018, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs decided to include furanylfentanyl in Schedule I of the 1961 Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol.

Decision 61/4

Inclusion of acryloylfentanyl (acrylfentanyl) in Schedule I of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol

At its 6th meeting, on 14 March 2018, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs decided to include acryloylfentanyl (acrylfentanyl) in Schedule I of the 1961 Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol.

Decision 61/5

Inclusion of 4-fluoroisobutyrfentanyl (4-FIBF, pFIBF) in Schedule I of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol

At its 6th meeting, on 14 March 2018, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs decided to include 4-fluoroisobutyrfentanyl (4-FIBF, pFIBF) in Schedule I of the 1961 Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol.

Decision 61/6

Inclusion of tetrahydrofuranylfentanyl (THF-F) in Schedule I of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol

At its 6th meeting, on 14 March 2018, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs decided to include tetrahydrofuranylfentanyl (THF-F) in Schedule I of the 1961 Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol.

Decision 61/7

Inclusion of AB-CHMINACA in Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971

At its 6th meeting, on 14 March 2018, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs decided by 47 votes to none, with no abstentions, to include AB-CHMINACA in Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971.

Decision 61/8

Inclusion of 5F-MDMB-PINACA (5F-ADB) in Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971

At its 6th meeting, on 14 March 2018, the Commission decided by 47 votes to none, with no abstentions, to include 5F-MDMB-PINACA (5F-ADB) in Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971.

Decision 61/9

Inclusion of AB-PINACA in Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971

At its 6th meeting, on 14 March 2018, the Commission decided by 48 votes to none, with no abstentions, to include AB-PINACA in Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971.

Decision 61/10

Inclusion of UR-144 in Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971

At its 6th meeting, on 14 March 2018, the Commission decided by 48 votes to none, with no abstentions, to include UR-144 in Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971.

Decision 61/11

Inclusion of 5F-PB-22 in Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971

At its 6th meeting, on 14 March 2018, the Commission decided by 48 votes to none, with no abstentions, to include 5F-PB-22 in Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971.

Decision 61/12

Inclusion of 4-fluoroamphetamine (4-FA) in Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971

At its 6th meeting, on 14 March 2018, the Commission decided by 48 votes to none, with no abstentions, to include 4-fluoroamphetamine (4-FA) in Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971.