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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

**Remarks by H.E. Ambassador Pedro Moitinho de Almeida
CND Facilitator for post-UNGASS Matters
Second round of thematic discussions on UNGASS Follow-up
(January 2017)**

* E/CN.7/2017/1.



Remarks by H.E. Ambassador Pedro Moitinho de Almeida (Portugal)
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Provided below is a more detailed version of the concluding remarks, focusing in particular on the proposals made on action that can be taken by the Commission, which I delivered in my capacity as CND Facilitator for post-UNGASS matters, at the conclusion of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs' second round of thematic discussions on the implementation of the operational recommendations contained in the UNGASS outcome document, held from 23-25 January 2017.

Background

1. On 19 April 2016 the General Assembly adopted the outcome document of its special session on the world drug problem (resolution S-30/1). In the outcome document, Member States resolved to take the necessary steps to implement the operational recommendations contained in the document, in close partnership with the United Nations and other intergovernmental organizations and civil society, and committed to share with the CND timely information on progress made in the implementation of these operational recommendations.
2. Following the adoption of the UNGASS outcome document, the CND has initiated an intensive follow-up process, based on the principles of comprehensiveness and inclusiveness, with all seven thematic areas of the UNGASS outcome document dealt with equally, and ample opportunities provided for all stakeholders to bring their expertise to the table, including UN entities and specialized agencies, international and regional organizations and civil society. A core part of that immediate follow-up process were the thematic discussions held in October 2016 and in January 2017 on each of the seven thematic areas of the UNGASS outcome document, following a decision taken by the CND at its intersessional meeting on 8 September 2016.
3. The first round of thematic discussions, held on 10-11 and on 27-28 October 2016, provided Member States, UN entities and specialized agencies, international and regional organizations and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, with the opportunity to share experiences, lessons learnt and to inform about concrete activities already taken to implement the UNGASS operational recommendations. The second round of thematic discussions held from 23-25 January 2017, focused on a more forward-looking approach, on action that can be taken by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, including at its forthcoming 60th anniversary session, to operationalize the recommendations contained in the UNGASS outcome document.
4. As was the case for the first round of thematic discussions, short introductory remarks for each of the seven thematic areas were made by UNODC as the leading entity in the United Nations system for addressing and countering the world drug problem. Representatives from the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) participated in the meetings and made presentations on their respective work. Observers from non-governmental organizations, including from Austria, Argentina, Australia, Côte d'Ivoire, Czech Republic, El Salvador, India, Indonesia, Mexico, the Netherlands, Ukraine, United States of America, and other countries, whose participation was coordinated through the Vienna NGO Committee on Drugs, made presentations in person or addressed the Commission via video message.
5. In line with the approach taken in the preparatory process leading up to UNGASS, the CND thematic discussions were webcast on the Commission's post-UNGASS website www.ungass2016.org, allowing all interested stakeholders to follow the deliberations.

Facilitator's summary of the deliberations

General Comments

6. In addition to the comments made related to the seven thematic areas of the outcome document, delegations shared more general ideas and views on the way forward in the implementation of the UNGASS outcome document recommendations as well as the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

7. Some delegations welcomed the Commission's approach to focus on the implementation of joint commitments made in the 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, the 2014 Joint Ministerial Statement as well as the 2016 UNGASS outcome document. Some delegations reiterated the complementary and mutually reinforcing nature of the three documents, other delegations encouraged the Commission to focus implementation efforts on the operational recommendations contained in the UNGASS outcome document, representing the latest global consensus in relation to addressing and countering the world drug problem. Delegations further reiterated the central role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as the central policymaking body in the United Nations system for drug-related matters. In addition, several delegations expressed support for the proposals I shared in my previous concluding remarks on the thematic discussions held in October 2016, namely: (i) to continue the CND UNGASS follow-up in an inclusive and comprehensive manner; (ii) to consider strengthening the subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to better support the implementation of the operational recommendations of the outcome document at the regional level; and (iii) to make best use of the CND post-UNGASS website www.ungass2016.org with a view to further facilitating the implementation of the UNGASS recommendations.

8. Reference was made to General Assembly resolution 71/211, entitled "International cooperation to address and counter the world drug problem" adopted on 19 December 2016, in which the Assembly encouraged all relevant United Nations bodies and specialized agencies to identify operational recommendations in the outcome document that fall within their area of specialization and to commence implementing the recommendations that are within their existing mandates, keeping the Commission on Narcotic Drugs informed of programmes and progress made to achieve goals set out in the outcome document. Delegations welcomed the steps taken by the Commission and UNODC to coordinate and enhance interagency-cooperation, involving all relevant parts of the United Nations system, also as part of the broader framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and further encouraged the UNODC to regularly brief the Commission on ongoing activities and joint initiatives with relevant partners and to collect information on efforts made in the implementation of the operational recommendations contained in the seven thematic areas of the UNGASS outcome document. In addition, delegations welcomed the Commission's effort to enhance collaboration with other functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, such as the Commission on the Status of Women, and strongly encouraged the CND to continue organizing joint initiatives with the functional commissions, other intergovernmental bodies and relevant partners. Delegations further encouraged the Commission to continue supporting the exchange of national and regional experiences, best practices and lessons learnt in the implementation of the operational recommendations of the UNGASS outcome document as well as to continue reaching out to relevant stakeholders, including civil society.

Deliberations on the seven thematic areas

9. In the **morning session of 23 January 2017**, the Commission discussed **chapter 1 focusing on operational recommendations on "demand reduction and related measures, including prevention and treatment, as well as other health-related issues"**.

10. In relation to demand reduction and related measures, delegations encouraged the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to continue promoting the cooperation with and among relevant UN entities, through inter alia the organization of joint events by the CND with other governing bodies such as the World Health Assembly, as well as coordination meetings with relevant UN entities, in particular, UNODC, WHO and UNAIDS. In this regard, the initiative of developing a memorandum of understanding between UNODC and WHO, with a view to

renewing and deepening the cooperation in addressing the world drug problem, was highlighted as a welcome initiative in supporting the implementation of the UNGASS operational recommendations.

11. Delegations further highlighted the importance of advocating, through the Commission, the use of internationally recognized standards, such as the International Standards on Drug Use Prevention and the UNODC-WHO International Standards on the Treatment of Drug Use Disorders.

12. Delegations further encouraged the CND to continue promoting the systematic collection of information and gathering of evidence as well as the sharing, at the national and international levels, of reliable and comparable data on drug use and epidemiology, providing delegations with a forum of exchange for sharing best practices and knowledge with a view to enhancing the effectiveness and impact of demand reduction interventions as well as facilitating Member States' implementation efforts of the operational recommendations.

13. The Commission was encouraged to promote an increase in the availability, coverage and quality of scientific evidence-based prevention and treatment measures, including measures aimed at minimizing the adverse consequences of drug abuse, by some delegations referred to as harm reduction. In this regard the Commission was inter alia invited to encourage strengthening the capacity of personnel and authorities involved in prevention and treatment interventions, including through the provision of targeted trainings and technical assistance. Several delegations encouraged the Commission to promote measures focused on preventing the transmission of HIV and viral hepatitis associated with drug use, including in prisons, also making reference to the technical guide for countries to set targets for universal access to HIV prevention, treatment and care for injecting drug users, by the World Health Organization, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS.

14. Delegations encouraged the promotion of prevention and treatment strategies and programmes that are centered on and tailored to the specific needs of individuals, in particular the most vulnerable members of society, including women, children and youth. In this regard, the Commission was commended for facilitating the involvement of youth, the scientific community as well as civil society in its work, and encouraged to continue its efforts in these regards. One delegation proposed to the Commission to enhance the scientific network, providing a forum to the international scientific community to support Member States in developing and implementing comprehensive and balanced drug policies and initiatives.

15. The thematic discussions continued on 23 January 2017 with the consideration of the operational recommendations contained in **chapter 2, "ensuring the availability of and access to controlled substances exclusively for medical and scientific purposes, while preventing their diversion"**. With regard to the availability of internationally controlled drugs for medical and scientific purposes, including for the relief of pain and suffering, the Commission was encouraged to continue promoting joint initiatives by and enhanced cooperation among relevant UN entities, in particular UNODC, WHO and INCB. Delegations commended ongoing initiatives, such as the Joint Global Programme on increasing access to controlled medicines for medical purposes of UNODC, WHO and the Union for International Cancer Control (UICC), and encouraged the Commission to continue to organize regular briefings on ongoing and new joint programmes and initiatives.

16. Addressing existing barriers to the availability and accessibility of controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes, including any social or cultural barriers that might exist, was highlighted as an important element for the Commission to address with a view to ensuring the availability of internationally controlled drugs for medical and scientific purposes, including for the relief of pain and suffering, while preventing their diversion.

17. Delegations encouraged the sharing of information through the Commission on initiatives and best practices, inter alia on effective administration and distribution of controlled substances for medical purposes, including electronic prescription systems for administering pain medication, validity of prescriptions as well as targeted capacity building.

18. With the availability of internationally controlled drugs for medical and scientific purposes, including for the relief of pain and suffering, which was remaining low to non-existent in many countries of the world, the Commission was invited to raise awareness on the use of pain medication. In addition, delegations highlighted

the importance of regularly reviewing and updating the Model Lists of Essential Medicines by the World Health Organization. Regular exchange with and briefings by UNODC and WHO to the Commission were highlighted as an important tool to facilitate timely, informed and coordinated scheduling decisions by the CND.

19. The Commission was further invited to promote the importance of providing technical assistance, capacity building and targeted trainings for health professionals and competent national authorities, covering inter alia the adequate access to and use of controlled substances, as well as raise awareness on the use of pain medication.

20. The thematic discussions in the **afternoon session of 23 January** focused on **chapter 4** on “**cross-cutting issues, human rights, youth, children, women and communities**” with delegations calling upon the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to promote a balanced, comprehensive and integrated approach to addressing the world drug problem, fully respecting all human rights and fundamental freedoms and protecting the health, safety and well-being of individuals, families and communities.

21. Several delegations highlighted the need to ensure non-discriminatory access to health, care and social services in prevention, primary care and treatment programmes and encouraged the Commission to support approaches designed to deter illicit drug use and promote policies addressing public health concerns.

22. The importance of promoting the implementation of age and gender appropriate interventions as well as the involvement of the CND and its cooperation with competent partners, including for example the Human Rights Council, relevant UN entities, and civil society, was highlighted by a number of delegations. Some delegations highlighted that a gender perspective should be integrated into all relevant aspects of drug policy.

23. In relation to the implementation of the operational recommendations in chapter 4, delegations commended the organization of additional post-UNGASS workshops, held at meetings of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission in 2016, dedicated to cross-cutting issues identified in the UNGASS outcome, on mainstreaming of gender perspectives in drug-related policies in Latin America and the Caribbean, and Asia Pacific, as well as on specific needs and circumstances of children and youth with regard to the world drug problem in Africa and the Middle East, and invited the Commission to enhance efforts to facilitate the contributions by the regional level to the implementation of the UNGASS outcome document.

24. Some delegations encouraged Member States to consider sharing information, through the Commission, with regard to the promotion of human rights and the health, safety and welfare of all individuals, communities and society in the context of the domestic implementation of the drug control conventions. UNODC was encouraged, through the Commission, to enhance capacity building for policymakers and national authorities, including education professionals and law enforcement personnel, with targeted technical assistance programmes as well as the organization of workshops in relation to the implementation of the three international drug control conventions.

25. The Commission was encouraged to further enhance the collection of information on issues addressed in chapter 4, including lessons learnt, experiences and best practices on the design and implementation of national proportionate criminal justice policies, as well as alternatives to conviction or punishment for drug-related offences in appropriate cases of a minor nature, in compliance with the implementation of the three international drug control conventions. Different views were expressed on the Commission’s role in addressing the application of the death penalty for drug-related crimes.

26. **Operational recommendations on supply reduction and related measures; effective law enforcement; responses to drug-related crime; and countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation**, contained in **chapter 3** of the outcome document, were discussed during the **morning session of the Commission’s intersessional meeting on 24 January 2017**. Delegations called upon the CND to promote a balanced and comprehensive approach to supply and demand reduction, based on the principle of common and shared responsibility, in line with the commitments made in the 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, the 2014 Joint Ministerial Statement as well as the commitments made in the UNGASS outcome document.

27. Delegations encouraged the Commission to further enhance its cooperation with relevant partners, including UNODC, WCO or INTERPOL, as well as with intergovernmental bodies, such as the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ), the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against

Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) and the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC).

28. The Commission was further invited to more effectively use its subsidiary bodies in supporting the implementation of the joint commitments made, including through identifying regional specificities and requirements to effectively address and counter the world drug problem. Sharing of information and best practices, promoting the cooperation of law enforcement authorities at all levels, as well as strengthening the work of the regional level, including the UNODC field offices, were highlighted as important components of a successful implementation of the operational recommendations under chapter 3.

29. Several delegations advocated for promoting, through the Commission, increased efforts in the prevention of drug-related crime as well as joint efforts to counter the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, through inter alia strengthening capacity building, technical assistance, training, information exchange, coordinated operations, the use of portals and networks for sharing of information, intelligence as well as national, regional and international responses to address links between drug trafficking, corruption, money laundering, and, in some cases, terrorism, and other forms of organized crime. Some delegations highlighted the need for the Commission to address the challenges in particular faced by transit countries.

30. The Commission was encouraged to enhance the exchange of information and intelligence as well as to promote international cooperation and coordinated operations to intercept drug trafficking, including through the support of UNODC programmes, such as CRIMJUST, the Airport Communication Programme (AIRCOP) and the Container Control Programme (CCP). The Commission was invited to focus on improving the availability and quality of information and analysis on illicit drug cultivation, production and manufacturing, drug trafficking, money laundering and illicit financial flows, with a view to translating analytical findings into political priorities. In this regard, an increased focus by the Commission on intelligence-led policing at the international level was proposed by some delegations.

31. On **Tuesday, 24 January 2017**, the Commission further discussed the operational recommendations contained in **chapter 5** of the outcome document, entitled: **“cross-cutting issues in addressing and countering the world drug problem: Evolving reality, trends and existing circumstances, emerging and persistent challenges and threats, including new psychoactive substances, in conformity with the three international drug control conventions and other relevant international instruments”**.

32. Delegations reiterated their call upon the Commission to promote enhanced data collection and information-sharing and invited the Commission to continue promoting the use of early warning systems, in particular the Early Warning Advisory on new psychoactive substances and the Global Synthetics Monitoring: Analyses, Reporting and Trends (SMART) programme of UNODC, and INCB tools such as Project Prism, the Precursors Incident Communication System (PICS) and Pre-Export Notification Online (PEN Online).

33. In support of scientific evidence-based review and scheduling of the most prevalent, persistent and harmful substances, the Commission was requested to foster international cooperation and cooperation with the WHO and UNODC with a view to ensuring informed and timely scheduling decisions and a timely response in particular to the challenge of new psychoactive substances. With a view to prioritizing the scheduling of substances that may cause significant public health and social harm, the Commission was invited, including through UNODC, to monitor trends as well as to collect and promote the timely exchange of information, including toxicological data on the health consequences and harms of new psychoactive substances and to support the detection and identification of new psychoactive substances and amphetamine-type stimulants, including methamphetamine, with a view to promoting cross-border cooperation and to prevent their abuse and diversion. Some delegations further called upon the Commission to devote attention to the growing challenge of non-medical use and misuse of pharmaceuticals, in particular in relation to opioid overdoses, in its efforts to implement commitments made at UNGASS.

34. Many delegations proposed that the CND continues to promote the use of national, regional and international established reporting and information exchange systems, supporting existing research, collection and scientific analysis of data related to amphetamine-type stimulants, as well as strengthening national, regional and international monitoring of chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of drugs and new psychoactive substances. Delegations invited the Commission

to further promote efforts to enhance capacity building and technical assistance at all levels, to improve data collection at the national and international levels, as well as to encourage States to share information, including toxicological data.

35. Some delegations highlighted the need for the Commission to continue addressing challenges and opportunities related to the use of the Internet for licit and illicit drug-related activities, including the use for prevention purposes, supporting the exchange of information and national responses. In this regard, the need for technical assistance, technology transfer and capacity building to enhance the skills and capacity of national authorities, was highlighted.

36. Some delegations invited the Commission to consider, supported by UNODC and other relevant UN entities, within their mandate, comprehensive monitoring tools and mechanisms, including existing reporting mechanisms as well as the development of indicators, to measure the effectiveness of policies in light of the implementation of the operational recommendations contained in the UNGASS outcome document as well as in the broader framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In this regard, the Commission was also invited to promote the provision of capacity building on data collection to Member States as well as to consider the collaboration and cooperation with other intergovernmental bodies, in particular the United Nations Statistical Commission, one of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council.

37. The Commission was encouraged to promote coordinated partnerships and increased cooperation to strengthen responses to emerging challenges and threats, including new psychoactive substances, through inter alia the sharing of toxicological data on health harms of psychoactive substances, the issuance of public health alerts, the use of voluntary and interim steps, such as provisional measures of control, or the introduction of blanket bans or generic approaches for chemically defined substance groups and classes, in order to support Member States in developing the capacity to detect, identify, assess the risks associated and respond rapidly and effectively to the emergence of NPS. The CND was encouraged to support Member States in gaining a better understanding of the impact of new psychoactive substances, including social implications and economic costs of their abuse.

38. In the afternoon of 24 January 2017, participants shared proposals on the way forward with reference to the operational recommendations contained in chapter 7 of the UNGASS outcome document “alternative development; regional, interregional and international cooperation on development-oriented balanced drug control policy; addressing socioeconomic issues”. Delegations expressed support for the inclusion of alternative development strategies in drug control policies, embedded in a broader development perspective, taking into account demographic, cultural, social and geographic considerations.

39. Several delegations recommended that the Commission further promotes policies in the field of alternative development that are based on the United Nations Guidelines on Alternative Development and in the broader framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and that it considers promoting the regular update of them.

40. Delegations welcomed UNODC’s key role in the field of alternative development and encouraged enhanced involvement of other relevant UN entities, within their mandates, and civil society in the work of the CND with a view to supporting the effective implementation of the operational recommendations related to alternative development. The Commission was invited to further promote partnerships and cooperation between the private sector, international financial institutions and producers, with a view to fostering licit economic development, ensuring access to markets for products stemming from alternative development, including preventive alternative development, while also ensuring a sustainable use of natural resources. In that regard, the Commission was invited to promote, in cooperation with UNODC, the enhancement of technical assistance to Member States in the field of alternative development.

41. Some delegations reiterated their call upon the Commission to continue promoting a holistic approach to alternative development also with a view to strengthening the rule of law, accountable, effective and inclusive institutions and public service, as well democracy and encouraged the CND to take into account socioeconomic risk factors, including unemployment, violent crime rates, infrastructure, etc. with a view to promoting support in particular for vulnerable members of society, more likely to be affected by illicit drug-related activities.

42. Delegations highlighted the need for the Commission to further promote sustainable alternative development initiatives that foster the empowerment, ownership and responsibility of affected communities, both in rural and urban areas, and ensuring viable economic alternatives for communities affected by illicit drug-related activities, with some delegations reiterating that law enforcement was a key component of a comprehensive and balanced package of interventions to strengthen sustainable crop control strategies, based on long-term and flexible funding. Some delegations further proposed to the Commission to address the extension of the concept of alternative development to urban areas for those affected by the cultivation of illicit drugs and drug trafficking, including through comprehensive training programmes, such as vocational training. The Commission was invited in this regard to act as a forum for sharing best practices and lessons learnt in the design, implementation and monitoring of such programmes and policies.

43. In the **morning of 25 January 2017**, the Commission focused its deliberations on **chapter 6, containing operational recommendations on strengthening international cooperation based on the principle of common and shared responsibility**, acknowledging that the world drug problem needed to be addressed in a multilateral setting, through effective and increased international cooperation. The Commission was encouraged to continue advocating for international cooperation and the principle of common and shared responsibility in addressing and countering the world drug problem.

44. Several delegations supported the proposal I shared during the first round of thematic discussions to strengthen the subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, taking into consideration the important role of the regional level in ensuring an effective implementation of the operational recommendations contained in the UNGASS outcome. Many delegations welcomed the Commission's efforts to foster the exchange among practitioners from different fields.

45. Delegations underlined the important role of the Commission in following up and supporting the thematic review of the Sustainable Development Goals that are directly linked to the work of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, inter alia strengthening prevention and treatment of substance abuse. The exchange of good practices and lessons learnt among practitioners from different fields through the Commission was highlighted.

46. The importance of having the CND and UNODC, in their respective leading roles, closely cooperating and collaborating with all relevant United Nations entities, other international organizations and civil society was emphasized and proposals were made for the Commission and UNODC to coordinate cooperation initiatives on drug policy and operational programmes within the United Nations system. Delegations welcomed the inclusive approach taken by the Commission and expressed support for continuing the practice of inviting all relevant UN entities to participate, within their mandates, including when discussing the respective thematic areas during the CND follow-up to UNGASS 2016.

47. It was underlined that the Commission, as the central policymaking body within the United Nations for drug related matters, could consider organizing and leading joint coordination meetings with relevant UN entities, including UNODC, WHO, INCB, UNAIDS, UNHCHR, UN Women and UNDP, with a view to strengthening inter-agency cooperation in the implementation of the UNGASS outcome document. The Commission was further encouraged to promote the use of coordination mechanisms, including existing tools, as well as to consider including a standing item on the agenda of its regular session on interagency-cooperation.

48. Several delegations underlined the need for the Commission to consider promoting the enhancement of specialized, targeted, effective and sustainable technical assistance, including, where appropriate, to provide adequate financial assistance, training, capacity building, equipment and technological know-how, to support - Member States, including transit countries, upon their request and based on the principle of common and shared responsibility, in effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem.

Facilitator's Proposals on the Way Forward

At the end of the morning session on 25 January 2017, I made the following proposals on the way forward:

49. *Firstly*, with a view to putting into practice our commitments made at UNGASS and using the momentum, I proposed to continue the Commission's efforts on the practical implementation of the UNGASS outcome document recommendations, in a comprehensive and inclusive manner, devoting equal attention to the implementation of the recommendations contained in all seven thematic areas. While the first two rounds of thematic discussions in October 2016 and in January 2017 focused on taking stock of what is already done to implement the operational recommendations and collect ideas of what the Commission can do to ensure the full implementation of our commitments made at UNGASS, I proposed to discuss, in a next step, each of the seven thematic areas in more detail during the intersessional period of the Commission. Some delegations proposed to organize the UNGASS 2016 follow-up by the Commission in a more regular set up, such as in dedicated working groups. This would also be in line with my proposal made at the thematic discussions in January to ask the Secretariat to work on a draft work-plan or road map for the remaining part of the 60th session, outlining targeted separate meetings to deal with the seven thematic areas in a more detailed manner to allow delegations and other stakeholders to plan in advance the participation of specific experts for each of the seven thematic areas' meetings.

50. *Secondly*, based on the interventions made by several delegations, I propose that the Commission continues to work on possible ways to strengthen the subsidiary bodies in light of the implementation of the UNGASS outcome document, as well as in line with the General Assembly resolution 71/211 on international cooperation to address and counter the world drug problem, inviting the CND to examine how its subsidiary bodies could better contribute to the implementation of the outcome document. Regional level contributions and in particular the exchange of practitioners from the different regions and different fields are key elements for a successful implementation of the UNGASS outcome document, enriching the discussions at the regional level and supporting the work of the parent body, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

51. *Thirdly*, I reiterate the importance of retaining and collecting the valuable contributions, best practices and lessons learnt that delegations and different stakeholders share. I therefore propose again that the Commission, supported by the Secretariat, could look into possibilities to further enhance the use of the post UNGASS website www.ungass2016.org with a view to making this website into a knowledge hub for the implementation of the UNGASS 2016 outcome document. The Commission's website could be developed into a platform that facilitates sharing of expertise, ideas and information – with a view to learning from others' experiences, developing a better understanding of challenges as well as tools that have yielded positive results. In my capacity as CND Facilitator post-UNGASS 2016, I once again encouraged all interested stakeholders to share contributions on the implementation of the UNGASS outcome document with the Secretariat (sgb@unodc.org or ungass2016@unodc.org).