

POST  
UNGASS  
2016

CND

COMMISSION ON  
NARCOTIC DRUGS  
VIENNA



**H.E. Ambassador Vladimir Galuška**

**Chairperson of the 59<sup>th</sup> Session  
of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs**

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59th SESSION OF THE CND  
14-22 March, Vienna

14 15 16 17 18 21 22 March

### UNGASS SPECIAL SEGMENT

- CND tasked by GA to lead **preparations** for 2016 UNGASS on the world drug problem

### REGULAR SEGMENT

- the **scheduling of substances** in accordance with the international drug control conventions and other treaty matters
- strategic **management**, budgetary and administrative matters
- the **world situation with regard to drug trafficking**
- **recommendations of the subsidiary bodies** of CND
- matters relating to the **Economic and Social Council**

> **70 SIDE EVENTS** organized by a broad range of stakeholders

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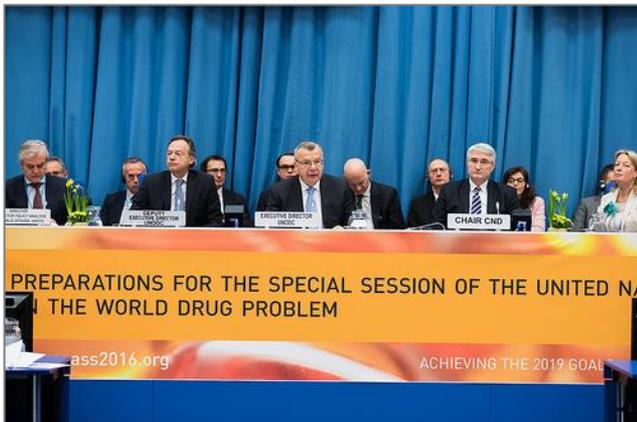
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## OUTCOME

CND approved **9** resolutions  
(one containing the draft  
UNGASS outcome document  
transmitted to President GA)

GA adopted UNGASS  
outcome document  
“Our joint commitment  
to effectively addressing  
and countering the  
world drug problem”



## UNGASS on world drug problem 19 – 21 April 2016

- ❖ Adoption by consensus of the outcome document contained in **resolution S-30/1** entitled ‘Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem’
  
- ❖ General debate and 5 round tables:
  - demand reduction and related measures;
  - supply reduction and related measures;
  - drugs and human rights, youth, women, children and communities;
  - new challenges, threats and realities in preventing and addressing the world drug problem;
  - alternative development; regional, interregional and international cooperation on development-oriented balanced drug control policy; addressing socio-economic issues



## Outcome document

### Operational recommendations on:

- demand reduction and related measures, including prevention and treatment, as well as other health-related issues;
- ensuring the availability of and access to controlled substances exclusively for medical and scientific purposes, while preventing their diversion;
- supply reduction and related measures; effective law enforcement; responses to drug-related crime; and countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation;
- Cross-cutting issues: drugs and human rights, youth, children, women and communities;
- Cross-cutting issues: 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;
- alternative development; regional, interregional and international cooperation on development-oriented balanced drug control policy; addressing socioeconomic issues.

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## REGULAR SEGMENT - RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY CND

**59/2**

Outcomes of the meetings of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, including the Abu Dhabi declaration

**59/3**

Promoting informal networking within the scientific community and the sharing of scientific evidence-based findings that may inform policies and practices to address the world drug problem

**59/4**

Development and dissemination of international standards for the treatment of drug use disorders

**59/5**

Mainstreaming a gender perspective in drug-related policies and programmes

## RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY CND

**59/6** Promoting prevention strategies and policies

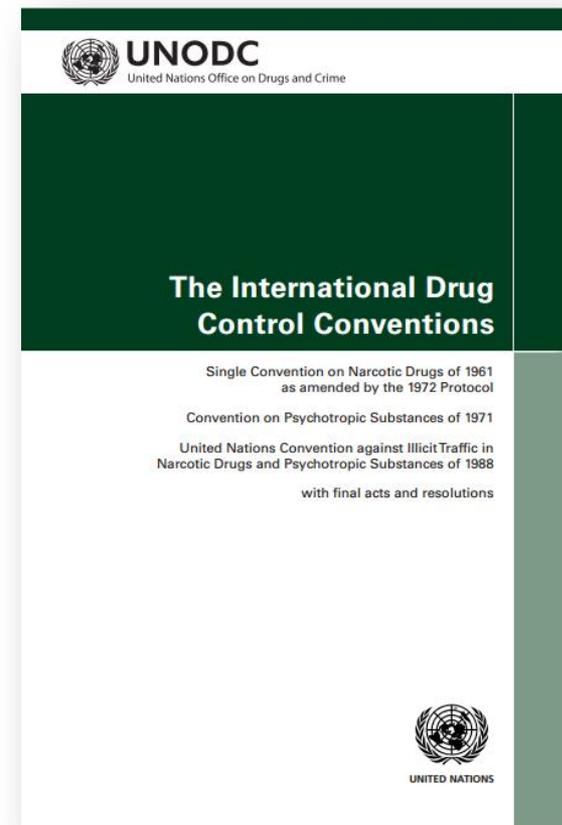
**59/7** Promotion of proportionate sentencing for drug-related offences of an appropriate nature in implementing drug control policies

**59/8** Promotion of measures to target new psychoactive substances and amphetamine-type stimulants

## IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL TREATIES

### Changes in the scope of control of substances

- ❖ **Inclusion of acetylfentanyl** in Schedule I and IV of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol - **Decision 59/1**
  
- ❖ **Inclusion of MT-45** in Schedule I of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol - **Decision 59/2**
  
- ❖ **Inclusion of 5 substances** in the United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971- **Decisions 59/3, 59/4, 59/5, 59/6, 59/7**
  - *para*-methoxymethylamphetamine (PMMA) in Schedule I
  - $\alpha$ -pyrrolidinovalerophenone ( $\alpha$ -PVP) in Schedule II
  - *para*-methyl-4-methylaminorex (4,4'-DMAR) in Schedule II
  - methoxetamine (MXE) in Schedule II
  - phenazepam in Schedule IV





## CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE WORK OF ECOSOC

*in line with General Assembly resolution 68/1 “Review of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 61/16 on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council”*

- ❖ **Contribution to the ECOSOC Integration Segment.** Annual theme: ‘Implementing the 2030 development agenda – moving from commitments to results’. *Deliberations under CND agenda item 8 (contained in report of 59<sup>th</sup> CND) . See:*  
[http://www.un.org/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=E/2016/28](http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=E/2016/28)
- ❖ **Contribution to the High-Level Political Forum.** Theme: “Ensuring that no one is left behind”. *Paper submitted on behalf of the CND by the Chair of the 59<sup>th</sup> CND session, on 23 May. See:*  
<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10395Commission%20on%20Narcotic%20Drugs%20.pdf>

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE WORK OF ECOSOC

### Implementing the 2030 development agenda – moving from commitments to results

- ❖ **SDG 3:** Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
  - ❖ **SDG target 3.b:** Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines
  - ❖ **SDG 3.3:** By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, waterborne diseases and other communicable diseases
  - ❖ **SDG 3.5:** Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol
  - ❖ **SDG 3.8:** Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE WORK OF ECOSOC

Implementing the 2030 development agenda – moving from commitments to results

Contributions to:

- ❖ **SDG 5** on gender equality
- ❖ **SDG 6** on water and sanitation
- ❖ **SDG 8** on economic growth and employment
- ❖ **SDG 10** on inequality
- ❖ **SDG 15** on terrestrial ecosystems
- ❖ **SDG 16** on inclusive societies and justice for all
- ❖ **SDG 17** on partnerships



## CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE WORK OF ECOSOC

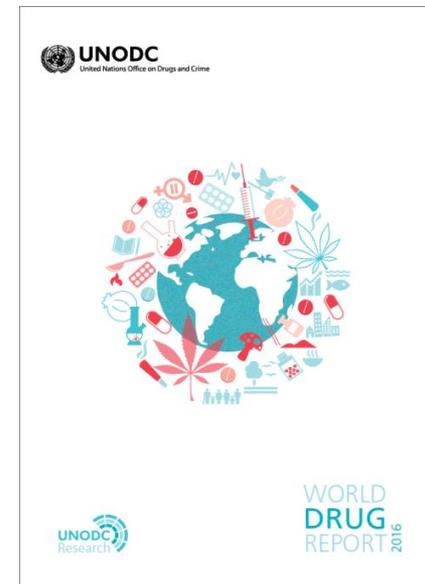
### Ensuring that no one is left behind – Contribution to the High Level Political Forum

- ❖ CND considers the world drug problem in a broader development context and calls for Member States to “strengthen a **development perspective** as part of national drug policies and programmes to tackle the related causes and consequences of illicit supply chain of drugs by addressing risk factors affecting individuals, communities and society [...] in order to contribute to the promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies” *E.g. UNGASS outcome document*
- ❖ CND emphasizes the importance of **responding to the specific needs of vulnerable members of society**, including children, adolescents, vulnerable youth, women, including pregnant women, people with medical and psychiatric co-morbidities, ethnic minorities and socially marginalized individuals. *E.g. 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action, § 13*
- ❖ CND commits to ensuring the **availability of internationally controlled drugs for medical and scientific purposes**. *E.g. UNGASS outcome document, PP 5.*

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE WORK OF ECOSOC

### Launch of the 2016 World Drug Report (NY, Geneva, Vienna)

- ❖ Video message by the President of ECOSOC, H.E. Ambassador Oh Joon during CND Special Event in Vienna
- ❖ The WDR 2016 – focus on the SDGs and leaving no one behind:
  - Analysis of how the work of UNODC contributes to achieving the **SDGs**
  - Analysis of links between **drugs and sustainable and inclusive development**, including focus on groups at higher risk of vulnerability (e.g. women, children, youth)



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www.cnd.unodc.org

The screenshot shows the UNODC website homepage. At the top left is the UNODC logo and name. To the right is a search bar with a 'Search' button and a 'Français' link. Below the header is a navigation menu with links for Home, About UNODC, Quick Links, Field Offices, and Site Map. On the left side, there are sections for 'Topics' and 'Resources'. The 'Topics' section lists various areas of focus, including Alternative development, Corruption, Crime prevention and criminal justice, Drug prevention, treatment and care, Drug trafficking, Firearms, Fraudulent medicines, HIV and AIDS, Human trafficking and migrant smuggling, Money-laundering, Organized crime, Piracy, Terrorism prevention, and Wildlife and forest crime. The 'Resources' section lists Campaigns, Commissions, and Laboratory and forensic. The 'Commissions' section is highlighted with a red box and includes 'Commission on Narcotic Drugs', 'Subsidiary Bodies', 'Meetings', and 'Documentation'. The 'Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice' is also listed. The main content area features a large banner with the CND logo and the text 'COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS VIENNA'. Below the banner is a paragraph of text describing the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) and its history, followed by a link to 'The Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation Towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem of 2009'.

UNODC  
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

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UNODC Everywhere

Topics

- Alternative development
- Corruption
- Crime prevention and criminal justice
- Drug prevention, treatment and care
- Drug trafficking
- Firearms
- Fraudulent medicines
- HIV and AIDS
- Human trafficking and migrant smuggling
- Money-laundering
- Organized crime
- Piracy
- Terrorism prevention
- Wildlife and forest crime

Resources

- Campaigns
- Commissions
  - Commission on Narcotic Drugs
  - Subsidiary Bodies
    - Meetings
    - Documentation
  - Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
  - Secretariat to the Governing Bodies
  - Governance and Finance WG
- Crime Congress
- Data and analysis
- Laboratory and forensic

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The Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) was established by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) [resolution 9\(I\)](#) in 1946, to assist the ECOSOC in supervising the application of the international drug control treaties. In 1991, the General Assembly (GA) further expanded the mandates of the CND to enable it to function as the governing body of the UNODC, and to approve the budget of the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, which accounts for over 90 per cent of the resources available to the United Nations for drug control. In ECOSOC [resolution 1999/30](#), the CND was requested to enhance its functioning by structuring its agenda into two distinct segments: a normative segment, during which the CND discharges its treaty-based and normative functions; and an operational segment, during which the CND exercises its role as the governing body of UNODC.

[The Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation Towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem of 2009](#) is the main policy document of the United Nations guiding action by the international community in this field. It reaffirms the principle role played by the CND as one of the United Nations organs with prime responsibility for drug control matters. In line with its mandates, the CND monitors the world drug situation, develops strategies on international drug control and recommends measures to combat the world drug problem, including through reducing demand for drugs, promoting alternative development initiatives and adopting supply reduction measures. In 2014, the CND will conduct a [high-level review](#) of the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action, and the outcome of that high-level review will be submitted to the GA for its consideration in view of, inter alia, the [special session of the GA on the world drug problem in 2016](#).

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Thank you for your attention!

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[www.ungass2016.org](http://www.ungass2016.org)