

**DRAFT OUTCOME DOCUMENT UNGASS 2016**  
**Our joint commitment in effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem**

**New paragraphs read out from the floor**  
**during the informal consultations 16-18 February**

**Preamble**

**Colombia:** Recalling that the ultimate goal of the international drug control conventions is to protect the health and welfare of humankind;

**Russian Federation:** We recall the international drug control conventions, concerned with health and welfare of mankind, we recognize that addiction to narcotic drugs constitutes a serious evil for the individuals and is fraught with social and economic danger to mankind and we are conscious of our duty to combat this evil;

**Netherlands on behalf of the European Union:** We recall that the ultimate goal of the international drug control conventions is to protect the health and welfare of humankind and emphasizing the importance of controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes, and that adequate provision must be made to ensure their availability for such purposes;

**Netherlands on behalf of the European Union:** We reaffirm our determination to prevent abuse of such substances, in particular among children and young people, and to counter illicit traffic to which they give rise, concerning the risk of the drug abuse for the health and welfare of the user of drugs and the persons around them;

**United Kingdom:** We recognize that the targets set in the Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS - intensifying our efforts to eliminate HIV/AIDS and to reduce HIV transmission among people who inject drugs by 50% by 2015 - has been missed, and we underline the importance of combating HIV among people who use drugs;

**Switzerland:** We strive for effective balance in our drug control strategies by strengthening public health responses, giving more attention to prevention and treatment of drug use disorders and by improving access to controlled medicines for medical purposes, while ensuring a more effective and proportional criminal justice responses;

**Pakistan:** We recognize that transit States continue to face multifaceted challenges, and reaffirm the continuing need for cooperation and support, including the provision of technical assistance, to, inter alia, enhance their capacities to counter the world drug problem, in conformity with the 1988 Convention and on the basis of the principle of common and shared responsibility;

**Switzerland:** We commit to consider international guidelines, seek scientific advice and consult and cooperation with civil society and the private sector in the development and implementation of drug policies;

**Canada:** We recognize that the wide range of measures required to successfully address/counter the world drug problem will require close cooperation among domestic authorities, in matters of national and subnational jurisdiction where they apply;

**Operational recommendations on demand reduction and related measures, including prevention and treatment as well as health related issues**

**Prevention of drug abuse**

**Colombia:** Promote that preventive intervention are effectively incorporated in national drug control strategies and implemented from an evidence-based, public health oriented, people centred and equitable perspective;

**Brazil:** Promote combined prevention strategies that use simultaneous and complementary biometrical behavioral and structural interventions through a wide range of health and social services that operate on multiple levels (individual, community and societal), in order to respond to specific prevention needs of HIV transmission of particular individuals and affected communities;

**Colombia:** Strengthen the collection and evidence on the risk factors and, social and economic determinants of drug use, in order to provide guidance in the definition of cost-effective policies on drug demand;

**Treatment of drug use disorders, rehabilitation and social reintegration; HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care**

**Switzerland:** Ensure effective supervision of drug treatment and rehab facilities, especially closed institutions, in order to prevent and redress cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment and punishment;

**Switzerland:** New sub-title- Risk and harm reduction

**Netherlands on behalf of the European Union:** Recognize the significant risk of unsafe injecting practices in the trans of HIV and hepatitis and scale up efforts to increase cees to prevention, treatment and care services, in order to end transmission among people who inject drugs, including person who use stimulants drugs;

**Netherlands on behalf of the European Union:** Encourage MS to strengthen their efforts to ensure continued political commitment and financial support to measures combating HIV/AIDS, viral hepatitis and other blood-borne diseases and other harms among people who use drugs;

**Colombia:** Consider possible joint actions with the WHO in order to strengthen a public health approach to drug policy as part of a joint UN efforts;

**Colombia:** Invite competent international organizations to support UNODC and WHO in developing a comprehensive strategy outlining a public health approach to global drug policy ahead of 2019;

**Operational recommendations on ensuring the availability of controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes, while preventing their diversion**

**Algeria:** Provide all conditions, in particular the transfer of knowledge for the production of the pain relief medicines locally, where they are mostly needed;

**Operational recommendations on supply reduction and related measures; responses to drug-related crime; and countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation**

**Prevention of drug-related crime**

**Netherlands on behalf of the European Union:** Supply reduction efforts should also include preventing measures which help addressing the vulnerabilities which drive enable and perpetuate OC and DT including through promoting peaceful and inclusive societies, providing access to justice for all and building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions on all levels;

**Countering international drug production and trafficking, including through eradication**

**Addressing links with other forms of organised crime, money laundering and corruption**

**Mexico:** Strengthen national, regional and international measures, programmes and, as appropriate, legal framework to prevent TOC networks involved in illicit drug activities from acquiring firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, explosives and other related material;

**India:** Utilize the platform of law enforcement, financial intelligence, prosecutorial and recovery networks (networking the networks) to promote regional and international cooperation to fight TOC, and all types of trafficking and to recover proceeds of crime;

**Operational recommendations on cross-cutting issues: drugs and human rights, youth, women, children and communities**

**Drugs and human rights, youth, women, children, vulnerable members of society and communities**

**Colombia:** Promote research, sharing information and best practices and elaboration of guidelines for effectively addressing the consequences of the WDP on human rights, including the ID and approach to risk factors and needs of vulnerable groups;

**Netherlands on behalf of the European Union:** Promote inclusive policies by ensuring participation of individuals with substance use disorders in decisions regarding their own lives, and promote the active participation and involvement of drug users, families, clients of drug related services and their organizations;

**Ecuador:** Identify and address risk factors and conditions that prologue the vulnerability of women in the drug trafficking such as the so-called couriers;

**Colombia:** Promote the definition of relevant indicators and data collection for the comprehensive attention of the human rights dimensions of the world drug problem;

**Brazil:** Consider mechanisms for involving affected communities and vulnerable groups, including indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities in the design and implementation of programmes and policies that affect them;

**Proportionate and effective policies and responses as well as legal guarantees and safeguards pertaining to criminal justice proceedings and justice sector reform**

**Norway:** Invite to promote the use of non-custodial measures for women drug offenders and to take into consider the specific needs and possible multiple vulnerabilities of women drug offenders when imprisoned, in line with the United Nations rules for the treatment of women prisoners and non-custodial measures for women offenders (Bangkok rules) in recognition of the detrimental effects of imprisonment on women, their families and communities;

**Colombia:** Call for rehabilitation and social reintegration of drug users and consider consumption of drugs and drug addiction as public health problem;

**Switzerland:** Consider abolishing the death penalty for drug-related offences as a step towards its total abolition and resort to imprisonment or other penalties of deprivation of liberty as adequate punishment for serious offences, in accordance with the international drug control conventions;

**Netherlands on behalf of the European Union:** Welcome the steps taken by increasing number of Member States to reduce the number of offences for which the capital punishment may be imposed especially drug related offences;

**Netherlands on behalf of the European Union:** Request the UNODC to report annually on the application of the death penalty for drug related offences around the world;

**Brazil:** Promote discussions on the definition of objective criteria between people who use drugs and drug traffickers;

**Operational recommendations on cross-cutting issues: new challenges, threats and realities in preventing and addressing the world drug problem in compliance with relevant international law, including the three drug control conventions**

**Addressing new psychoactive substances, ATS, including methamphetamine, and precursors and pre-precursors and the non-medical use and misuse of pharmaceuticals**

**Russian Federation:**

Continue to develop and implement a comprehensive mutually reinforcing and balanced set of strategies and measures aimed at reducing significantly and measurable or eliminating the illicit supply of and demand for ATS, including methamphetamine as well NPS also by means tackling the diversion of precursors- and into illicit channels as well as tailor made prevention treatment recovery rehabilitation and social reintegration model and policies including as appropriate and in accordance with national national legislation and in compliance with the three international drug control convention measures aimed at minimizing the public health and social consequences;

*New psycho-active substances*

**European Union:** Promote the information exchange on effective prevention, treatment and legislative responses to this threat in order to develop a balanced evidence based response;

*ATS, including methamphetamine*

*Precursors and pre-precursors*

**Switzerland:** Follow up on seizures, stopped shipments and attempted diversion by investigations in order to identify the sources of diversion and the criminal organizations behind those activities;

*Non-medical use and misuse of pharmaceuticals*

**India:** Strengthen regulation and control over the sale of pharmaceutical containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances including through an online verification system so as to check the diversion of prescription drugs;

**Use of the internet**

**Netherlands on behalf of the European Union:** Support measures on the use of the internet for prevention purposes;

**Addressing other new challenges, realities and threats**

**Brazil:** Consider identifying in cooperation with UNODC new quantifiable indicators to measure the results of drug policies as well developing new guidelines and updating existing ones;

**Jamaica:** Call on upon the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to consider initiating the development of new guidelines on the various aspects of the world drug problem, and updating existing ones with a view to enhancing international cooperation and the capacity of relevant national authorities, **drawing on recommendations from inter alia previous expert committees as well as a new expert advisory group to be established at no additional cost, in order to review the UN drug policy control architecture its system wide coherence and any treaty inconsistencies;**

**Ecuador:** Develop monitoring systems for a better understanding of the magnitude of the traffic of drugs in small quantities (micro-trafficking) and the social and economic impact generated by it;

**France:** We call upon Member States to prevent trafficking in fraudulent medicines by introducing legislation, as appropriate, covering, in particular, all offences related to fraudulent medicines, such as money-laundering, corruption and smuggling, as well as the confiscation and disposal of criminal assets, extradition and mutual legal assistance, to ensure that no stage in the supply chain of fraudulent medicines is overlooked;

**Kenya:** Encourage Member States to design innovative strategies that are evidence-based and country-specific to address new challenges and threats;

**Russian Federation:** Take all measures allowed by national legislations to prevent and tackle purposeful public agitation for non-medical and non-scientific use of drugs, in particular among children and young people;

**Russian Federation:** Ensure that national drug policies do not undermine or contradict with the spirit, aims, obligations and provisions of the international drug control conventions and that those policies are guided by the same principles and aimed at common objectives;

**Operational recommendations on strengthening the principle of common and shared responsibility and international cooperation**

**Panama:** Request the Secretary-General to create an expert advisory group on improving the functioning and coherence of the UN drug control architecture towards the 2019; the group membership should represent a balanced selection of experts from Member States, relevant UN entities, regional organizations, civil society and academia;

**Operational recommendations on alternative development; regional, interregional and international cooperation on development-oriented balanced drug control policy; addressing socio-economic issues**

**Socio-economic issues and alternative development**

**Mexico**: Promote a development and implementation of comprehensive development-oriented drug policies and programmes that address risk factors related to illegal drug production, traffic and use, such as drug related violence, exclusion, marginalization and social disintegration, in line our efforts to meet SDGs, and in particular goal 16;

**Ecuador**: Promote and strengthen alternative development, including preventing alternative development, as a set of measures aimed to boost the community corporation with a territorial focus in programmes and productive projects, socio-economic and environmental protection that reduce the possibility of their participation in illicit activities related to drugs in order to promote an integral human development;

**Ecuador**: Strengthen regional and international cooperation to support sustainable alternative development programs, including preventive alternative development, as an essential part of successful prevention and crop control strategies to increase their positive outcome especially in areas affected by and at risk of illicit cultivation of crops used for the production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, taking into account the UN Guiding Principles on Alternative Development;

**Azerbaijan**: Take into account, where appropriate, governance and security concerns when implementing alternative development programmes, highlight the status of national drug control strategies and programmes, including the eradication of illicitly cultivated crops used for the production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and ensure that a balanced approach to national drug control and alternative development strategies is adequately applied;

**Technical and financial cooperation for comprehensive and balanced development-oriented drug policies and viable economic alternatives**

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**End paragraphs**

**Tajikistan**: Outline the importance of strengthening efforts in the area of prevention of drug addiction and promoting healthy lifestyle among population, particularly youth and in this regard declare the five year for “global measures toward prevention of drug addiction and promotion of healthy lifestyle”;