

THEMATIC OVERVIEW OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE OUTCOME DOCUMENT OF UNGASS 2016¹

I. CONTRIBUTIONS ON BALANCE BETWEEN SUPPLY AND DEMAND REDUCTION

African Group

Para 2. Continue to implement the Political Declaration and its Plan of Action and reaffirm our commitments to achieve the targets, including eliminating or reducing significantly and measurably by 2019 the illicit cultivation of opium poppy, coca bush and cannabis plant.

Para 5. Effective drug policies are those that achieve a balanced and integrated approach in between supply reduction, demand reduction and international cooperation as outlined in the three international drug conventions as well as the Political Declaration and Plan of Action.

Para 6. Continue to pursue a mutually reinforcing approach to supply and demand reduction, addressing drug abuse as a health and social issue, while upholding the law and its enforcement.

Para 22. Governments are encouraged to enhance national, regional and international collaboration and cooperation to manage and control the import and production of precursor chemicals, essential chemicals and pharmaceutical preparations used in the manufacture of drugs as well as prevent their diversion by strengthening the legal and administrative procedures regulating their commercial use, sale and distribution, in accordance with the three international drug control conventions.

Para 23. Governments are encouraged to review their national drug policies, laws and strategies so as to ensure that the drug response strategies, covering both supply and demand reduction, taking into account the provision of the three international drug conventions including by ensuring that the law enforcement authorities have the requisite capacity to sufficiently address the trafficking of drugs and meet the new challenges arising from the illicit manufacture of, trafficking in and abuse of amphetamine/ type stimulants.

Para 24. Governments are encouraged to register, support and participate in the Pre/Export Notification (PEN) online system, the Precursor Incident Communication System (PICS) and the international Operations on New Psychoactive Substances (ION) offered by the International Narcotics Control Board so as to share information on legitimate trade in precursor chemicals, share information in precursor seizures, thefts, shipments stopped in source, transit and destination countries, diversions, and diversion attempts including illicit laboratories and support national authorities in their efforts to prevent non-scheduled new psychoactive substances (NPS) of abuse from reaching consumer markets.

China

PP 3. Emphasize that the world drug problem remains a common and shared responsibility that should be addressed through wide participation and demands a comprehensive, integrated and balanced approach to supply and demand reduction strategies.

OP1. Drug Policy. Calls upon member states to adhere to the comprehensive, integrated and balanced strategy to supply and demand reduction policy, to fully implement CND resolution 58/7 to strengthen cooperation with the scientific community, including academia, to promote scientific research in drug policy and its effectiveness assessment.

¹ Organized according to the topics to be included in the outcome document of UNGASS, CND.Res.58/8 Para.5.

OP3. Supply Reduction. Encourage member states to strengthen cooperation in countering drug-related crimes, especially transnational organized drug-trafficking, trafficking in precursor chemicals and money-laundering, to reinforce information exchange and experience-sharing to address the new challenges posed by the illicit sale and purchase of internationally or nationally controlled substances via the internet, to enhance law enforcement and judicial cooperation.

Iran

Supply reduction:

Para 7. Reaffirm that the ultimate goal of both demand and supply reduction strategies and sustainable development strategies is to minimize and eventually eliminate the availability and use of illicit drugs and psychotropic substances in order to ensure the health and welfare of humankind and encourage the exchange of best practices in demand and supply reduction, and emphasize that each strategy is ineffective in the absence of the other. Accordingly, law enforcement institutions should coordinate with public health and social services agencies.

Japan

Operational recommendation 2: Supply Reduction and related measures

- Redoubles efforts to counter criminal organizations trafficking in narcotics, psychotropics and their precursors and money laundering within the framework of the three UN Drug Control Conventions and the 2009 Political Declaration.
- Acknowledges with deep concern the links that in some cases exist between illicit financial flows linked to drug trafficking and the financing of terrorism.
- Encourages UNODC to provide technical assistance to Member States in order to counter transnational drug organizations, drug related corruption and its linkages with terrorist financing, through its capacity building programs for law enforcement authorities.

Singapore

OP b. Reiterate our commitment to implement a comprehensive and holistic manner, involving both demand and supply reduction measures. Upstream preventive measures, as well as downstream enforcements and intervention measures, are necessary to address the drug problem. The rehabilitation and reintegration of drug addicts into society are just as important as taking a tough stance against drug traffickers and those who wish to profit of drug addicts.

Russian Federation

PP 5. The main goal as we see it is to considerably reduce the production and consumption of illicit opiates, cocaine, cannabis, as well as synthetic drugs and NPS with a view of a longstanding perspective of a society free drugs. The achievement of the goal needs to rest on the principle of common and shared responsibility of all states for the solution of the World Drug Problem, requires application of a comprehensive and balanced approach to the strategies and measures to reduce supply and demand, including inadmissibility of drug legalization for consumption with non-medical purposes.

OP 5. Elaboration of new effective methods of drug prevention, treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicted people, including through engagement with academic circles and civil society with a view of healthy lifestyles promotion;

OP 6. In collaboration with the private sector interruption of leakages into illicit channels of chemical precursors for drug production as well as of drug containing pharmacological preparations, as well as disruption of trade in illicit drugs with the use of modern information and communication technologies, including the internet;

OP 7. Use of the accumulated international experience (including that in the framework of the Paris Pact Initiative) in order to expand effectiveness of counteracting illicit production, manufacture, trafficking and consumption in particular in opiates and cocaine.

European Union

PP 5. In the formulation and implementation of their drug policies, States Parties should duly take into account that drug- related issues are a cross-cutting nature and that drug policies have proved to be more effective when they strike an appropriate balance between drug demand and drug supply reduction.

(b) Supply reduction and related measures; responses to drugs-related crime; countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation ("Drugs and Crime")

International drug supply reduction should be promoted by:

1. encouraging law enforcement authorities to work in partnership with public health institutions to achieve better community safety as well as health outcomes;
2. intelligence-sharing, closer cooperation between existing law enforcement platforms and the exchange of best practices;
3. adopting preventive measures to help address the vulnerabilities that drive, enable and perpetuate organised crime;
4. strengthening of international counter-narcotics and border control capacities and developing expertise of origin and transit countries;
5. implementation of law enforcement and judicial cooperation mechanisms and mutual legal assistance instruments applicable to drug trafficking and related crimes, while ensuring that the strengthening of international cooperation and intelligence sharing do not undermine international human rights standards;
6. raising awareness and strengthening the technical capacity of judges, public prosecutors and law enforcement officials in the field of drugs, as well as creating, strengthening or developing the mechanisms for the identification, tracing, freezing, seizure and confiscation of financial assets, property, equipment or other instrumentalities obtained through or derived from drug trafficking and related crimes;
7. improving monitoring systems capable of assessing the magnitude of the drug market, new threats and developments.

The use of alternative precursor chemicals

1. States Parties should take into account the growing threat stemming from substitute or alternative precursor chemicals used to replace traditional precursors under international control in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. To this end, a better implementation of the existing legal provisions, stemming from the requirements set out in the 1988 Convention, and an increased use of the available tools should be pursued in order to prevent the diversion of these substances.
2. Interagency cooperation and cooperation between authorities and industry should be further strengthened.

Community of Latin American and the Caribbean States - CELAC

PP 10. Valorando los esfuerzos que ha hecho la región, a través de la coordinación de políticas antilavado de activos, el control de precursores químicos, y los controles fronterizos, terrestres, marítimos y aéreos.

UNASUR

12. A comprehensive, balanced, multidisciplinary, and sustainable approach

Encourage a comprehensive, balanced, multidisciplinary and sustainable approach. The available evidence indicates that the best results of policies on the drug problem, as a multicausal phenomenon, are based on balanced development of all its components, which include: reduction of demand, reduction of supply, comprehensive and sustainable alternative development including prevention, judicial cooperation and international cooperation. It is not considered beneficial to prioritize any one component over another.

21. Control Measures for reducing supply

- Adopt the measures necessary to strengthen coordination and cooperation among police, investigative, and judicial organizations on effective prosecution of organized crime in order to optimize the resources invested by the States;
- Promote development of joint actions at the national and international levels that enable identification and dismantling of organized crime groups involved in any activities related to drug trafficking and its related crimes.
- Strengthen measures to prevent diversion of precursors and chemical substances used for illicit manufacture of drugs.
- Improve the States' responses in confronting new psychoactive substances by promoting increased forensic capacity and scientific research, analysis, and exchange of information regarding those substances.
- The States, under the principle of shared and common responsibility, must promote the development and improvement of effective tools for investigation of assets, which would enable identification, tracking, confiscation, freezing, or timely seizure of funds or assets from illegal drug trafficking or laundering of assets; thereby decreasing the probability of financial reward from those crimes, and consequently discouraging their perpetration or recurrence.
- Warn about the specific risks presented by the existence of tax havens or jurisdictions with financial or corporate opacity that could be used for laundering money from the illegal drug trade and related crimes, and encourage the countries to take the necessary measures to counter this problem.
- International cooperation, exchange of information, best practices and lessons learned, based on mutual trust between States; as well as strengthening judicial cooperation and technical assistance, are indispensable for confronting these challenges.
- Encourage the States to continue in their efforts toward development and improvement of comprehensive and balanced measures for reducing the availability and supply of illegal drugs.

MERCOSUR

PP 1. Teniendo en cuenta que el problema mundial de las drogas debe abordarse a través de enfoque integral, multidisciplinario y equilibrado y basado en el principio de las responsabilidades comunes y compartidas y en el pleno respeto a los derechos humanos;

OP ii. Promover el equilibrio efectivo entre las inversiones en políticas de reducción de la oferta y reducción de la demanda, reconociendo la integralidad del abordaje al problema mundial de las drogas.

Ecuador

PARA 10. Reaffirm the crucial role of reducing demand by the application of public health policies regarding human rights and social care, as well as acknowledging and valuing new strategies based on scientific evidence that stimulate the continuous search for alternatives in the courses of action for health, human rights, development and education.

Venezuela

PARA 9. Como medio para garantizar la mayor eficiencia en el uso de los recursos y la mayor efectividad en los resultados obtenidos, las acciones emprendidas tanto en la reducción de la demanda como en la reducción de la oferta de drogas deben fundamentarse en la evidencia científica.

Brasil

PP 4. For that purpose, it is necessary to promote a balance between investments in supply and demand reduction policies. These two dimensions should be considered of equal importance.

Guatemala

PARA 4. De igual manera, en la discusión sobre la política global de drogas debe considerarse que ésta no ha de ser reducida únicamente a acciones de los Estados Miembros en materia de reducción de la oferta, reducción de la demanda y cooperación internacional. Sobre la base de la evidencia científica recabada y las buenas prácticas existentes, las discusiones deben visibilizar expresamente otros aspectos y áreas de la política de drogas que son congruentes dentro del marco de las convenciones internacionales y que están siendo aplicadas desde hace varios años en algunos países, tales como los modelos regulatorios de ciertas sustancias y la reducción de daños.

Argentina

PP 10. Profundizar la cooperación internacional y el fortalecimiento de las capacidades nacionales sobre la base de un enfoque amplio, equilibrado y multidisciplinario, reafirmando la vigencia del principio de responsabilidad común y compartida en el abordaje del problema mundial de las drogas en todas sus dimensiones, reconociendo que este fenómeno incrementa, día a día, sus implicancias globales y transfronterizas.

México

PP 3. Member States remain committed to the implementation of the three United Nations drug-control conventions, as well as to the observance of their related obligations and agreements in areas such as health, development and, in particular, the respect and protection of human rights, an element which must be viewed as cross-cutting in all efforts to address the world drug problem. As established in the 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action, Member States have agreed to pursue a balanced and comprehensive approach.

Colombia

F. Reorientation of international cooperation

a) The commitments contracted by the Member States in 2009 to achieve significant and measurable results in the fight against the World Drugs Problem has only met partial success, largely due to the lack of full application of the principles of common and shared responsibility, and a comprehensive and balanced policy focus.

b) Therefore, the importance of a reorientation of cooperation program must be recognized, establishing the implementation of a balanced strategy as a principle of action, for effective reduction of supply and demand for drugs.

c) Apply a balanced and mutually reinforcing focus with regard to supply and demand reduction, redoubling efforts to achieve a reduction in demand in order to achieve proportionality, and international resources and cooperation in the fight against the World Drugs Problem.

Chile

4. Reforzar la aplicación del principio de un enfoque amplio integral y equilibrado, el que supone un estrategia coherente en el diseño de planes y políticas dirigidas a la reducción de oferta y reducción de la demanda; la formulación de respuestas conjuntas y coordinadas que integren las estrategias; y por sobre todo la debida ponderación de cada uno de los aspectos involucrados en el Problema Mundial de las Drogas.

11. Asegurar la existencia de un sistema integral de programas de prevención universal, prevención selectiva y prevención indicada del consumo de drogas basados en evidencia, con enfoque de género y respeto a la diversidad, que sea accesible, oportuno y de calidad.

18. Reafirmar la importancia que supone una cooperación internacional activa y una coordinación efectiva en el análisis sobre las Nuevas Sustancias Psicoactivas (NSP) y el control de productos y precursores químicos, fenómenos que desafían de manera importante el esquema actual de fiscalización y las capacidades estatales para el combate al tráfico ilícito

Peru

2. Enfoque integral, equilibrado y sostenible: El Perú no considera pertinente priorizar un componente sobre otro, cree que el éxito de las políticas antidrogas radica en abordar equilibradamente todos los pilares del problema mundial de las drogas, entre los cuales se encuentran la reducción de la demanda, la reducción de la oferta, incluido el desarrollo alternativo integral y sostenible, la lucha contra el lavado de activos y el fomento de la cooperación judicial, entre otros temas de interés como son los delitos conexos, como la corrupción, la tala ilegal, la trata de personas y delitos diversos contra el ambiente.

A este respecto, hemos coincidido con muchos países en que en el pasado se puso mayor énfasis en los temas de seguridad, en detrimento de la salud pública. Creemos que corresponde ahora no caer en el error inverso de priorizar un componente descuidando los demás.

13. Reducción de la oferta. El Perú es consciente que se deben fortalecer las medidas para la prevención del desvío de precursores y sustancias químicas utilizadas para la fabricación ilícita de estupefacientes y sustancias psicotrópicas.

En este sentido, el Perú cree que se debe alentar a los Estados a que continúen en sus esfuerzos en el desarrollo y mejoramiento de medidas integrales y equilibradas para reducir la disponibilidad de la oferta ilícita de drogas.

Se debe promover el desarrollo de acciones conjuntas que permitan identificar y obstaculizar las acciones ilegales, así como dismantelar las organizaciones delictivas transnacionales involucradas en todas las actividades ilícitas relacionadas con el tráfico de drogas.

El Salvador

4. La formulación de medidas de reducción de la oferta y demanda de drogas, debe hacerse desde un enfoque integral y equilibrado, destacando que la salud del ser humano es uno de los aspectos prioritarios dentro de las políticas sobre drogas, por ser un derecho inherente a la persona. En tal sentido, es necesario que los Estados realicen una evaluación de la integralidad y el equilibrio de sus políticas nacionales.

10. Las políticas sobre reducción de la demanda y oferta de drogas, desvío y tráfico ilícito de sustancias productos químicos y de combate de delitos conexos como el lavado de dinero, el tráfico de armas y de personas, entre otros,

deben estar basadas en evidencia científica, que facilite la adopción de decisiones fundamentadas para un abordaje del problema de las drogas con mayor eficiencia y eficacia, acorde a las realidades y necesidades de cada país. Asimismo, se reafirma la importancia de integrar dichas políticas a los planes de desarrollo nacional y políticas de estado.

Australia

3. Recognise the importance of striking a balance in demand- and supply- reduction measures in the implementation of drug control policy, in order to achieve effective and lasting outcomes, while ensuring consistency with the core UN mandates of peace, security, human rights and dignity, and development

United Kingdom

3. Our approach strikes an effective balance between demand and supply reduction. This includes holistic prevention work, comprehensive support to promote recovery, and proportionate, smart action to restrict supply.

Bolivia

Responsabilidad común y compartida

7. Los estados deben considerar la creciente amenaza del desvío de precursores químicos, sustancias controladas y nuevas sustancias químicas como alternativas para la fabricación de sustancias ya conocidas como de nuevas sustancias

8. Fortalecer la cooperación interinstitucional y con las autoridades y la industria de sustancias químicas para evitar desvíos y compras que se dirigen a la producción de drogas.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS ON SECURITY

The African Group

16. There is an urgent need to respond to the serious challenges posed by increasing links between drug trafficking, corruption and other forms of organized crime, including trafficking in human, trafficking in firearms, cybercrime, trafficking in wildlife products and, in some cases, terrorism and money laundering, including money-laundering, in connection with the financing of terrorism, and to the significant challenges face by law enforcement and judicial authorities in responding to the ever-changing means used by transnational criminal organizations to avoid detention and prosecution.

17. Governments are encouraged to strengthen international cooperation to counter drug-related crimes including countering money-laundering and the financing terrorism through strengthening the capacities of law enforcement, prosecutorial and judicial authorities.

19. Note with concern the proliferation of drug trafficking routes, particularly the Atlantic and Southern routes, which seems to be gaining in prominence and calls for more studies and data analysis in order to monitor this worrying trend which has created many security challenges, including organized crime along the trafficking routes that may undermine the efforts to achieve the Post-2015 agenda.

20. Provide more extensive assistance to fight against organized criminal networks involved in transnational cocaine and heroin trafficking and involve concerned Member States in the fight against illicit drug trafficking networks through appropriate platforms and more efficient maritime cooperation.

China

4. Preamble: Calls upon all members to continue to implement the 2009 “Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation Towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem”, and to reinforce international cooperation on new challenges that are posed to global security and development by drug problem.

3. Supply Reduction. Encourage member states to strengthen cooperation in countering drug-related crimes, especially transnational organized drug-trafficking, trafficking in precursors chemicals and money laundering, to reinforce information exchange and experiences –sharing to address the new trafficking trend and new challenges substances and of new psychoactive substances via the internet, to enhance law enforcement and judicial cooperation.

Iran

Acknowledge that the challenges of drugs and related crime in the community are cross-cutting, different in every country, and that there is no single approach or set of policies that will solve the problem in all circumstances.

...

Redouble efforts to cooperate against criminal enterprises trafficking in narcotics, chemical precursors and money laundering in the framework of the three UN Drug conventions and the 2009 declaration in particular, with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States.

Improved the effectiveness of border controls by building on efforts to develop intelligence information sharing on drugs trafficking.

Japan

- Redoubles efforts to counter criminal organizations trafficking in narcotics, psychotropic and their precursor and money laundering and their precursors within the framework of the three UN Drug Control Conventions and the 2009 Political Declaration.
- Acknowledges with deep concern the links that in some cases exist between illicit financial flows linked to drug trafficking and the financing of terrorism.
- Encourages UNODC to provide technical assistance to Member States in order to counter transnational drug organizations, drug-related corruption and its linkage with terrorist financing, through its capacity building programs for law enforcement authorities.

Singapore

a. Reaffirm our commitment to promote and build a drug –free society. A drug –free society strongly rejects the scourge of drugs and does not condone its abuse in the community. Failure to deal effectively with the drug problem undermines society, in terms of stability and development, and also presents threat to national security and the rule of law. Drug abuse affects not just the abuser but also his family and the community.

Russia

2. Strengthen effectiveness and further intensify international cooperation in the following spheres:

1. Identification and blockage of financial flows linked to the illicit drug production and trade, in cooperation with financial and banking sectors, taking into account the connection between drug trafficking and other forms of transnational organized crime and terrorism, including financing of these criminal activities;

European Union

(b)

1. encouraging law enforcement authorities to work in partnership with public health institutions to achieve better community safety as well as health outcomes.

2. intelligence-sharing, closer cooperation between existing law enforcement platforms and the exchange of best practices;

3. adopting preventive measures to help address vulnerability that drive, enable and perpetuate organized crime

4. strengthening of international counter-narcotics and border control capacities and developing expertise of origin and transit countries.

6. raising awareness and strengthening the technical capacity of judges, public prosecutors and law enforcement officials in the field of drugs, as well as creating, strengthening or developing the mechanisms for the identification, tracing, freezing, seizure and confiscation of financial assets, property, equipment or other instrumentalities obtained through or derived from drug trafficking and related crimes;

Community of Latin American and the Caribbean States CELAC.

PP: Recognizing the need to improve the capacity of States to incorporate in their strategies prevention, detection and punishment of organized crime dedicated to the activities of drug trafficking and related crimes using, among others, intimidation, corruption and violence.

...

Emphasizing that the efforts of the States in terms of reducing the impact generated by organized criminal groups must continue complementing, additionally, with policies focused on the welfare of citizens and respect for international instruments on human rights, protection of nature and the environment.

...

Recognizing the need to prioritize preventive measures to address the world drug problem in order to strengthen the social fabric and well-being of the people. In this sense, joint actions must be coordinated between control and comprehensive prevention.

...

Valuing the efforts made by the region, through the coordination of anti-money laundering policies, the control of chemical precursors, and border, land, sea and air controls.

OP:

Promote joint actions to identify and combat organized criminal groups involved in drug trafficking, to develop comprehensive capabilities to meet the challenges that arise in our societies.

UNASUR

10. The UNASUR recognize the need for the States to strengthen their strategies for preventing, detecting and punishing corruption as a complementary tool for combating illegal drug trafficking and its related crimes.

12.

- Adopt the measures necessary to strengthen coordination and cooperation among police, investigative and judicial organizations on effective prosecution of organized crime in order to optimize the resources invested by States;
- Promote development of joint actions at the national and international levels that enable identification and dismantling of organized crime groups involve in any activities related to drug trafficking and its related crimes.
- The States, under the principle of shared and common responsibility, must promote the development and improvement of effective tools for investigations of assets, which would enable identification, tracking, confiscation, freezing, or timely seizure of funds or assets from illegal drug trafficking of laundering assets; thereby decreasing the probability of financial reward from those crimes, and consequently discouraging their perpetration or recurrence.
- Warn about the specific risk presented by the existence of tax havens or jurisdiction with financial or corporate opacity that could be used for laundering money from the illegal drug trade and related crimes, and encourage the countries to take the necessary measures to counter this problem.

22.

- Strengthen international cooperation within the framework of the United Nations Conventions on Drugs, which is a central component of the efforts for addressing the drug world problem as well as combating money laundering, corruption, illegal firearms trafficking, trade of humans, and related crimes.

MERCOSUR

vii. La adopción de criterios objetivos para diferenciar entre usuarios y traficantes, de acuerdo con la legislación nacional y el derecho internacional.

ix. La posibilidad de un tratamiento penal diferenciado de acuerdo a la gravedad del delito de tráfico de drogas, sobre todo cuando el autor sea primario y no tenga vínculos con organizaciones criminales, de acuerdo con las leyes nacionales y los instrumentos internacionales pertinentes.

Cuba

No hay referencia expresa a la delincuencia organizada pero señala:

- La UNGASS 2016 debe contribuir a fortalecer el marco jurídico imperante en materia de fiscalización internacional de drogas y lo estipulado en las tres Convenciones internacionales sobre la materia, que son los instrumentos jurídicos pertinentes para combatir este flagelo.
- Cuba a nivel nacional, tiene una política de tolerancia cero ante la producción, el consumo y tráfico de drogas. Nuestro territorio no podrá ser utilizado jamás como depósito, almacén, tránsito o destino de drogas.

Uruguay

§ Coordinating actions towards the strengthening of democratic institutions, prevention and control of corruption, organized crime, money laundering and related crimes:

It is imperative to ensure the continuous coordination and cooperation of States in actions against organized crime, corruption, drug trafficking, money laundering and related crimes. In particular, it is essential to further develop actions to fight the association of drug offenses with trafficking and human trafficking, forced prostitution, arms trafficking and various forms of violence against people with greater social vulnerability.

Brazil

7. Special attention to countering the strongest links of illicit drug markets and organized crime chains, using, for that purpose, the tools provided by the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the United Nations Convention against Corruption;

8. Reinforcement of mechanisms of control of financial flows, aiming at identifying and countering the laundering of proceeds of drug trafficking;

9. Cooperation between States Parties for enhanced timeliness in the freezing and recovery of proceeds of drug trafficking;

10. Adoption of measures to strengthen coordination and international cooperation between police and judicial institutions of States Parties, with a focus on intelligence actions, so as to optimize the resources invested by countries in policies to counter drug trafficking and organized crime;

Argentina

6. Delincuencia Organizada Transnacional y Políticas de Drogas

Principales elementos a ser reflejados:

-Abordar de manera diferenciada los distintos eslabones de la cadena del tráfico ilícito de drogas, combatiendo al narcotráfico, a la Delincuencia Organizada Transnacional y sus delitos conexos e implementar medidas de no criminalización de los consumidores de drogas que, estigmatizan y segregan a poblaciones vulnerables.

- Reconocer las preocupaciones y necesidades específicas de cooperación internacional de algunos Estados Miembros, debido a su ubicación y especificidades geográficas en las rutas internacionales de tráfico de sustancias controladas.

- Fortalecer la eficacia de los controles fronterizos, puertos y aeropuertos internacionales basándose en los esfuerzos para desarrollar el intercambio de información a través de esquemas de coordinación mundial y regional, según sea apropiado.

- Mejorar y ampliar los esfuerzos mundiales y regionales para prevenir, detectar y sancionar a la delincuencia organizada transnacional dedicada a las actividades de tráfico ilícito de drogas y delitos conexos.

- Fomentar en la ONUDD el trabajo coordinado con los Estados miembros a fin de fortalecer las autoridades centrales, promover la cooperación internacional con el fin de enfrentar la Delincuencia Organizada Transnacional y sus delitos conexos.
- Desarrollar oportunidades para exhibir y promover una cultura de la legalidad para reducir el crimen y la violencia, al tiempo de proveer experiencia a los Estados miembros para hacer frente a los grupos delictivos organizados.
- Fomentar la cooperación en el ámbito del desarrollo de capacidades por parte de las agencias de aplicación de la Ley para enfrentar el comercio y el tráfico ilegal de armas, componentes y municiones, incluida la capacidad de patrullar, monitorear, buscar, decomisar y recoger armas ilegales, componentes y municiones, recolectar y generar estadísticas sobre la delincuencia armada relacionada con las drogas y mejorar el control de registros de armas.
- Fortalecer la cooperación internacional como piedra angular de los esfuerzos dirigidos a mejorar la prevención del delito.
- Seguir desarrollando redes especializadas de autoridades encargadas de hacer cumplir la ley, autoridades centrales, fiscales, jueces, abogados defensores y proveedores de asistencia jurídica para intercambiar información y buenas prácticas y conocimientos especializados.
- Aplicar y utilizar de manera más eficaz en materia de cooperación jurídica la convención de las naciones unidas contra la delincuencia organizada transnacional y los tres tratados de fiscalización internacional de drogas.

1. Lavado de Activos y Políticas de Drogas

Principales elementos a ser reflejados:

- Alentar análisis a nivel nacional y regional para la identificación de los riesgos específicos en materia de lavado de activos que enfrentan los distintos países, a los fines de abogar por la adopción de enfoques flexibles que permitan mitigar los riesgos en materia de lavado de activos particulares de cada jurisdicción.
- Alertar sobre el riesgo particular que representa la existencia de paraísos fiscales o jurisdicciones con opacidad financiera o societaria, que pueden ser utilizadas para el lavado de activos provenientes del tráfico ilícito de drogas u otros delitos conexos, y alentar a los países a tomar las medidas necesarias contra esta problemática.
- Adoptar las acciones pertinentes a los fines de identificar y evaluar los riesgos de lavado de activos que pudieran surgir con respecto al desarrollo de nuevos productos y prácticas comerciales, y el uso de nuevas tecnologías o tecnologías en desarrollo para productos tanto nuevos como los existentes, en especial la utilización de monedas virtuales.
- Fomentar la instrumentación de acuerdos para la distribución de activos en casos de decomiso internacional.
- Promover el fortalecimiento de los mecanismos para detectar y vigilar el traslado transfronterizo de dinero en efectivo y de otros títulos negociables al portador, alentando a la adopción de medidas para detener o contener moneda o instrumentos negociables al portador adquiridos de manera ilícita o que pudieran provenir del tráfico ilícito de drogas u otros delitos conexos.

Mexico (non-paper)

Drug policies also need to contribute to the prevention not only of crime, but also of related social harmful consequences, such as violence, exclusion and the weakening of social ties. They must also be connected to the broader work to promote opportunities through equitable and sustainable development.

Crime prevention and criminal justice responses

- Member States and, within their mandates, United Nations mechanisms and entities, including the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, are encouraged to enhance the exchange of information on best practices in order to accelerate criminal justice reforms under the framework of the drug conventions.

International cooperation against transnational organized crime

- International cooperation to investigate and prosecute transnational organized crime remains a central component of the efforts to address the world drug problem, in the framework of the three UN drug control conventions, as well as to counter money laundering, corruption, illicit trafficking in firearms and related crimes.
- Member States should seek to increase efforts to promote judicial cooperation and enhance mutual legal assistance, including through existing multilateral instruments, such as the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols, as appropriate, and regional and bilateral agreements. Efforts in this field should be periodically reviewed and updated as needed.
- Member States and, within their mandates, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other United Nations mechanisms and entities are encouraged to enhance the exchange of information on best practices in areas such as border control and information sharing, domestic judicialization and consideration of model legislation, and responses to emerging challenges such as the use of the internet for related illicit purposes.

Colombia

PP: Reiterate the importance of concentrating State action on the persecution of international organized crime, recognizing that despite efforts made, the results are not satisfactory.

OP: C. Measures in Security and Justice

a) Approach the social impact of drug trafficking and organized crime

States will strive to adopt a comprehensive approach to the social impact of drug trafficking, which implies greater study and analysis of the causes and consequences of violence associated with organized crime, and this entails the inclusion of a greater emphasis, focus and resources for social policies to counter that impact, in particular securing greater access to human rights - civil and political, as well as economic, social and cultural.

b) Concentrate State efforts on the effective persecution of organized crime.

- i. States will take measures necessary to concentrate police effort, research and actions of the courts in the effective persecution of organized crime, reinforcing and refining international cooperation for this purpose.
- ii. In this direction, States will decriminalize consumption and possession for personal use and will promote alternatives to imprisonment for minor drug-related crimes.

Chile:

16. Reforzar esfuerzos para la identificación, investigación, persecución y sanción del Crimen Organizado Transnacional, enfocando el accionar en las organizaciones criminosas y con especial atención a la interacción de este fenómeno con la corrupción, el delito común y la violencia asociada al Problema Mundial de las Drogas.

17. El desarrollo y mejoramiento de herramientas nacionales, regionales y multilaterales que resulten efectivas para la investigación patrimonial, el lavado de activos y su posterior blanqueo. Lo que permitiría la identificación, rastreo, incautación, congelamiento y decomiso oportuno de dineros y bienes provenientes del narcotráfico.

Costa Rica:

- Que las características e impactos de drogas y delincuencia pueden tener un carácter transnacional y se diferencian entre países y regiones según su participación en diversos procesos de producción, transporte y/o consumo de drogas.
- Reconocer que la pobreza y la marginalidad social son las principales causas del reclutamiento, especialmente de personas jóvenes, en grupos criminales organizados de venta y tráfico de drogas.
- Incentivar a los Estados y las entidades de las Naciones Unidas a producir, difundir e intercambiar información sobre las mejores prácticas para el control de la oferta de drogas; tomando en cuenta que no toda política tiene los mismos efectos en contextos distintos.
- Sistematizar y evaluar las intervenciones que buscan prevenir o reducir la delincuencia organizada asociada al tráfico de drogas, aprendiendo de las buenas y malas prácticas y adaptando las estrategias de control de la criminalidad a los nuevos contextos del mercado ilícito de drogas; evitando producir consecuencias no deseadas como la marginación de personas consumidoras o el desplazamiento geográfico de los lugares de producción y venta de drogas.
- Que las políticas de drogas y las estrategias de aplicación de la ley se centren en reducir la violencia asociada con los mercados de drogas, así como en mitigar los niveles de desigualdad socioeconómica en las zonas más afectadas por ellos.
- Fortalecer a las instituciones estatales para el diseño y puesta en práctica de mecanismos contra la corrupción y la impunidad, a través de políticas que aseguren la participación de la sociedad y garanticen principios de integridad, transparencia y rendición de cuentas de los asuntos y bienes públicos.
- Que las políticas de control de la oferta se enfoquen principalmente en el combate al crimen organizado, la legitimación de capitales y corrupción, buscando incidir en los factores determinantes que van más allá del tráfico ilícito de drogas.

Peru

13. Reducción de la oferta

..... Se debe promover el desarrollo de acciones conjuntas que permitan identificar y obstaculizar las acciones ilegales, así como dismantelar las organizaciones delictivas transnacionales involucradas en todas las actividades ilícitas relacionadas con el tráfico de drogas.

14. Lavado de activos: Los Estados, en aplicación del principio de responsabilidad común y compartida deberán promover el desarrollo y mejoramiento de herramientas efectivas de investigación patrimonial, que permitan la identificación, rastreo, incautación, congelamiento y decomiso oportuno de dineros y bienes provenientes del tráfico ilícito de drogas y otros delitos graves disminuyendo así las posibilidades de enriquecimiento de la criminalidad organizada a partir de estos delitos, inhibiendo por esta vía su comisión y reiteración. Asimismo, se deberán fortalecer y ordenar la producción de estadísticas relevantes, las medidas coordinadas, y la mejora de la cooperación judicial, cuando proceda, en los planos nacional, regional e internacional, y se debe fortalecer las redes nacionales, regionales e internacionales de intercambio de información operacional entre las autoridades competentes con arreglo a las leyes y procedimientos nacionales, con miras a facilitar la detección, la incautación y el decomiso del producto del tráfico de drogas y de delitos conexos y la recuperación de activos ilícitos.

El Perú reconoce que la corrupción facilita el lavado de activos y afecta la efectividad del sistema de lucha contra dicho delito, dado que dificulta su detección, y obstruye la implementación efectiva de los procesos investigativos

y judiciales. Por su parte, el lavado de activos facilita la corrupción al permitir el ocultamiento de activos ilícitamente obtenidos y la utilización de los mismos.

El Salvador

12. Que la incautación de los fondos y bienes al crimen organizado resulta una medida efectiva y de alto impacto en el combate al problema de las drogas, ya que además de constituir un recurso legítimo para que los Estados obtengan recursos, golpea financieramente al crimen organizado. En ese sentido, se considera conveniente continuar impulsado la adopción de esta herramienta en los ordenamientos jurídicos internos de los países.

13. Preocupado por la relación cada vez más evidente entre las pandillas y el narcotráfico, el Estado salvadoreño haciendo uso de la potestad exclusiva de ejercer el uso de la fuerza conforme al marco constitucional, ha adoptado un nuevo enfoque para fortalecer las acciones operativas y legales por parte de las autoridades correspondientes para enfrentar el accionar de este tipo de estructuras criminales, por medio de la investigación de casos complejos tales como tráfico de drogas y delitos financieros cometidos por el crimen organizado, así como a través de acciones legales tales como la Resolución de la Sala de lo Constitucional de la Corte Suprema de Justicia emitida el día 24 de agosto de 2015²

“Drug Policy options in Latin America” Meeting of Parliamentarians ahead of UNGASS 2016, Uruguay.

PP: Instead of persecuting the weakest links in the drugs sales and consumption chain, the fight against organized crime must give priority to polices, which aim at dismantling the mechanics and structures that control the illegal drug trafficking and related business of criminal organizations, including the international financial system related to money laundering.

...

Organized crime has become an ever more complex phenomenon with a broad portfolio of activities (including, among others, the trafficking of drugs, arms, flora and fauna, and persons, illegal mining, smuggling, and money laundering), which operates in transnational networks and holds an enormous power to corrupt public institutions and create violence at all levels of society, this weakening coexistence, governance and democracy globally.

OP:

...

- To promote the necessary actions against corruption and impunity in the areas of legislation, political control and social participation, in order to dismantle the perverse alliance between drug crime and state institutions.
- To persecute the economic benefits of drug trafficking and to dismantle its financial structure by enhancing the development of the innovative initiatives, which adjust to the complexity of the problem. This could imply setting up regulated markets, developing new public policies and social participation.

² La Resolución de la Sala de lo Constitucional declara *“grupos terroristas a las pandillas denominadas Mara Salvatrucha o MS-13 y la Pandilla 18 o Mara 18, y cualquier otra pandilla u organización criminal que busque arrogarse el ejercicio de las potestades pertenecientes al ámbito de la soberanía del Estado, control territorial, así como el monopolio del ejercicio legítimo de la fuerza por parte de las diferentes instituciones que componen la justicia penal–, atemorizando, poniendo en grave riesgo o afectando sistemática e indiscriminadamente los derechos fundamentales de la población o de parte de ella; en consecuencia, sus jefes, miembros, colaboradores, apologistas y financistas, quedan comprendidos dentro del concepto de “terroristas”, en sus diferentes grados y formas de participación, e independientemente de que tales grupos armados u organizaciones delictivas tengan fines políticos, criminales, económicos (extorsiones, lavado de dinero, narcotráfico, etc.), o de otra índole”.*

- To strengthen measures against money laundering and to develop mechanisms for the detection of its resources in the international financial system.
- To enhance international cooperation towards the development of prospective intelligence system, which should be based on the respect of human rights, operate within the framework of the rule of law and recognize national sovereignty, so as to tackle the criminal structures, which control and benefit from the drugs business.

Bolivia

Se hace necesario un balance más exigente para reconocer el estado real de este problema complejo, multifacético que genera desde sufrimiento social y violencia hasta vulneración económica, donde la repuestas de ben se integrales y equilibradas para evitar mayores daños.

Responsabilidad común y compartida

2. El carácter transnacional del problema de las drogas exige esta visión de cooperación. Se encuentra en proceso permanente de construcción.

4. Fortalecer el abordaje de la política de drogas internacional y la capacidad de control fronterizo y posibilitar y desarrollo de experiencias entre países de tránsito y productores, tato de materia prima como de precursores químicos, controlados.

5. Intercambio de cooperación policial, inteligencia y colaboración interinstitucional más estrechas entre las plataformas de aplicación de las leyes existentes y el intercambio de mejores prácticas.

6. Mejorar la aplicación de la ley y la los mecanismos de cooperación judicial y de los instrumentos de asistencia mutua aplicables al tráfico de drogas y delitos conexos, garantizando el intercambio d inteligencia y cooperación internacional sin socavar la normas internacionales y los derechos humanos.

Australia

3. - Significantly increase intergovernmental cooperation to respond transitional crime, with the aim to identifying individuals and organisations in the receipt of unexplained wealth, with a view to supporting law enforcement agencies taking appropriate action to stem the manufacture and supply of illegal groups.

- Consider law enforcement approaches that improve intelligence activities aimed at disrupting supply and strengthening efforts targeting illicit drug trafficking, manufacturing and associated organized crime activities.

Switzerland

Drugs and crime

8. *Call upon* Member States to consider alternatives to criminalization and incarceration of people who use drugs and to focus criminal justice efforts on drug traffickers, particularly on the most disruptive and violent;

9. *Underline* that countering drug trafficking needs to be accompanied by efforts to fight corruption, money-laundering, trafficking in firearms and other forms of organized crime;

United Kingdom

4. The international community should adopt a comprehensive approach to serious and organised crime. This involves strengthening the enforcement responses to criminality and addressing the vulnerabilities that drive, enable and perpetuate it.

a) A comprehensive approach must include promoting the economic growth that helps vulnerable people (to prevent those people being drawn into drug trafficking), efforts to engender a culture of lawfulness (where population follows

the law and turns to the justice system to address grievances), and ensuring an effective role for civil society in measures to enhance crime prevention and criminal justice.

b) Enforcement activity should focus less on targeting commodities and more on disrupting the organized criminal networks that traffic drugs, including through attacking criminal finances.

c) Assessment of impact of activity to tackle serious and organized crime upstream should reflect our comprehensive approach. Historically, international efforts to monitoring the impact of interventions have often focused on metrics that highlighted achievements in supply and demand reduction: seizures of illicit commodities, number of arrest, and consumption levels. This remains important but there is value in broadening our assessment to include metrics that reflect a holistic response: social and economic development in affected communities, and underlying conditions such as poverty and insecurity.

d) The UK believes that the death penalty is wrong in all circumstances and should be opposed as a matter of principle. In the particular context of drugs offences, capital punishment contravenes UN safeguards which stipulate that the death penalty should only be used for the “most serious crimes”. Some countries use de death penalty also restricts international efforts to combat drug trafficking by limiting law enforcement cooperation and other support which may lead to executions.

United States (non-paper)

PP1. Emphasize the need to implement drug-control policy consistent with the core UN mandates of peace, security, human rights and development.

OP:

Transnational Organized Crime and violence Prevention

Objective: Strengthen states’ capacity in countering transnational criminal organizations, reduce impunity and improve the bonds between citizen and the state

1. Redouble efforts to cooperate against criminal enterprises trafficking in narcotics, chemical precursors and money laundering in the framework of the three UN Drug conventions and the 2009 declaration.
2. Build on the lessons learned and seek to increase efforts to promote judicial cooperation, enhance mutual legal assistance, target trafficking at sea and counter money laundering.
3. Improve the effectiveness of border control by building on efforts to develop information sharing.
4. Encourage UNODC to work with member states to develop a plan to strengthen central authorities and promote international cooperation in targeting transitional drug organizations and reduce drug-related corruption.
5. Develop opportunities to showcase and promote community policing and a culture of lawfulness to reduce crime and violence while drawing on member states experience in addressing drug-related organizations, particularly gangs.

III. CONTRIBUTIONS ON ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ISSUES

CELAC.

RP5. Reaffirm the commitments to prevent and reverse the social damage caused by the world drug problem.

RP6. Encourage the development of synergies with all social sectors for the implementation of efficient responses to the global drug problem that strengthen social cohesion and participation.

PP 9. Reconociendo la necesidad de privilegiar medidas preventivas para hacer frente al problema mundial de las drogas con el fin de fortalecer el tejido social y el bienestar de las personas. En este sentido, deben coordinarse acciones conjuntas entre el control y la prevención integral.

RP16. Consider as a State policy, according to the different national realities, a set of measures to enhance the incorporation of the community, with a territorial approach, in productive, socioeconomic and environmental protection projects and programs, to reduce the likelihood of their involvement in illicit drug related activities and promote integral human development, including sustainable alternative, integral development, including preventive, as appropriate.

Venezuela

4. A los fines de alcanzar el objetivo de reducir tanto la oferta como la demanda de drogas es imperativo profundizar en el conocimiento de las causas fundamentales que sustentan los cultivos ilícitos, el tráfico ilícito y el uso indebido de estas sustancias.

7. Los Estados Miembros deben emprender acciones contundentes tendientes a disminuir las condiciones de vulnerabilidad económica y social que coartan el desarrollo del individuo como ser humano y socavan el tejido social, conciliando los objetivos de la política internacional de control de drogas con los objetivos del desarrollo humano, con el propósito de re balancear una política que ha desplazado al hombre por la sustancia.

Argentina

2.1. Promover el abordaje de las causas del problema mundial de las drogas, abogando por un cambio en la centralidad desde las sustancias a la persona y su entorno, en tanto sujeto de derechos, proponiendo la inclusión social como elemento central y objetivos a alcanzar con las políticas públicas.

México (non-paper)

Section 3.1. The social harmful consequences of the world drug problem to individuals and communities, such as violence, exclusion and social disintegration, must be addressed in a comprehensive manner.

Section 3.2. Member States are encouraged to exchange information and cooperate, as appropriate, to strengthen their implementation of development-oriented drug policies and programs, as well as of social policies aimed at encouraging community participation, particularly of the most vulnerable members of society. Advances in areas such as education, health, employment, and the diversification of economic activity and strengthening of value added chains contribute to enhancing social inclusion and cohesion.

Section 3.4. Increased coordination among UN agencies, including the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the United Nations Development Program and the World Health Organization, is important to ensure that efforts in the social and economic fields are mutually reinforcing with policies and programs to address the production, trafficking and consumption of illicit drugs.

Chile

8. Considerar un enfoque de Seguridad Humana, lo que implica asumir el Problema Mundial de las Drogas desde una perspectiva interdisciplinaria y multidimensional, que entiende que la dinámica de las drogas afecta

profundamente el ciclo vital, las potencialidades de desarrollo y los proyectos de vida de las personas y las comunidades. Esta visión constata que los problemas asociados al uso indebido y al involucramiento en la cadena de producción y tráfico ilícito de sustancias tienen motivaciones culturales, sociales y económicas y que ejercen impactos sobre la salud de las personas y las comunidades, la dinámica económica y social, las normas que rigen el tejido social, y sobre la seguridad nacional e internacional.

Costa Rica

4.2. Fomentar el empoderamiento social y económico de comunidades marginadas y que viven en mayores condiciones de vulnerabilidad, con el fin de impulsar el desarrollo y la participación activa de sus habitantes, así como la construcción colectiva de redes apoyo y colaboración con instituciones del Estado y organizaciones y colectivos de la sociedad civil.

El Salvador

2. Se considera que los debates a realizarse en el marco de la UNGASS 2016 deben encaminarse a definir una visión integral para la política internacional contra las drogas desde una perspectiva socioeconómica, que tenga como eje central el bienestar del ser humano y el respeto a sus derechos; de igual manera, la discusión debe centrarse en identificar los aspectos de interés común y fortalecer las convergencias que existen en las políticas nacionales de combate a las drogas.

Suiza

1. Emphasize the need to adopt and implement an integrated sustainable development approach in areas affected by illicit drug cultivation and adjacent areas, including conflict resolution, peace promotion, strengthening the rule of law and respect for human rights, promoting human security, fostering economic growth and alternative livelihoods, improving land governance and protecting the environment.

IV. CONTRIBUTIONS ON ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT

African Group

27. Adequate assistance should be provided to Governments in order to promote, develop or review their sustainable alternative development initiatives and other crops as alternatives to narcotic plants as an effective means of addressing the dependence of rural communities to the cultivation of narcotic plants including the illicit cultivation of opium poppy, coca bush and cannabis for their livelihoods.

28. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is encouraged to continue to use its advocacy role to encourage multilateral development agencies as well as bilateral donors to provide special attention to alternative development including in Africa in the programs and projects related to counter the world drug problem.

China

5. Calls upon international community to enhance support and funding to such regions as “Golden Triangle” and “Golden Crescent” on the eradication of illicit drug crops, to combine the eradication of illicit drug crops with the improvement of the infrastructure and welfare of the regions and populations affected by the illicit cultivation of drug crops, to promote sustainable alternative development.

Iran

Alternative Development. Sustainable crop control strategies targeting the illicit cultivation of crops used for the production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances require international cooperation based on the principle of shared responsibility and an integrated and balanced approach, such crop control strategies include, inter alia: (i) Alternative development and, where appropriate, preventive alternative development programs; (ii) Eradication; (iii) Law enforcement measures;

Noting furthermore the need for Member States to undertake to increase long-term investment in such strategies, coordinated with other development measures, in order to contribute to the sustainability of social and economic development and poverty eradication in affected rural areas.

Japan

Operational recommendation 5. 1. Acknowledges that alternative development requires long-term commitment, and is an effective approach to prevent and eliminate illicit cultivation of drug crops in a sustainable manner.

2. Supports a continuing international effort to develop and share best practices on alternative development that build on the “Guiding Principles of Alternative Development.

Calls upon Member States and other donors to adopt a human-centered and development-oriented approach in alternative development assistance, which targets poverty reduction, sustainable social and economic development and/or the creation of employment opportunities for women.

Russian Federation

2.1. Increase in real output from practical implementation of the UN Guiding principles on Alternative Development taking into account the specifics of each country and region. Enhancement of the UNODC’s interaction with UNIDO, FAO, UNDP and other UN entities and structures, as well as with the private sector and credit institutions aimed at realization of the AD projects;

European Union

e.1. Viable economic alternatives to illicit cultivation of crops in source countries should be elaborated, developed and implemented in close cooperation with local, national and international actors.

e.2. Drug issues being interlinked with sustainable development, a holistic approach of rural development for drug crop areas is required, that does not only seek to replace illicit drug crops, but which addresses the framework conditions that enable the emergence of illicit drug economies.

e.3. States Parties should be encouraged to significantly increase long-term investment in sustainable crop control strategies targeting the illicit cultivation of crops.

UNASUR

20.1. Reaffirm the validity of implementing measures for comprehensive and sustainable alternative development, including prevention, as an effective strategy for preventing and controlling illegal crops. For that purpose, we recognize the importance of continuing to implement the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development.

20.2. Address the problem of small farmers holistically, which means taking into consideration and attending to the social dimensions of the phenomenon.

20.3. Strengthen cooperation for promoting comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs, including prevention and social inclusion, which would allow us to confront and reverse the vulnerability of sectors affected by illegal production or trafficking of drugs and, specifically, would be conducive to providing balanced and comprehensive attention to those aspects, taking into account the UN Guiding Principles on Alternative Development.

20.4. Continue promoting programs and measures for comprehensive and sustainable development, including prevention, oriented to eliminating the factors that cause poverty, inequality, social exclusion, and environmental degradation, for purposes that include preventing involvement of the population in activities linked to illegal drug production and trafficking.

MERCOSUR

1.iii. El fortalecimiento de los programas de desarrollo alternativo, integral y sostenible, incluido el desarrollo alternativo preventivo, orientado especialmente a las poblaciones vulnerables.

Ecuador

8. Promote and strengthen preventive alternative development as a set of measures to boost the incorporation of urban and rural vulnerable communities in productive, socioeconomic and service-oriented programs and projects, avoiding their involvement in illicit activities.

Argentina

2.3. Promover el abordaje integral del problema de los pequeños cultivadores y otras personas que se involucren en el tráfico ilícito de drogas por razones de subsistencia, a través de la aplicación de las medidas de desarrollo alternativo integral y sostenible, incluido el desarrollo alternativo preventivo, como una estrategia eficiente para prevenir y controlar los cultivos ilícitos y para promover a inclusión social, que permitan afrontar a vulnerabilidad de los sectores afectados por el narcotráfico, y en particular, propiciando una atención balanceada e integral para los eslabones más débiles.

México (non-paper)

Section 3.3. Alternative development programs and policies have the potential to be effective in the reduction of illicit drug cultivation and production and, in a broader context, as an incentive to other economic activities and the strengthening of value-added chains in various local settings. The further development and sharing of best practices and standards is an important goal of the international community.

Colombia

E.a. Design programs from a territorial and comprehensive focus, closely linked to development policies, in order to reduce the vulnerabilities generated by the economic and social factors that feed the World Drugs Problem in territories, with particular attention to the small growers.

E.b. Strengthen technical and financial cooperation intended for comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs, including preventive alternative development, which will enable the vulnerability of sectors affected by the crop to be approached, and in particular, to encourage attention addressed to the weakest links of the drugs phenomenon.

E.c. Guarantee the basic long-term sustainability of programs implemented, through the development of products with higher added value, which may be a viable option for growers.

E.d. Combat the negative consequences generated on the environment due to illicit crops and drugs production.

E.e. Increase international cooperation for the design, implementation and evaluation of comprehensive alternative development programs and group preventive alternative development, with a territorial focus, and special emphasis on the weakest links, that is, the small growers.

E.f. Create an international fund to support and finance alternative development programs.

E.g. Design a comprehensive alternative development programs, including preventive alternative development, necessarily based on national and local realities. Each community has particular features, and programs designed must take into account, a single formula should not be applied to all.

E.h. Accompaniment and presence of state institutions.

E.i. Important investment in the areas of education and training of individuals, to gain stability and sustainability of programs.

F.e. International cooperation to approach the World Drugs Problem should be inserted into programs for sustainable development and the eradication of poverty.

Chile

19. Reforzar el compromiso de los Estados y el Sistema Internacional con el Desarrollo Alternativo, entendiendo que esta estrategia requiere una aproximación omnicompreensiva y coherente, que apunte no solo a la sustitución del cultivo, si no que responda a la base de las vulnerabilidades, la pobreza, marginalidad y estructura socioeconómica y cultural en la que se insertará.

Costa Rica.

4.1. Revalorar el concepto desarrollo alternativo, asumiendo una perspectiva integral con énfasis en el desarrollo social y económico de la población y tendiente a mejorar las oportunidades, la calidad de vida y las condiciones territoriales de poblaciones expuestas a la economía ilegal de las drogas; partiendo de estrategias contextualizadas y sostenibles en el tiempo.

Peru

3. El Peru reafirma su convicción en la plena vigencia de los Principios Rectores de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Desarrollo Alternativo para el diseño, implementación, fortalecimiento y monitoreo de los programas de desarrollo alternativo integral y sostenible, los cuales son parte esencial de nuestra estrategia para hacer frente al problema de las drogas, en tanto están orientados a eliminar los factores.

Estados Unidos (non-paper)

Drugs and Alternative Development. Objectives: Continue to seek the elimination of illicit cultivation of opium poppy, coca bush and cannabis plants, through a comprehensive approach that stresses the special importance of alternative development and implements lessons learned to ensure effective and sustainable programs. 1. Support a continuing international effort to develop and share best practices on alternative development that build on the “Guiding Principles of Alternative Development” adopted in 2012. 2. Promote increased coordination among UN agencies, including UNDP, on alternative development programs that target drug control.

V. CONTRIBUTIONS ON NEW REALITIES (NEW SUBSTANCES, NEW THEMES, NEW APPROACHES AND NEW CHALLENGES)

NEW SUBSTANCES

African Group

24. Governments are encouraged to register, support and participate in the Pre-Export Notification (PEN) online system, the Precursor Incident Communication System (PICS) and the International Operations on New Psychoactive Substances (ION) offered by the international Narcotics Control Board so as to share information on legitimate trade in precursor chemicals, share information in precursor seizures, thefts, shipments stopped in source, transit and destination countries, diversions and diversion attempts including illicit laboratories and support national authorities in their efforts to Prevent non—scheduled new psychoactive substances (N PS) of abuse from reaching consumer markets.

25. There is a need for the adoption of appropriate measures such as laws and regulations to address the abuse of substances not under international control such as Tramadol and Ketamine aimed at preventing the illicit manufacture of trafficking in and distribution including reducing their illicit supply and demand by strengthening cooperation in law enforcement officials to tackle the trade in, distribution, and manufacture of these substances, as well as strengthening of international cooperation in data collection, data sharing, and data dissemination, in order to develop a comprehensive and proactive international strategy and policy for drug control.

China

4. NPS. Encourage member states to strengthen the research and scheduling on new psychoactive substances, to take more effective and feasible measures to address the new threats posed by NPS. Calls upon member states to consider international scheduling of the substances which are highly abusive, causing social harm, threatening public security and attracting wide concern, such as ketamine. Calls upon member states to share the legislative experience on the abuse and trafficking of NPS.

Iran.

New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) and Chemical Control. 1. Encourage member states to support research and development of scientific evidence for the assessment of abuse liability, dependence potential and associated individual and public health harms from NPS.

2. Endorse and expand support for developing early warning networks, increase voluntary controls and share information through the International Narcotics Control Board, UNODC and WHO.

3. Call on Member States to strengthen domestic control measures, including national legislation and regulation, to prevent the production, importation, and distribution of NPS.

4. Promote chemical control initiatives to prevent diversion to illicit production or NPS through international cooperation on investigations, information sharing and pre-export notification, partnership with industry, and disposal efforts.

Japan

Operational Recommendation 4. 1. Urges Member States to strengthen domestic control measures to prevent illicit production and trafficking of new psychoactive substances (NPS) and ATS including methamphetamine.

2. Calls for accelerated efforts for international control of NPS, utilizing the scheduling processes under the UN Drug Control Conventions.

3. Encourages the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the International Narcotics Control Board to enhance the collection of information on NPS, in particular through existing mechanisms such as the global Synthetics Monitoring: Analysis, Reporting and Trends programme, the early warning advisory on new psychoactive substances and the Project Ion Incident Communication System.

4. Encourages UNODC to work with Member States to build capacity of law enforcement authorities to tackle trafficking and diversion of ATS and precursors.

Russia

2.3. Further improvement of the mechanisms for identification, information exchange and scheduling at international and national level of NPS with the engagement of the UNODC and the INCB;

European Union

New psychoactive substances. 1. The UNODC Early Warning Advisory on New Psychoactive Substances should be further developed and strengthened, while ensuring closer collaboration and developing synergies with regional centres such as the EMCDDA.

2. States Parties should support the international scheduling system by supplying data to the World Health Organisation to support risk assessment procedures and evidence based recommendations.

3. Law enforcement cooperation and the exchange of information and operational data on NPS, such as through the International Narcotics Control Board's Project ION, should be enhanced.

4. Exchange of data, experience and best practice between UNODC and other regional organisations, such as EU/EMCDDA, should be intensified.

5. States Parties should share information on effective prevention, treatment and legislative responses to this threat to promote a balanced, evidence-based response.

Argentina

8.3. Apoyar la investigación y el desarrollo de la evidencia científica para la evaluación del riesgo de abuso, potencial de dependencia y daños individuales y de salud pública asociados de las nuevas sustancias psicoactivas.

8.4. Reforzar las medidas de control interno, incluida la legislación y reglamentación nacional, en prevenir la producción, el comercio transfronterizo, y la distribución de nuevas sustancias psicoactivas.

Chile

18. Reafirmar a importancia que supone una cooperación internacional activa y una coordinación efectiva en el análisis sobre as Nuevas Sustancias Psicoactivas (NSP) y el control de productos y precursores químicos, fenómenos que desafían de manera importante el esquema actual de fiscalización y las capacidades estatales para el combate al tráfico ilícito.

Peru

15. El Perú ve con preocupación el incremento de la fabricación, tráfico y consumo de Nuevas Sustancias Psicoactivas. En este sentido, está convencido en que se deben mejorar las respuestas de los Estados para hacer frente a las nuevas sustancias psicoactivas a través de la promoción del incremento de la capacidad forense y de la investigación científica, análisis e intercambio de información sobre las nuevas sustancias psicoactivas.

Australia

OP 1. To counter the proliferation and the harm of New Psychoactive Substances (NPS), Amphetamine-Type Stimulants (ATS) including methamphetamine, and precursor chemicals:

1.1. Strengthen domestic control and monitoring of NPS, ATS and precursor chemicals, including through national legislative, regulatory and administrative measures, to prevent production, importation and distribution, including sales through the Internet.

1.2. Strengthen cooperation between government agencies with the authority to report to the INCB and, where appropriate with industrial sectors, to prevent the misuse and diversion of scheduled and non-scheduled precursor chemicals

1.3. Promote international cooperation in responding to NPS and ATS, including methamphetamine

1.4. Encourage industries to consider and adopt the INCB Guidelines for a Voluntary Code of Practice for the Chemical Industry.

1.5. Support research and analysis on patterns of abuse, forensic data and regulation, public health harms including evidence of acute toxicity and dependence from use of NPS/ATS, and share findings via bilateral and multilateral channels.

1.6. Expand demand reduction efforts at community level to reduce access and prevent use of NPS and ATS, and develop treatment models relevant to the health and psychological problems associated with NPS and ATS, and actively share strategies.

1.7. Support and make full use of the existing international cooperation tools, including established global communication channels of the INCB, plus Early Warning Advisory and Global SMART by the UNODC, for the exchange of information on the sourcing and distribution of, and trafficking in, non-scheduled substance and NPS; and by supplying data to the WHO to support scheduling recommendation process of the most prevalent, persistent and harmful NPS.

United Kingdom

Meeting the Challenge, of New Psychoactive Substances

New psychoactive substances are the key emerging drug challenge the international community faces. The dynamic market in these substances presents particular difficulties in tackling their public health harms, such as acute toxicity and dependence. Meeting this challenge will require concerted action to implement balanced, evidence-based responses at both national and international levels. The United Kingdom is working with partners to implement a long-term plan to adapt the international system to meet this challenge. Significant progress has been made in recent years, but there is more to be done.

International action

The international scheduling system

a) Data: Member States and international organisations should continue collecting and sharing information to build our collective understanding of new psychoactive substances. This includes supporting the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Early Warning Advisory, sharing analytical data to assist with forensic identification, and building our knowledge base of the health harms of these substances, including acute toxicity and dependence.

b) Prioritisation: The World Health Organisation, with support from the UN Office on Drugs and Crime and other partners, should continue to prioritise the review of the most prevalent, persistent and harmful new psychoactive substances, with public health harms the key factor considered.

c) Assessment: The World Health Organisation should continue to conduct independent, evidence-based assessments. Conducting regular assessments helps the international community to keep pace with the dynamic market in new psychoactive substances.

d) Control: Through close and early dialogue with the World Health Organisation, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs can then make informed scheduling decisions, bringing the most dangerous substances under control while not disproportionately impacting legitimate use, including the availability of essential medicines.

Cross-border law enforcement

e) As with other drugs, the international trade in new psychoactive substances requires a cross-border law enforcement response. The International Narcotics Control Board's New Psychoactive Substance Taskforce should be supported and developed, as it provides a helpful forum for this work. We should consider ways to further strengthen our response, including enhanced cooperation on intercepting packages in the post and fast parcel networks.

National action

f, Member States are encouraged to establish national early warning systems to collect forensic and public health data, and to monitor domestic developments in the new psychoactive substances market. These are essential for building a rich understanding of the threat, informing national demand and supply reduction work, and feeding into the international picture.

g) Effective treatment and prevention responses to new psychoactive substances bear both similarities and differences to those used for other drugs. While many of the central principles are the same, these substances also require a tailored approach. Member States are encouraged to build on existing knowledge to develop robust treatment and prevention policies. This should include tailored interventions in settings such as prisons and schools. Lessons learnt should be shared to support similar efforts elsewhere. The United Kingdom has learning to share from Project NEPTUNE, which has developed tailored guidelines and tools to support clinicians to identify and treat the harms of new psychoactive substances.

h) Developed policy exchange is also important concerning national legislative and law enforcement responses. It is only through sharing our learning on the various approaches taken internationally that we can better understand the most effective ways to tackle this threat.

United States (Non-paper)

Objective: Increase cooperation directed at the rapid proliferation of NPS on the drug market while continuing efforts to address diversion of chemicals used in drug production

1. Call for accelerated efforts under the UN drug conventions to review NPS for potential control.
2. Encourage member states to support research and development of scientific evidence for the assessment of abuse liability, dependence potential and associated individual and public health harms from NPS.
3. Endorse and expand support for developing early warning networks, increase voluntary controls and share information through the International Narcotics Control Board, IJNODC and WHO.
4. Urge Member States to strengthen domestic control measures, including national legislation and regulation, to prevent the production, importation, and distribution of NPS.
5. Expand demand reduction efforts to reduce access and prevent use of NPS at the community-level.
6. Promote chemical control initiatives to prevent diversion to illicit production or NPS through international cooperation on investigations, information sharing and pre-export notification, partnership with industry, and disposal efforts.

New themes, realities and approaches

UNASUR

7. All drug policy approaches must be understood as responses to the challenges we face with relation to all aspects of the world drug problem, in particular as a socio-economic phenomenon, always based on respect for human rights, inter-cultural aspects, scientific evidence, public health and social inclusion, and within the framework of the United Nations Conventions on Drugs, and the international drug control system.

12. Encourage a comprehensive, balanced, multidisciplinary and sustainable approach. The available evidence indicates that the best results of policies on the drug problem, as a multicausal phenomenon, are based on balanced development of all its components, which include: reduction of demand, reduction of supply, comprehensive and sustainable alternative development including prevention, judicial cooperation and international cooperation. It is not considered beneficial to prioritize any one component over another.

16. Strengthen democracy and the State of Law. 1. Deepen social inclusion policies as a way of strengthening citizen participation, democracy, and the State of Law, improving the conditions for addressing the world drug problem.

MERCOSUR

PP.4. Consideramos que el abordaje del problema mundial de las drogas requiere medidas compatibles con las distintas realidades y prioridades nacionales y regionales, sin que haya una respuesta única a tal desafío;

Uruguay

Drug Policy Approach. The approach towards drug policy should be based on the pillars of public health, Human Rights, gender, coexistence and quality. Disorders related to problematic drug use are preventable, treatable and reversible. Five axes with a view to agreeing by 2019 a comprehensive approach to drug policy arise, these are: I. Human Rights, gender and citizenship; II. Integrated health; III. justice and coexistence; IV. Markets: control, regulation and alternative development; and V. International Cooperation.

Colombia

Measures for the application and interpretation of drugs control conventions. e. Recognize the autonomy of States for the design, implementation and evaluation of innovative evidence-based policies, which take account of new realities and the problems proper to each country, maintaining respect for the interests of other States and regions.

El Salvador

3. Es necesario promover el diálogo abierto y transparente, así como el análisis profundo de los resultados de las diferentes políticas contra las drogas en el mundo, así como permitir el planteamiento de nuevas alternativas que refuercen el abordaje del problema mundial de las drogas de forma equilibrada, integral y multidisciplinaria, sin dejar de lado elementos fundamentales como el respeto de los derechos humanos, las legislaciones nacionales, la soberanía de los Estados, el respeto mutuo y la no intervención en los asuntos internos de los países.

Switzerland

1. Recognize the value of experiments for the development of innovative practices and policies in drug control on the local and national levels, and stress the need for robust scientific monitoring and evaluation of such scientific trials;

Cross-cutting issues

12. Recognize the value of experiments for the development of innovative practices and policies in drug control on the local and national levels, and stress the need for robust scientific monitoring and evaluation of such scientific trials;
13. Encourage the creation of networks of cities aimed to facilitate the sharing of innovative and best practices in addressing the drug problem at the local level;
14. Emphasize that a spirit of common and shared responsibility requires and supports domestic inter-agency collaboration and cooperation with civil society;

New Challenges

African Group

16. There is an urgent need to respond to the serious challenges posed by the increasing links between drug trafficking, corruption and other forms of organized crime, including trafficking in humans, trafficking in firearms, cybercrime, trafficking in wildlife products and, in some cases, terrorism and money—laundering, including money—laundering in connection with the financing of terrorism, and to the significant challenges faced by law enforcement and judicial authorities in responding to the ever-changing means used by transnational criminal organizations to avoid detection and prosecution.

Iran.

Outcome document of UNGASS. The special session should address the threats posed by the legalization of drugs in some parts of the world.

European Union

The use of internet. 1. States Parties should respond swiftly and effectively to the emerging threat posed by the illicit sale of drugs and new psychoactive substances over the Internet and enhance international cooperation in tackling this new challenge.

2. States Parties should examine opportunities for using the internet to advance treatment and prevention objectives.

The use of alternative precursor chemicals. 1. States Parties should take into account the growing threat stemming from substitute or alternative precursor chemicals used to replace traditional precursors under international control in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. To this end, a better implementation of the existing legal provisions, stemming from the requirements set out in the 1988 Convention, and an increased use of the available tools should be pursued in order to prevent the diversion of these substances.

2. Interagency cooperation and cooperation between authorities and industry should be further strengthened.

Cuba

5. Otro de los resultados de la UNGASS, podría ser el fortalecimiento de la cooperación internacional, para combatir nuevos desafíos como el incremento de las drogas sintéticas, la aparición de nuevas sustancias psicoactivas, o el aumento del tráfico ilícito de drogas a través de la cibertecnología.

Argentina

Nuevos desafíos y Políticas de drogas

PARA 2. Fortalecer medidas para prevenir el tráfico ilícito de drogas el desvío de precursores químicos destinados a la producción y fabricación ilícitas de estupefacientes.

VI. CONTRIBUTIONS ON HEALTH

China

OP2. Demand Reduction. Calls upon member states to promote the prevention of drug use through educational programmes targeted and involved children and youth. Encourage member states to establish drug abuse prevention system, to formulate and implement treatment, recovery and social integration measures for drug users in accordance with the national condition and legislation

European Union

Operational recommendations to be reflected in the UNGASS outcome document *(a) Demand reduction and related measures, including prevention and treatment, as well as health-related issues; and ensuring the availability of controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes, while preventing their diversion ("Drugs and Health")*

1. Dependant drug users should be first and foremost considered as people in need of attention, care and treatment to improve their health condition and social integration, tackling marginalization and stigmatization.
2. Drug demand reduction policies should be elaborated and implemented on the basis of the collection and analysis of scientific evidence and best practices.
3. National drug strategies should guarantee wide and non-discriminatory access to prevention, early intervention, risk and harm reduction, diagnosis, treatment and care, rehabilitation, social reintegration and recovery (including housing and employment support), and support services relating notably to blood-borne diseases associated with drug use, but not limited to HIV and viral hepatitis for drug users.
4. There is a need to improve the availability and effectiveness of evaluated and evidence based prevention measures to achieve a reduction in demand in various settings and target groups.
5. The availability and coverage of risk and harm reduction measures should be widely increased, due to its prominent role in minimising health and social consequences of drug use and in preventing and reducing drug-related deaths and notably blood-borne diseases.
6. Access to different treatment options, such as opioid substitution treatment, should be expanded, given that available scientific evidence strongly supports their efficiency. Research in the field of drug treatments should be encouraged and promoted.
7. Access to drug treatment services and other health care measures in prisons needs to be substantially improved, guaranteeing drug users during imprisonment and after release continuity of treatment, with the aim of achieving a quality of care equivalent to that provided in the community.
8. Access to and availability of controlled medicines should be improved, while unnecessary obstacles to access to essential medicines should be avoided.
9. The international scheduling of substances at the CND should prioritise scientific evidence provided by the WHO recommendations, in order to ensure that scheduling decisions do not undermine public health objectives.
10. States Parties should recognize the important roles of the World Health Organization, the International Narcotics Control Board and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in ensuring the adequate availability and access of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes, while preventing their diversion and misuse.

Switzerland

- 4) Call upon the World Health Organization, UNAIDS and other relevant international organizations to support Member States in fostering a health- based approach to drug policy.
- 5). Commit to swiftly expand the coverage of voluntary, evidence-informed and community-based prevention and treatment programmes and to eliminate any discrimination in access to such treatment.
- 6). Pledge to redouble efforts to reduce HIV among people who inject drugs, including in prisons and other closed settings, by implementing a comprehensive package of evidence-based interventions as recommended by WHO, UNAIDS and UNODC.
- 7). Urge Member States to take effective measures to ensure the availability and accessibility without any discrimination of controlled substances for medical purposes, including for the relief of pain and suffering, in conformity with WHO guidance.
- 12). Recognize the value of experiments for the development of innovative practices and policies in drug control on the local and national levels, and stress the need for robust scientific monitoring and evaluation of such scientific trials

United Kingdom

3. Recovery requires a variety of treatment options, tailored to individual circumstances, with wider support services such as housing and employment. This helps drug users to reintegrate, and reduces the crime associated with drug use. Universal access to interventions which reduce the risks of drug use protects users as they move towards recovery, and help us to make progress in the global efforts to address HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases.
 - a) To achieve lasting recovery, support for dependent drug users must move beyond measures to tackle dependence. Secure housing, fulfilling employment and strong social networks are some of the surest routes to lasting recovery. Member States are urged to take a full spectrum approach to recovery by integrating these services with existing treatment measures, including for drug users being released from prison.
 - b) Measures such as opioid substitution treatment, clean needle exchange, distributing foil to injecting drug users (which facilitates the smoking of drugs to reduce injecting), and distributing naloxone to counter opioid overdoses protect individuals from many risks associated with drug use. These tools should be used as part of structured efforts to get individuals into treatment and towards recovery.
 - c) This package of measures to reduce the risks associated with drug use, as set out in the joint WHO/UNODC/UNAIDS technical guidance¹, are a vital part of the global work to address HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases. Within the framework of the Sustainable Development Goals, the international community must work to ensure HIV/AIDS ceases to be the public health emergency it has remained in too many places for too long.
5. Holistic prevention means taking a whole-life approach to helping people resist drug use. Confidence, resilience and self-esteem are some of the key faculties required for this. The primary focus of prevention work should be on strengthening these qualities in young or vulnerable people.
 - a) Member States are encouraged to implement evidence-based programmes to build young or vulnerable people's resilience and empower them to make positive choices about their health. Such approaches impact drug use and a range of other dangerous behaviours, such as risky sexual activity and engaging in crime.
 - b) Where communications campaigns are used, these should be carefully targeted towards 'at risk' groups. This will ensure maximum positive impact, while avoiding unintended consequences such as publicising drugs to non-users.

6. The international community must continue to strive to widen access to essential medicines. It is unacceptable that 5.5 billion people live in countries with inadequate access to these medicines. The World Health Organisation states that equitable access to 'medical products, vaccines and technologies' is one of the six building blocks required to establish strong health systems, which are necessary to achieve positive health outcomes. There are a range of market and government failures that inhibit access to essential medicines. These arise at different stages of the complex supply chain that takes a medicine from the research laboratory to the end user. We must strengthen efforts to make material progress here, in accordance with the roadmap set by the Sustainable Development Goals.

a) The international community should emphasise that efforts to address drug abuse need not and should not be at the expense of access to safe, effective and affordable essential medicines for all.

b) Relevant international organisations (including the International Narcotics Control Board, the World Health Organisation, the UN Office on Drugs and Crime and the UN Development Programme) are encouraged to take joint, comprehensive action to enhance the global access to essential medicines.

c) Member States are encouraged to continue to work with each other, international organisations and civil society to share best practice in enhancing access to essential medicines.

Portugal (Cover letter)

The priority of reinforcing the public health dimension of national and global drug policies. 2) The need to address substance use disorders as a chronic health condition and to provide people with substance use disorders with access to drug demand reduction measures

The need to address substance use disorders as a chronic health condition and to provide people with substance use disorders with access to drug demand reduction measures.

The commitment to improve measures in the field of substance use prevention and early intervention, adapted to specific settings and target groups.

The call for States to further expand measures aimed at reducing the transmission of HIV and other blood-borne diseases associated with drug use, namely by implementing the comprehensive package recommended by WHO, UNAIDS, and UNODC and other evidence-based interventions.

The call for States and relevant international organizations to take effective measures to ensure the availability and accessibility of controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes, including for the relief of pain and suffering, in conformity with the Convention and WHO guidance.

United States (non-paper)

Elevate the role of public health in national drug policies. Member states should allocate adequate resources to public health responses and adopt evidence based interventions which make use of the advances in medical and behavioral science. 2) Recognize substance use disorders as a medical condition that can be prevented, treated and from which one can recover.

1. Declare that people who use drugs should receive support, treatment and protection, rather than be punished.

2. Recognize that substance use disorders as a medical condition that can be prevented, treated and from which one can recover.

3. Highlight the need to invest in comprehensive evidence-based demand reduction initiatives, including education, screening, behavioral and medication-assisted treatment, scientific research for effective treatment as well as overdose prevention programs with recovery as a goal. 2)

4. Call for member states to adopt and implement the global substance abuse treatment standards and credentialing of treatment professionals established by the International Society for Substance Use Prevention and Treatment Professionals in 2015.
5. Recommit to investing in comprehensive prevention and early intervention efforts, as specified in the Guiding Principles for Demand Reduction.
6. Reemphasize the need for developing state-of-the-art data collection systems that provide current comprehensive drug use and epidemiology and related data to inform decision-making.
7. Reaffirm the need to address the issues of injecting drug use and sharing of needles, syringes and other infected equipment, as a significant route for the transmission of HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases.

Colombia

- a). Promotion of health and welfare of human beings.
 - i. Recognize the World Drug Problem must be approached from the point of view of public health and human rights, which calls for the development of the policies based on evidence designed to prevent and mitigate negative impacts of the improper use of psychoactive substances on the individual, the family and the community.
 - ii. Recognize that adoption of the public health perspective is fundamental to compliance with the intrinsic objectives of the Conventions on drug control: health and human welfare.
 - iii. State that interventions should be centered on promotion, prevention, treatment and harm reduction associated with consumption, and attention to individuals and communities affected.
 - iv. Recognize the need to strengthen information and oversight systems in public health for the generation of evidence that will identify risk factors in for the improper use of psychoactive substances, in order to provide guidance to the definition of cost – effective policies.
- b. Guarantee access and full availability of controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes.
 - i. Strengthen measures to which will enable access to controlled substances to be guaranteed and promoted for medical and scientific purposes, and a full availability of the same. In particular, those substances for the management of chronic pain, palliative care, treatment of mental disturbances and disorder and neurological disturbances in disorders, and the management of substance dependence.
 - ii. Encourage the regular review of lists of essential medicines.
 - iii. Adopt measures to guarantee equitable access to therapies for opioid substitution and the availability of medicines to manage its suspected cases of overdoses of these substances.
 - iv. Promote research to consider, based on scientific evidence, new alternatives for medical and scientific uses of substances under international control.
 - v. Recognize and strengthen WHO contribution in the formulation of evidence-based recommendations, and on best practices for a comprehensive approach to the World Drug Problem, and accompaniment for countries in the implementation of drugs policy with a focus on public health.
 - vi. Review WHO methodology for the evaluation of substances in the international drug related conventions, in order to improve their efficiency and effectiveness, using relevant scientific evaluation criteria at the same time as the review, and allow identification and decisions on expeditions measures for changes to the classifications lists.

Mexico (non-paper)

Sustained political commitment to investing in demand reduction programs from a social, health and education perspective is needed, as is investing in comprehensive prevention and early intervention efforts.

Appropriate data collection systems, including comprehensive drug use and epidemiology and related data, should be developed or strengthened to ensure informed decision – making. National and regional authorities and observatories on drug matters are encouraged to enhance the dialogue and Exchange of information between them.

Substance use disorders are a medical condition that can be prevented, treated and from which recovery is feasible and attainable. Member States should ensure non-discriminatory access to identification, treatment, education, post-treatment, and social rehabilitation and integration programs for people affected by drug use.

Comprehensive evidence-based demand reduction initiatives should be enhanced. These include education, screening, behavioral and medication – assisted treatment, scientific research for effective treatment, and overdose prevention programs with recovery as a goal. Substance abuse treatment standards should be adopted and implemented, in line with internationally identified best practices.

Injecting drug use and sharing of needles, syringes and other infected equipment as a significant route for the transmission of HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases should be considered a matter of priority. The needs of those affected by these diseases should be specifically and explicitly considered in policies and cooperation efforts.

Relevant United Nations mechanisms and entities, including the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the World Health Organization, UNAIDS, UN Women and those in the fields of health and human rights, are encouraged to issue, within their mandates, concrete evidence based recommendations and identify best practices to contribute to effectively address the world drug problem, through a broad, comprehensive and balanced approach.

Narcotic drugs including opiates, continue to be indispensable for medical and scientific purposes, as outlined in the UN drug control conventions. The exchange of information and best practices among Member States can greatly contribute to the design and implementation of regulatory, financial, educational, administrative or related measures to ensure their sufficient availability and accessibility, within the appropriate control mechanisms.

The International Narcotics Control Board is invited to support governments in the development of national assessments and programs to ensure availability, accessibility and sufficient supply of controlled substances and, in coordination with the WHO, in better estimating their yearly requirements. Closer consultation with the relevant industries should be encouraged.

The WHO is called upon to ensure that the model lists of essential medicines remain comprehensive and periodically updated, and thus a valuable reference for the implementation of national and international policies and programs.

Improved efforts are needed to review new psychoactive substances for potential control. Member States are encouraged to support research and development of scientific evidence for the assessment of abuse liability, dependence potential and associated individual and public health harms, and to Exchange information and best practices on early warning networks, voluntary controls, and innovative legislative approaches such as blanket regulations. A closer link between these efforts and demand reduction policies and programs is required.

Venezuela

2. El propósito de las convenciones internacionales de fiscalización de drogas es reservar el uso de estupefacientes y sustancias psicotrópicas a fines médicos y científicos. En tal virtud, consistentes con este propósito y sus obligaciones internacionales en materia de derechos humanos, los estados deben continuar esforzándose en

garantizar el acceso de su población a estas sustancias como un componente central del derecho a la salud de sus ciudadanos.

6. Se debe considerar la reclasificación de sustancias sometidas al régimen internacional de fiscalización de drogas en virtud de la Convención Única de Estupefacientes de 1961, cuando tales sustancias se encuentren incluidas en las listas de medicamentos esenciales de la OMS, con miras a facilitar el acceso de la población a un tratamiento médico adecuado.

10. Los Estados deberían adoptar, en concordancia con las tres convenciones internacionales de fiscalización de drogas, marcos normativos y regulatorios más humanos que aseguren la disponibilidad y acceso del usuario de drogas a una oferta de tratamiento apropiada a sus necesidades, así como la incorporación del principio de proporcionalidad de las sentencias de acuerdo a la gravedad de los delitos en casos relacionados con las drogas.

Uruguay

§ Guaranteeing access, availability and quality of care and treatment for drugs.

The strategies for care and treatment should be based on scientific evidence in order to ensure quality standards, therapy evaluation and continuous improvement. Both from the perspective of rights and of available scientific evidence the effectiveness of the implementation of measures of compulsory admission is questioned.

Implement, strengthen and ensure the accessibility and quality of care systems and treatment for drug users going from low-threshold schemes to those with a higher level of complexity.

Remove the imposition of compulsory drug treatment in accordance with the joint United Nations Declaration concerning rehabilitation centers and drug arrest.

§ Promoting harm reduction strategies for drug use

Premature deaths and morbidity associated with drug use are unacceptable, insofar as there are effective evidence-based interventions that could avoid them or mitigate their impact. Strategies to reduce the harms of drug use should be expanded according to recommendations presented by the UNODC, UNAIDS and available evidence.

§ Guaranteeing accessibility, availability and use of controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes

It has been repeatedly pointed out by the international system of drug control and the Member States, that there are great difficulties in ensuring an adequate access to controlled medicines, especially those for pain relief and palliative care in many parts of the world. The medical use of narcotic drugs is indispensable, and thus it is essential to offer guarantees on their availability for these purposes and to promote the development of scientific research for the generation and validation of new medicinal products and treatments.

Uruguay encourages the joining of efforts of the International Narcotics Control Board and the World Health Organization, UNODC and UNDP and other agencies to: continue to support Member States in conducting assessments of drug need and availability; promote all necessary measures to ensure their accessibility and supply for medical and scientific purposes; systematically review and update lists of narcotics; and promote scientific research and development of their use.

We also encourage the ensuring of adequate funding of a specialized program led by WHO, in collaboration with UNODC and other relevant agencies to help countries to assess and address the obstacles to the adequate availability of controlled drugs.

Uruguay calls for the support of WHO recommendations regarding full consideration of the importance of access for medical purposes in decisions relating to the classification of substances.

§ Decriminalize personal possession and use of drugs.

We reaffirm that the criminalization of drug use and possession for personal use goes against the right to freedom and autonomy. Decisions about lifestyle, opinions and private actions are part of the field of individual rights, insofar as they do not attack public order or harm others.

We recall that Drug Conventions do not establish drug offenses or drug use sanctions nor do they require States to penalize their possession, purchase or cultivation of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances for personal use.

We encourage Member States still containing in their legislation elements of criminalization of drug use to assess the cost - benefit of the implementation of this measure in terms of public health of the population

Peru

Las políticas de drogas relacionadas al problema del consumo deben tener una perspectiva de salud, con políticas dirigidas a prevenir, reducir y eliminar dicho consumo, atendiendo adecuadamente el tratamiento, la rehabilitación y la reinserción social de consumidores. Desde una perspectiva de salud pública, el Perú aboga por el fortalecimiento de programas de atención a personas consumidoras y dependientes de drogas, con énfasis en la promoción de la salud y prevención de la enfermedad, desde una perspectiva de derechos humanos y enfoque de género. En este sentido las acciones deben centrarse en el fortalecimiento y aplicación de la oferta de servicios de salud mental con énfasis en adicciones; así como en el fortalecimiento de las competencias técnicas de los profesionales en la atención de problemas de consumo y dependencia de drogas.

Brazil

1. Improvement of drug use prevention policies through the development of cross-cutting, multidisciplinary and integrated programs, formulated on the basis of scientific evidence and from the perspective of the most vulnerable groups, without any stigmatization of people who use drugs.
2. End of compulsory treatment policies and commitment to treatments based on scientific evidence.
3. Promotion of access to controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes related with pain relief and palliative care for drug dependence.
4. Reassessment of the classification of substances subject to the international drug control regime with a view to better harmonizing it with the model lists of essential medicines of the WHO, so as to facilitate access to these substances for medical treatment.
5. Promotion of harm reduction policies related to the problematic drug use, including stimulants, based on scientific evidence and successful international experiences.
6. Promotion, including the possibility of public financing of scientific research with psychoactive substances, especially regarding its pharmacological and neurophysiological effects/aspects, with a view to guaranteeing the production of evidence for development of public policies for people who use drugs

Chile

10. Reconocer la dimensión de Salud Pública del Problema mundial de las Drogas implica establecer y fortalecer, en los sistemas nacionales de salud pública, dispositivos de atención integral para personas con consumo de drogas, que consideren acciones de detección, intervención breve, tratamiento y rehabilitación e integración social, asegurando una perspectiva de género en las medidas que se adapten a las necesidades que requieren especial protección, particularmente los niños, niñas y adolescentes. Esto supone organizar y articular respuestas interdisciplinarias, disponiendo los recursos suficientes para dicho propósito. Si bien un rol fundamental le corresponde a los servicios de salud, la aproximación al problema debe ser multisectorial y conlleva la participación activa de la sociedad civil.

11. Asegurar la existencia de un sistema integral de programas de prevención universal, prevención selectiva y prevención indicada del consumo de drogas basados en evidencia, con un enfoque de género y respeto a la diversidad, que sea accesible, oportuno y de calidad.

13. Resulta adecuado descriminalizar el consumo frente a la evidencia que sostiene que la criminalización de los usuarios de drogas limita la posibilidad que aquellos puedan recurrir a la oferta de tratamiento existente, profundizando aun más su marginación.

Argentina

3. Asegurar el pleno acceso de los sujetos al sistema de salud, educación y justicia.

Asegurar el tratamiento y la inclusión social de las personas afectadas por el consumo problemático de sustancias.

Promover la eliminación de actitudes de discriminación y estigmatización de los consumidores de drogas.

Incluir medidas de reducción de daños.

Eliminar el tratamiento compulsivo.

Garantizar los usos médicos y científicos de las sustancias bajo control para lo que se recomienda la revisión periódica de los listados de medicamentos esenciales para el manejo del dolor, el tratamiento de desordenes mentales y neurológicos y de manejo de dependencia de sustancias.

Promover el intercambio de pruebas basadas en la evidencia científica para contribuir a la labor de los órganos de las Naciones Unidas sobre la inclusión o eliminación de sustancias de las listas internacionales de control.

Reconocer la necesidad de contar con estupefacientes, incluidos los opiáceos, para fines médicos y científicos como se indica en los convenios de control de drogas de la ONU y basada en la evidencia científica.

Alentar a los Estados miembros para hacer frente a los obstáculos regulatorios, legales y educativos que dan lugar a dificultades y carencias en la disponibilidad de sustancias controladas para fines médicos y científicos, en estrecha cooperación con la JIFE, la ONUDD y la OMS.

Invitar a los Estados Partes a garantizar que las medidas nacionales de reglamentación no afecten la disponibilidad de sustancias controladas para fines médicos y científicos, dentro de los mecanismos de control apropiados indicados en las Convenciones.

Subrayar la necesidad de desarrollar sistemas de vanguardia en la recolección de datos que provean información comprensiva sobre el uso de drogas, epidemiología y datos relacionados como herramientas que ayuden la toma de decisiones.

Panamá

El documento de Resultados de UNGASS2016 deberá incluir un mandato de desarrollar e implementar un plan de acción que aborde el problema del acceso a medicamentos internacionalmente fiscalizados.

Panamá estima que se deben incrementar sustancialmente los esfuerzos para alcanzar los objetivos de la Convención Única sobre estupefacientes de 1961 con respecto al uso médico de sustancias controladas. Un impulso coordinado y multisectorial, y en particular, una respuesta de la ONU en su conjunto, son imprescindibles para atender este reto.

Costa Rica

Que el consumo de drogas debe ser abordado como un asunto de salud pública y de derechos humanos, asegurando el compromiso de garantizar que todas las personas disfruten del más alto nivel alcanzable de salud como un objetivo central de la fiscalización internacional de las drogas.

Eliminar las sanciones penales para el consumo de drogas y otros delitos no violentos de bajo nivel –recordando que, según las convenciones de la ONU sobre drogas, es posible aplicar medidas alternativas y sanciones penales por delitos menores no violentos relacionados con drogas.

Que la penalización y las prácticas represivas excesivas también menoscaban las iniciativas de promoción de salud, perpetúan el estigma y aumentan los riesgos de salud a que se exponen poblaciones enteras, y no solo de quienes consumen drogas.

Implementar políticas de reducción de la demanda de drogas, que respalden las inversiones y apoyo en el desarrollo de programas de prevención, intervención temprana, tratamiento, rehabilitación, disminución de consecuencias adversas e integración social; tomando en cuenta que estas deben estar basadas en evidencia científica y buenas prácticas, respetuosas de los derechos humanos y facilitadas en un entorno legal favorable.

Desarrollar mecanismos de monitoreo que permitan identificar tendencias actuales del consumo de drogas, demandas por y acceso a los servicios de salud pública así como las capacidades institucionales para responder a este fenómeno; lo anterior mediante la implementación de indicadores establecidos por una comisión multidisciplinaria internacional, que garanticen su efectividad para medir el impacto social de las políticas y que conduzcan al desarrollo u orientación de nuevas políticas.

Apoyar un reequilibrio de los recursos financieros de respuestas punitivas hacia las intervenciones de reducción de la demanda y programas de integración social.

Garantizar la disponibilidad y acceso a medicamentos controlados (particularmente para el dolor y cuidados paliativos), así como reforzar las medidas para evitar su desviación y uso indebido cuando corresponda. y desórdenes mentales y neurológicos y de manejo de dependencias de sustancias.

Que los Estados garanticen sin discriminación, el acceso a servicios de salud, servicios sociales y educativos a las personas afectadas por el fenómeno de drogas y que requieren de dichas estrategias.

Reconocer que el tratamiento para el consumo de drogas debe ser voluntario para personas adultas.

Instar a los Estados a realizar revisiones periódicas en centros de tratamiento e eliminar las intervenciones ejecutadas que sean contrarias a lo dispuesto por los tratados y convenciones de derechos humanos.

Instar a desarrollar investigaciones y su consecuente elaboración de guías para intervención con personas usuarias de drogas no inyectables, en particular sustancias estimulantes.

Cuba

El Problema Mundial de las Drogas debe ser abordado desde un enfoque integral y preventivo. Las políticas de control de drogas deben incluir la perspectiva del bienestar de la persona y de prevención de la violencia y el delito. El uso indebido de drogas también es un problema de salud pública, que requiere políticas que privilegien la prevención, el tratamiento, la rehabilitación y la inserción social. No obstante, estos elementos no son nuevos, y no se requiere la modificación del marco jurídico internacional para su implementación.

Australia

2. To ensure access to controlled substance for the relief of pain and suffering while preventing misuse and diversion.

Significantly increase coordinated multi-sectoral efforts to improve legislative, regulatory, health and law enforcement infrastructure and capacity in locations without adequate access to controlled substances for the relief of pain and suffering, to realize the Convention goals with respect to ensuring global access to medical use of controlled substances while preventing diversion and misuse.

Support a concerted UN-wide effort including the WHO, INCB, UNODC as well as the UNDP to utilise their respective expertise to close the gap in availability of controlled substances for pain relief, while reinforcing efforts to prevent their diversion and misuse where relevant.

Promote international agreement on ways to further reduce systematic and regulatory barriers to legitimate access to controlled substances to alleviate pain and suffering.

Support research into best practices to assist drug users to effectively rehabilitate and contribute positively to society, including approaches to reducing the use of illegal drugs in incarceration facilities

UNASUR

18. Reduction of demand

We recognize that consumption of drugs is a public health issue, and in that sense the States must ensure that policies for reducing demand consider: a) the gender perspective; b) measures for preventing and reducing negative consequences, including the social as well as the health consequences, within the framework of the laws of each country, adapted to their needs, with special attention to the vulnerable groups and those in need of special protection; c) rehabilitation and social inclusion of persons affected by problematic consumption of drugs; and d) strategies for preventing marginalization, stigmatization, and discrimination.

Drug consumption is a social problem whose most damaging consequences are manifest primarily in the most vulnerable youth sectors. Therefore, it is necessary to reinforce programs for universal prevention, which is selective and indicated in the realms of school, family, and work, and prioritizing the territorial and community perspective. Prevention policies must include, as essential elements, various levels of intervention, which follow the life cycle, must take into consideration the cultural, social, and economic conditions of the population groups they are directed to.

Promote the elimination of compulsory treatment.

The States and the international community must commit to continue allocating the resources needed for developing effective local and national policies and strategies for prevention, early intervention, treatment, rehabilitation, and social inclusion; which would reduce deaths, HIV infection, other communicable diseases, and other negative consequences resulting from the problematic consumption of drugs.

Strengthen the health care systems through effective, continuous training of the professionals, technicians, and workers involved in carrying out initiatives aimed at reducing the demand for drugs, or the care and treatment of persons with problematic consumption of drugs.

CELAC

Recognize that drug abuse is a public health problem and its extreme manifestation, dependence or addiction, require addressing this socioeconomic and cultural phenomenon through the implementation of comprehensive care policies and social inclusion, according to the national legislations.

Ecuador

Eliminar el paradigma de La criminalización en las políticas de drogas, dando paso a una política basada en derechos humanos, salud, desarrollo y educación. 2) instar a la discusión sobre experiencias de despenalización y/o descriminalización del consumo con una mirada humana

Guatemala

2. Las tres convenciones internacionales sobre fiscalización de drogas constituyen actualmente el marco dentro del cual es necesario que los Estados miembros sigan haciendo esfuerzos para ampliar, mejorar y profundizar las

respeustas nacionales y multilaterales sobre el problema mundial de las drogas. Estas Convenciones tienen como propósito principal la salud y el bienestar de las personas, por lo cual los Estados Miembros deben priorizar este propósito en la búsqueda y definición de estrategias para el fortalecimiento de la coordinación y cooperación internacional a través de un enfoque integral basado en el conocimiento y la evidencia científica.

El Salvador

Es necesario reconocer que el abuso de drogas es un problema social y de salud pública que requiere un abordaje multisectorial y multidisciplinario.

Se reconoce y reitera el compromiso de cumplir, en el marco del sistema de vigilancia y fiscalización internacional de estupefacientes y sustancias sicotrópicas, las disposiciones establecidas para asegurar la disponibilidad para fines médicos y de investigación de estas sustancias sujetas a fiscalización a través de las previsiones anuales, así como de tomar medidas contra la desviación de precursores y sustancias químicas esenciales hacia la fabricación ilícita de drogas.

6. Que las acciones en reducción de la demanda deben dirigirse a toda la población reconociendo que el abuso de drogas es un problema social y de salud pública que requiere un abordaje multisectorial y multidisciplinario. No obstante, la protección a la niñez y la juventud ante las diversas manifestaciones del problema de las drogas debe ser una prioridad de los países.

MERCOSUR

ii. La importancia de fortalecer el enfoque de salud pública, inclusión social y respeto por los derechos humanos en la formulación de la política de drogas.

iv. La mejora de las políticas de prevención en materia de drogas, a través del desarrollo de programas accesibles, basados en evidencia científica y sin estigmatizar los usuarios.

x. La importancia de la disponibilidad de los medicamentos controlados, basada en evidencia científica, para fines médicos y científicos, impidiendo su uso indebido, y de conformidad con el derecho interno y el derecho internacional.

African Group

10. Ensure adequate availability of controlled substances exclusively for medical and scientific while preventing their diversion and abuse.

11. Develop, improve and implement drugs abuse awareness raising, treatment and rehabilitation including combined public education, advocacy, law enforcement and health initiatives.

Iran

Recognizing that substance use disorders as a medical condition that can be prevented, treated and from which one can recover.

Reiterate our commitment to promote, develop, review or strengthen effective, comprehensive, integrated drug demand reduction programs, based on evidence – scientific evidence covering a range of measures, including primary prevention, early intervention, treatment, care, rehabilitation, social reintegration and related support services, aimed at promoting health and social well-being among individuals, families and communities and reducing the adverse consequences of drug abuse for individuals and society as a whole.

Recommending ourselves to investing increased resources in ensuring access to those interventions on a non-discriminatory basis.

Reaffirm the need to address the issues of injecting drug use and sharing of needles, syringes and other infected equipment, as a significant route for the transmission of HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases.

Recognize the continuing indispensability of narcotic drugs, including opiates, for medical and scientific purposes, particularly for the relief of pain and suffering as outlined in the conventions. Seek to prevent diversion and abuse of internationally controlled substances in accordance with the UN drug control conventions

Japan

Acknowledges that people with substance use disorder should receive medical treatment as well as rehabilitation and reintegration support, in particular socially vulnerable groups such as youth, women and children.

Highlights the need to enhance efforts to prevent people from abusing drugs through prevention programs, including awareness raising, education and advocacy.

Recognizes that legal measures against drug abusers should be designed carefully in accordance with national law, judicial system and domestic drug abuse situation in each country.

Promotes adequate availability of internationally controlled narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes while preventing their diversion and abuse.

Russia

2. Further improvement of the mechanisms for identification, information Exchange and scheduling at international and national level of NPS with the engagement of the UNODC and INCB.

5. Elaboration of new effective methods of drug prevention, treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicted people, including through engagement with academic circles and civil society with a view of healthy lifestyles promotion.

VII. JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

United Kingdom

A smart criminal justice system requires a targeted, proportionate approach at each stage of the process. This should include measures to prevent drug-related crime, proportionate enforcement options for police and the courts, and high quality treatment for dependent offenders. Member a). States should ensure that police officers are integrated with local communities. Building trust with communities helps to fight many crime types, including drug crime, and can prevent crime occurring in the first place.

The UK believes that the death penalty is wrong in all circumstances and should be opposed as a matter of principle. In the particular context of drug offences, capital punishment contravenes UN safeguards which stipulate that the death penalty should only be used for the “most serious crimes”. Some countries use of the death penalty also restricts international efforts to combat drug trafficking by limiting law enforcement cooperation and other support which may lead to executions.

b) Interventions targeted at gangs and youth violence can be an effective way of addressing this threat. A balanced response combines tough sanctions for offending gang members with preventive measures, such as supporting potential gang members to enter employment, training or education. Interventions should be developed by bringing together analysts, researchers and delivery partners to coordinate a joint approach.

c) Law enforcement and the courts should have a variety of options for dealing with low level offenders. These are likely to be most effective when focused on constructive behaviour change, such as requiring an offender to undertake work to support their local community. Clear guidelines can help to ensure consistency and proportionality in sentencing without undermining operational or judicial independence.

Member States are encouraged to forge strong links between criminal justice and health systems. This will help dependent offenders to get the support they need. Access to treatment is the right of every individual, and will also reduce the chances of reoffending. This should include establishing systems to identify and support people with mental health, substance misuse and other vulnerabilities when they first come into contact with the police and criminal justice system. Prisons should serve the dual goals of punishment and rehabilitation. To deliver the latter, high quality drug treatment in prisons is essential. This is good for both the individual and society, and should continue uninterrupted as people pass from prison into the community.

Switzerland

Reaffirm the obligation of Member States to implement the international drug control conventions with full respect for the inherent dignity of all individuals, all human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular the right to life, to health, to the protection of the child, to non-discrimination, and the right to non-degrading treatment or punishment

Call upon Member States to progressively restrict the use of death penalty and not to impose capital punishment for drug-related offences

Call upon Member States to consider alternatives to criminalization and incarceration of people who use drugs and to focus criminal justice efforts on drug traffickers, particularly on the most disruptive and violent

Pledge to redouble efforts to reduce HIV among people who inject drugs, including in prisons and other closed settings, by implementing a comprehensive package of evidence-based interventions as recommended by WHO, UNAIDS and UNODC

United States (non-paper)

Criminal justice policies should be designed and implemented with the aim of improving the health and safety of individuals while preventing and reducing violence and other harmful consequences to communities. Accordingly,

law enforcement institutions should coordinate with public health and social services agencies. Criminal justice tools should adhere to the principle of proportionality and include a full spectrum of responses including imprisonment as well as alternatives to incarceration. 1. Recognize that justice systems derive legitimacy from their ability to enforce laws efficiently, fairly and effectively. Acknowledge that the challenges of drugs and crime in the community are cross-cutting, different in every country, and that there is no single approach or set of policies that will solve the problem in all circumstances.

Invite Member States to consider reviewing their drug sentencing policies and practices to facilitate collaboration between justice and public health authorities in the development and implementation of initiatives that utilize alternative measures to conviction for drug-related offenses of a minor nature. 2) Encourage the consideration of alternatives to incarceration and other criminal-justice reform for drug-related offenses with a view to deterring crime, achieving the rehabilitation and reintegration into society of drug users, advancing the well-being of individuals and communities and reducing overcrowding in prisons.

5. Further encourage the launching of pilot programs, research initiatives, and exchange of information on best practices in order to accelerate criminal justice reforms under the framework of the drug conventions.

Argentina

Reconocer a las personas como eje de las políticas públicas debe ser un principio orientado de las políticas de drogas que conlleva a garantizar el pleno ejercicio de los derechos humanos. Reconocer un enfoque transversal de derechos humanos que asegure el pleno acceso de las personas a los servicios de salud, educación, justicia y trabajo, a través de medidas que consideren en su entorno, promuevan su bienestar y respeten su vida.

2) promover una perspectiva transversal de derechos humanos considerando que el control de las drogas, no es el objeto o el fin de la política pública. La regulación y fiscalización de las sustancias, así como la determinación de usos legales o actividades relacionadas restringidas, son un medio más para mejorar la vida de las personas, así como el tratamiento médico, la hospitalización o la medicalización.

3) desarrollar mecanismos de vigilancia de los derechos humanos, para garantizar su cumplimiento en el marco de la aplicación de las leyes de drogas.

4) promover la construcción de nuevos consensos para abordar el problema mundial de las drogas desde una perspectiva respetuosa de los derechos humanos promoviendo, para ello, la participación de todas las agencias relevantes del Sistema de las Naciones Unidas: el Programa Conjunto de las Naciones Unidas sobre VIH/sida, el Programa de Desarrollo de las Naciones Unidas (PNUD), el Consejo de Derechos Humanos (CDH), la oficina del Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los Derechos Humanos, la Organización Mundial de la Salud (OMS) y la Organización Internacional del Trabajo (OIT), la Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Educación, la Ciencia y la Cultura (UNESCO), ONU Mujeres; el Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia (UNICEF), entre otras.

5) Recordar que las Convenciones sobre Drogas de la ONU deben ser aplicadas conforme a los Tratados de Derechos Humanos y otros instrumentos de Derecho Internacional en la materia, a fin de preservar y fortalecer los Derechos Humanos en las políticas y estrategias nacionales sobre drogas.

6) reconocer un enfoque transversal de derechos humanos que asegure el pleno acceso de las personas a los servicios de salud, educación, justicia y trabajo, a través de medidas que consideren su entorno, promuevan su bienestar y respeten su vida

Implementar políticas nacionales, regionales o internacionales sobre drogas, de conformidad con la Carta de las Naciones Unidas y los tratados de Derechos Humanos y con estricto respeto de la soberanía de los Estados y su integridad territorial y del principio de no injerencia en sus asuntos internos, que cumplan con las obligaciones

emanadas del derecho internacional público, incluidas las que se derivan de las tres convenciones internacionales en materia de fiscalización de estupefacientes y sustancias psicotrópicas.

Promover y acompañar, en base al principio de soberanía e integridad territorial de cada Estado y teniendo en cuenta la existencia de especificidades nacionales, en la búsqueda de nuevos y variados enfoques de políticas para abordar el Problema Mundial de las Drogas, como las iniciativas innovadoras que se han puesto en marcha en Sudamérica, centradas en la dignidad y derechos del ser humano: en el campo de la justicia penal, implementando alternativas a la privación de la libertad e indultos para delitos menores, con el control social de los cultivos excedentarios y con la regulación del mercado del cannabis por parte del Estado. Establecer medidas alternativas a las penas de cárcel y proporcionalidad de las penas, teniendo en cuenta aquellas personas que por su situación de vulnerabilidad se involucran con el tráfico ilícito de drogas por razones de subsistencia.

Reconocer que las sanciones penales severas impuestas a quienes cometen delitos menores de drogas no han evitado la comisión del delito saturando los sistemas de justicia penal y las cárceles, en ese sentido se insta a que los Estados promuevan reformas en las leyes de drogas para asegurar la proporcionalidad de las penas.

Incorporar el análisis con perspectiva de género en las políticas, medidas e intervenciones destinadas a enfrentar el Problema Mundial de las Drogas, en concordancia con los compromisos internacionales asumidos por la Argentina en materia de género.

Brazil

2. End of compulsory treatment policies and commitment to treatments based on scientific evidence

11. Abolition of death penalty for drug-related crimes; immediate moratorium of executions for drug-related crimes; and, in the case of foreign convicts, commutation of the death penalty for the maximum penalty in their country of origin

14. Adoption of alternatives to incarceration for minor drug related offences.

17. Definition of adequate judicial proceedings that acknowledge the special vulnerability of women involved in drug-related crimes, particularly when they are pregnant, are responsible for children or have acted as mules.

18. Recognition of the need for special attention to vulnerable groups, with priority to groups with a history of exclusion from public policies, such as people of African descent, women, indigenous peoples, LGBT and homeless people.

19. Promotion of integral care programs with a focus on the youth, involving education, training and access to housing, employment and income, so as to reduce vulnerability and, thus, the influence of organized crime.

20. Development of policies with a focus on the reduction of stigmatization of the youth, especially of vulnerable groups that are considered to be associated with drug trafficking.

Cuba

Dar paso a una política basada en los derechos humanos.

Reiterar los acuerdos adoptados en la Resolución del Consejo de Derechos Humanos de la ONU, denominada "Contribución del Consejo de Derechos Humanos a la Sesión Especial de la Asamblea General de las Naciones Unidas sobre el problema mundial de las drogas 2016"

Considerar la aplicación de alternativas al encarcelamiento y otras medidas relevantes de justicia penal.

Costa Rica

Reconocer al ser humano y sus derechos como eje de las políticas que abordan el fenómeno de las drogas.

Que los sistemas judiciales deben brindar respuestas efectivas, justas y humanas ante la criminalidad, adhiriéndose siempre a los principios de legalidad, inocencia, proporcionalidad y mínima intervención del derecho penal, y en particular del uso de la prisión. Para esto es urgente la implementación de alternativas al arresto, al proceso judicial y al encarcelamiento para personas que cometen delitos leves y no violentos (sin que por ello quede impune el acto), con el fin de reducir o evitar el hacinamiento penitenciario y reconocer al ciclo de pobreza y marginalidad social al que se enfrentan la mayoría de las personas que están en los eslabones más bajos de la producción y tráfico de drogas.

Ejecutar y brindarle seguimiento a los mandatos que se derivan de la Resolución del Consejo de Derechos Humanos de las Naciones Unidas denominada " Contribución de Derechos Humanos a la Sesión Especial de la Asamblea General de las Naciones Unidas, sobre el problema mundial de las drogas en 2016", así como a las recomendaciones que resultan del informe producido por la Oficina del Alto Comisionado de los Derechos Humanos en cumplimiento de la mencionada resolución.

Abolir la pena de muerte para delitos relacionados con drogas, así como aquellas intervenciones o prácticas excesivamente punitivas que no estén basadas en evidencia empírica y que obstaculicen la sana práctica del respeto a los Derechos Humanos.

Reconocer que las sanciones penales severas impuestas a quienes cometen delitos menores de drogas no han evitado la comisión del delito saturando los sistemas de justicia penal y las cárceles, en ese sentido se insta a que los Estados promuevan reformas en las leyes de drogas para asegurar la proporcionalidad en las penas

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Enfatizar en un abordaje de género sensitivo que reconozca las mujeres privadas de la libertad por delitos no violentos relacionados con el narcomenudeo son la población penitenciaria que más aumento ha tenido.

2) reconocer que la anterior situación re victimiza a los hijos y familias dependientes de estas mujeres, y que para prevenir el círculo de comisión de delito se diseñen programas de atención integral que permitan a ellas reinserirse a la sociedad mediante el empoderamiento económico que propicie condiciones de vida más equitativas. Convocar un proceso permanente como parte de los mecanismos de derechos humanos de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas para supervisar y evaluar los impactos en los derechos humanos del sistema de control de drogas mundial, con especial atención a los grupos de población vulnerables, como quienes se encuentran privados de la libertad, las mujeres, las personas menores de edad y los jóvenes.

PARA 6. Apoyar a un reequilibrio de los recursos financieros de respuestas punitivas hacia las intervenciones de reducción de la demanda y programas de integración social.

Chile

Un enfoque de derechos, mediante el cual el Estado y el sistema internacional vele por todos los derechos de las personas y comunidades, buscando asegurar el desarrollo pleno y salud integral (física, mental, relacional y social) evitando o reduciendo las amenazas relativas al Problema Mundial de las Drogas

Destacar que el respeto irrestricto de los Derechos Humanos constituye un elemento insoslayable en el diseño y la aplicación de las políticas nacionales de control de la oferta y la demanda.

Eliminación de la pena de muerte para los delitos asociados a drogas.

Llamar a la aplicación efectiva del principio de proporcionalidad en el enjuiciamiento, las sentencias y las medidas sustitutivas de las penas para delitos relacionados con drogas

Resulta adecuado descriminalizar el consumo frente a la evidencia que sostiene que la criminalización de los usuarios de drogas limita la posibilidad que aquellos puedan recurrir a la oferta de tratamiento existente, profundizando aún más su marginación.

En consideración al especial impacto que produce el Problema Mundial de las Drogas en las mujeres, se requiere avanzar en la generación de reflexiones y respuestas de género sensitivas, que den real cuenta de esta realidad y propicien acciones eficaces para su abordaje

Colombia

- a). Recognize the need to formulate and apply comprehensive and multidisciplinary national policies to combat the World Drug Problem, in accordance with the United Nations Charter objectives and principles, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and other international instruments on the matter, with full respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, and the principle of nonintervention in internal affairs.

Place human beings and their rights at the center of drug policy, deciding on measures such as the following:

- i. Assume that consumption of PSA and their possession for personal use should not be treated as a crime.
- ii. Recognize that stigma and discrimination against drug consumers impairs their rights to health, dignity and equality, amongst other rights.
- iii. States must comply with their duty to harmonize drug policy with promotion protection and enjoyment of human rights.
- iv. Promote the elimination of the death penalty and life imprisonment for drug-related crimes. Likewise, States undertake to guarantee the application of the principle of proportionality of punishment.
- v. States undertake to recognize and protect ethnic and cultural diversity, in accordance with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, promoting respect for cultural traditions and medicinal practices. Further, they undertake to recognize ancestral uses of coca-leaf and other lawful traditional uses.
- vi. States undertake to take account of the particular needs and characteristics of women affected by the drug problem, but this entails the identification and approach to risk factors and conditions that perpetuate the vulnerability of women in the illegal drug market, and the definition of a set of indicators which will allow the inclusion of the needs proper to women in drug policy to be guaranteed and verified.

a) Approach the social impact of drug trafficking and organized crime

States will strive to adopt a comprehensive approach to the social impact of drug trafficking, which implies greater study and analysis of the causes and consequences of violence associated with organized crime, and this entails the inclusion of a greater emphasis, focus and resources for social policies to counter that impact, in particular securing greater access to human rights - civil and political, as well as economic, social and cultural.

b) Concentrate State efforts on the effective persecution of organized crime.

- i. States will take measures necessary to concentrate police effort, research and actions of the courts in the effective persecution of organized crime, reinforcing and refining international cooperation for this purpose.
- ii. In this direction, States will decriminalize consumption and possession for personal use and will promote alternatives to imprisonment for minor drug-related crimes.

Mexico (non-paper)

The challenges of drugs and crime in the community are cross-cutting, and in many cases have transnational implications. Not all approaches or sets of policies will be equally under all circumstances. A common basic understanding and sense of purpose is required for international coordination and cooperation.

Criminal justice responses should be effective, fair, humane and accountable, and adhere to the principle of proportionality.

Criminal justice responses should be effective, fair, humane and accountable, and adhere to the principle of proportionality, as appropriate, alternatives to incarceration for drug-related offenses of a minor nature. Member States are encouraged to review their drug sentencing policies and practices and to facilitate collaboration between justice and public health authorities, with a view to advancing the well-being of individuals and communities, deterring crime, reducing overcrowding in prisons, and strengthen social ties within affected communities. Member states and, within their mandates, United Nations mechanism and entities, including the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, are encouraged to enhance the exchange of information on the best practices in order to accelerate criminal justice reforms under the framework of the drug conventions.

Gender mainstreaming is fundamental, as is the importance of fully considering the needs of youth and of all vulnerable members of society.

Peru

El Perú es consciente de la complejidad del problema mundial de las drogas, cuyos costos políticos, económicos, sociales y ambientales, a pesar del esfuerzo de los Estados, continúan generando daños considerables a la salud, a la convivencia social, la seguridad ciudadana y la integridad de las instituciones democráticas. En este sentido, el Perú mantiene un firme compromiso frente al problema mundial de las drogas, enfrentado este problema con una clara visión de inclusión social que busca promover su bienestar, su inclusión social, su acceso a la justicia, a la economía lícita, a la educación y a la salud; y que enfoca al ser humano como beneficiario central de la acción del Estado

El Perú considera que las alternativas al encarcelamiento pueden aplicarse en los casos de drogodependientes que han cometido delitos menores relacionados con drogas, en pleno respeto de las convenciones de las NNUU sobre drogas, la legislación de cada Estado y el derecho internacional. El Perú hace especial énfasis en que estas medidas estén estrictamente sujetas a la legislación nacional de cada país, con lo cual busca que las mismas no sean entendidas como impunidad para los traficantes de drogas, entendiendo que su función principal es derivar a drogodependientes infractores a tratamiento y rehabilitación bajo supervisión judicial, de manera de facilitar el proceso de rehabilitación y favorecer la reinserción social.

El Perú considera que tanto la evidencia científica ha demostrado que existen respuestas diferenciadas tanto a nivel fisiológico, como metabólico y psicológico entre el hombre y mujeres frente al consumo de drogas; se hace imprescindible que en el diseño e implementación de las intervenciones preventivas se tenga en cuenta el enfoque de género. En este sentido, el Perú aboga por que los Estados fortalezcan el enfoque de género en las intervenciones preventivas y en los programas de seguimiento, monitoreo y evaluación científicos.

UNASUR

Las políticas para abordar el problema mundial de las drogas deberán desarrollarse conforme al pleno respeto de los derechos civiles y políticos, económicos, sociales y culturales y el derecho a un ambiente sano y adecuado en el marco de las legislaciones nacionales, en concordancia con el Derecho Internacional vigente.

2) Un enfoque transversal de derechos humanos, debe asegurar el acceso de las personas a la salud, asistencia social, educación, trabajo y justicia, a través de medidas que consideren su entorno y propicien su bienestar.

3) eliminar las prácticas institucionales que puedan generar perjuicios o actitudes de discriminación, marginalización y estigmatización de los consumidores de drogas y de conformidad con la legislación nacional.

4) fortalecer el respeto de los derechos humanos a través de los mecanismos de vigilancia existentes al momento de implementar y ejecutar políticas para enfrentar el problema mundial de las drogas

Subrayando el logro de que en Suramérica se eliminó la pena capital para delitos de drogas, proponemos la abolición de la pena de muerte para los delitos relacionados con las drogas

Procurar la aplicación del principio de proporcionalidad de las penas incluso en los delitos relacionados con drogas.

El consumo de drogas no debería ser criminalizado debido a que limita la posibilidad de que los usuarios de drogas puedan recurrir a la oferta de tratamiento existente como también el acceso al trabajo, educación, entre otros derechos. De conformidad con la legislación de cada Estado, el Derecho Internacional de Derechos Humanos adoptar medidas y/o penas alternativas a la privación de la libertad para delitos menores relacionados con drogas; de acuerdo con las Convenciones de Naciones Unidas sobre Drogas, evitando así la impunidad.

El enfoque de género y atención a grupos vulnerables debe ser transversal y prioritario en las políticas de drogas, con especial énfasis en el abordaje de la prevención, el tratamiento, la rehabilitación y la inclusión social de sujetos protegidos y grupos vulnerables, con la finalidad de velar y garantizar sus derechos humanos, en la promoción de la igualdad y no discriminación.

En el marco del respeto de los derechos humanos y el respeto de los derechos de los pueblos indígenas, proteger la diversidad étnica y cultural, reconocida en la Declaración de los pueblos indígenas de las Naciones Unidas

MERCOSUR

La importancia de fortalecer el enfoque de salud pública, inclusión social y respeto por los derechos humanos en la formulación de la política de drogas.

Reiteramos, por otra parte, nuestra enérgica condena a la aplicación de la pena de muerte por delitos relacionados a drogas.

La posibilidad de un tratamiento penal diferenciado de acuerdo a la gravedad del delito de tráfico de drogas, sobre todo cuando el autor sea primario y no tenga vínculos con organizaciones criminales, de acuerdo con las leyes nacionales y los instrumentos internacionales pertinentes

La adopción de alternativas al encarcelamiento de usuarios, incluso en caso de delitos menores relacionados con el consumo de drogas, en su caso y de acuerdo con la legislación de cada Estado, el derecho internacional y las diferentes realidades nacionales.

Ecuador

7.- Eliminate the paradigm of criminalization in drug policies, giving way to a policy based on human rights, health, development and education, as well as taking into consideration the application of alternatives to imprisonment and other relevant measures of criminal justice.

Uruguay

La integración del enfoque de derechos humanos, género y ciudadanía ha de realizarse en forma transversal a las políticas de drogas.

Eliminar la pena de muerte como sanción penal en las leyes de las drogas. La pena de muerte como sanción penal constituye un castigo cruel e inhumano que atenta directa e irreversiblemente contra el derecho a la vida. La aplicación de este castigo no es admisible y debe ser abolida en todos los países. No obstante este castigo aun es vigente en algunas naciones, en ningún caso los crímenes y delitos en aplicación de leyes de drogas deben ser

ubicados entre los "delitos más graves" que den lugar a su imposición. Se exhorta a las Naciones Unidas a que reafirmen las acciones hacia la abolición del uso de la pena de muerte en el mundo.

Aplicar el principio de proporcionalidad de las penas. El sistema punitivo establecido para las ofensas a las leyes de drogas privilegian la privación de la libertad y violentan el principio de proporcionalidad. Asimismo, la mayor parte de las normativas nacionales no permiten un tratamiento diferencial de la aplicación de la ley de drogas en el caso de delitos menorss, microtráfico o cuando las acciones fueran efectuadas bajo hostigamiento o situaciones de extrema vulnerabilidad social. Se alienta a una profunda revisión de las sanciones penales en las leyes de drogas y la generación de mecanismos que garanticen de los derechos fundamentales en materia de justicia y tratamiento de personas privadas de la libertad.

Descriminalizar el consumo y posesión personal de drogas. Reafirmamos que la criminalización del consumo de drogas y su posesión para uso personal atenta contra el derecho a la libertad y la autonomía. Adoptar decsiiones sobre el propio estilo de vida, opiniones y accioens privadas integra el campo de derechos individuales, en tanto estas no ataquen el orden público o perjudiquen a terceros.

Recordamos que las convenciones de drogas no establecen delitos ni sanciones al consumo de drogas ni exigen a los Estados a sancionar su posesión, adquisición o cultivo de estupefacientes o sustancias psicotrópicas para el consumo personal.

Alentamos a los Estados que aún contienen en su legislación elementos de criminalización del consumo de drogas a que evalúen el costo-beneficio de la implementación de esta medida en pro de la salud pública de la población.

Se requiere de una mayor aplicación de las medidas alternativas a la privación de la libertad disponibles para las personas consumidoras de drogas o en situación de vulnerabilidad social, que hayan cometido delitos. Incluyendo medidas de tratamiento, educación e inserción social, de conformidad a lo dispuesto en las convenciones.

Privilegiar el apoyo sanitario y social en lugar de castigo para las personas involucradas en delitos relacionados con el uso personal o vulnerabilidad social.

Se requiere de una mayor aplicación de las medidas alternativas a la aprivación de la libertad disponibles para las personas consumidoras de drogas o en situación de vulnerabilidad social que hayan cometido delitos. Incluyendo medidas de tratamiento, educación o inserción social, de conformidad a lo dispuesto en las convenciones.

Las políticas, medidas e intervenciones para enfrentar el problema mundial de las drogas deben tener en cuenta el componente de género.

Drug policy approach

PARA 3. Uruguay advocates and encourages a comprehensive and balanced approach to drug policy, focusing on individuals and communities, while having at the same time a due alignment with international Human Rights instruments.

CELAC

Que, todas las pollticas de drogas deben incorporar de manera integral los principios de la Declaración Universal de Derechos Humanos, de conformidad con el espritu y el objetivo de salvaguardar la salud y el bienestar de la humanidad, en el marco de las tres convenciones de Naciones Unidas sobre drogas, en concordancia con la Carta de Naciones Unidas y otros instrumentos internacionales relevantes en la materia, respetando las decisiones soberanas de los Estados

Procurar, de conformidad con las legislaciones nacionales, en tanto no se genere impunidad, el desarrollo de medidas alternativas en la impartición de justicia, consistentes con las convenciones de Naciones Unidas sobre drogas y el derecho internacional.

Recordar lo establecido en la Declaración Especial sobre la hoja de coca suscrita por las jefas y jefes de Estado y de Gobierno de América Latina y El Caribe en La Habana, Cuba, durante los días 28 y 29 de enero del 2014.

OP 8. Que, se continúe desarrollando, en el marco de las Naciones Unidas, políticas y medidas sobre drogas que, centradas en el ser humano, y tomando en cuenta los derechos inalienables de las personas y la protección de la naturaleza, avancen en enfoques integrales, equilibrados y multidisciplinarios para la reducción de la oferta y la demanda de drogas, así como en prevenir sus causas y reducir las consecuencias negativas, de este fenómeno socio económico.

European Union

States Parties should consider abolishing the death penalty in all circumstances, including for drug-related offences, and implement effective drugs policies based on respect for human dignity, liberty, democracy, equality, solidarity, the rule of law and human rights.

State parties should ensure that their legal framework for drug related offences is in line with international recommendations concerning the principle of proportionality.

States Parties should consider developing and implementing, when appropriate, alternatives to incarceration and coercive sanctions that are applicable to persons who have committed drug-related offences of a minor, non violent nature, with a view of promoting their rehabilitation and social reintegration.

There is a need to integrate a gender perspective into drug policies, both regarding demand and supply, by ensuring that national strategies and plans promote that full participation, protection and access to treatment, harm reduction and related services from women. Prevention strategies should also take into account the rights of children and young people to be protected from the dangers associated with drug use.

Access to drug treatment services and other health care measures in prisons need to be substantially improved, guaranteeing drug users during imprisonment and after release continuity of treatment, with the aim of achieving a quality of care equivalent to that provided in the community

El Salvador

Total desacuerdo en la aplicación de la pena de muerte por delitos relacionados con drogas.

Portugal (cover letter)

The importance of guaranteeing the legal frameworks for drug-related offences adhere to the principle of proportionality and thus, that the severity of the penalties is consistent with the gravity of the offences.

The request for States to consider appropriate alternatives to incarceration and coercive sanctions for drug-related offences of minor, non-violent nature

The relevance of mainstreaming a gender perspective into drug policies.

The need to improve access to treatment and other health care measures in prisons, with the aim of achieving a quality of care equivalent to that provided in the community;

Venezuela

Los Estados deberían adoptar, en concordancia con las tres convenciones internacionales de fiscalización de drogas, marcos normativos y regulatorios más humanos que aseguren la disponibilidad y acceso del usuario de drogas a una oferta de tratamiento apropiada a sus necesidades, así como la incorporación del principio de proporcionalidad de las sentencias de acuerdo a la gravedad de los delitos en casos relacionados con drogas.

La criminalización del consumo de drogas limita la posibilidad de que los usuarios de drogas puedan recurrir a la oferta de tratamiento existente como también el acceso al trabajo, educación y otros derechos. En tal virtud, el consumo de drogas no debería considerarse como delito.

1) Debe fomentarse que los Estados incorporen en sus políticas, planes, programas y proyectos un enfoque de derechos humanos y de género para la atención integral de las víctimas, sobre la base de un análisis sobre la prevalencia de delitos relacionados con las drogas en las mujeres privadas de la libertad y las consecuencias de esa privación en sus vidas y su entorno familiar.

2) Las mujeres que cometen delitos relacionados con drogas son, en muchos casos, víctimas de un proceso de objetivación y explotación por parte de agresores, mayoritariamente hombres, que, muchas veces valiéndose de relaciones y lazos afectivos, perpetran una de las formas de vejación más flagrantes, debido a la utilización del cuerpo de la mujer como medio para el tráfico de drogas; reduciendo las capacidades y voluntad de decisión propia de la mujer y ocasionando graves consecuencias para el desarrollo pleno de sus derechos humanos y libertades.

El Salvador

La posibilidad de aplicar medidas alternativas a la prisión para ciertos delitos relacionados con drogas, podría representar una valiosa opción que debe ser profunda y ampliamente analizada en el marco de su normativa al interior de cada Estado, con el fin de evitar el hacinamiento y los gastos al Estado para su mantenimiento, pero sobre todo, la negativa estigmatización social que representa el paso por una cárcel, dificultando al infractor su reintegración social y laboral.

La protección a la niñez y la juventud ante las diversas manifestaciones del problema de las drogas debe ser una prioridad de los países.

African Group

Support the collaboration of public health and justice authorities in pursuing alternative measures to conviction or punishment for appropriate drug-related offences of a minor non-violent nature, in accordance with the international drug control conventions which establishes, to varying degrees and in specific situations, that States may provide, either as an alternative to conviction or punishment or in addition to conviction or punishment measures of treatment, education, aftercare, rehabilitation or social reintegration.

Iran

Encourage the consideration of alternatives to incarceration and other criminal justice reform for minor non-violent drug related offenses with a view to deterring crime, achieving the rehabilitation and the reintegration into society of drug users, advancing the well-being of individuals and communities and reducing overcrowding in prisons.

Japan

Acknowledges that people with substance use disorder should receive medical treatment as well as rehabilitation and reintegration support, in particular socially vulnerable groups such as youth, women and children.

VIII. COORDINATION OF UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

Portugal (cover letter)

The need to coordinate drug policy with the broader agenda of the United Nations and promote system-wide coherence.

Costa Rica

Sostener la importancia que reviste la sinergia entre la cooperación internacional, el compromiso de los distintos actores y el rol que juegan las agendas especializadas de Naciones Unidas para responder al Problema Mundial de las Drogas.

Colombia

G. Strengthening the coordination of the international control system

- a) The International Control System must work in very close coordination with the agencies responsible, such as the CND, UNODC and INCB, which should work in harmony to help States to comply with the purposes established in drug treaties.
- b) Equally, these organizations should exercise closer coordination and harmonization of criteria with the various agencies related to drug policy in the United Nations System.
- c) Fluid dialogue mechanisms should be set up between the agencies responsible for the International Control System, other United Nations Agencies, and civil society.

Mexico (non-paper)

Increased coordination among UN agencies, including the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the United Nations Development Program and the World Health Organization, is important to ensure that efforts in the social and economic fields are mutually reinforcing with policies and programs to address the production, trafficking and consumption of illicit drugs.

Uruguay

Promote consistency, integrity and updating of the Drug Control System within the United Nations System.

Requesting from the Secretary General of the UN the formation of a Technical Group to present a guide of recommendations to ensure that actions within all relevant fora, mechanisms and institutions of the UN system, specialized in Human Rights, Health, Gender, HIV-AIDS, Development, Education and Culture, should be consistent, comprehensive and open to considering new visions and initiatives, emphasizing in coordination with other UN agencies.

Requesting from the UN Secretary General the creation of a Consultative Group of Experts with the task of developing operational recommendations to improve the functioning and harmony of the drug control system in the UN, according to the review of achievements and challenges in 2019, covering key issues such as: drug control architecture of the UN and collaboration among different agencies; harmonization of drug control and Human Rights and development principles; inconsistencies in treaties identified by WHO, UNODC and INCB regarding criteria and procedures for classification of substances and obstacles to the availability of controlled substances for medical use; and flexibility of the conventions and legal questions that have arisen with respect to traditional uses of coca leaf and cannabis regulation, exploring possible options to resolve them in accordance with International Law.

The group membership should represent a balanced selection of experts from Member States and regional organizations, relevant UN agencies, civil society and academia.

Iran

Ensure that international and regional agencies working on drug supply reduction engage in dialogue to strengthen inter-agency cooperation for a more effective response, while respecting sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States.

UNASUR

Recommend improving coordination and harmonization among the various agencies of the United Nations System, including the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND), the United Nations' main body on drugs; the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB, or JIFE in Spanish); the World Health Organization (WHO, or OMS in Spanish); the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC, or ONUDD in Spanish); in conjunction with the Human Rights Council; the United Nations Development Program (UNDP, or PNUD in Spanish), the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); garnering the participation of various societal entities and academia, to fulfill the ultimate objective of the International Conventions on drugs: the health and wellbeing of humanity.