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Item 6 of the provisional agenda*

**Follow-up to the implementation at the national,
regional and international levels of all commitments,
as reflected in the Ministerial Declaration of 2019, to
address and counter the world drug problem**

Action taken by Member States to implement the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem

Report of the Executive Director

Summary

The present report contains information based on the fifth round of responses provided by Member States to parts I and II of the annual report questionnaire, concerning action taken to implement the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem prepared pursuant to Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 53/16.

The present report is linked to the 2019 Ministerial Declaration on Strengthening Our Actions at the National, Regional and International Levels to Accelerate the Implementation of Our Joint Commitments to Address and Counter the World Drug Problem, in which Member States committed to ensuring that the Commission-led follow-up to the implementation of all commitments to addressing and countering the world drug problem made since 2009 was done in a single track, which entailed: (a) devoting a single standing agenda item at each regular session of the Commission to the implementation of all commitments; (b) ensuring that the collection of reliable and comparable data through a strengthened and streamlined annual report questionnaire reflected all commitments; and (c) requesting the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to adapt the existing biennial report, transforming it into a single report, to be prepared on a biennial basis, on the basis of the responses provided by Member States to a strengthened and streamlined annual report questionnaire on progress made to implement all commitments at the national, regional and international levels, the first of which reports should be submitted for consideration by the Commission at

* E/CN.7/2020/1.



its sixty-fifth session, in 2022. UNODC was requested to continue expert-level consultations on strengthening and streamlining the existing annual report questionnaire and to submit an improved and streamlined annual report questionnaire for consideration at the sixty-third session of the Commission.

The present report is to be read in conjunction with the reports of the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to drug abuse ([E/CN.7/2020/4](#)) and drug trafficking ([E/CN.7/2020/5](#)), as well as a conference room paper on the implementation of all international drug policy commitments that reflects developments since the adoption of the 2019 Ministerial Declaration.

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I. Introduction

1. In the Ministerial Declaration on Strengthening Our Actions at the National, Regional and International Levels to Accelerate the Implementation of Our Joint Commitments to Address and Counter the World Drug Problem, adopted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its sixty-second session, Member States committed to ensuring that the Commission-led follow-up to the implementation of all international drug policy commitments made since 2009 was done in a single track. They also committed to ensuring that all commitments were reflected in the collection of reliable and comparable data, through a strengthened and streamlined annual report questionnaire, and requested the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to adapt the existing biennial report, transforming it into a single biennial report, on the basis of the responses provided by Member States to the strengthened and streamlined annual report questionnaire on progress made to implement all national, regional and international drug policy commitments. The first of those reports is to be submitted for consideration by the Commission at its sixty-fifth session, in 2022.

2. Pending the adoption of the new annual report questionnaire and the compilation of the aforementioned first report, the present report contains an analysis of the answers provided by Member States to parts I and II of the annual report questionnaire, adopted by the Commission in its resolution 53/16, entitled “Streamlining of the annual report questionnaire”. In that resolution, the Commission requested the Executive Director to prepare and submit to the Commission, on the basis of the responses provided by Member States to the questionnaire, a single biennial report on action taken to implement the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, adopted during the high-level segment of the fifty-second session of the Commission in 2009 and, subsequently, by the General Assembly in its resolution [64/182](#).

3. The present report contains the information received from Member States regarding the past biennium. Member States were requested to submit their replies to the questionnaire for the period 2018–2019 no later than 30 September 2019. The report is to be read in conjunction with the two annual reports of the Secretariat submitted to the Commission, namely, the report of the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to drug abuse ([E/CN.7/2020/4](#)), prepared on the basis of the replies to part III of the annual report questionnaire, dealing with the extent and patterns of and trends in drug use, and the report of the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to drug trafficking ([E/CN.7/2020/5](#)), prepared on the basis of the replies to part IV of the questionnaire, dealing with the extent and patterns of and trends in drug crop cultivation and drug manufacture and trafficking. The present report also needs to be read in conjunction with a conference room paper prepared by the Secretariat on the implementation of all international drug policy commitments, following up on the 2019 Ministerial Declaration and reflecting developments and efforts undertaken by the Commission and UNODC since March 2019.

4. The previous biennial reports were prepared in 2012, 2014, 2016 and 2018. The same methodology was followed for all of the reports, in the interests of continuity, consistency and comparability of data.

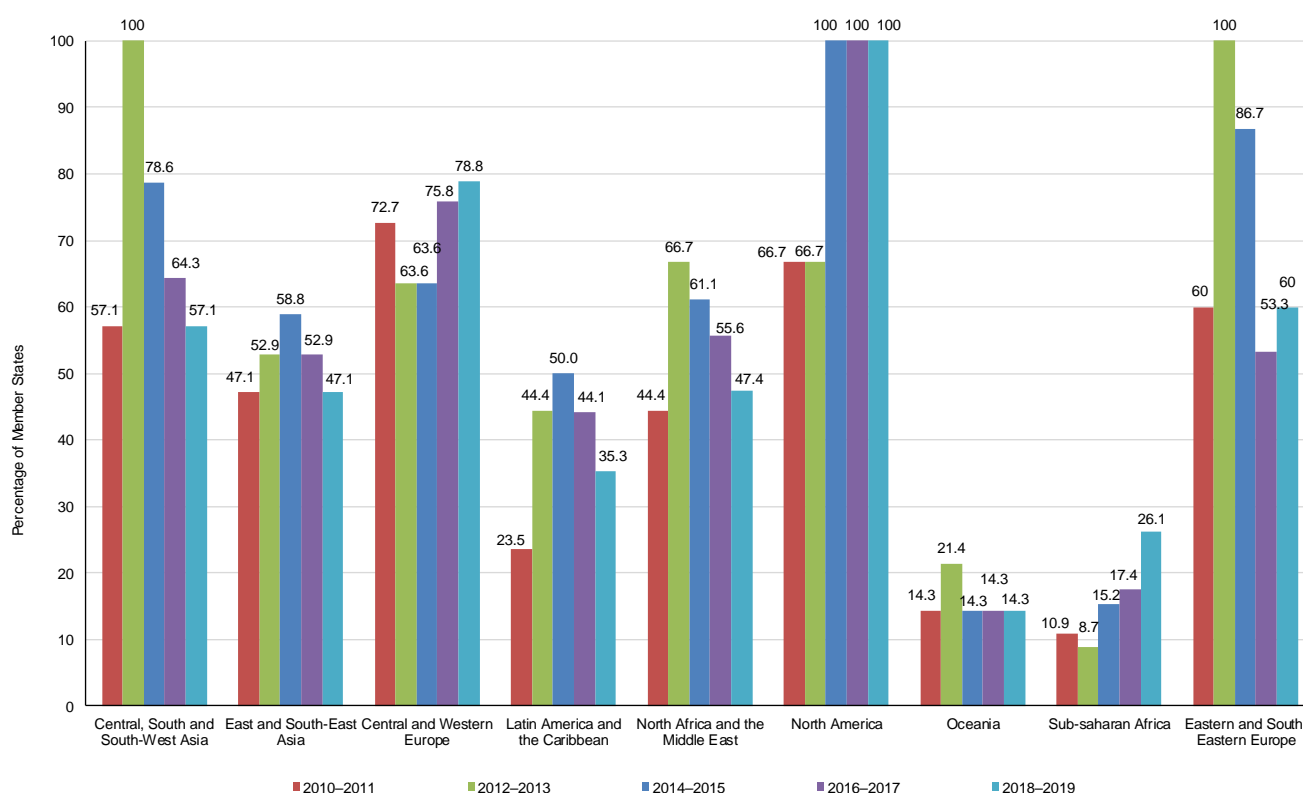
II. Demand reduction and related measures

5. Vast variations in the Member States providing responses across the five reporting cycles impedes the comparability of results over time. In order to provide a just representation of the situation in the fifth reporting cycle, for “Demand reduction and related measures”, the responses of 89 Member States to questions 1 to 15 of part II of the questionnaire in the biennium 2018–2019 were included in the analysis, noting that seven of the Member States responded for the first time. This

amount compares with 93 Member States responding in the fourth cycle and represents about 45 per cent of all Member States, with the proportion varying notably from one region to another (see figure 1).

Figure 1

Percentage of Member States, by region, that have responded to part II of the annual report questionnaire



6. While almost 80 per cent of Member States in Central and Western Europe provided a response, only some 26 per cent of Member States in sub-Saharan Africa did, even though this represents a slight increase from previous cycles. Compared with previous cycles, there is a slight drop in the representation of Central, South, South-West, East and South-East Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as North Africa and the Middle East. It is notable that some large Member States in those regions, in terms of population size, are not represented in the fifth cycle. All those factors could skew the conclusions drawn from the results.

7. As in previous cycles, sub-Saharan Africa, Oceania and Latin America and the Caribbean are heavily underrepresented in the sample. In addition, global trends are disproportionately influenced by European countries, especially those in Western and Central Europe. While this region represents about 15 per cent of all Member States, it accounts for about one third of responses in the fifth cycle, potentially limiting the generalizability of results.

A. Drug strategy and resources for treatment and prevention

8. In the fifth cycle, 83 per cent of Member States reported having a written national drug strategy that included a demand reduction component, a drop from 90 per cent in the fourth cycle. This reduction might be due to the variation in Member States responding across the reporting cycles. The same percentage of Member States (83 per cent) reported that those strategies covered prevention, treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration services, services to prevent the health and social consequences of drug use, and drug monitoring and research.

9. Most Member States entrusted a central coordination body with the implementation of the drug demand reduction component of the strategy. As in the previous cycle, more than 80 per cent of Member States indicated that the ministries of health, social affairs, education, law enforcement and justice, as well as non-governmental organizations, were involved in the work of the central coordinating body. The ministries of labour and employment and the private sector remained less well represented, with 70 and 60 per cent of Member States reporting their involvement, respectively.

10. About 32 per cent of Member States (compared with 37 per cent in the previous cycle) reported that the demand reduction strategies remained unfunded. Almost half of the Member States in Africa and a third of Member States in Europe reported not having a budget for financing the strategy.

11. For the fifth cycle, a significant percentage of Member States reported that the budgets for funding treatment and prevention activities had remained stable (33 per cent for treatment and 48 per cent for prevention), compared with about half of the Member States reporting a stable budget in the previous cycle. Increases in funding for treatment and for prevention activities were reported by 29 and 26 per cent of Member States, respectively. Few Member States reported a budget decrease for either prevention or treatment activities.

12. Half of the Member States in East and South-East Asia reported an increase in funding for treatment activities, while only a quarter reported an increase in funding for prevention activities. In North Africa and the Middle East, only 11 per cent of Member States reported an increased budget for treatment and prevention activities (compared with 43 and 28 per cent, respectively, in the previous cycle), while half of the Member States in the region reported a stable budget. However, it is difficult to draw conclusions from those results as some 30 per cent of all responding Member States did not provide any information on changes in budgets.

B. Prevention and early intervention

13. Figures 2 to 7 illustrate the responses of Member States regarding the implementation of various prevention activities, both in the general population and among groups at risk, categorized by strength of evidence, as set out in the *International Standards on Drug Use Prevention*.

Figure 2
Number of Member States reporting the existence of various prevention activities in the community with no or limited level of efficacy

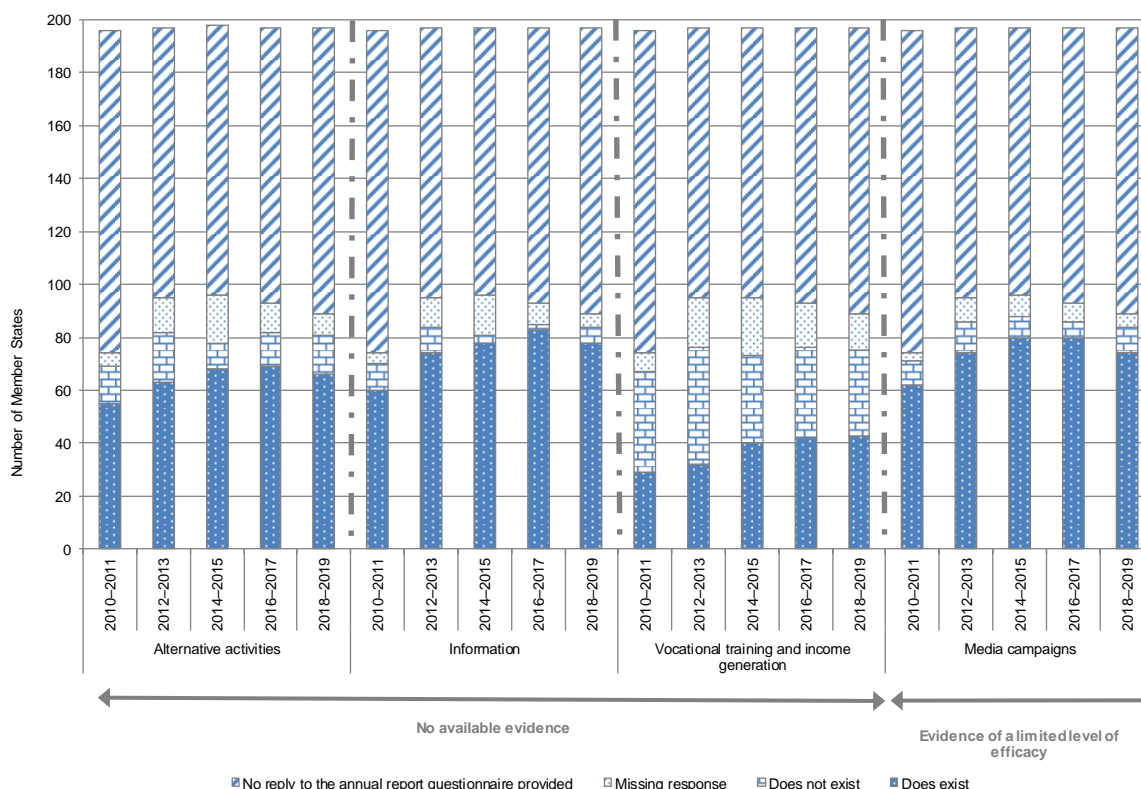


Figure 3
Number of Member States reporting the existence of various prevention activities in the community with good or very good level of efficacy

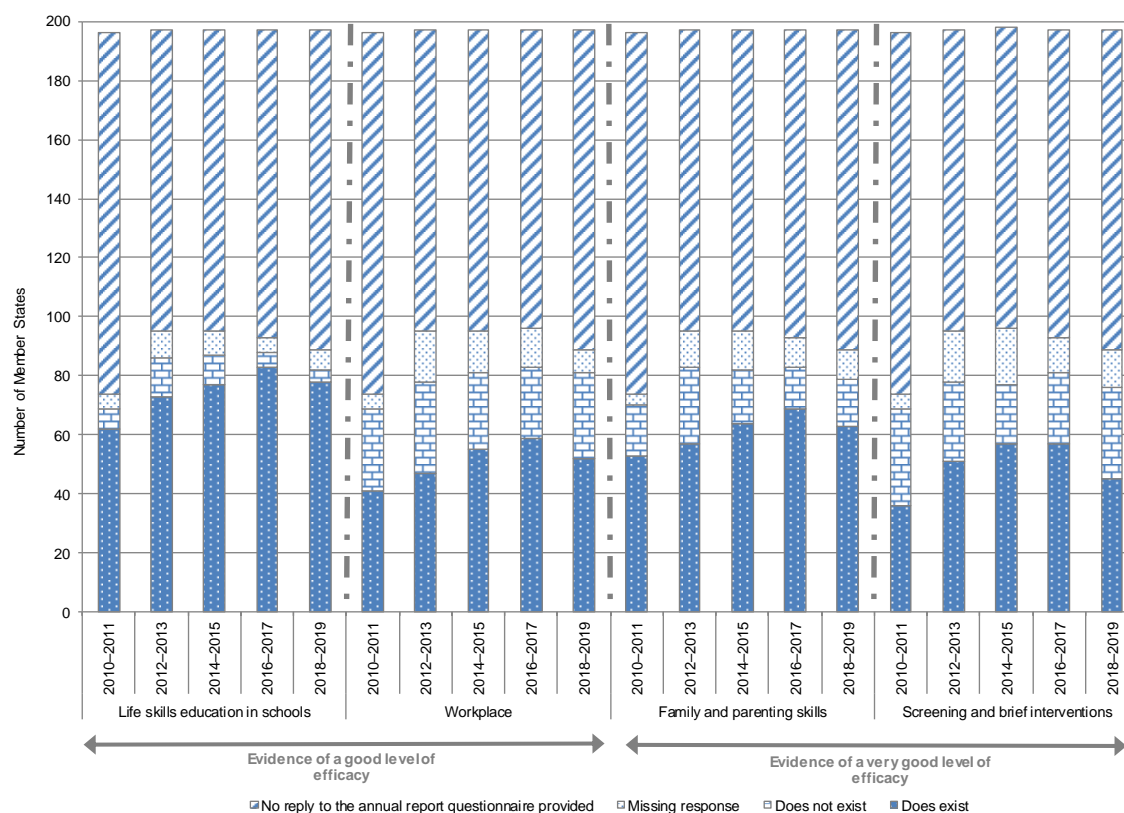


Figure 4
Number of Member States reporting the existence of various prevention activities among groups at risk with no or limited level of efficacy

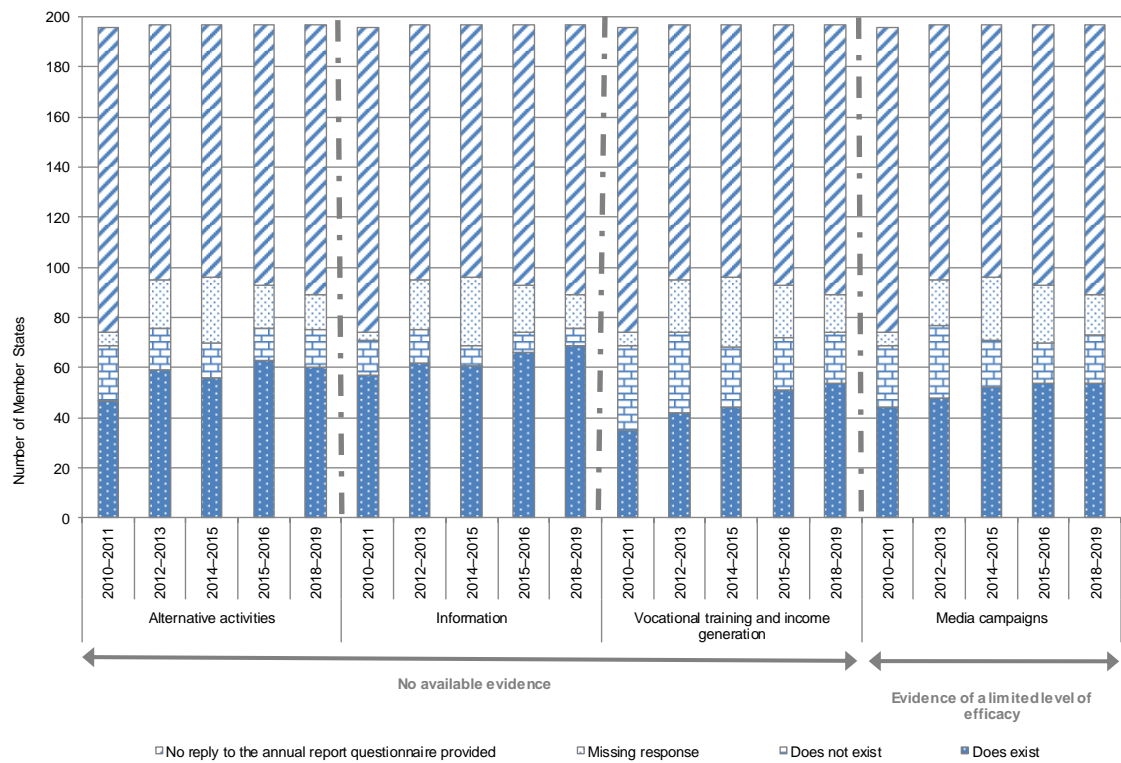
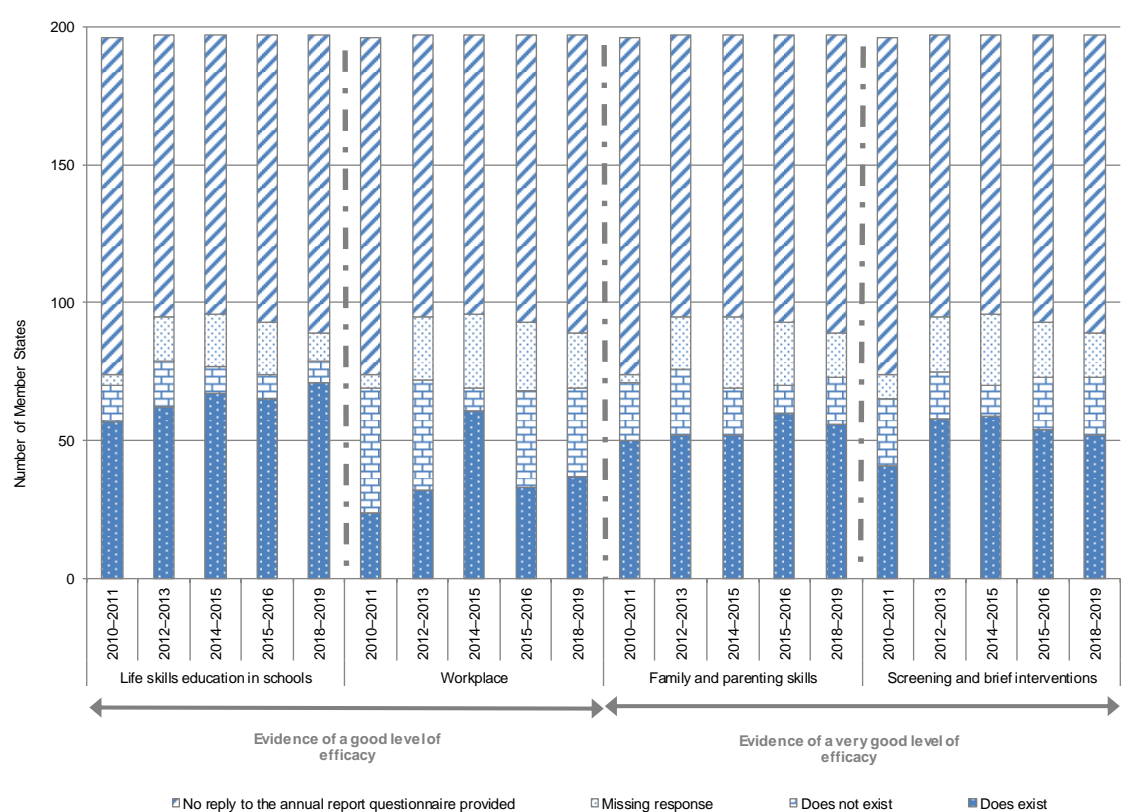


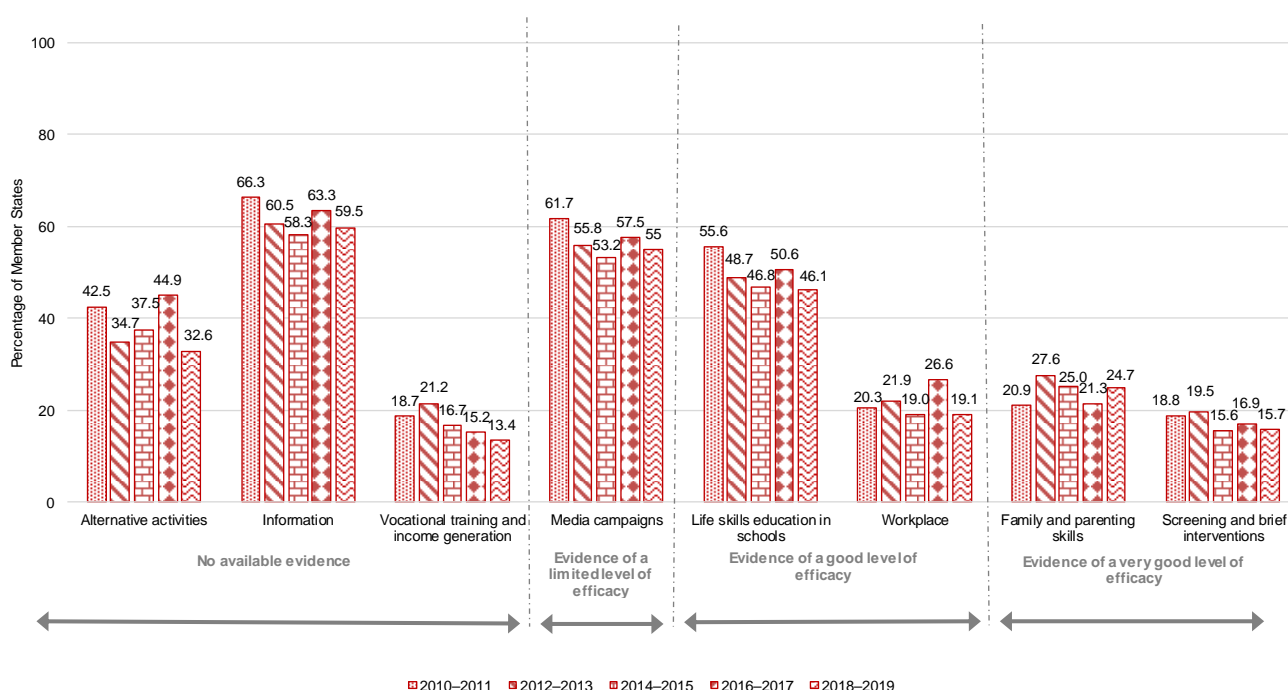
Figure 5
Number of Member States reporting the existence of various prevention activities among groups at risk with good or very good level of efficacy



14. As in previous cycles, fewer prevention activities targeted groups at risk than the general population. The availability of services considered to have no or limited efficacy remained relatively stable compared with the previous cycle, both at the community level and for populations at risk. At the general population level, the availability of services with good or very good efficacy was also reported to be relatively stable, with only a slight drop. For populations at risk, the availability of services with good or very good efficacy reflected minor non-consistent fluctuations. Those results may stem from slight changes in the representation of responding Member States across reporting cycles.

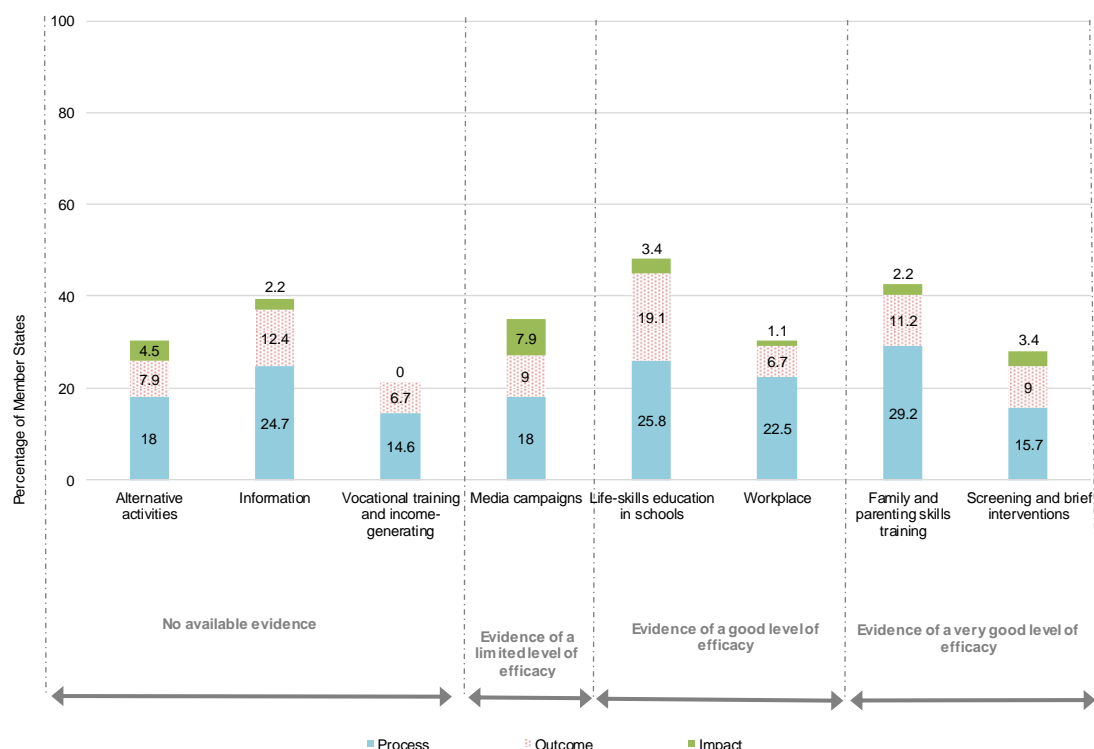
Figure 6

Percentage of Member States reporting high coverage of various prevention activities, categorized by level of efficacy according to the *International Standards on Drug Use Prevention*



15. Across all reporting cycles, the level of coverage of activities with a very good efficacy rating remains concerning. As shown in figure 6, the interventions most frequently reported as having high coverage have no or a limited level of efficacy. While the proportion of Member States reporting a high coverage of activities with no available evidence of efficacy has dropped slightly compared with previous cycles, high coverage has not simultaneously increased for activities with a good or very good level of efficacy.

Figure 7
Percentage of Member States reporting the evaluation of prevention activities in the fifth cycle (2018–2019)



16. As in previous cycles, a considerable number of reporting Member States did not conduct evaluations of interventions (see figure 7), and the majority of conducted evaluations focused on process, with a small number focusing on outcomes and even fewer on impact. Comparatively many evaluations were still carried out on interventions with no or limited efficacy, including the majority of impact evaluations.

C. Treatment

17. Compared with the fourth cycle, fewer Member States reported the availability of residential and outpatient drug treatment facilities, (84 and 83 per cent, respectively, i.e., a drop of 10 percentage points). The ratio of inpatient and outpatient treatment units was difficult to ascertain because the reported sum frequently exceeded 100 per cent. After removing extreme outliers, among the 22 Member States that provided a valid response to the question, the approximate ratio of inpatient to outpatient facilities was 30:70.

18. Treatment services were categorized into three different types: pharmacological, psychosocial, and services for social rehabilitation and aftercare. Those were assessed both at the community level and in prison settings. A recovery-oriented continuum of care includes and integrates the full range of those services, in the community and in prisons.

Figure 8
**Number of Member States reporting the existence of pharmacological treatment
 in the community**

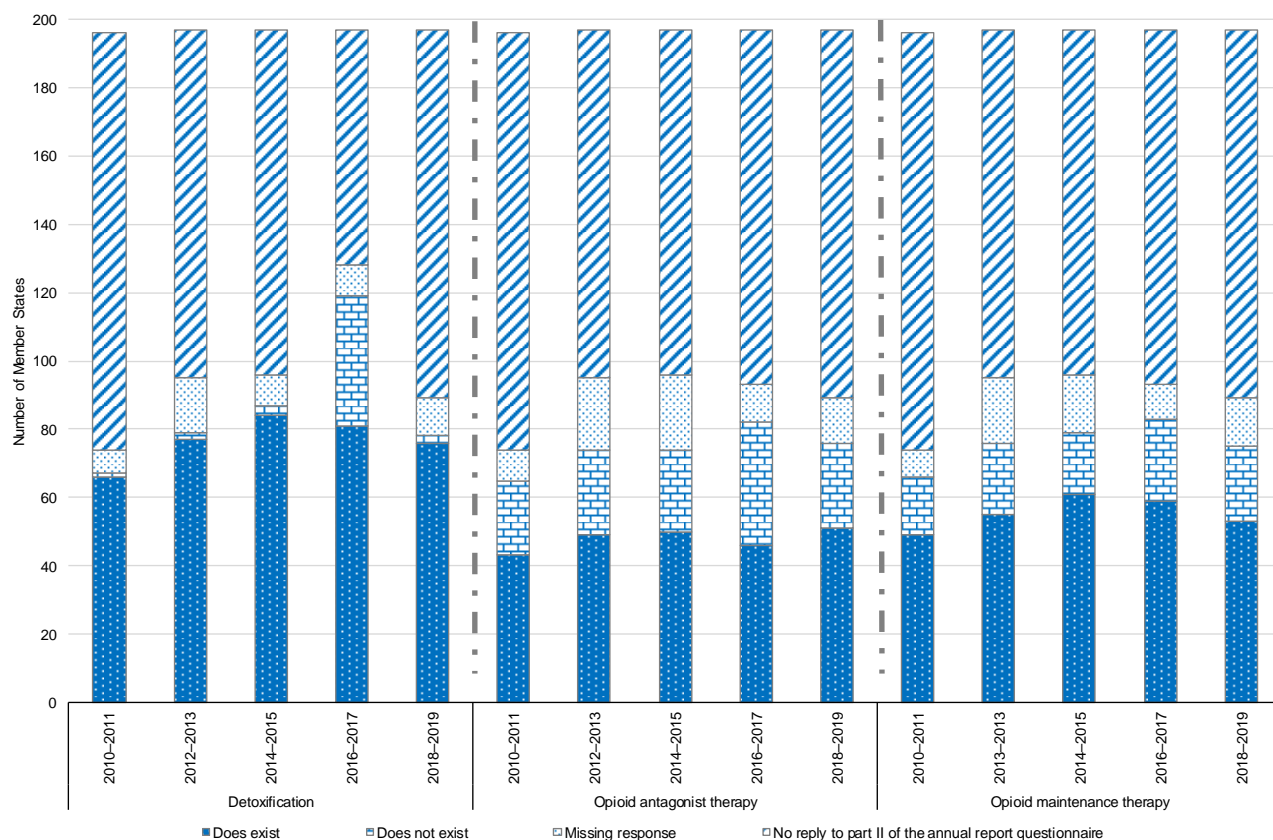


Figure 9
**Number of Member States reporting the existence of pharmacological treatment
 in prison settings**

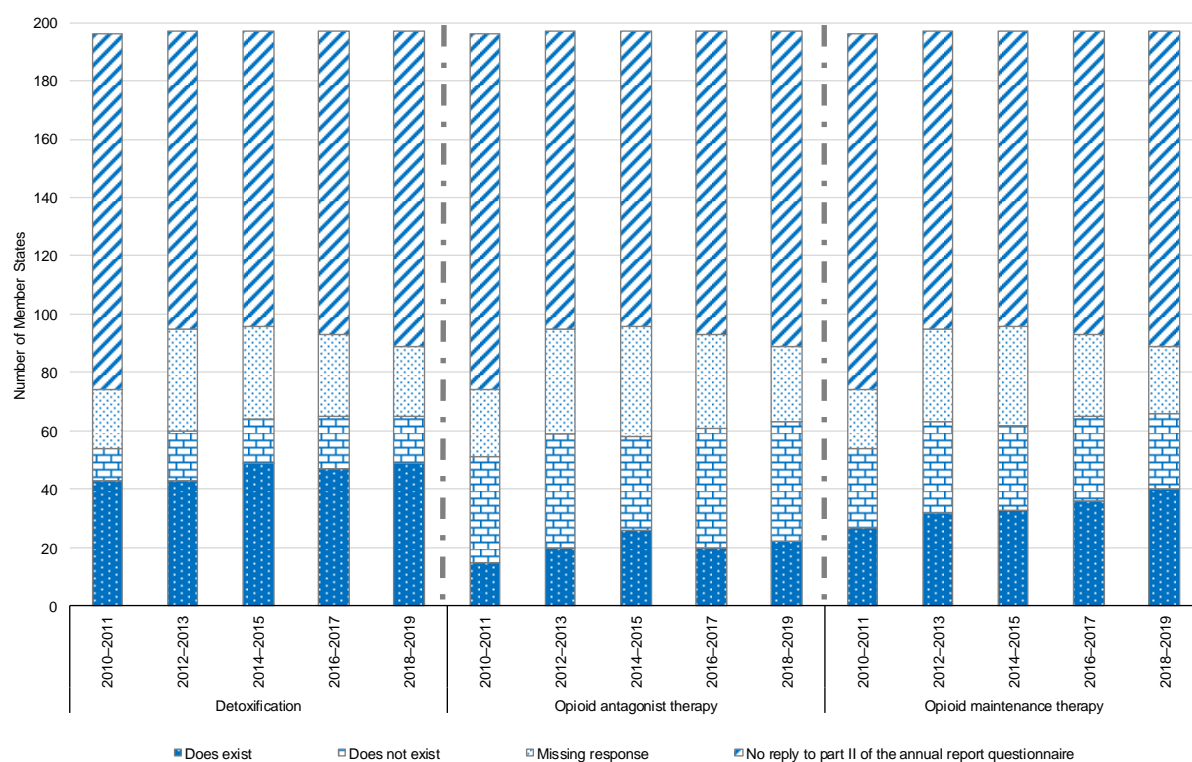


Figure 10
**Number of Member States reporting the existence of social rehabilitation and
 aftercare treatment services in the community**

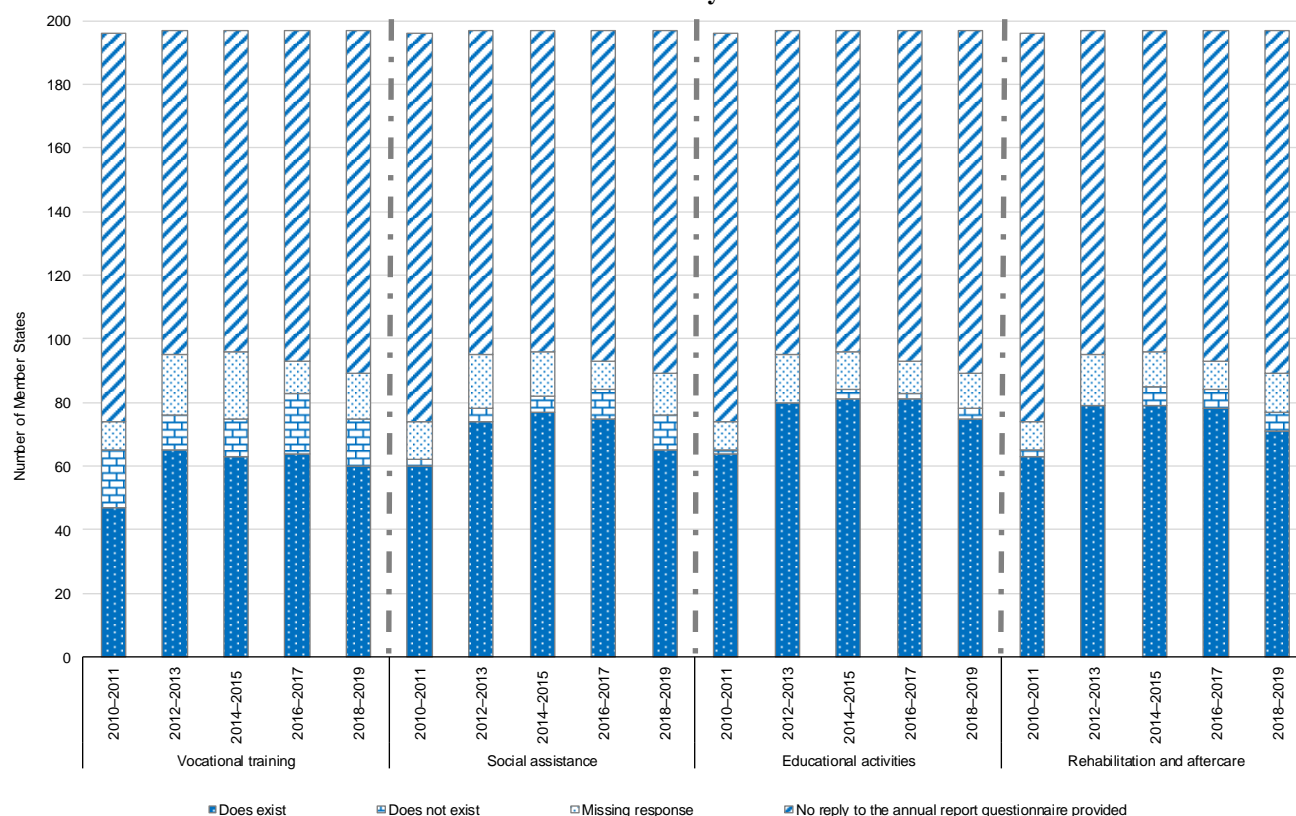


Figure 11
**Number of Member States reporting the existence of social rehabilitation and
 aftercare treatment services in prison settings**

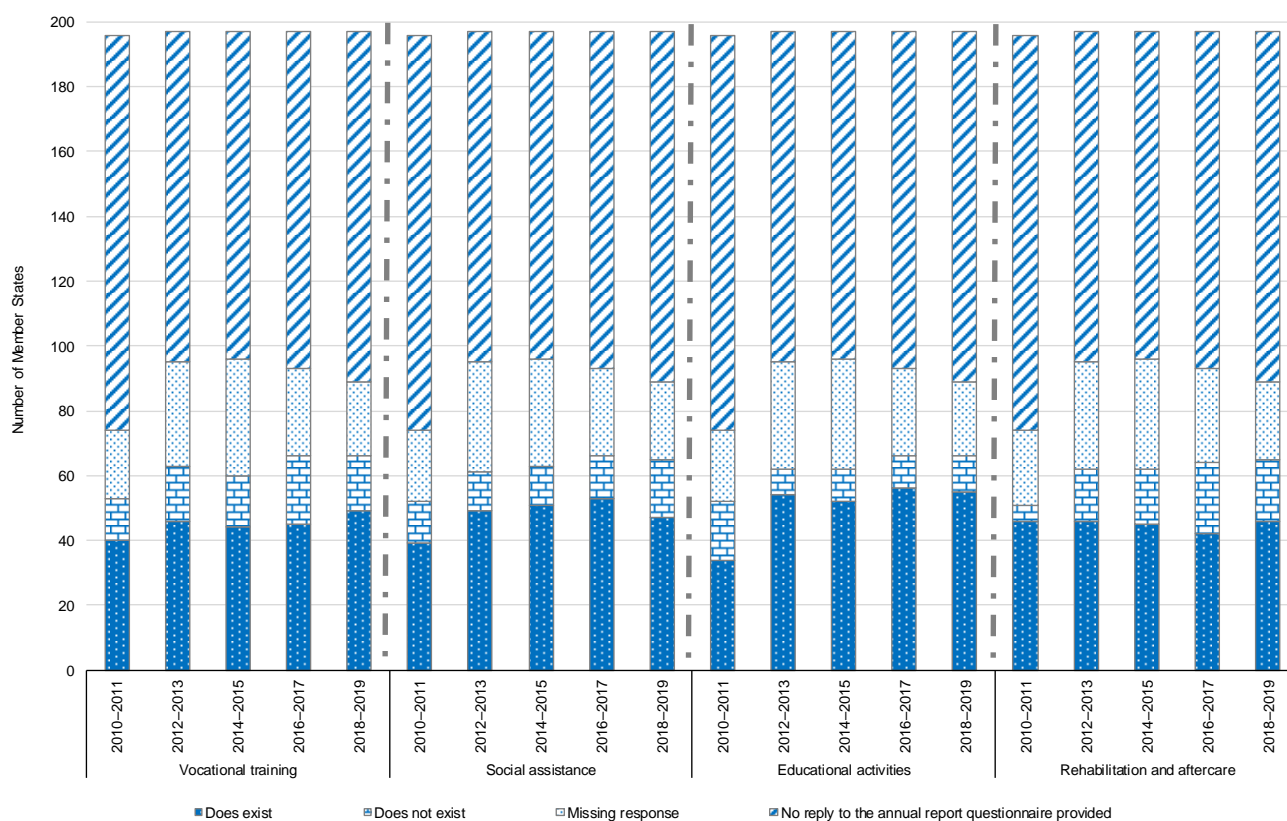


Figure 12
Number of Member States reporting the existence of psychosocial treatment services in the community

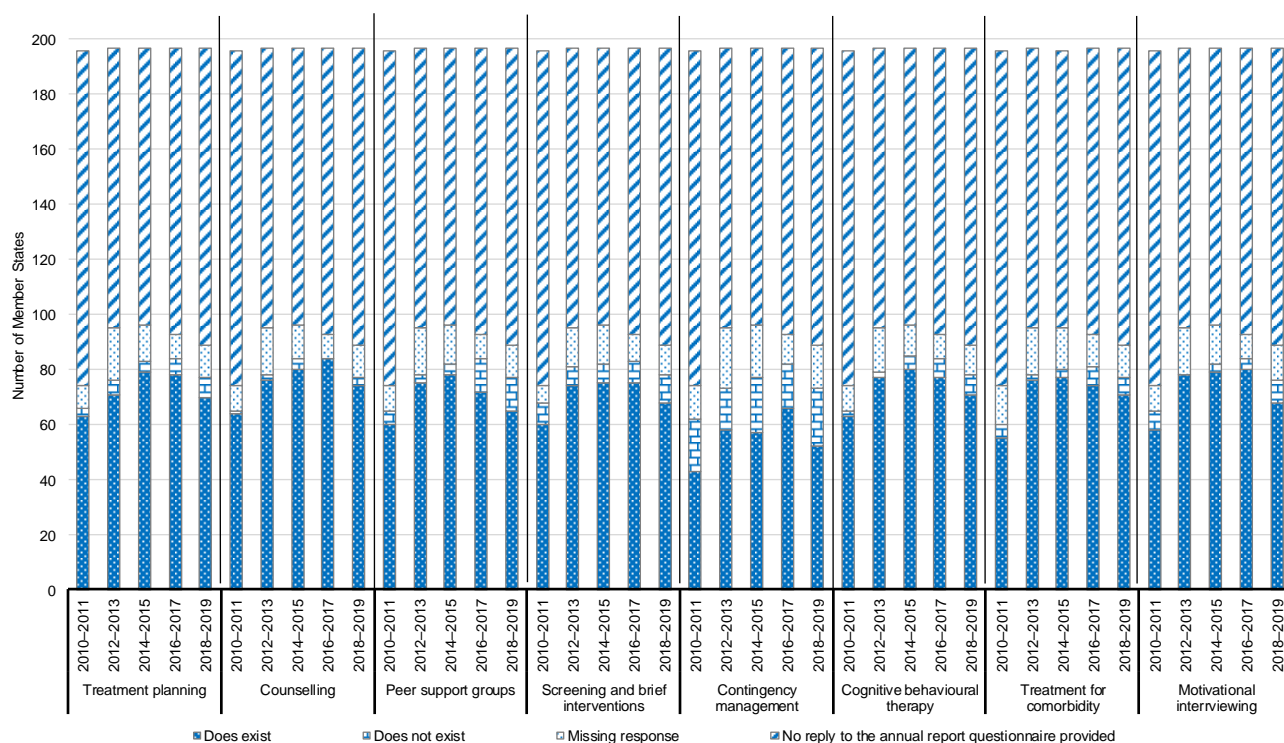
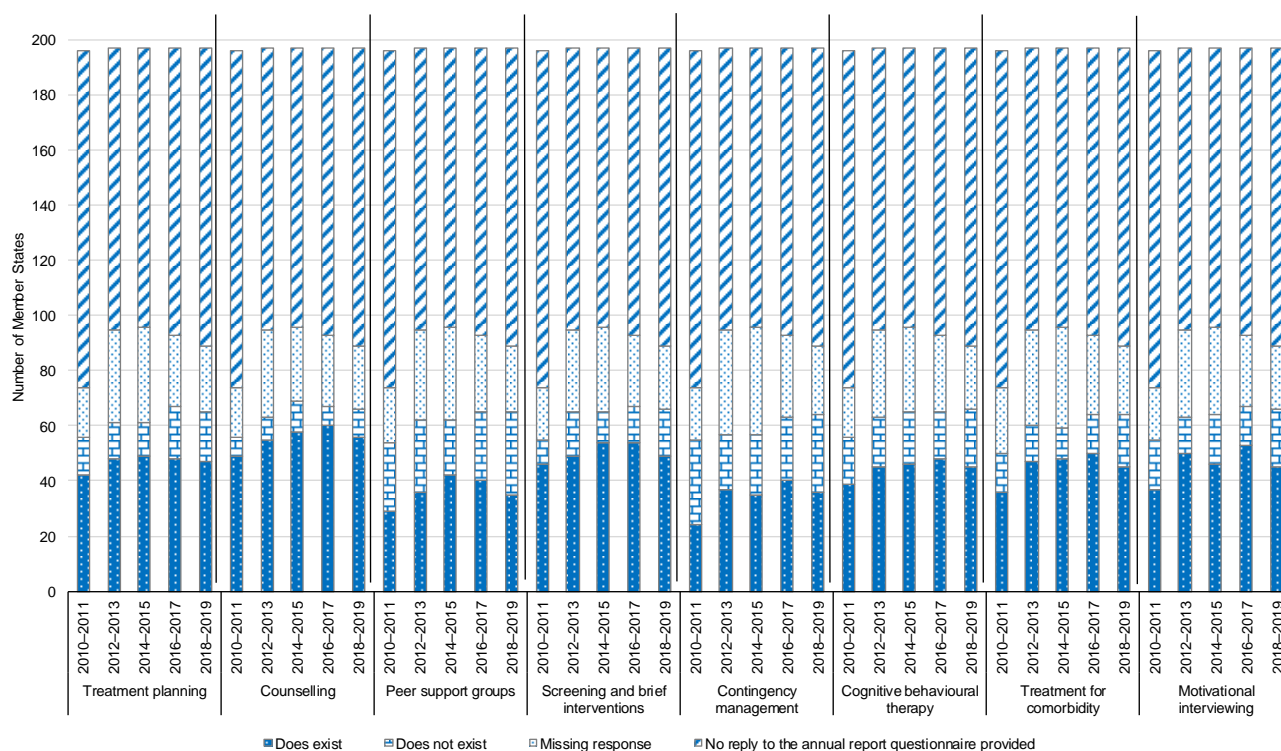


Figure 13
Number of Member States reporting the existence of psychosocial treatment services in prison settings



19. As in previous cycles, the provision of services remained much less frequent in prisons than community settings (see figures 8–13). Pharmacological treatment, in particular opioid antagonist therapy and opioid maintenance therapy, remained the least-provided services, especially in prisons. No considerable fluctuations were observed in the availability of social rehabilitation and aftercare treatment services in the general population or in prison, with the exception of a drop in the availability of social assistance in both settings. Compared with the previous cycle, slightly fewer Member States reported the availability of psychosocial services in the general population, while the availability of such services in prisons did not change significantly.

20. The availability of services was lowest in the regions of sub-Saharan Africa and South-Eastern Europe, at the community level (roughly nine services available, on average) and in prisons (between four and five services available, on average). However, only the regions of Central and Western Europe, North America and Oceania reported the availability of more than 10 services in prisons, on average.

Figure 14

Percentage of Member States reporting a high degree of coverage of treatment services in the community

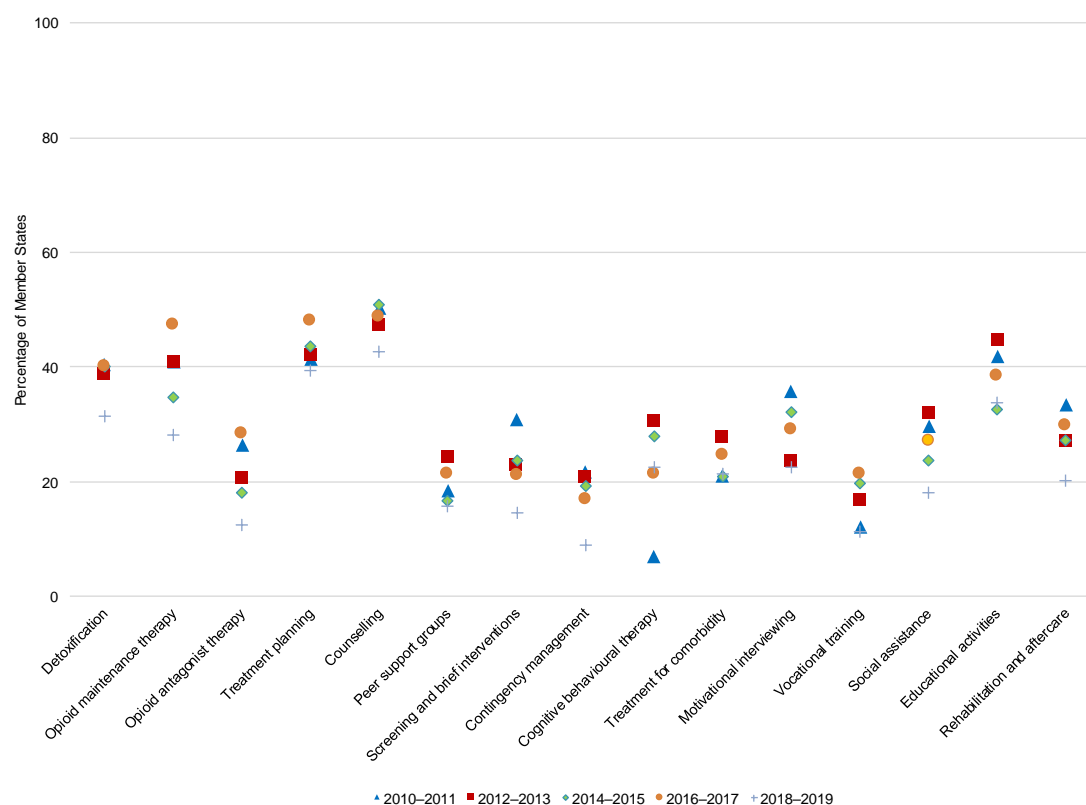
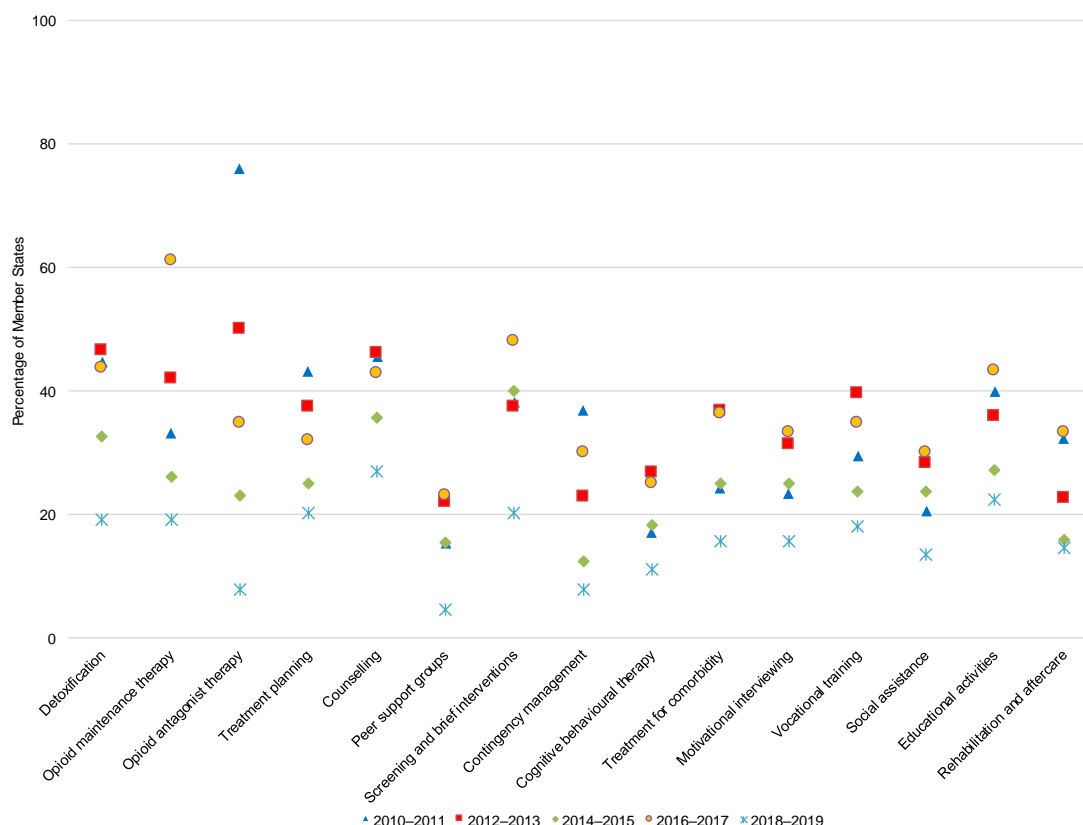


Figure 15
Percentage of Member States reporting a high degree of coverage of drug treatment services in prison settings

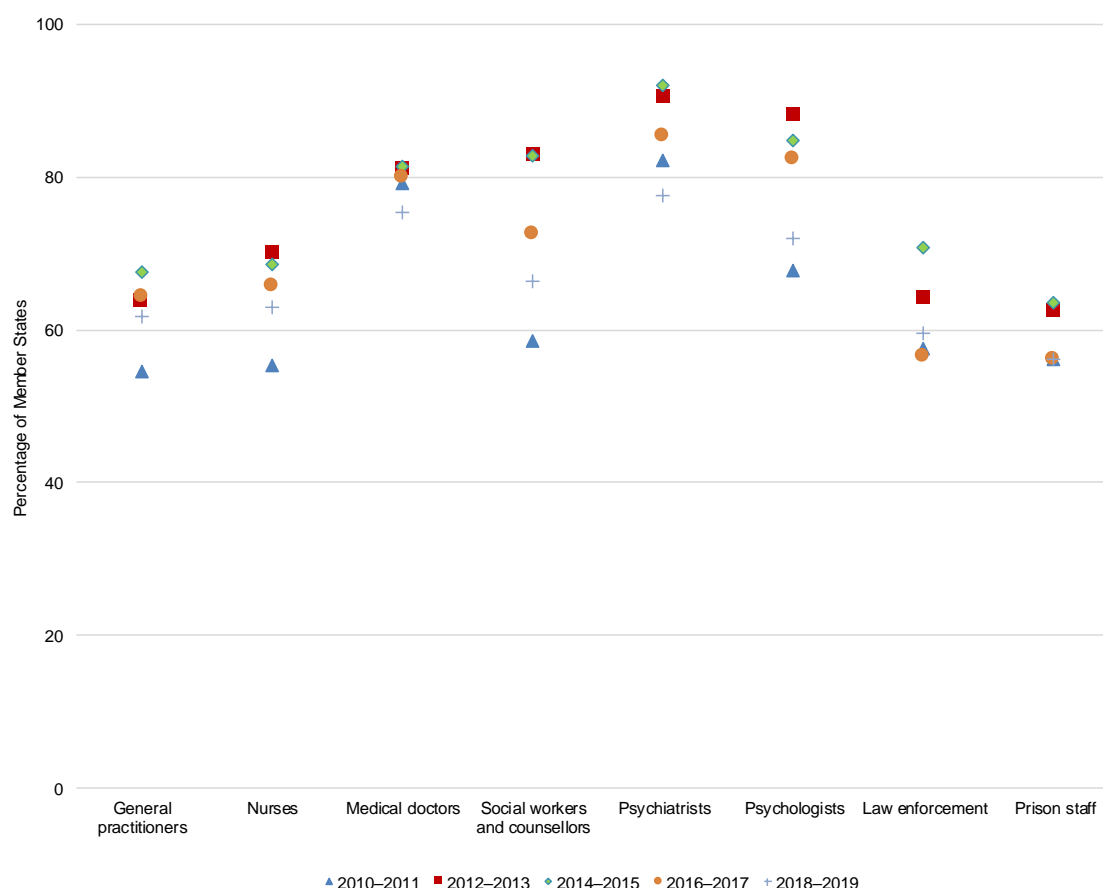


21. Compared with the fourth cycle, almost all services reportedly received lower coverage, in the community and in prisons (see figures 14 and 15). Of the 15 services assessed, counselling and treatment planning were most often reported as having high coverage in the community (about 40 per cent of Member States). Across services, the number of Member States reporting high coverage was significantly lower for prison settings than for the community, with the exception of screening and vocational training. In prison settings, a high coverage of peer support, opioid maintenance therapy and contingency management was reported by only 5 to 8 per cent of Member States. However, a caveat in interpreting those results is the high percentage of Member States (between 30 and 50 per cent) that did not provide any information in response to this question.

D. Quality standards and training of staff

Figure 16

Availability of drug demand reduction interventions for professionals as part of their continuing education training



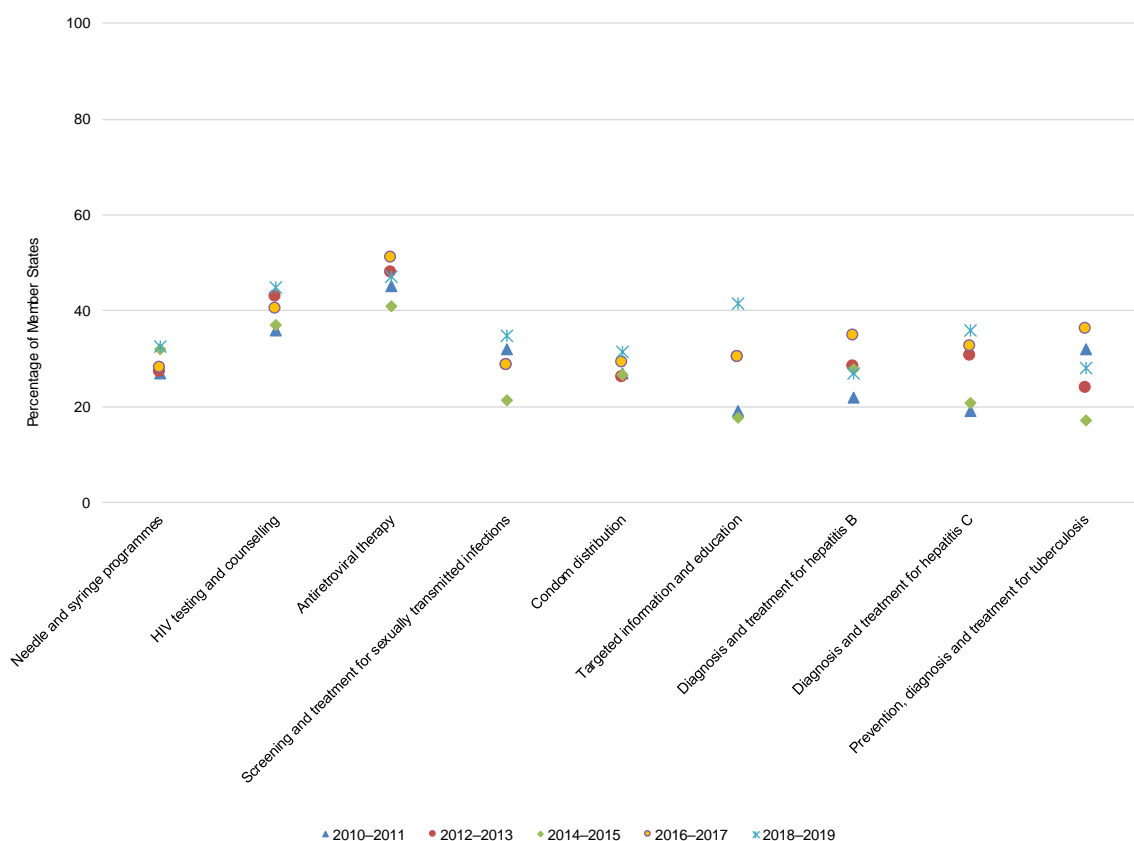
22. In the fifth cycle, the availability of continuing education training on drug demand reduction interventions fell to its lowest level since the first reporting period for most professions. This decrease is most noticeable for social workers and counsellors, psychiatrists and psychologists (see figure 16).

E. Prevention of diseases, including infectious diseases

23. In the fifth cycle, the proportion of Member States that provided information on coverage of services for the prevention of diseases increased slightly, thereby improving the representativeness of the results. However, this slightly increased response rate did not significantly affect the previous results. For most services, the percentage of Member States that reported a high degree of coverage of those services in the community remained stable (see figure 17). The only notable increase concerned targeted information and education, which, along with antiretroviral therapy and HIV testing and counselling, received high coverage in most Member States.

Figure 17

Percentage of Member States reporting a high degree of coverage of various services for the prevention, treatment and care of HIV and other infectious diseases in the community



24. In prison settings, a high degree of coverage was least often reported for needle and syringe programmes and condom distribution (3 and 14 per cent of Member States, respectively). Similar to community settings, antiretroviral therapy and HIV testing and counselling were also the services for which most Member States reported high coverage in prison settings (36 per cent for each service).

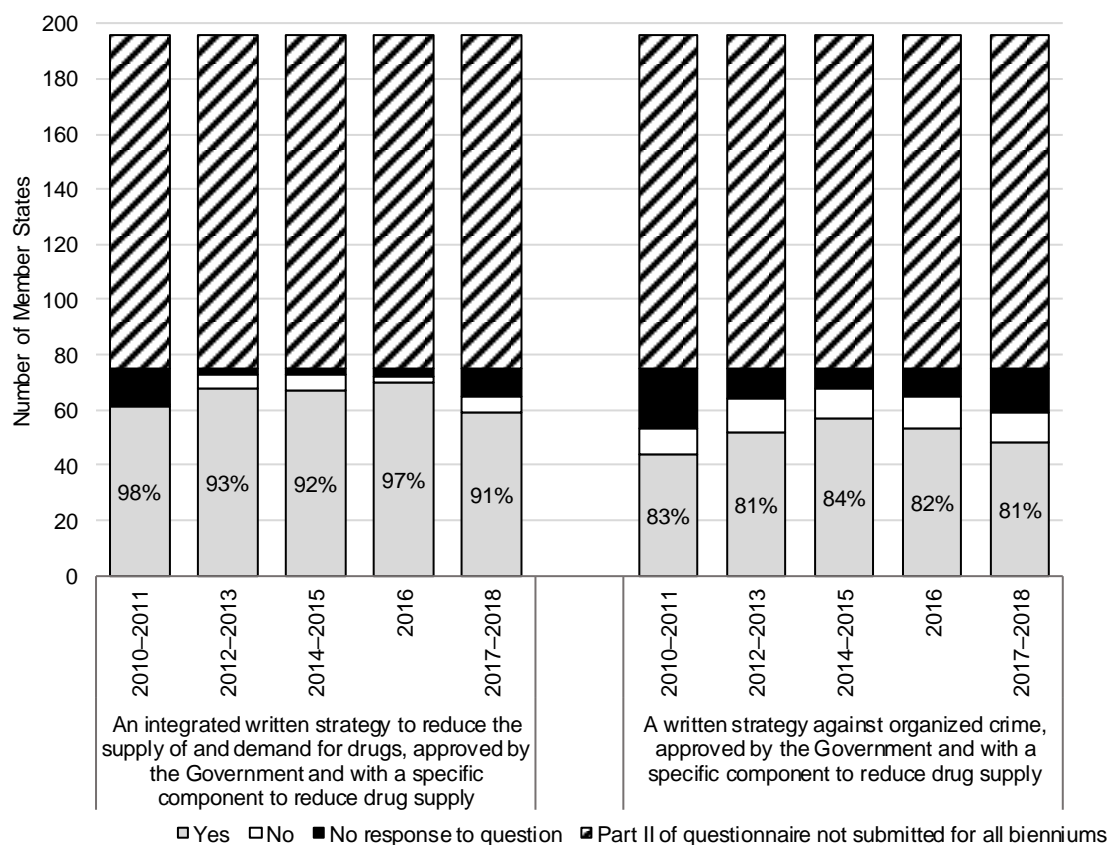
III. Drug supply reduction and related measures

25. To ensure comparability over time, the analysis of responses in section III is limited to those Member States that completed part II of the annual report questionnaire in the periods 2010–2011, 2012–2013, 2014–2015, 2016 and 2017–2018. In relation to part III, and with the exception of the section on alternative development, no responses were provided for 2019. Member States that had responded in at least one of the two years within each biennium were included in the analysis. Responses from 75 Member States to questions 16 to 36 of part II of the questionnaire in the period 2017–2018 were included in the analysis. Percentages were calculated on the basis of the number of Member States responding to the question.

A. Domestic supply reduction activities

26. The number of responding Member States that had approved strategies to combat organized crime remained stable throughout the five reporting cycles, and the vast majority of those Member States still had approved strategies to reduce drug supply (see figure 18).

Figure 18
Number of Member States having taken on various measures to reduce drug supply

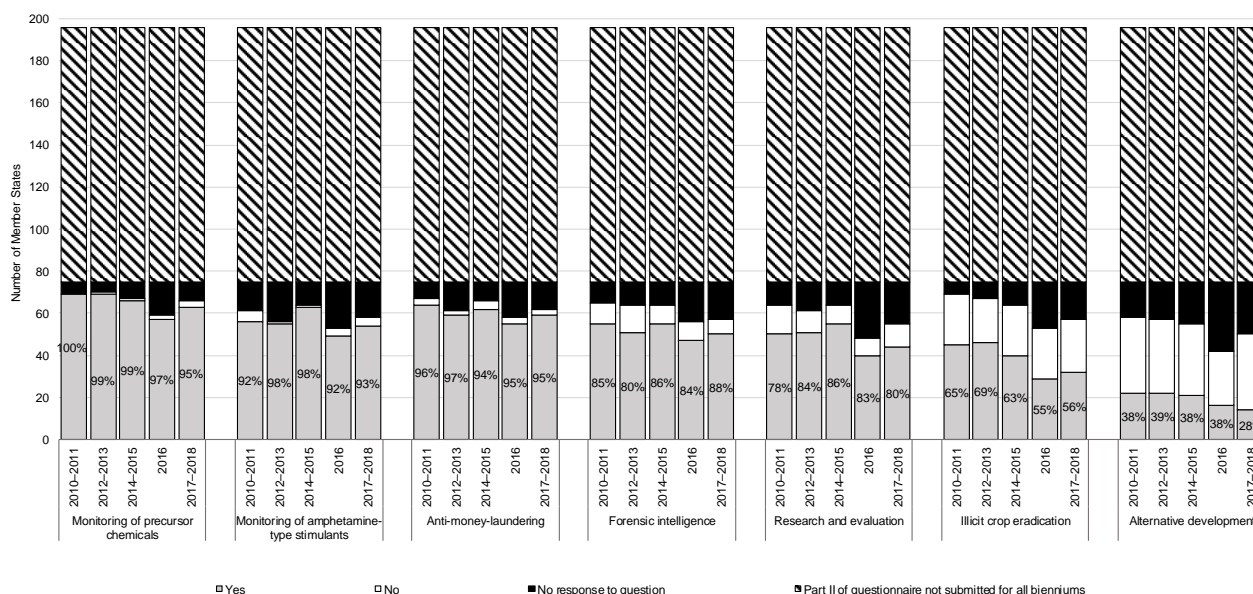


27. Over the five reporting cycles, an average of 94 per cent of responding Member States indicated that they had an integrated written strategy to reduce the supply of and demand for drugs, with a specific component to reduce drug supply. As with previous reporting periods, around 80 per cent of reporting Member States had approved written strategy to combat organized crime with a specific component to reduce drug supply.

28. Member States continued to attach great importance to the monitoring of precursor chemicals. Almost all Member States that responded were engaged in such monitoring during all five reporting cycles. Correspondingly, an average of 95 per cent of responding Member States reported that monitoring amphetamine-type stimulants had been carried out throughout the five cycles (see figure 19).

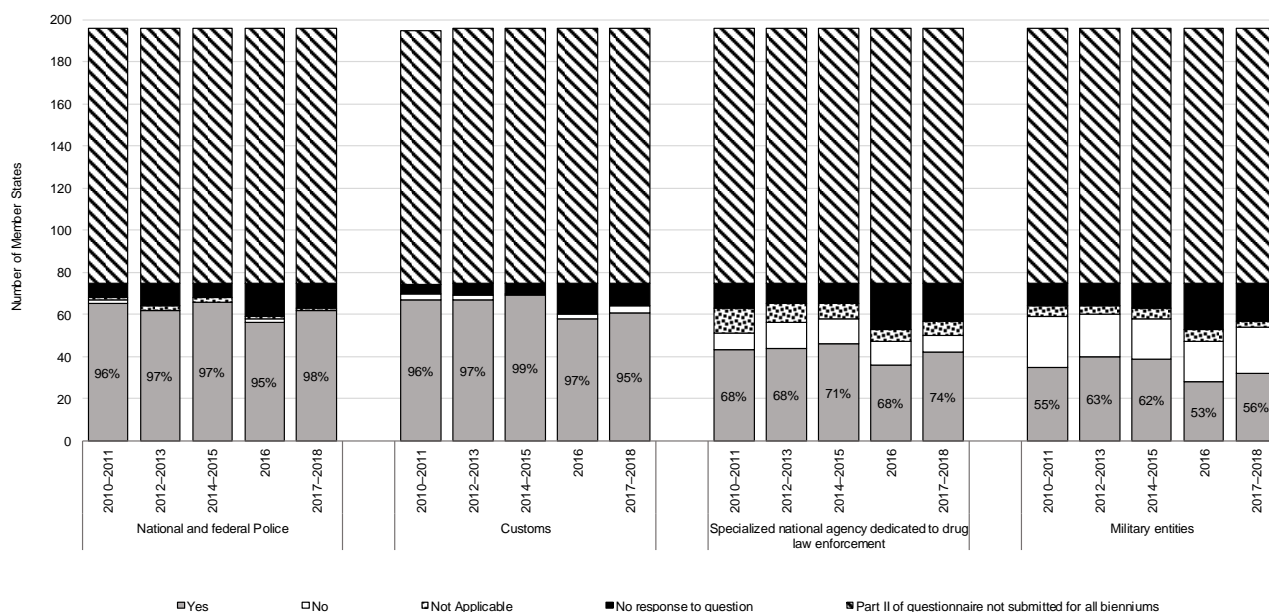
29. A total of 95 per cent of responding Member States reported active engagement in activities to counter money-laundering, while 80 per cent had been actively engaged in research and evaluation during the period 2017–2018. A relatively stable trend was observed on active engagement in forensic intelligence activities, with about 88 per cent during the previous reporting period. Since the beginning of the reporting, the percentage of responding Member States actively engaged in programmes to eradicate illicit drug crops has ranged from 55 to 69 per cent. There has been a steady decline in pursuing alternative development programmes, with 28 per cent of responding Member States reporting active engagement in such programmes in the period 2017–2018.

Figure 19
Number of Member States reporting active engagement in various drug supply reduction activities



30. During the reporting period 2017–2018, almost all reporting Member States mandated their national or federal police (98 per cent) and their customs agencies (95 per cent) to reduce drug supply. These figures were consistent with previous reporting cycles (see figure 20).

Figure 20
Number of Member States reporting that they had mandated various law enforcement agencies to reduce drug supply



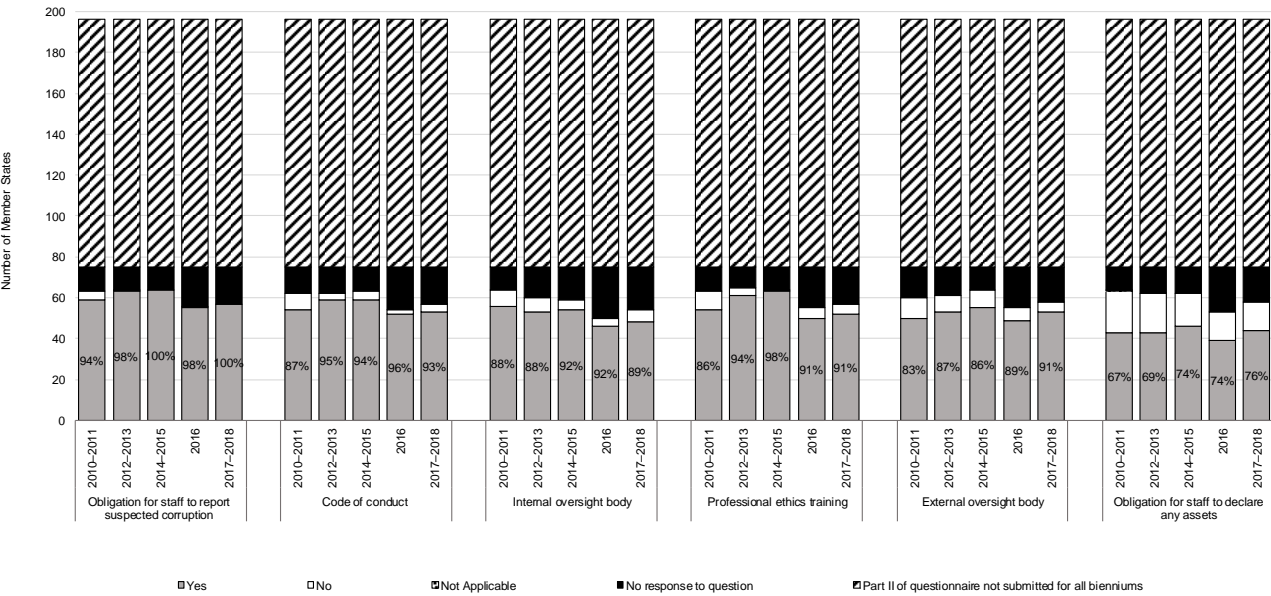
31. The percentage of responding Member States having established specialized national agencies increased to 74 per cent at the global level, reaching a maximum level in the period 2017–2018. In particular, all responding Member States in Asia and Oceania reported having this type of agency in place during the period 2017–2018.

32. Slightly more than 55 per cent of responding Member States had military entities mandated to reduce drug supply during the period 2017–2018. This percentage was notably higher in Africa, the Middle East and the Americas, varying between 57 and 100 per cent throughout the reporting period. In Europe, 41 per cent of responding Member States relied on military entities to counter drug supply, which represented a significant decrease from the previous reporting period (53 per cent in 2016).

33. In the period 2017–2018, 84 per cent of responding Member States reported having established an entity responsible for coordinating the activities of agencies mandated to reduce drug supply. The types of coordinating agency vary but can be split into four broad categories: specialized national anti-drug authorities/agencies/committees, police services, public ministries (ministries of interior or defence) and organized crime bureaux.

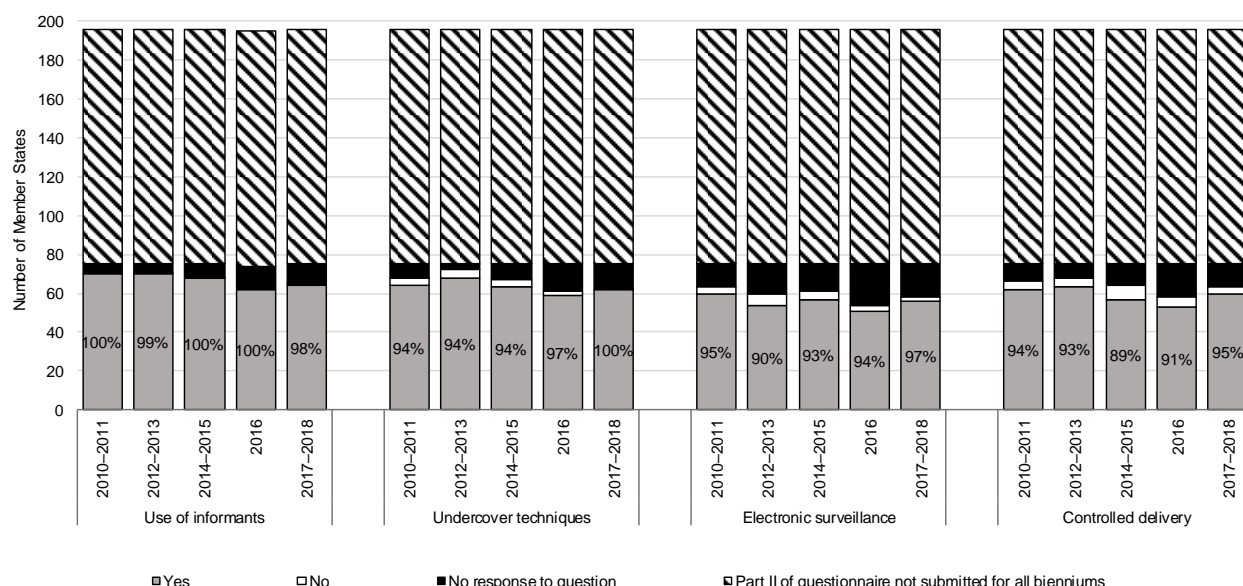
34. In the period 2017–2018, all responding Member States had some set of measures in place to address the threat posed by corruption in domestic law enforcement agencies with a mandate to reduce drug supply (see figure 21). The most common measures included the obligation for staff to report suspected incidents of corruption (100 per cent), the existence of a code of conduct (93 per cent), professional ethics training activities (91 per cent) and the existence of internal and external oversight bodies (89 and 91 per cent, respectively).

Figure 21
Measures adopted and institutions established to address the threat of corruption in domestic law enforcement agencies mandated to reduce drug supply



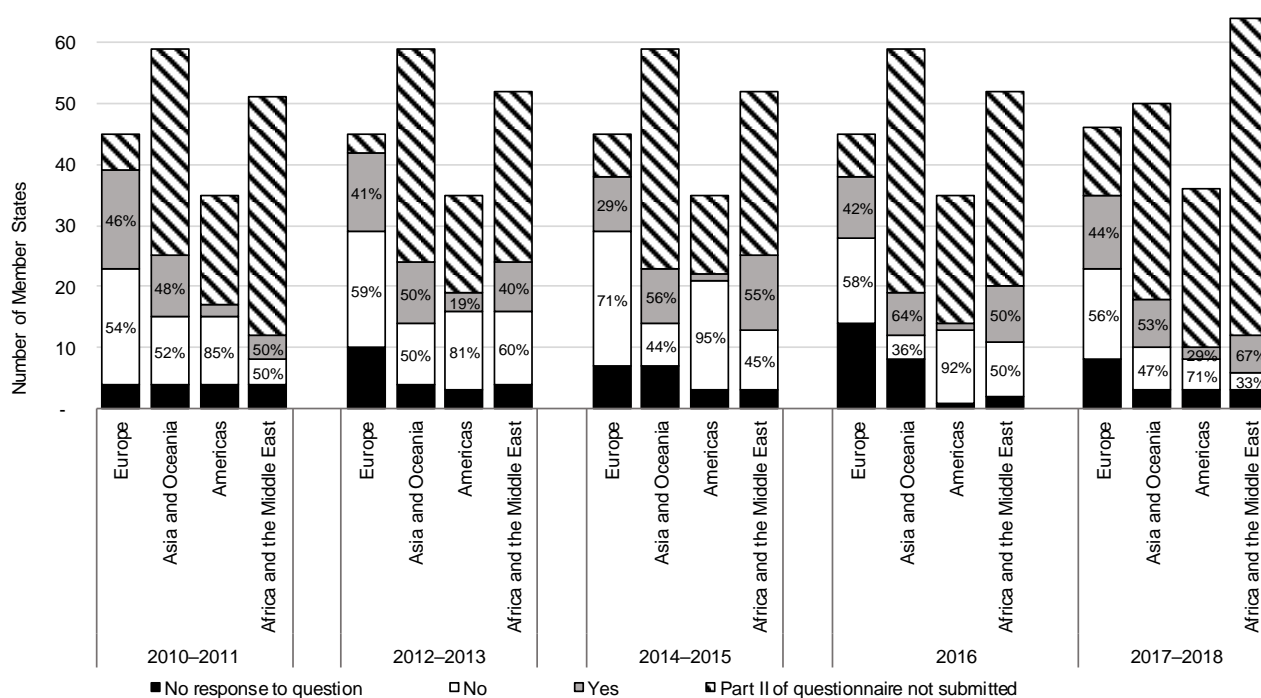
35. All responding Member States across all five reporting cycles allowed for the use of special investigative techniques by law enforcement agencies (see figure 22). More than 90 per cent of them reported that law enforcement agencies used informants, undercover techniques, controlled delivery and electronic surveillance during all reporting periods.

Figure 22
Investigative techniques used by law enforcement agencies to gather evidence



36. In the period 2017–2018, 48 per cent of responding Member States reported having a system in place to monitor the sale over the Internet of pharmaceutical preparations containing narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances under international control, which represented an increase from the 42 per cent observed in 2016 (see figure 23).

Figure 23
Existence or absence of a system to monitor the sale over the Internet of pharmaceutical preparations containing narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances under international control, by region

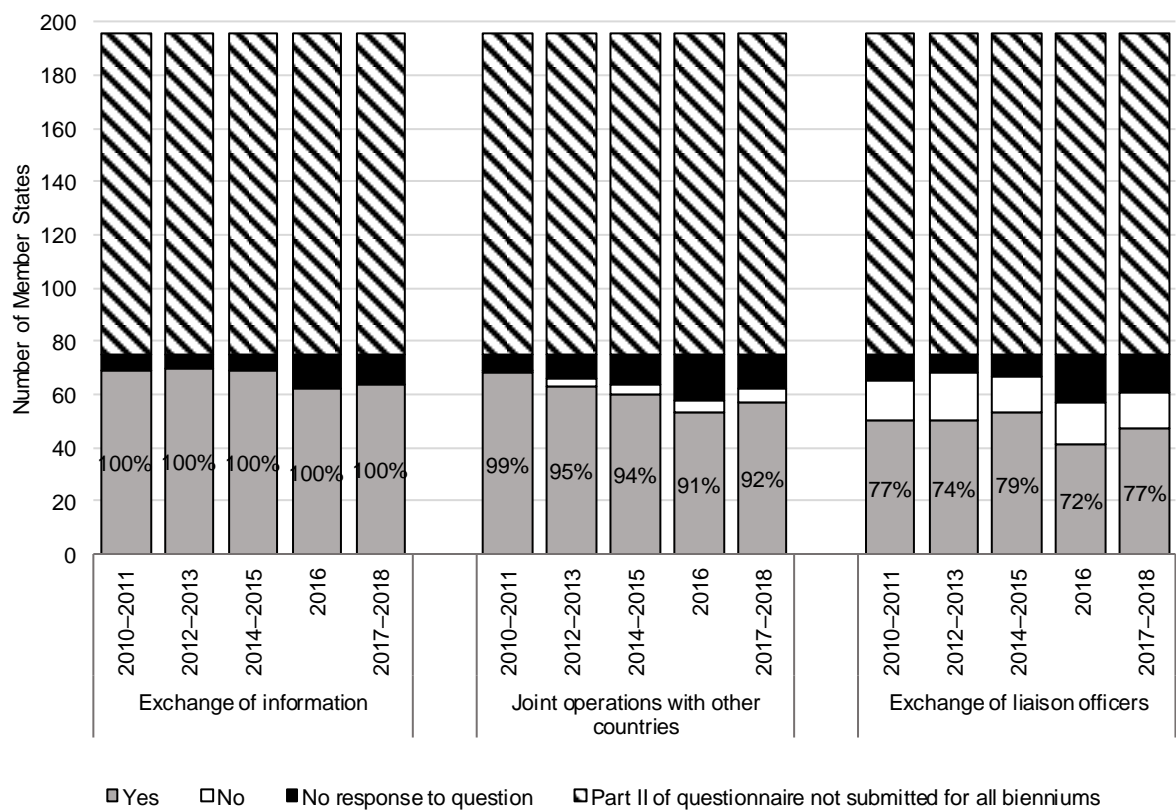


B. Cross-border and international cooperation

37. Member States continued to engage in a wide range of cross-border activities and international cooperation to reduce drug supply (see figure 24). Across the five reporting cycles, all responding Member States reported that their law enforcement agencies exchanged information with their counterparts in other countries. The vast majority of responding Member States (approximately 94 per cent) engaged in joint operations, with only five reporting not doing so. In addition, more than three quarters of responding Member States reported exchanging liaison officers. Member States also reported having organized study visits, joint operational meetings, joint controlled deliveries, border surveillance and training activities.

38. Cross-border and international cooperation resulted in the recovery of large amounts of heroin, cocaine and amphetamine-type stimulants and paved the way for closer cross-border cooperation among the police, customs and prosecutors in countering drug trafficking, better executed controlled deliveries and the dismantling of trafficking syndicates.

Figure 24
Number of Member States reporting activities to support cross-border cooperation among law enforcement agencies



39. One of the specific results of international judicial cooperation, both bilateral and multilateral, is the extradition of drug offenders. The percentage of responding Member States that reported extraditing drug offenders increased from 53 per cent in 2016 to 62 per cent in the period 2017–2018.

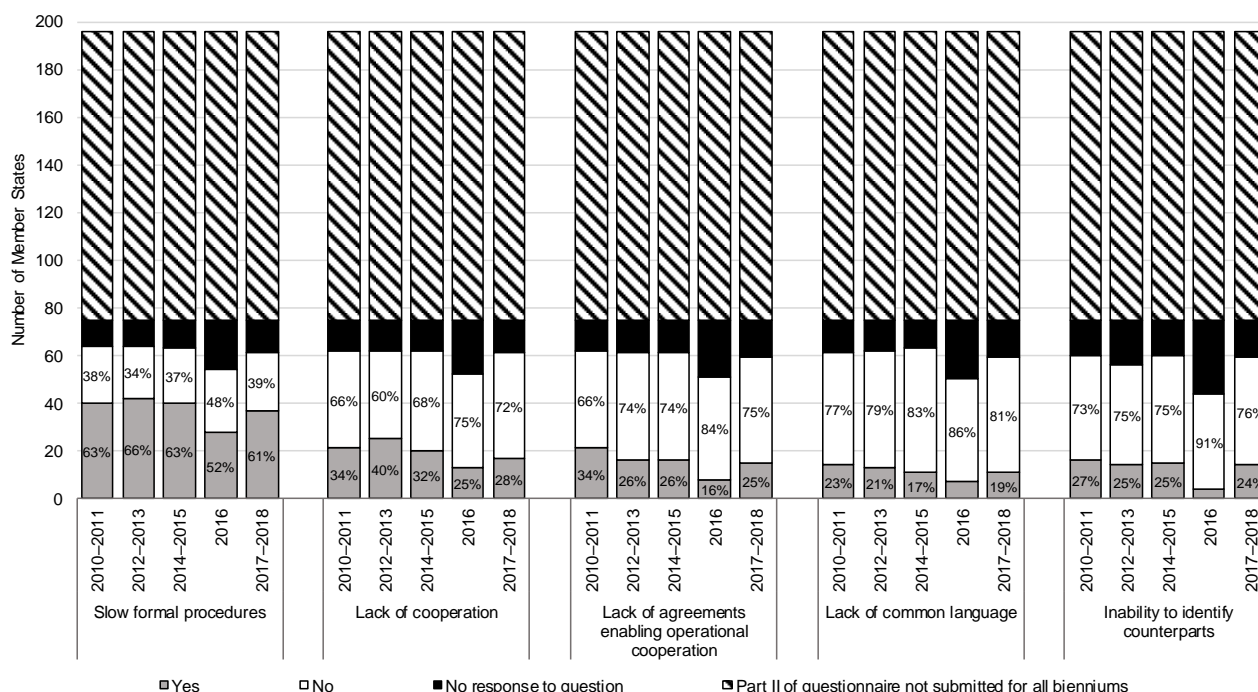
40. While cross-border cooperation between law enforcement agencies occurred in all responding Member States, many still faced challenges in their efforts to cooperate with counterparts in other countries (see figure 25). In the period 2017–2018, more than half of the reporting law enforcement agencies (61 per cent) encountered problems with slow formal procedures and a lack of cooperation. A lack of agreement enabling operational cooperation and an inability to identify the counterparts to be

contacted were reported by 25 and 24 per cent, respectively, of the responding Member States in the period 2017–2018, while 19 per cent encountered communication difficulties caused by the lack of a common language. Overall, however, slow formal procedures remained the most reported challenge.

41. A total of 75 per cent of Member States in the Americas and 71 per cent of Member States in Europe reported finding formal procedures too slow. The lack of agreements was more common in Africa and the Middle East.

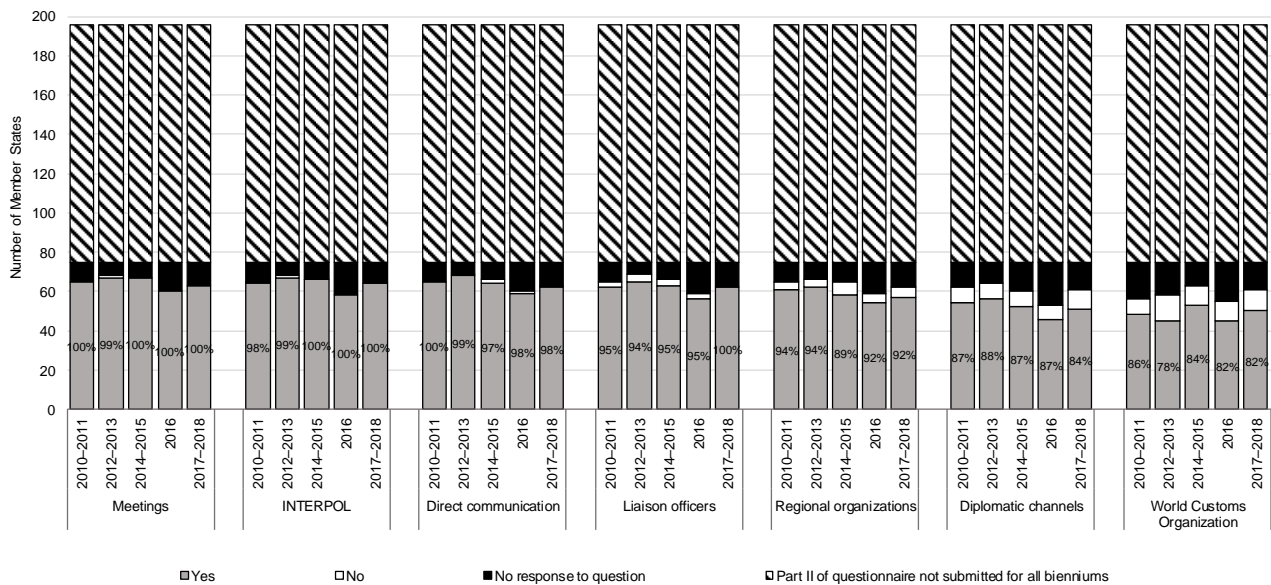
Figure 25

Problems encountered by judicial or law enforcement agencies in cooperating with counterparts in other countries



42. A range of communication platforms continued to be used extensively by Member States to exchange information among law enforcement agencies (see figure 26). The most commonly cited included regional and international meetings, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), liaison officers, direct communication between law enforcement agencies, regional organizations, diplomatic channels and the World Customs Organization. The level of usage of such channels remained relatively stable between 2010 and 2018. Other reported channels included the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation, the Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units and the African Mechanism for Police Cooperation.

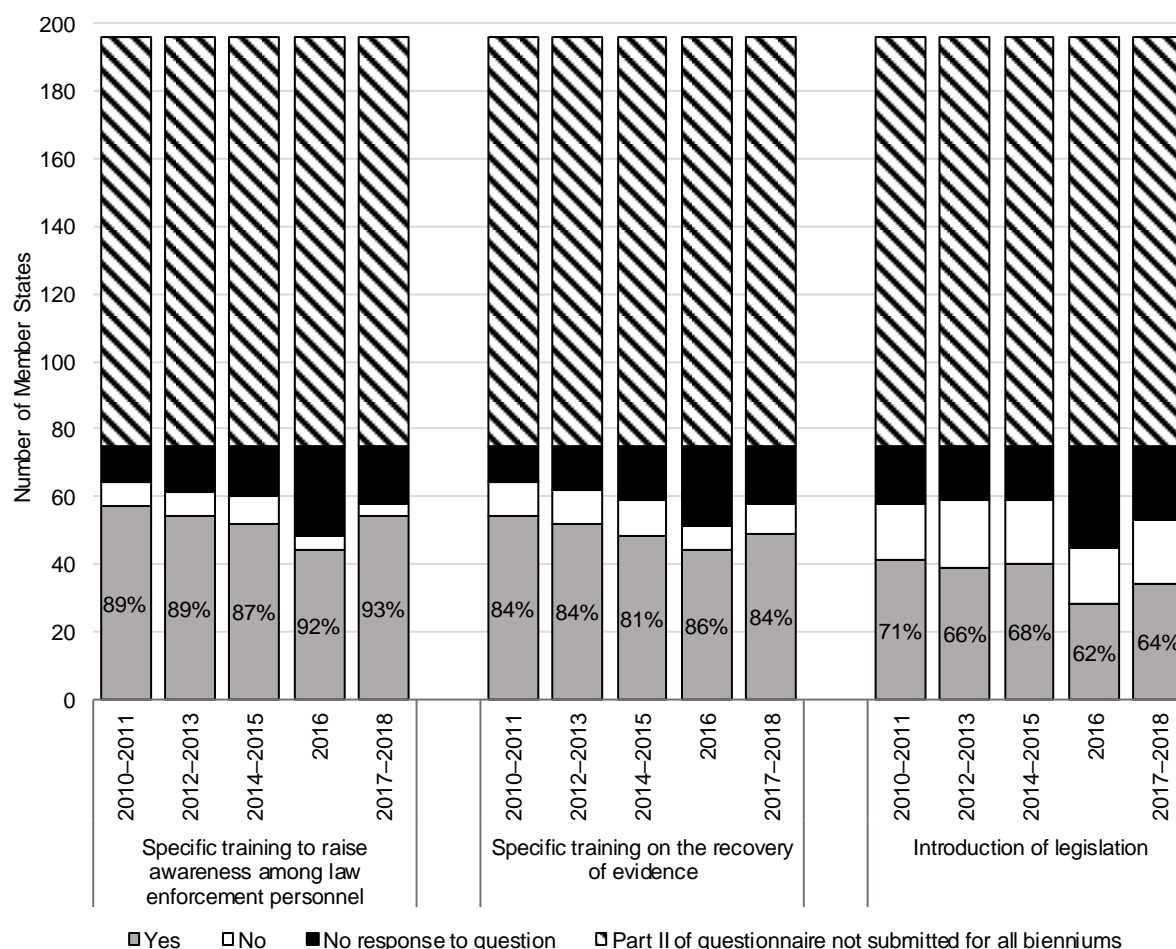
Figure 26
Entities or channels used by law enforcement agencies to exchange information with counterparts in other countries



43. The vast majority of responding Member States indicated that steps had been taken to meet the challenges faced in countering trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances arising from the criminal use of information and communications, including the Internet and the dark web. A total of 93 per cent of reporting Member States continued to enhance the capacity of their law enforcement personnel by providing specific training. In addition, 84 per cent of Member States introduced targeted training on the recovery of evidence (see figure 27). Specific legislation to address the criminal use of new information and communications technology for illicit drug-related activities was enacted in almost two thirds of responding Member States (64 per cent).

Figure 27

Steps taken to meet challenges arising from the use of new technologies in combating traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances



C. International technical cooperation

44. An average of 76 per cent of responding Member States reported receiving technical assistance in the area of drug supply reduction from another country or from an international organization during the period 2010–2018, reaching 79 per cent in the period 2017–2018 (see figure 28). The most common forms of assistance provided were training and data-sharing, followed by the provision of equipment and software (see figure 29). Financial aid dropped from 52 per cent of reporting Member States in 2016 to 45 per cent in the period 2017–2018.

45. Responses indicated that, at the global level, international organizations, including the United Nations, were the most common source of assistance, followed by bilateral assistance provided by other countries. The vast majority of responding Member States in Asia and Oceania (92 per cent) and the Americas (83 per cent) cited the United Nations as the first source of technical assistance. In Europe, international organizations, excluding the United Nations, were the most common source of technical assistance (74 per cent). In Africa and the Middle East, 60 per cent of responding Member States indicated bilateral assistance from other countries.

46. In the period 2017–2018, nearly two thirds of responding Member States (65 per cent) receiving technical assistance reported that such assistance was sufficient for their needs. The most common requests for assistance were for training and capacity-building programmes for law enforcement officers.

Figure 28
Member States that received technical assistance in the area of drug supply reduction, by region

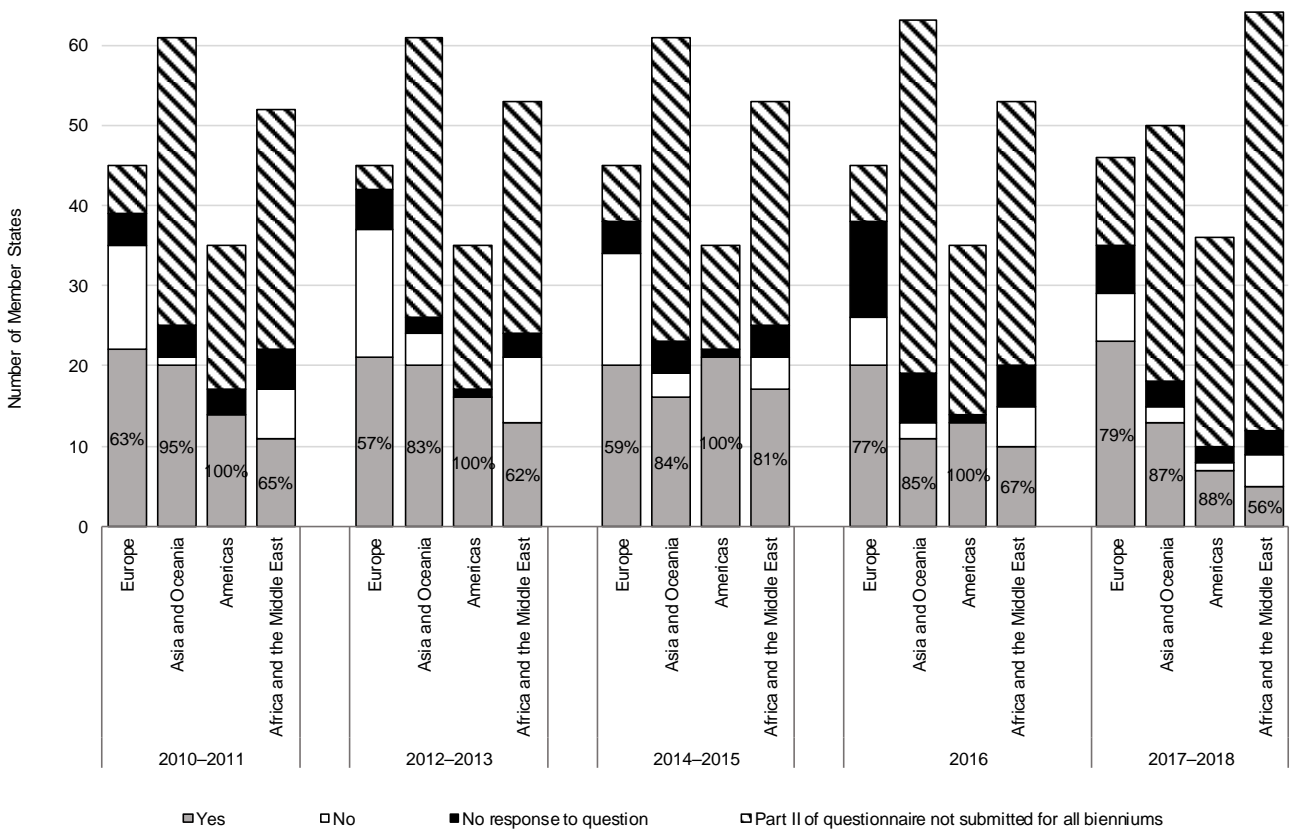


Figure 29
Member States that received technical assistance in the area of drug supply reduction, by type

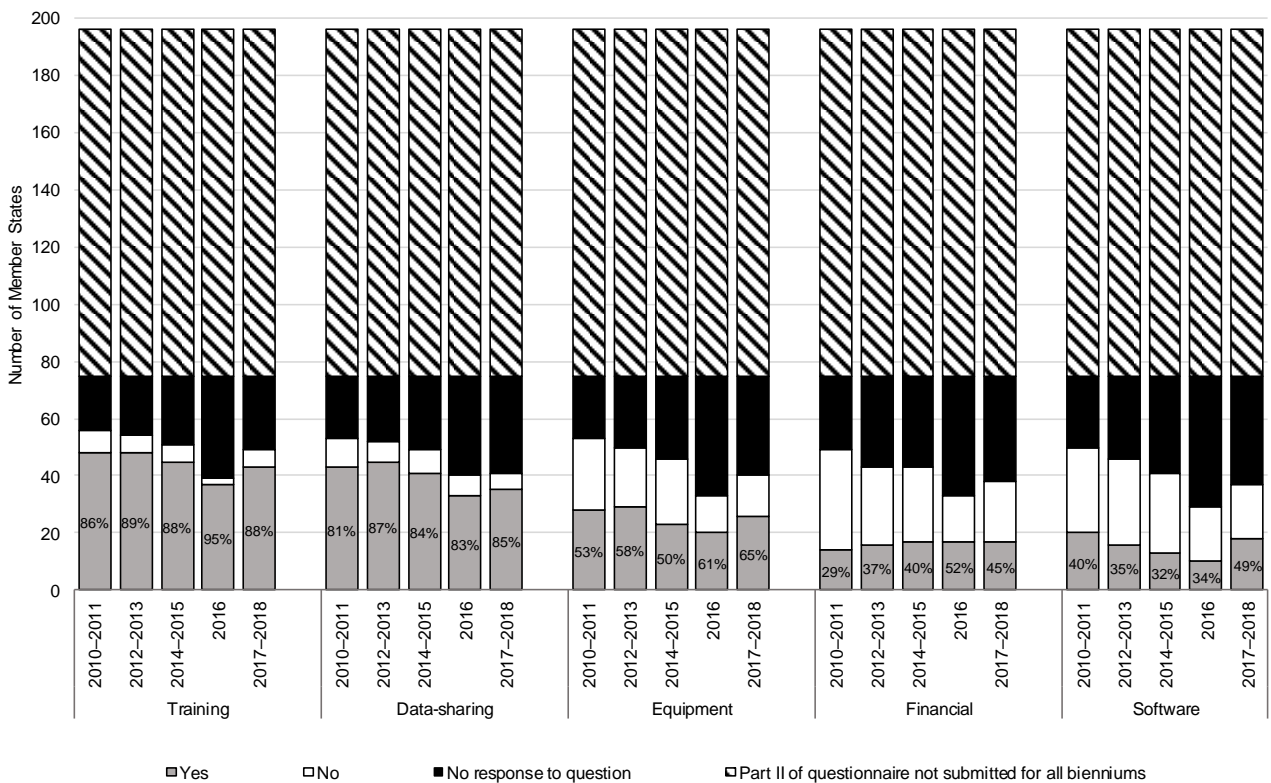
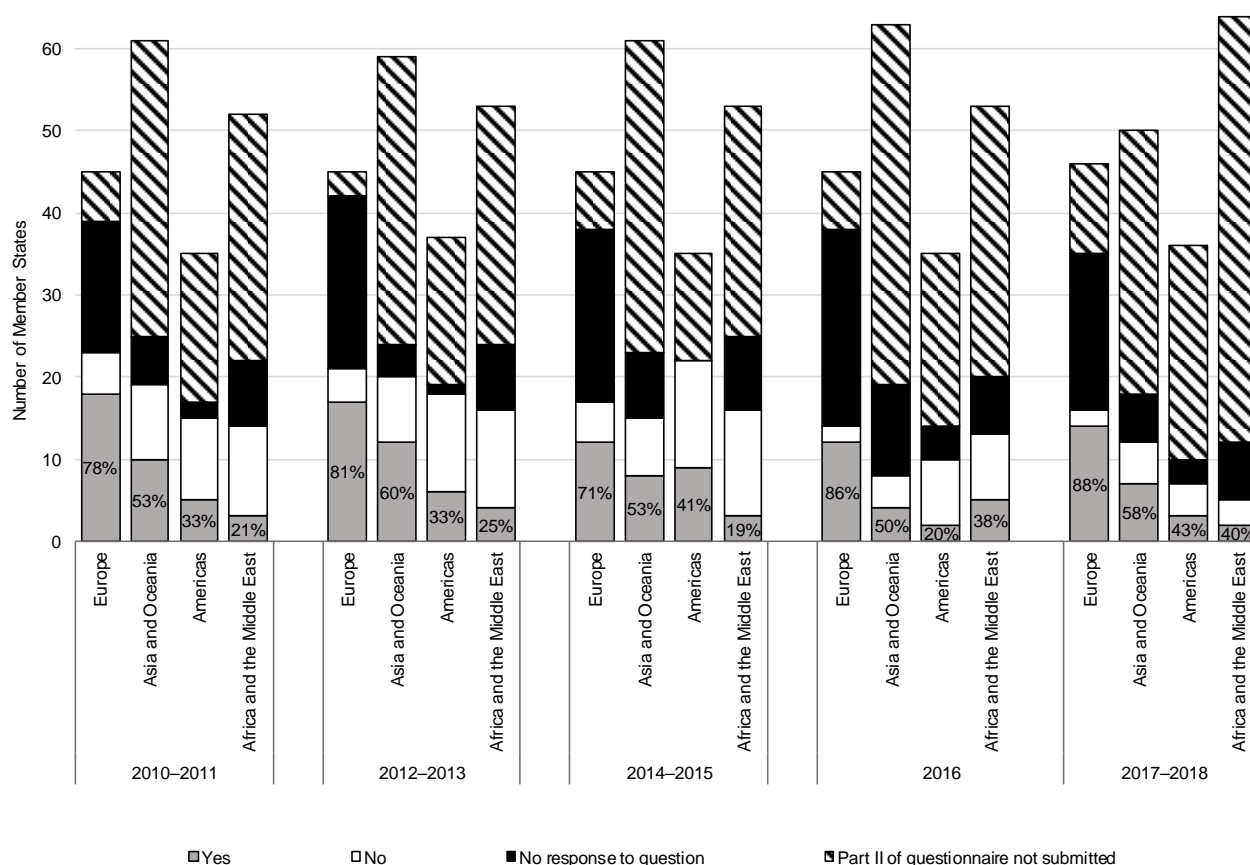


Figure 30
Member States that received assistance that was sufficient for their needs, by region



Note: Figures at the global level are calculated on the basis of Member States that responded to the annual report questionnaire for all five reporting cycles only. The regional desegregation, however, includes all Member States that responded to part II of the questionnaire for a specific period, regardless of whether or not they responded to the others.

D. Control of precursor chemicals

47. In the period 2017–2018, the percentage of responding Member States having compiled a list of national companies authorized to manufacture, distribute and trade in precursors had increased to 94 per cent, from 89 per cent in 2016. The percentage of Member States that had adopted new measures in collaboration with relevant industries on the supply of and trafficking in precursors and other chemicals not yet under international control declined from 25 per cent in the previous reporting period to 18 per cent in the period 2017–2018. Measures adopted in the period 2017–2018 included introducing legislation and updating the list of non-scheduled substances, enhancing cooperation between Governments and the industry, signing cooperation agreements and memorandums of understanding and the application of guidelines for operators.

48. While the vast majority of responding Member States reported engaging in the monitoring of precursor chemicals, that proportion across the five reporting cycles decreased from 100 per cent (2010–2011) to 95 per cent (2017–2018). Less than one fifth of responding Member States reported taking new measures in collaboration with relevant industries with regard to the supply of and trafficking in precursor chemicals in the period 2017–2018 (see figure 31).

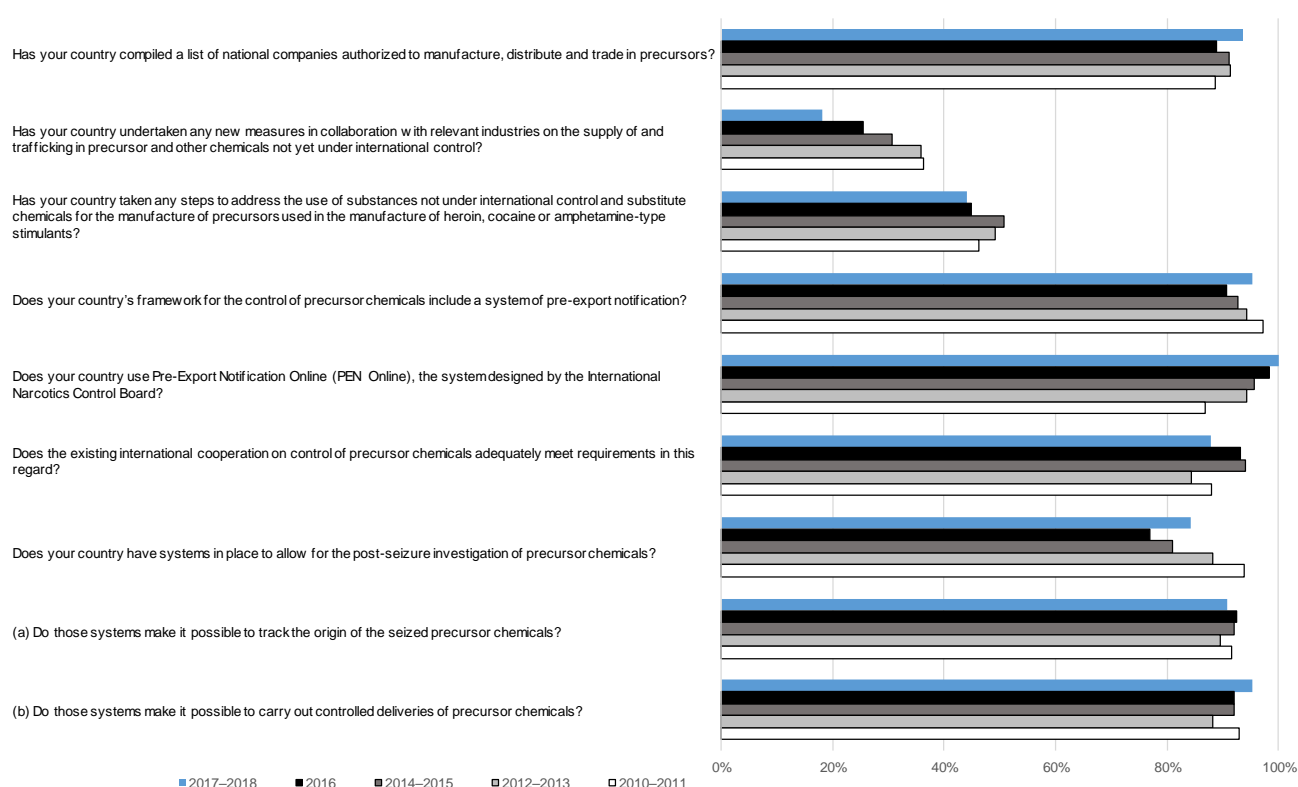
49. Approximately half of the responding Member States had taken steps to address the use of substances not under international control and of substitute chemicals for

the manufacture of precursors used in the manufacture of heroin, cocaine or amphetamine-type stimulants.

50. The vast majority of Member States (95 per cent in the period 2017–2018) indicated that their framework for the control of precursor chemicals included a system of pre-export notification. An increasing number of Member States used the Pre-Export Notification (PEN) Online system designed by the International Narcotics Control Board. In the period 2017–2018, 100 per cent of responding Member States used the PEN Online system (up from 88 per cent in the period 2010–2011), and 88 per cent were of the view that existing international cooperation on the control of precursor chemicals adequately met requirements. In the period 2017–2018, 84 per cent of responding Member States indicated that they had systems in place to allow for the post-seizure analysis of precursor chemicals. Responses indicated that slightly more than 90 per cent of those systems made it possible to track the origin of seized precursor chemicals. Overall, 95 per cent of reporting Member States had systems in place that made it possible to carry out controlled deliveries of precursor chemicals.

Figure 31

Percentage of Member States that submitted part II of the annual report questionnaire in the periods 2010–2011, 2012–2013, 2014–2015, 2016 and 2017–2018, and answered “yes” to the following questions regarding the control of precursor chemicals



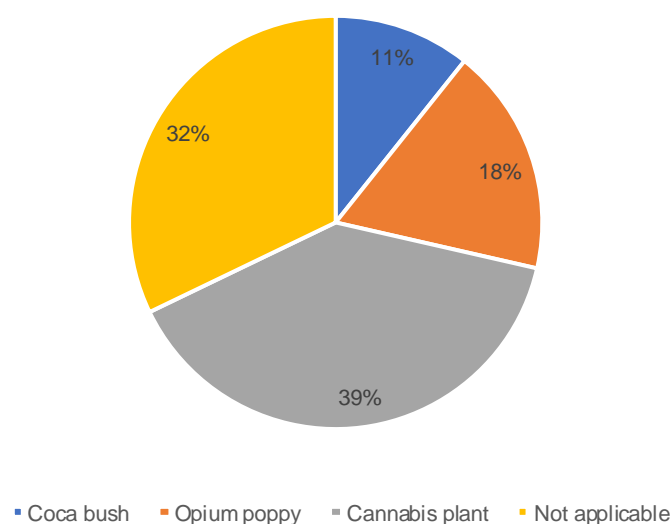
E. Alternative development

51. The analysis of responses is limited to those Member States that completed the section relevant to alternative development in part II of the annual report questionnaire. At the time of reporting, 28 Member States had done so. To ensure comparability over time, the analysis of responses from the previous annual report questionnaire reporting cycles has also been taken into consideration. Approximately 30 per cent of responding Member States reported their involvement in the implementation of alternative development programmes, either at the national level or by providing support to other countries affected by illicit crop cultivation.

52. According to the responding Member States, alternative development programmes were predominantly implemented in Central, South, South-West, East and South-East Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean and sub-Saharan Africa, with roughly 40 per cent of Member States in those regions reporting such activities.

Figure 32

Member States' responses to the question on the presence of national alternative development strategies to address the illicit cultivation of coca bush, opium poppy and cannabis plant



53. A number of responding Member States, although seriously affected by illicit crop cultivation, did not report on the implementation of alternative development programmes or submitted incomplete or missing information. As a result, there is no clear picture of the efforts made in the implementation of such programmes on a global scale.

54. Most of the Member States reported that their national alternative development strategy was part of their national economic development plan. Similarly, many Member States indicated that they had a central coordinating entity for implementing that strategy.

55. Most of the Member States from East and South-East Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean reported the taking of measures to involve relevant stakeholders at all stages of alternative development programmes, highlighting inclusive, participatory approaches to ensure effective coordination and continuous exchange among relevant stakeholders. Member States from other regions affected by illicit crop cultivation either did not respond to that question or responded that relevant stakeholders were not involved.

56. Several Member States reported that their Governments had promoted licit crop cultivation through alternative development. Some reported selling those products (mostly coffee and cocoa) on the national and international markets, while some of the products (mostly fruits and vegetables) were cultivated to address food security issues.

57. Several Member States reported a reduction of illicit crop cultivation and general improvements in productive, economic and development baselines as a result of alternative development interventions.

58. Few Member States reported that a gender aspect had been included in their alternative development strategies and programmes or that the participation of women in such programmes was central to their successful implementation. Some Member States reported that national strategies included the promotion of gender

mainstreaming components and participatory inclusion to ensure equal access by men and women to technical services.

59. Several Member States reported the inclusion of environmental conservation components in alternative development programmes. Attention was given to the promotion of resilient, sustainable and environmentally friendly practices, as well as the reduction of vulnerabilities to climate change. Measures reported during the biennium 2017–2018 included reforestation, soil restoration, the use of biofertilizers, the diversification of crops and organic production.

60. A significant number of Member States reported the provision of support to other countries as part of alternative development interventions carried out abroad. Member States in Western and Central Europe and in North America reported providing financial support to illicit crop cultivating countries, whereas Member States in Latin America and the Caribbean reported focusing on the regional exchange of best practices and cooperation.

61. Member States reiterated the key role of the private sector in promoting and gaining access to national and international markets for alternative development products. Several Member States reported selling alternative development products, on the national and international markets. Markets in general were described as accessible, with some Member States negotiating special import quotas and beneficial fiscal and tax policies to further promote the sale of alternative development products.

IV. Countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation to enhance international cooperation

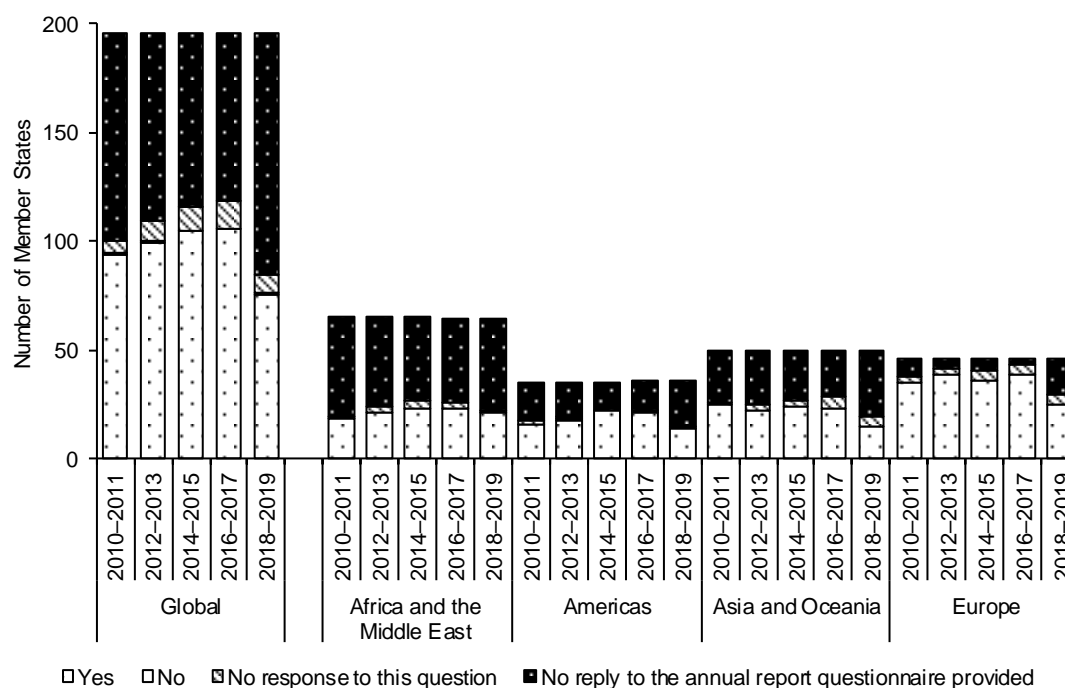
A. Countering money-laundering

62. The numbers submitted for the period 2018–2019 contained data corresponding to the first half of the period, given that only data for 2018 were available. Therefore, the figures presented only provide a partial account of the overall situation over the whole biennium.

1. Legislative framework and criminalization

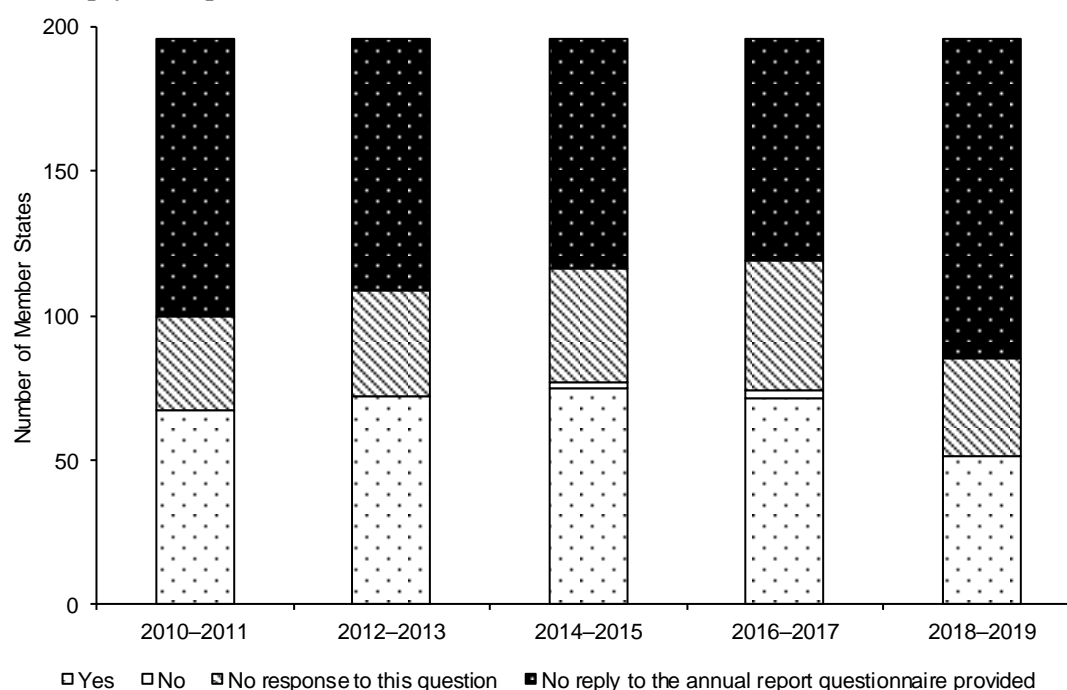
63. At the global level, over the five reporting cycles, a relatively large and constant percentage of Member States indicated that money-laundering was a criminal offence in their legal systems. The data of the four previous cycles show that more than 80 per cent of responding Member States had criminalized money-laundering during those periods, but this percentage decreased during the latest cycle (see figure 33).

Figure 33
Number of Member States criminalizing money-laundering, at the global level and per region



64. A closer look at the criminalization of money-laundering per region shows that the Americas have the highest percentage of responding Member States that criminalize money-laundering, with 94 per cent (16 out of 17 responding Member States) in the period 2010–2011, 89 per cent (17 out of 19) in the period 2012–2013, 100 per cent (22 out of 22) in the period 2014–2015, 95 per cent (21 out of 22) in the period 2016–2017 and 93 per cent (14 out of 15) in the period 2018–2019.

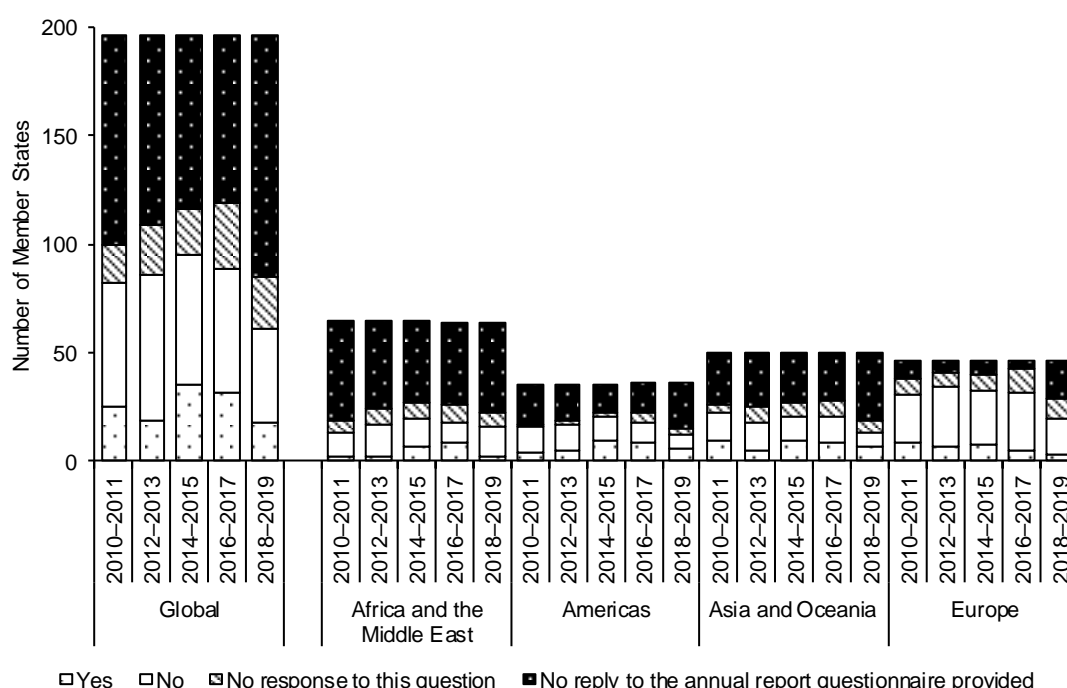
Figure 34
Number of Member States taking preventive and enforcement measures to combat money-laundering that may be linked to trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances



65. In terms of the implementation of preventive and enforcement measures taken to combat criminal activities that may be linked to trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, in the period 2010–2011, 67 out of 100 reporting Member States (67 per cent) indicated that their legislation included such preventive measures. That number was 72 out of 109 (66 per cent) in the period 2012–2013, 75 out of 116 (64 per cent) in the period 2014–2015 and 71 out of 119 (59 per cent) in the period 2016–2017. As for the fifth cycle, 51 out of 85 respondents (60 per cent) affirmed that their legislation included preventive measures against money-laundering (see figure 34).

Figure 35

Measures against money-laundering in the context of emerging crimes, such as those related to the use of new technologies, cyberspace and electronic money transfer systems



□ Yes □ No ▨ No response to this question ■ No reply to the annual report questionnaire provided

66. The growing development of new information and communications technology has generated new opportunities for criminals to use technology for the purpose of money-laundering. Nevertheless, emerging technologies also provides an opportunity for improving transparency and compliance with anti-money-laundering directives.

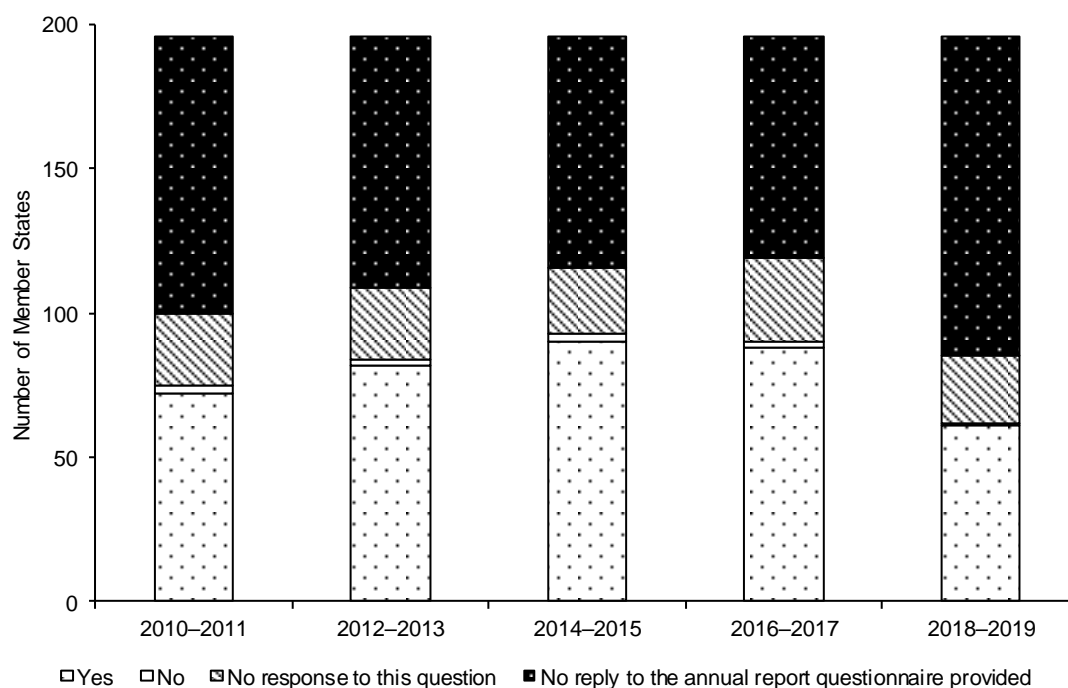
67. The implementation of anti-money-laundering measures to combat emerging crimes, such as those related to the use of new technologies, cyberspace and electronic money transfer systems, remains relatively limited when analysing the data at the global level.

68. To date, the Americas, Asia and Oceania are reported as the regions with the highest rate of measures implemented in this regard, with 6 out of 15 Member States altogether (40 per cent) in the period 2018–2019 and 9 out of 22 (41 per cent) in the period 2016–2017, (see figure 35).

2. Financial and regulatory regimes for banks and other financial institutions

Figure 36

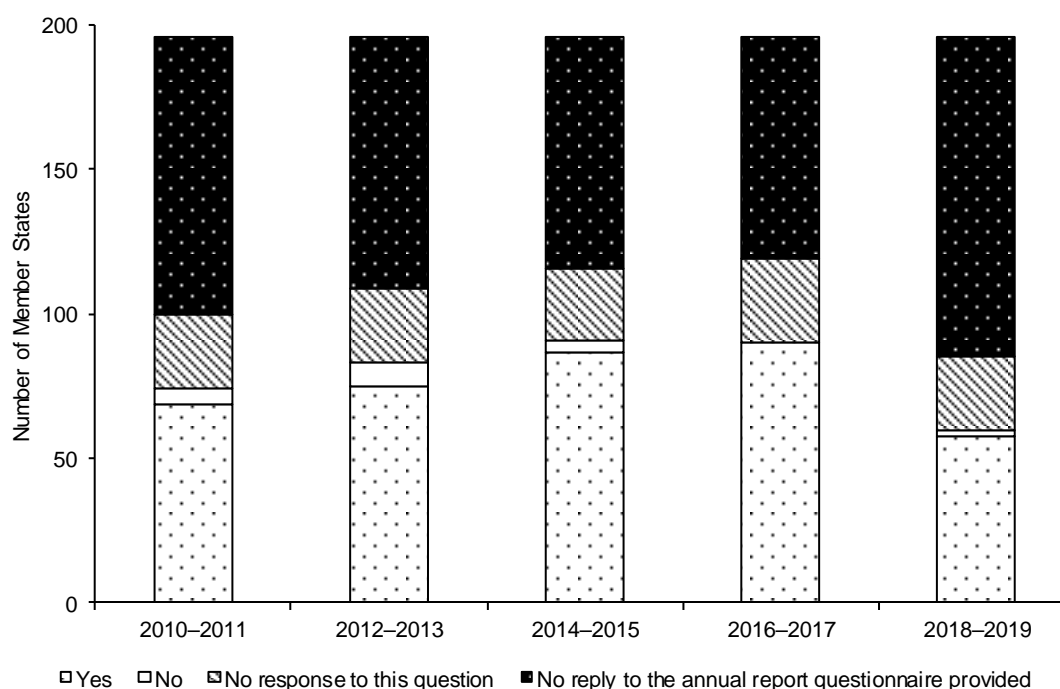
Number of Member States in which banks and other financial institutions have taken measures in relation to customer identification and verification requirements



69. In general terms, the number of Member States in which financial institutions have taken measures in relation to customer identification and the verification of costumer information have remained relatively stable across all cycles (see figure 36).

Figure 37

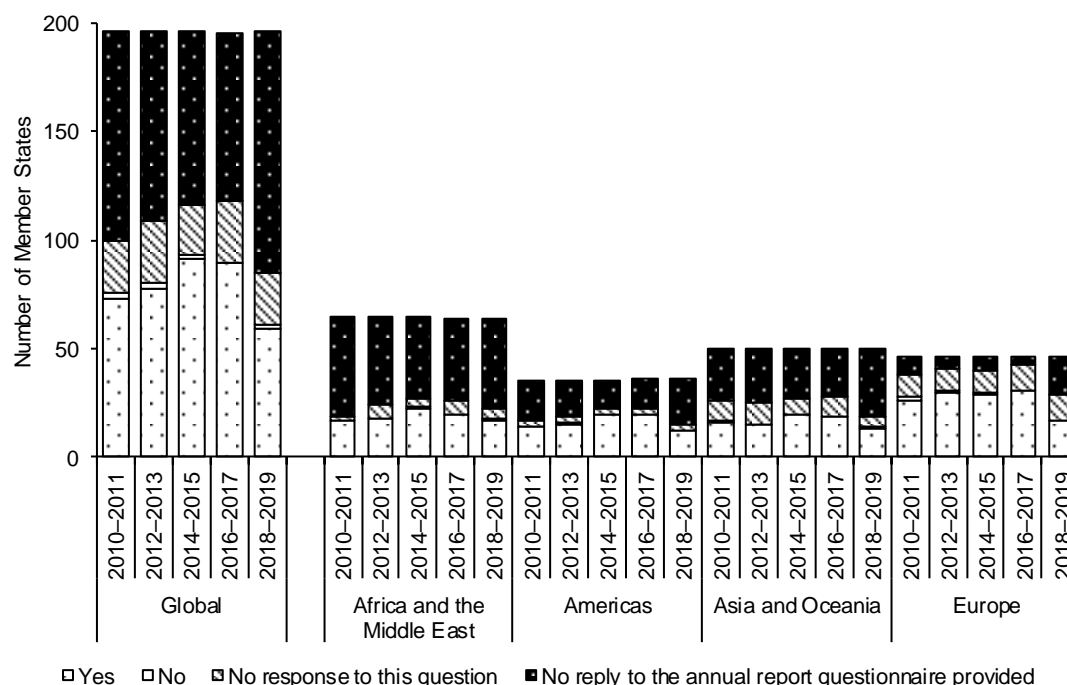
Number of Member States in which banks and other financial institutions require information on the identification of beneficial ownership for legal persons



70. As for measures adopted by banks and other financial institutions to identify beneficial ownership information for legal persons, 69 out of 100 reporting Member States (69 per cent) reported on measures to identify such information in the period 2010–2011, while 58 out of 85 respondents (68 per cent) confirmed the existence of such measures in the period 2018–2019 (see figure 37).

Figure 38

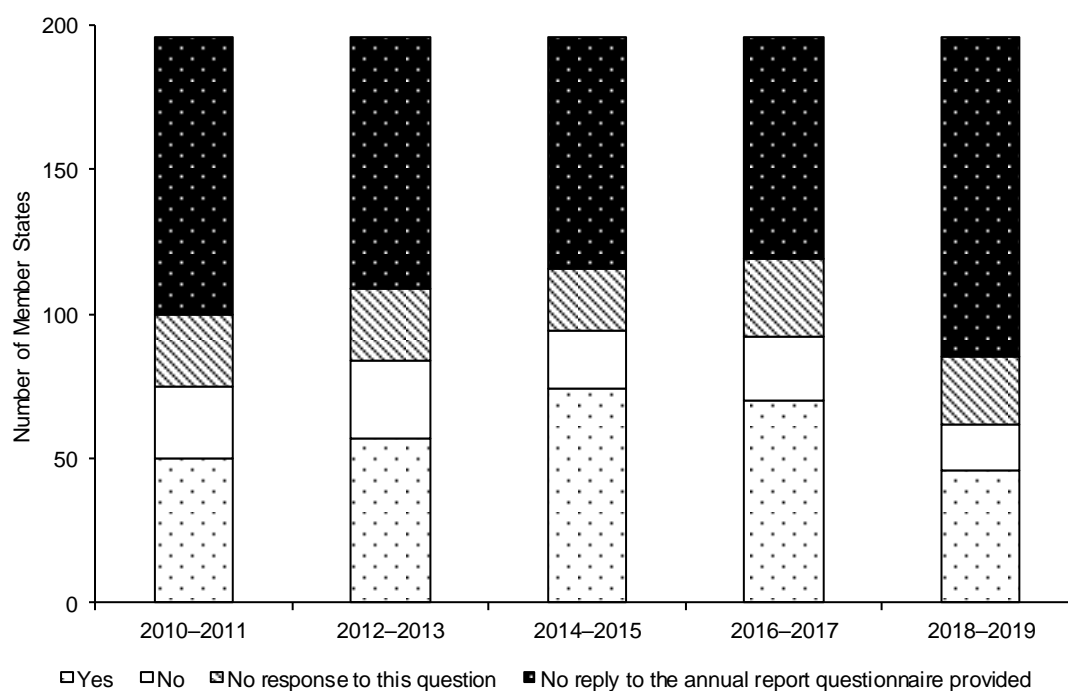
Number of Member States in which the reporting of suspicious transactions is mandatory



71. At the global level, a constant increase in the percentage of Member States implementing the mandatory report of suspicious transactions can be observed in the first three of the five cycles. The proportion dropped to 69 per cent (59 out of 85 Member States) in the period 2018–2019; however, owing to the concomitant decrease in the number of responses, the drop may not reflect a trend in the last cycle.

72. In the period 2010–2011, 16 out of 26 reporting Member States in Asia and Oceania (62 per cent) indicated that it was mandatory to report such transactions. That figure was 13 out of 19 (68 per cent) in the period 2018–2019. In the Americas, that figure was 12 out of 15 (80 per cent) in the period 2018–2019 (see figure 38).

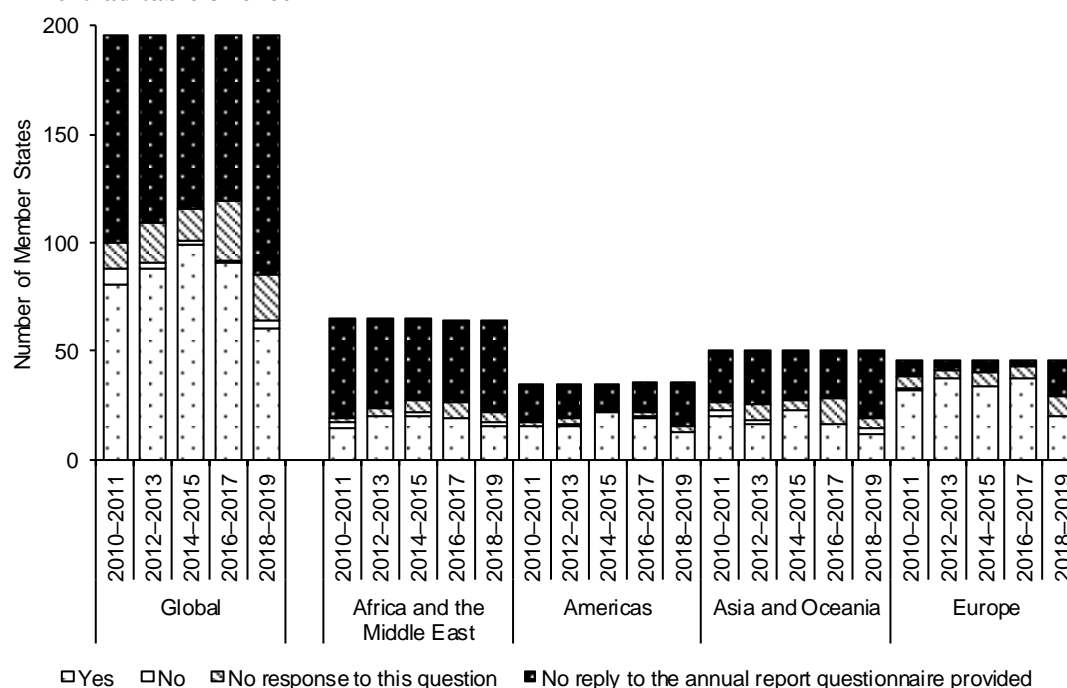
Figure 39
Number of Member States confiscating the proceeds of crime



73. The implementation of domestic measures on the confiscation of the proceeds of crime is necessary to guarantee that properties taken away from victims can be returned. Data show a relatively low rate of positive response to this question across all cycles. In the period 2010–2011, 50 out of 100 reporting Member States (50 per cent) indicated that their banks and other financial institutions had relevant measures in place. That number was 46 out of 85 (54 per cent) in the period 2018–2019 (see figure 39).

3. National and international cooperation

Figure 40
Number of Member States in which money-laundering constitutes an extraditable offence

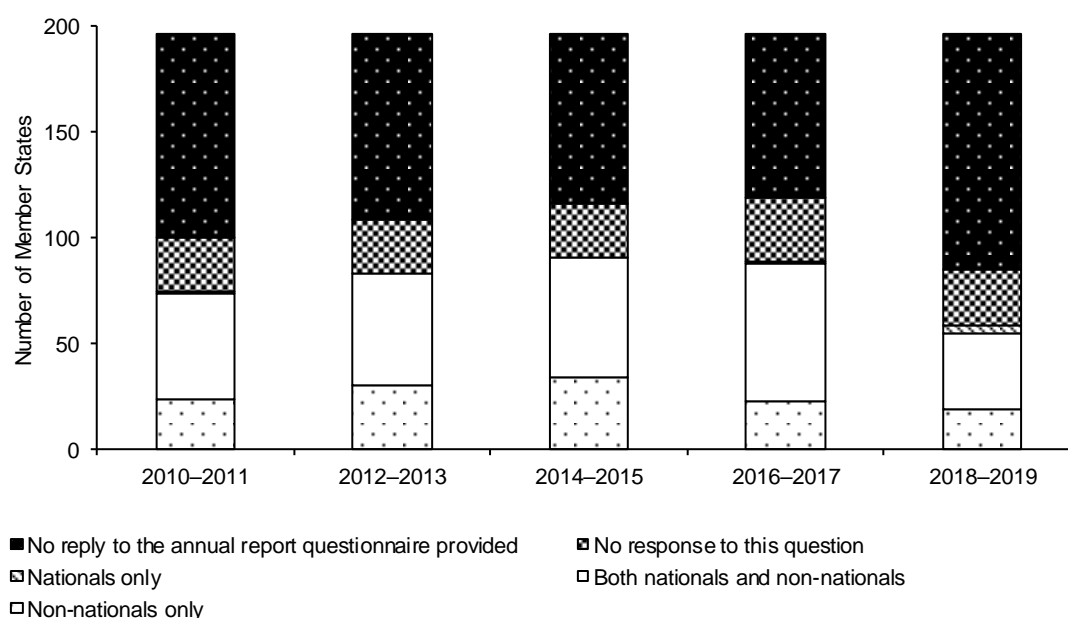


74. At the global level, a slight increase in the percentage of reporting Member States that criminalize money-laundering as an extraditable offense can be observed in the first three cycles. That figure was 91 out of 119 reporting Member States (76 per cent) in the period 2016–2017 and 60 out of 85 (71 per cent) in the period 2018–2019. Across all cycles, there has been a steady increase in the percentage of responding Member States that did not provide an answer to this specific question (see figure 40).

75. Finally, the numbers for the Americas correspond to the highest average of positive responses with regard to the criminalization of money-laundering as an extraditable offence, with positive responses from 13 out of 15 reporting Member States (87 per cent) in the period 2018–2019.

Figure 41

Type of individuals who may be extradited for money-laundering



76. As for Member States that indicated that only non-nationals might be extradited for money-laundering, the number was 24 out of 101 reporting Member States (24 per cent) in the period 2010–2011 and 19 out of 89 (21 per cent) in the period 2018–2019.

77. In the period 2010–2011, 50 out of 100 reporting Member States (50 per cent) indicated that both nationals and non-nationals might be extradited for money-laundering. As for the fifth cycle, 36 out of 85 respondents (42 per cent) affirmed that their legislation allowed for the extradition of both nationals and non-nationals (see figure 41).

B. Judicial cooperation

78. Some progress has been achieved in recent years with regard to the adoption of bilateral, regional and international agreements on extradition, mutual legal assistance and, to a lesser extent, illicit traffic by sea. However, as reflected in the data provided over the period 2010–2019, there has only been a marginal increase in the number of Member States reporting the conclusion of such agreements. Overall, most agreements have been concluded by States in Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean. In addition, multilateral arrangements of a regional and subregional scope were widely used in those regions to facilitate extradition or more streamlined procedures for the surrender of fugitives and mutual legal assistance.

79. Of the 95 Member States that responded for the period 2018–2019, 68 States (72 per cent) provided responses to the questions on the conclusion of bilateral or multilateral agreements or memorandums of understanding with other countries on extradition (question 14) and illicit traffic of drugs by sea (question 18), and on witness and victim protection (question 19). On the other hand, 69 Member States (73 per cent) responded to question 16 on multilateral agreements or memorandums of understanding on mutual legal assistance. As a result, an average of 26 to 27 Member States among the 95 respondents could not be analysed.

1. Extradition

80. According to the data collected for the period 2018–2019, of the 68 Member States responding to the question regarding bilateral or multilateral agreements on extradition or pertinent memorandums of understanding with other countries, 33 responded positively and 35 negatively, corresponding to 48 and 51 per cent, respectively. Over the five reporting cycles (2010–2019), such agreements were confirmed to be in place in a number of Member States, fluctuating from 33 in the period 2018–2019 to 41 in the period 2012–2013.

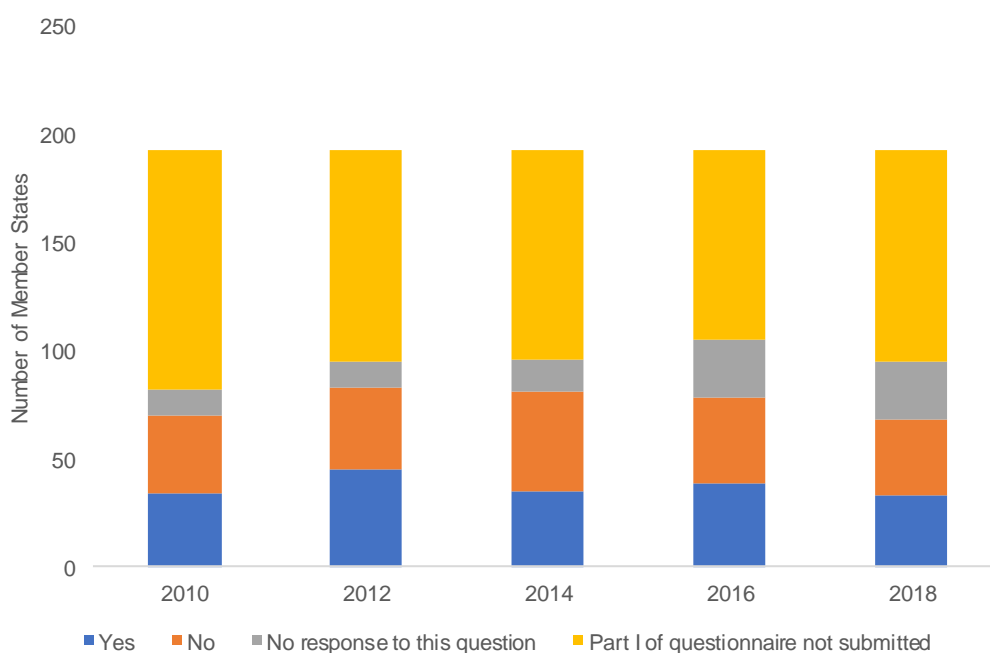
81. Data collected for the fifth reporting cycle confirmed slower progress in the conclusion of new agreements on extradition. Nine Member States confirmed the conclusion of such agreements, with an average of one to six agreements per country.

82. In the period 2018–2019, 23 Member States provided information on the number of Member States involved in action taken pursuant to extradition agreements.

83. The number of extradition agreements reported by Member States ranged from 3 to 74 in the period 2010–2011, from 2 to 95 in the period 2012–2013, from 1 to 130 in the period 2014–2015, from 1 to 175 in the period 2016–2017 and from 1 to 190 in the period 2018–2019. In addition, an increased proportion of States, notably in Asia, Eastern and Western Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean reported being parties to regional or subregional multilateral extradition agreements.

Figure 42

Number of Member States with bilateral or multilateral agreements or memorandums of understanding with other countries in relation to extradition



2. Mutual legal assistance

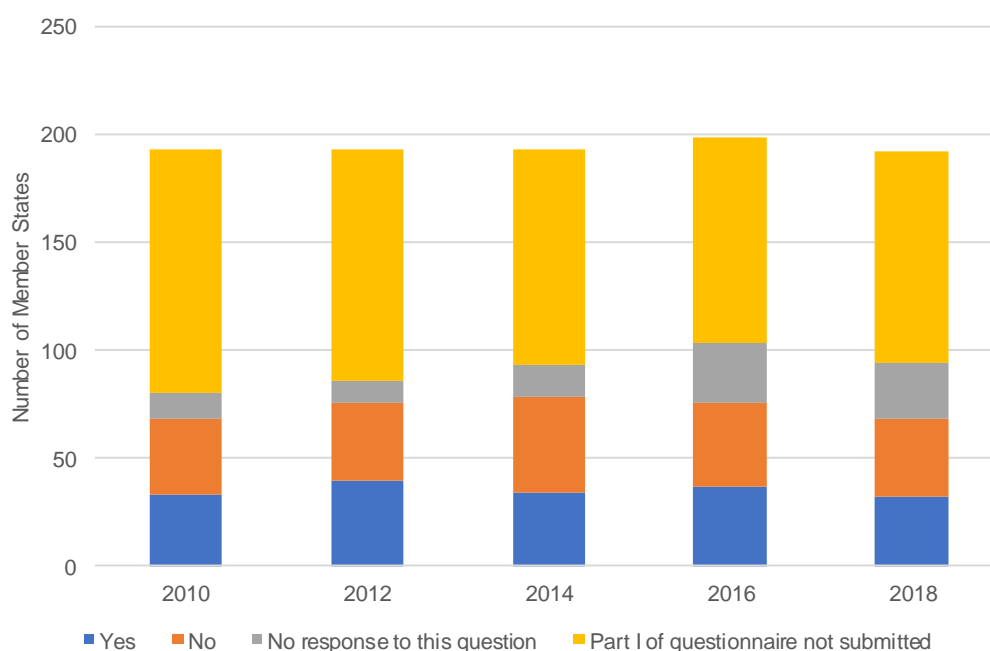
84. In the period 2018–2019, 69 Member States confirmed the existence of bilateral or multilateral agreements or memorandums of understanding with other countries on mutual legal assistance (see figure 43).

85. Over the entire reporting period (2010–2019), the number of Member States that reported entering into new agreements on mutual legal assistance fluctuated. Thirteen countries reported entering into such agreements in the periods 2010–2011 and 2012–2013, 8 in the period 2014–2015, 21 in the period 2016–2017 and 20 in the period 2018–2019.

86. Based on the findings for the period 2018–2019, only 15 per cent of the Member States that reported new agreements took action pursuant to them.

Figure 43

Number of Member States with bilateral or multilateral agreements or memorandums of understanding with other countries in relation to mutual legal assistance

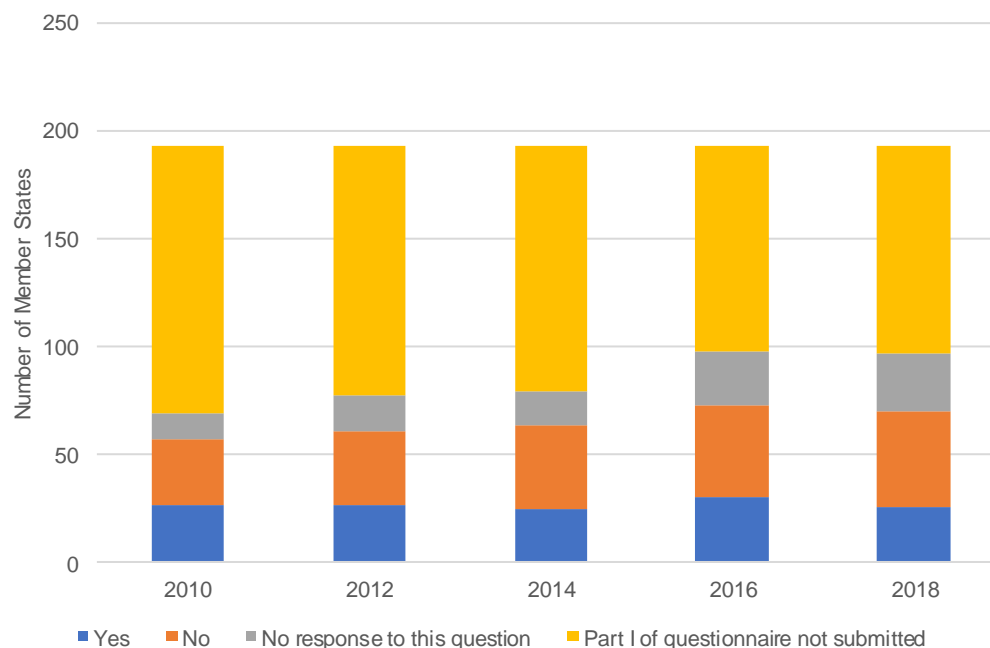


3. Witness and victim protection

87. In the periods 2010–2011 and 2012–2013, an approximate average of 25 per cent of responding Member States had in place new legislation, rules or procedures for the protection of victims and witnesses. Since 2014, there has been an increase in that percentage. In the period 2014–2015, 37 per cent of reporting Member States implemented new measures in that regard, and 37 per cent in the period 2016–2017. Of the 95 Member States reporting in the period 2018–2019, 26 (27.3 per cent) reported the implementation of new measures.

88. The percentage of Member States responding negatively to the question remained relatively stable, with 43 per cent in the period 2018–2019. Approximately 30 per cent of responding Member States did not provide information in that regard (see figure 44).

Figure 44
Number of Member States with new legislation, rules or procedures for the protection of victims and witnesses



4. Complementary measures

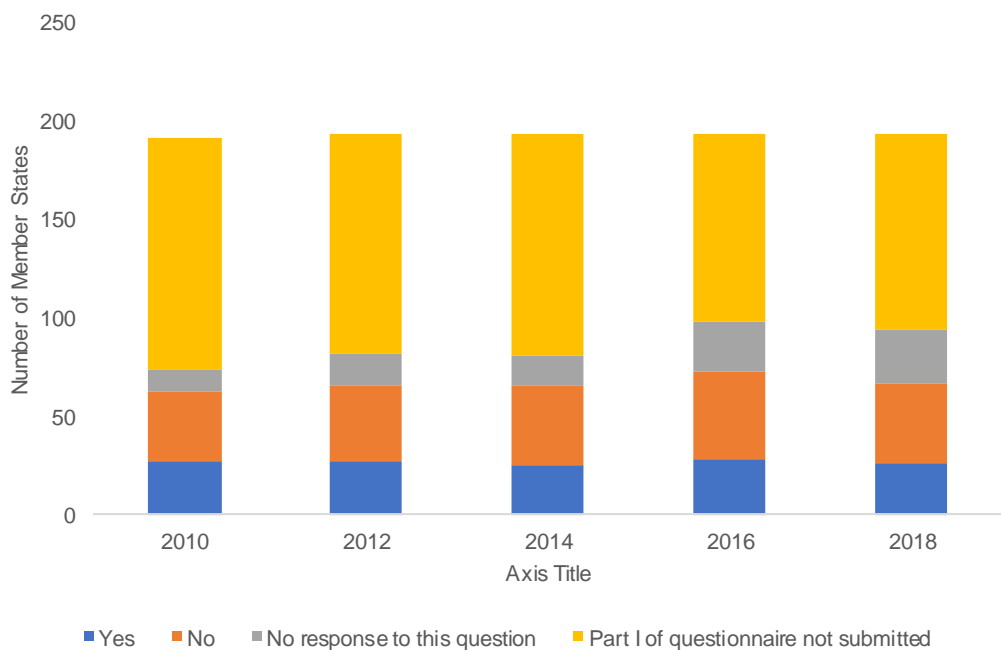
Illicit traffic by sea

89. Since 2010, an average of 25 to 27 per cent of responding Member States have indicated the existence of bilateral or multilateral agreements or memorandums of understanding with other countries on illicit traffic by sea (see figure 45).

90. Data for the period 2018–2019 show an increase in the number of agreements in regions other than Europe and the Americas, which had in the past featured the highest level of agreements.

91. In the period 2010–2011, 35 Member States had reported a lack of such agreements. Since then, that number fluctuated from 39 Member States in the period 2012–2013 to 41 in the period 2014–2015, 45 in the period 2016–2017 and 26 in the period 2018–2019.

Figure 45
Number of Member States with bilateral or multilateral agreements relating to illicit traffic by sea



V. Conclusions

92. The analysis contained in the present document is based on responses by Member States to parts I and II of the annual report questionnaire for the period 2018–2019, with the responses of the previous four cycles (2010–2017) providing an overview of the developments over the past decade. One of the main limitations to the analysis is the number of Member States for which data are available. It is important to note that a large number of Member States did not respond to the questionnaire, and this problem is further compounded by the fact that not all Member States submitting the questionnaire answered all questions. Moreover, vast variations in the number of Member States that provided responses across the five reporting cycles impede the comparability of results over time. Finally, the sample of Member States that responded to the annual report questionnaire in the fifth cycle may not be representative of the actual global situation of demand and supply reduction.

93. As mentioned above, most of the Member States that responded to the annual report questionnaire in the fifth cycle were from Central and Western Europe, while only some 26 per cent of Member States in sub-Saharan Africa did so. It is also notable that some large Member States in Central, South, South-West, East and South-East Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, North Africa and the Middle East, in terms of population size, are not represented in the fifth cycle, which could skew the conclusions that can be drawn from the results.

94. The challenge of geographical coverage and availability of data on the various aspects of the world drug problem was also recognized in the 2019 Ministerial Declaration, in which Member States committed to focusing, in a single track, on the practical implementation of all international drug policy commitments, including those in the 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action, the 2014 Joint Ministerial Statement and the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly, entitled “Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem”, held in 2016.

95. In line with this overarching commitment, Member States decided to initiate within the Commission a robust follow-up process to the 2019 Ministerial Declaration,

including with a view to ensuring that all international drug policy commitments are also reflected in the collection of reliable and comparable data through a strengthened and streamlined annual report questionnaire and through an adapted single biennial report of the Executive Director, thereby underscoring the importance of targeted, effective and sustainable capacity-building to strengthening national data collection capacity.

96. Further information on efforts undertaken following the 2019 Ministerial Declaration is provided in a conference room paper by the Secretariat.
