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**ANTI-DRUG STRATEGY IN THE HEMISPHERE**

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## **ANTI-DRUG STRATEGY IN THE HEMISPHERE**

### **DEMAND REDUCTION**

#### **Paragraph 2**

The problems of drug abuse and the demand for drugs, and the illicit production, distribution and trafficking of drugs, including synthetic or "designer" drugs, continue to be grave and interrelated. Sources of special concern are the negative consequences of illicit drugs and other controlled substances, and related offenses, which pose a serious threat to the health and integrity of the individual and the normal development of society, and at the same time impose enormous social, economic and political costs on countries. Also meriting attention are all categories of drugs, i.e. drugs of natural origin, synthetic drugs, and psychoactive pharmaceuticals that become illicit when they are diverted from their purpose. **(New sentence added)**

#### **Paragraph 3**

The countries of the hemisphere express their concern over trends that promote the acceptance of drug abuse and its associated problems. Controlling illicit drugs must be part of a comprehensive anti-drug policy, which along with preventing drug abuse and helping to rehabilitate those affected, must ensure through appropriate laws that illicit drugs are not available and that perpetrators of illicit activities receive proper sanctions **(our addition)**, unless there is specific evidence, through scientifically ascertainable proof, of a therapeutic use for any of the illicit drugs listed in Table I of the UN Convention. **(New sentence)**

#### **Paragraph 5**

"In order to facilitate and lend consistency to anti-drug efforts, the countries of the hemisphere agree on the importance of the actions of the respective National Drug Control Commissions, situated at a high political level which results in coordinating the planning and implementation of respective national anti-drug plans, which include, among others, prevention, treatment, assistance, alternative development and law enforcement."

**(Replace the end of the paragraph as follows)**, which include, among others, suppression, prevention, treatment, rehabilitation, social reintegration, assistance, alternative development, international matters, and law enforcement. It is also important for the Commission to have significant political backing, an adequate budget, in keeping with the objectives it will implement and coordinate, and permanent specialized staff, in order to provide continuity to State drug policies devised in the National Plan.

#### **Paragraph 22**

"The countries of the hemisphere recognize that alternative development is an important

component for generating and promoting lawful, viable and sustainable economic options that will make it possible to overcome the factors that give rise to the phenomenon, and lead to a reduction in the supply of illicit drugs. In this connection, in reinforcing their national plans on this subject, they call upon the community of nations and the specialized international organizations to cooperate vigorously in attaining that goal and to work in close cooperation with the OAS/CICAD to ensure that the best experience in the region is employed in planning and developing these programs.”

**(Replace, starting with “In this connection, in reinforcing their national plans on this subject, they must create preventive alternative development programs, promote and design integral programs with a strong marketing component, extend and expand trade preference systems that open new markets for alternative development products, and establish regional coordination mechanisms that contribute to an approach on this matter.**

#### **Paragraph 34**

“The countries of the hemisphere recognize the progress made in establishing stricter controls to prevent the movement of money and property derived from illicit activities and to facilitate the forfeiture of assets relating to such activities. In this connection, the countries must take steps to keep criminal organizations from finding mechanisms to legalize the proceeds of crime.”

**(Replace, starting with “In this connection, the countries must implement control measures to keep criminal organizations from finding mechanisms to legalize the proceeds of crime (add) and finance terrorism and terrorist acts. Hence, states could establish measures to seize and confiscate funds used for that purpose. Furthermore, member states recognize the need to install and ensure the operation of Financial Intelligence Units, to support the administrative measures that must be put into place to address money laundering; countries must also require the following: the reporting of suspicious transactions, a facility to lift bank secrecy, and a commitment to exchange information among Financial Intelligence Units.**1871