



# UNODC

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## Main Requirements of the International Drug Control system: focus on drug trafficking

UNAFEI's 169<sup>th</sup> International Training Course

Tokyo, 1 June 2018

1



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## Structure

- The international drug control conventions
- Institutional framework
- Main mandatory requirements
- Examples of inter-State cooperation or national level coordination to counter drug trafficking
- Possible topics for consideration

2

## A. International drug control system Some historical background

- Surge in opium abuse in China at the end of the XIXth century
- Growing misuse of narcotics in Europe and the United States
- Increasing threat that the related illicit traffic posed to governments' stability

3

## A. INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL

1909: Shanghai Conference – Opium Commission: 13 countries

1912: International Opium Convention (The Hague)

Objective: limitation of international shipments of drugs (opium, morphine, cocaine, heroine) for medical purposes; entered into force in 1915; international importance: 1919 peace treaty of Versailles

1920: LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Establishment of 'Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs' (now Commission on Narcotic Drugs)

1925: Second International Opium Convention

Cannabis under control; statistical control system, import certificates and export authorizations; Permanent Central Narcotics Board (now INCB)

1931: Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs

Creation of the Drug Supervisory Body

1936: Convention for the Suppression of the Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs

4



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## International Conventions on Drug Control

Promotion and protection of public health

1961 Single Convention  
on Narcotic Drugs  
(as amended in 1972)

186 Parties

1971 Convention on  
Psychotropic Substances

184 Parties

Ensure the availability of controlled substances  
exclusively for medical and scientific purposes, and  
prevent their diversion

1988 United Nations  
Convention against Illicit  
Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and  
Psychotropic Substances

190 Parties

5



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POST  
UNGASS  
2016

OUR JOINT COMMITMENT TO  
EFFECTIVELY ADDRESSING  
AND COUNTERING THE  
WORLD DRUG PROBLEM

COMMISSION ON  
NARCOTIC DRUGS  
VIENNA

OUTCOME DOCUMENT OF THE 2016  
UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY SPECIAL  
SESSION ON THE WORLD DRUG PROBLEM

OUR JOINT COMMITMENT TO EFFECTIVELY ADDRESSING  
AND COUNTERING THE WORLD DRUG PROBLEM

UNGASS  
2016

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
ON THE WORLD DRUG PROBLEM

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

[www.unodc.org/postungass2016](http://www.unodc.org/postungass2016)

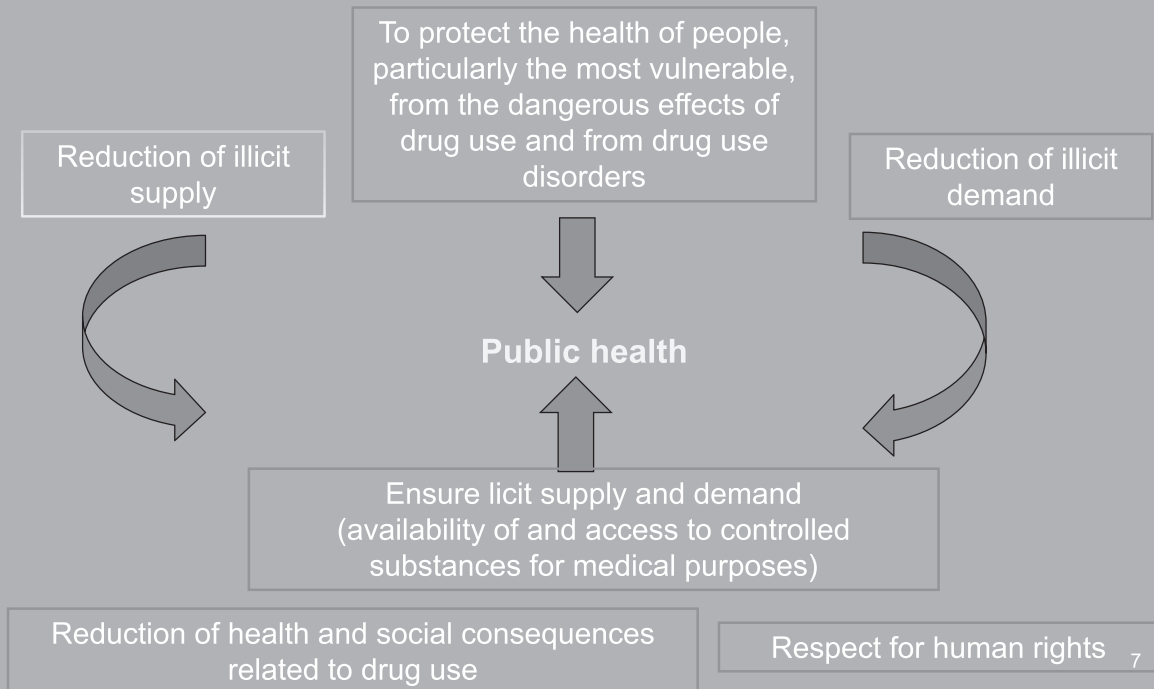
### JOINT MINISTERIAL STATEMENT

2014 HIGH-LEVEL REVIEW BY THE COMMISSION  
ON NARCOTIC DRUGS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION  
BY MEMBER STATES OF THE POLITICAL DECLARATION  
AND PLAN OF ACTION ON INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION  
TOWARDS AN INTEGRATED AND BALANCED STRATEGY  
TO COUNTER THE WORLD DRUG PROBLEM

POLITICAL DECLARATION AND PLAN  
OF ACTION ON INTERNATIONAL  
COOPERATION TOWARDS AN INTEGRATED  
AND BALANCED STRATEGY TO COUNTER  
THE WORLD DRUG PROBLEM

6

## Health at the centre of the drug control system



## Which substances are controlled?

Selection of controlled substances is based on scientific assessments (drugs: WHO; precursors: INCB) and ultimately decided by States

## 1961 and 1971 Conventions

- Consolidation of earlier drug control treaties; mainly plant-based drugs ('61)
- Control of cultivation (coca bush and cannabis plant in addition to poppy plant); establishment of national monopolies
- Control of synthetic drugs (ATS, hallucinogens, sedative-hypnotics such as barbiturates and benzodiazepines) ('71)
- 1972 Protocol and 1971 Convention: treatment to drug abusers, to be considered in addition or as alternative to imprisonment
- Creation of the INCB, merging the Permanent Central Board and the Drug Supervisory Body, to ensure balance between supply and demand

9

## 1988 UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances

- Harmonized definition and scope of offences and sanctions  
e.g. : trafficking, money-laundering
- Established a control system for precursor chemicals
- Establishes mechanisms for cooperation
- Legal means to effectively combat illicit trafficking

10

## Common goal

### To protect public health

Law enforcement and criminal justice efforts  
are amongst the *means* to achieve that goal

11



## UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime

- 189 Parties
- Scope of application:
  - (a) participation in an organized criminal group
  - (b) corruption
  - (c) money-laundering
  - (d) obstruction of justice and
  - (e) serious crimewhich is transnational and involves an organized criminal group



## UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime

- Organized criminal group: “a structured group of three or more persons, existing for a period of time and acting in concert with the aim of committing one or more serious crimes or offences established in accordance with this Convention, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit”
- Serious crime- defined as “conduct constituting an offence punishable by a maximum deprivation of liberty of at least four years or a more serious penalty”

13



## UN Convention Against Corruption

- Applies to the prevention, investigation and prosecution of, inter alia:
  - active and passive bribery (national and foreign public officials, and in the private sector)
  - Trading in influence, abuse of functions, illicit enrichment
- Array of measures on freezing, seizure, confiscation and return of proceeds of corruption offences
- 184 Parties

14


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## International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism

- Article 2: Any person commits an offence within the meaning of this Convention if that person by any means, directly or indirectly, unlawfully and wilfully, provides or collects funds with the intention that they should be used or in the knowledge that they are to be used, in full or in part, in order to carry out:

(a) An Act which constitutes an offence within the scope of and as defined in one of the treaties listed in the annex; or

(b) Any other act intended to cause death or serious bodily injury to a civilian, or to any other person not taking an active part in the hostilities in a situation of armed conflict, when the purpose of such act, by its nature or context, is to intimidate a population, or to compel a government or an international organization to do or to abstain from doing any act.

•188 Parties

15


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## The institutional infrastructure for international drug control

### UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND)

#### • Central Policy-making Body

• 53 member States elected by ECOSOC for 4 Years

• Annuals Sessions

#### • Functions

• monitors global trends

• proposes new concerted measures or agreed policies

• decides on inclusions and changes in the Schedules

• CND reports to the ECOSOC and to the GA

16



## The institutional infrastructure for international drug control

### **INTERNATIONAL NARCOTIC CONTROL BOARD (INCB)**

#### ✿ **Permanent and Independent Body**

- ✿ 13 members elected for a 5 years term in their personal capacity

#### ✿ **Functions**

- ✿ Monitors implementation of the conventions
- ✿ Power of sanction
- ✿ Administers the statistical system of drug control
- ✿ Submits an annual report on the world situation.

17

## The institutional infrastructure for international drug control

### **WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)**

- ✿ Treaty role on reviewing substances and making recommendations to the CND on scheduling
- ✿ Leading entity on global health matters
- ✿ MiNDbank online database ([www.mindbank.info](http://www.mindbank.info))

18

## The institutional infrastructure for international drug control

### UNITED NATIONS OFFICE ON DRUGS AND CRIME (UNODC)

- **Provides technical assistance to States**
- **Assists in efforts to reduce drug problem**
- **World Drug Report**
- **Assists the CND and the INCB in implementing their treaty-based functions**
- **Container Control Programme, Global Programme against Money-Laundering, Legal services, Drug repository, Sherlock database**

19

## Main Mandatory Requirements

- **Institutional Infrastructure at national level**
- **Regulation of Trade in Controlled Drugs for Licit Use and in Controlled Chemicals**
- **Demand Reduction**
- **Drug-Related Criminal Justice**
- **International Justice Sector Cooperation**

20

## Main Mandatory Requirements

### Institutional Infrastructure

- Establish and maintain a special licit drug regulatory administration (1961, 1971 C<sup>n</sup>)
- Establish and maintain central offices for international cooperation
  - precursor control (1988 C<sup>n</sup>)
  - mutual legal assistance (1988 C<sup>n</sup>)
  - maritime cooperation (1988 C<sup>n</sup>)

21

## Main Mandatory Requirements

### Regulation of Trade in Controlled Drugs for Licit Use and in Controlled Chemicals

- Classify each controlled drug and chemical under domestic law to ensure the minimum required Convention controls apply (1961, 1971, 1988 C<sup>n</sup>)
- Limit the use of drugs to and ensure their availability for medical and scientific purposes (1961, 1971, 1988 C<sup>n</sup>)
- Prohibit opium, coca and cannabis cultivation, where “...*prevailing conditions in the country ..render...prohibition ....the most suitable measure in its opinion, for protecting public health and welfare and preventing...diversion*”. (1961 C<sup>n</sup>)

22

## Main Mandatory Requirements

### Regulation of Trade in Controlled Drugs for Licit Use and in Controlled Chemicals

- Establish and maintain a national (registration) licensing and permit systems of controlled drugs and chemicals:
  - cultivation (1961 C<sup>n</sup>)
  - manufacture/ distribution (1961, 1971, 1988 C<sup>n</sup>)
  - import and export (1961, 1971, 1988 C<sup>n</sup>)
  - supply by health care professionals (1961, 1971 C<sup>n</sup>)

23

## Main Mandatory Requirements

### Regulation of Trade in Controlled Drugs for Licit Use and in Controlled Chemicals

- Establish and maintain forward estimates and *ex-post* statistics of domestic licit drug demand, communicate them to the INCB and base domestic regulatory action on them to prevent divertable excess stocks (1961, ≈ 1971 C<sup>n</sup>)
- Establish and maintain the compliance inspection of regulated persons and enterprises (1961, 1971, 1988 C<sup>n</sup>)

24

## Main Mandatory Requirements

### Demand Reduction

Prevent drug abuse and make treatment and rehabilitation measures available (1961, 1971, 1988 C<sup>on</sup>)

Critical to discuss: how the system deals with persons who illicitly use drugs (different models)

25

## Main Mandatory Requirements

### Drug-related Criminal Justice

- Establish and adequately punish drug trafficking and related conduct, including money-laundering, coordinate law enforcement action and cooperate in law enforcement training, intelligence exchange and operations (1961, 1971, 1988 C<sup>on</sup>)
- Establish measures to enable the tracing, freezing, seizure and ultimate confiscation of the proceeds of drug-related crime (1988 C<sup>on</sup>)
- Establish possession, purchase or cultivation of drugs for illicit personal consumption as a criminal offence (subject to constitutional principles and basic concepts of legal system), for which treatment, rehabilitation may be provided as alternatives to conviction and punishment or in addition (1961, 1971, 1988 C<sup>on</sup>)

26



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## Main Mandatory Requirements

### International Justice Sector Cooperation

- Provide international legal cooperation to other Parties in their serious drug-related casework:
  - extradition (1961, 1971, 1988 C<sup>n</sup>)
  - mutual legal assistance (1988 C<sup>n</sup>)
  - controlled delivery (1988 C<sup>n</sup>)
  - law enforcement cooperation (1988 C<sup>n</sup>)
  - maritime coop. against trafficking on the high seas (1988 C<sup>n</sup>)
  - use of mail services (1988 C<sup>n</sup>)
  - commercial carriers (1988 C<sup>n</sup>)

27



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**Examples of UNODC programmes  
promoting inter-State cooperation or  
national level coordination  
to counter drug trafficking**

28



## **Global Programme Preventing and Combating Organized & Serious Crime**

### **JUDICIAL COOPERATION NETWORKS**

29

## **Informal vs. Formal Judicial Cooperation**

- Judicial cooperation is often slow and cumbersome, for example because of:
  - Excessive restrictions on the provision of information;
  - Criminal justice practitioners lack knowledge of the procedural requirements of the requested country and do not consult counterparts abroad before sending MLA requests and/or they do not know who to contact or how.
  - Lack of knowledge about how to use the UN Conventions if no bi-lateral or regional treaty can be used as a legal basis.
  - Language obstacles that impede communications
  - Internal coordination issues, etc.

30

## Why Judicial Cooperation Networks?

**Informal cooperation is complementary to formal channels and should be used first where possible.**

**Judicial cooperation networks facilitate informal cooperation.**

31

## Overview of Judicial Cooperation Networks

- **EJN:** European Judicial Network, the oldest and the inspiring model
- **WACAP:** West African Network of Central Authorities and Prosecutors, addressing all transnational serious crimes
- **CASC:** Network of Prosecutors and Central Authorities from Source, Transit and Destination Countries in response to Transnational Organized Crime in Central Asia and Southern Caucasus
- **GLJCN:** Great Lakes Judicial Cooperation Network, launched but still being operationalized.
- **Sahel Platform:** Judicial Platform for the 5 countries of the Sahel, focusing on terrorism

32



## **What are Judicial Cooperation Networks?**

- Comprised of 2 designated Contact Points per country who can be officials of central authorities in charge of MLA and/or the judicial and prosecuting authorities with responsibilities in the field of international judicial cooperation
- Covering all forms of transnational serious crime (e.g. drug trafficking), including terrorism
- Holding regular meetings of Contact Points, hosting websites and developing information exchange tools, providing advice and training

33

## **Role of Contact Points**

- Facilitate judicial cooperation in criminal matters, in all forms, with other jurisdictions within the region and outside the region
- Assist with establishing direct contacts between competent authorities
- Provide legal and practical information necessary to prepare an effective MLA request or to improve judicial cooperation in general
- Support the organisation of training sessions on judicial cooperation and on different issues pertaining to serious crime
- Make the network known by their national authorities.

34

## Results of Judicial Cooperation Networks

- ✓ Direct contacts within and outside the region resulting in better communication and operational cooperation to overcome obstacles to MLA and extradition
- ✓ Training and exchange of information & good practices resulting in more efficient processes and more effective requests leading to more successful prosecutions

35

## Impact, Impact, Impact!

- Contact points report a greater efficiency in handling incoming and outgoing requests for MLA and extradition
- Action taken upon informal request before the formal request is received to speed up the process
- First requests made between English and French speaking countries & long-standing obstacles settled due to trust/contacts
- Central authorities created or strengthened
- Identification of national coordination issues (between competent authorities)
- Trained investigators, prosecutors and judges

36

## International cooperation tools

- **MLA Request Writer Tool**
- **Basic tips for investigators and prosecutors for requesting electronic/digital data/evidence from foreign jurisdictions**  
[http://www.unodc.org/documents/legal-tools/Tip\\_electronic\\_evidence\\_final\\_Eng\\_logo.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/documents/legal-tools/Tip_electronic_evidence_final_Eng_logo.pdf)
- **Online directory of competent national authorities accessed through the SHERLOC database**
- **Guides on MLA, Asset Confiscation and Transfer of Sentenced Persons and Best Practice guides**

37



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A Project funded by European Union  
Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace

## CRIMJUST Programme Overview

*Strengthening criminal investigation and criminal justice cooperation along the cocaine route in Latin America, the Caribbean and West Africa (2016-2020)*



Implementing Partners:



**COCAINE ROUTE PROGRAMME**

**CRIMJUST**

38



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**INTERPOL**



**TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL**








Funded by the European Union

Implemented by UNODC, in partnership with INTERPOL and Transparency International




PROJECT FUNDED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION – COCAINE ROUTE PROGRAMME


39



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**INTERPOL**




**TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL**

## Main Pillars and Geographic Coverage






**West Africa**  
 Cabo-Verde, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau  
*Associated Country: Nigeria*






**Latin America & the Caribbean**  
 Dominican Republic, Panama  
*Associated Countries: Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru*




PROJECT FUNDED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION – COCAINE ROUTE PROGRAMME

40



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**INTERPOL**

**TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL**

## CRIMJUST Outcomes




**OUTCOME 1**

- Enhanced capacity of law enforcement to collect evidence for successful prosecutions of OC cases, exchange data and conduct joint investigations to tackle OC on the inter-regional level




**OUTCOME 2**

- Enhanced capacity of the judiciary to prosecute and adjudicate OC cases and enhanced transnational judicial cooperation




**OUTCOME 3**

- Enhanced integrity and accountability of law enforcement and the judiciary




**OUTCOME 4**

- Enhanced capacity of CSOs to identify, monitor and propose measures to address key integrity and accountability challenges in effectively combatting OC in law enforcement and the judiciary




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41


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## Container Control Programme



UNODC - WCO  
CONTAINER CONTROL PROGRAMME  
SEA



UNODC - WCO - ICAO  
CONTAINER CONTROL PROGRAMME  
AIR



UNODC  
Container Control Programme  
Land

A Border Management Strategy for

# CARGO

Seaports  
Airports  
Land borders

42





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# What is CCP ?



Joint UNODC /  
WCO initiative  
launched in 2004

**Aim:**  
To establish  
dedicated  
Container Control  
Units to identify  
illicit shipments  
(Land - Sea - Air)



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WORLD CUSTOMS ORGANIZATION  
ORGANISATION MONDIALE DES DOUANES



**OBJECTIVE :**  
Risk based  
• Selection  
• Inspection  
• Detection

Following WCO -  
SAFE Framework  
of Standards to  
**SECURE** and  
**FACILITATE**  
global **TRADE**

43



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**90 % of world trade  
transported by sea**


**650 million TEU movements  
per annum**

**Less than 2 % of containers  
are verified through physical  
examination**

## Know your client ?





44




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# Approach

WORLD CUSTOMS ORGANIZATION  
ORGANISATION MONDIALE DES DOUANES




**Air Cargo Unit**

**Customs**

**National police**

**Other**


**Appropriate Aviation Security Agency**



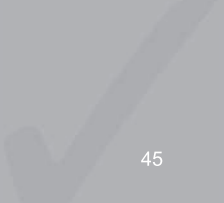
**Air Waybill**

**Combined Agency data checks**


Customs    Police    Specialised Agencies




**Decision**



45



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WORLD CUSTOMS ORGANIZATION  
ORGANISATION MONDIALE DES DOUANES

**Afghanistan**  
**Albania**  
**Argentina**  
**Azerbaijan**

**Bangladesh**  
**Bosnia & Herzegovina**  
**Benin**  
**Brazil**

**Cambodia**  
**Cuba**

**Dominican Republic**

**Ecuador**  
**El Salvador**

**Georgia**  
**Ghana**  
**Guatemala**  
**Guyana**

**Honduras**

**Jamaica**  
**Jordan**

**Kazakhstan**  
**Kenya**  
**Kyrgyzstan**

**Malaysia**  
**Maldives**  
**Moldova**  
**Montenegro**  
**Morocco**  
**Myanmar**

**Oman**

**Pakistan**  
**Panama**  
**Paraguay**  
**Peru**  
**Philippines**

**Senegal**  
**Suriname**  
**Sri Lanka**

**Tajikistan**  
**Tanzania**  
**Thailand**  
**Togo**  
**Tunisia**  
**Turkmenistan**  
**Sri Lanka**

**Uganda**  
**Ukraine**  
**Uzbekistan**

**Vietnam**

**6 funded countries**

Chile  
Costa Rica  
Indonesia  
Lao PDR  
Mozambique  
Yemen

**49 operational countries**

**CONTAINER  
CONTROL  
PROGRAMME**

46


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<http://www.drugcontrolrepository.unodc.org>


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 powered by  
SHERLOC

## DRUG CONTROL REPOSITORY

The Drug Control Repository is an information management portal aimed at facilitating the dissemination of information regarding the implementation of the International Drug Control Conventions namely the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1954 as amended by the 1972 Protocol, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988.



### Database of Legislation on Drug Control

Electronic database of national laws and regulations enacted to implement the international drug control conventions, searchable by country and topic.

\*\*\*\* Please note that the migration of resources and upload of most recent laws is currently ongoing. \*\*\*\*



### CNA Directory under the International Drug Control Treaties

Directory of competent national authorities responsible for:

- Issuing certificates and authorizations for the import and export of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in accordance with the provisions of article 18 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1954 and article 18 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971;
- regulating or enforcing national controls over precursors and essential chemicals in accordance with the provisions of article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988



### Legal Provisions on Drug-related Offences

National legal provisions on drug-related offences, enacted to implement the international drug control conventions, as part of the database of legislation "Sharing Electronic Resources and Laws on Crime" (SHERLOC).



### CNA Directory for International Cooperation

Directory of competent national authorities - and related information - designated in accordance with and to facilitate implementation of the following provisions of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988:

- Article 6 (extradition);
- Article 7 (mutual legal assistance);
- Article 17 (illicit traffic by sea)



### Other Resources

Additional information relevant to drug control, namely:



### Treaty Adherence

Status of adherence to the international international drug control

47


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<http://sherloc.unodc.org/>


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## SHERLOC

 SHARING ELECTRONIC RESOURCES  
AND LAWS ON CRIME

The SHERLOC portal is an initiative to facilitate the dissemination of information regarding the implementation of the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its three Protocols.



### Case Law Database

A comprehensive case law database that allows you to see how Member States are tackling organized crime cases in their courts.



### Database of Legislation

An electronic repository of laws relevant to the requirements of the Organized Crime Convention and the Protocols thereto. Most of the legislation included in this database has been enacted specifically to counter the relevant crime type.



### CNA Directory

Directory of competent national authorities that have been designated to receive, respond and process requests pertaining to mutual legal assistance, extradition and transfer of sentenced prisoners, smuggling of migrants, trafficking in firearms and trafficking in cultural property.



### Bibliographic Database

An annotated bibliography providing synopses of key articles on organized crime, search-able by countries, research methods and keywords.



### Legislative guide

The main purpose of the legislative guide contained in the present publication is to assist States seeking to ratify or implement the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. (English only.)



### Treaties

A database containing the ratification status of the Organized Crime Convention and the Protocols thereto and other relevant legal instruments.



### Strategies

A database containing strategic instruments on the regional and domestic implementation of the Organized Crime Convention and the Protocols thereto.

48



## Database of legislation – Search by country or crime type



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**UNODC** United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

English

**Database of Legislation**

Search Legislation Database

Additional criteria: Crime type: Drug offences

Found 590 pieces of legislation

**Afghanistan**

- Law on the Classification of Drugs and Precursors, Regulation of the Licit Activities, Drug Related Offences
- Law on Campaign against Intoxicants, Drugs and their Control
- Counter Narcotics Law (2005)

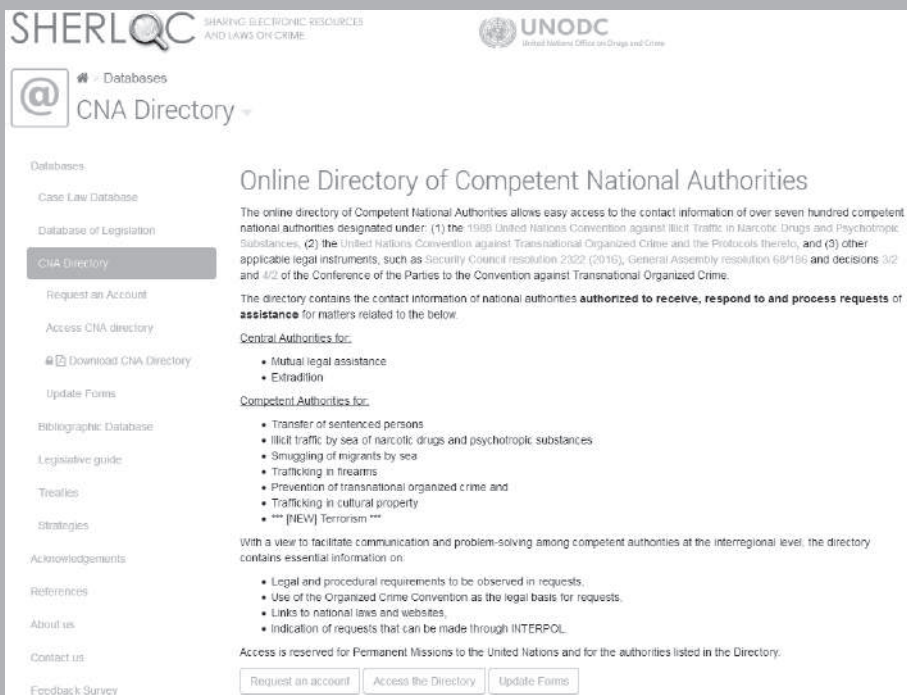
**Albania**

- Law No. 8750 of 26 March 2001 on the Prevention and Fight against the Trafficking of Psychotropic and Narcotics Substances
- Criminal Code of the Republic of Albania

**Algeria**

49

## Competent National Authorities



**SHERLQC** SHARING ELECTRONIC RESOURCES AND LAWS ON CRIME

**UNODC** United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

**CNA Directory**

**Online Directory of Competent National Authorities**

The online directory of Competent National Authorities allows easy access to the contact information of over seven hundred competent national authorities designated under: (1) the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, (2) the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, and (3) other applicable legal instruments, such as Security Council resolution 2022 (2016), General Assembly resolution 68/196 and decisions 32 and 4/2 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

The directory contains the contact information of national authorities authorized to receive, respond to and process requests of assistance for matters related to the below:

**Central Authorities for:**

- Mutual legal assistance
- Extradition

**Competent Authorities for:**

- Transfer of sentenced persons
- Illicit traffic by sea of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
- Smuggling of migrants by sea
- Trafficking in firearms
- Prevention of transnational organized crime and
- Trafficking in cultural property
- \*\*\* [NEW] Terrorism \*\*\*

With a view to facilitate communication and problem-solving among competent authorities at the interregional level, the directory contains essential information on:

- Legal and procedural requirements to be observed in requests;
- Use of the Organized Crime Convention as the legal basis for requests;
- Links to national laws and websites;
- Indication of requests that can be made through INTERPOL.

Access is reserved for Permanent Missions to the United Nations and for the authorities listed in the Directory.

Request an account Access the Directory Update Forms

50

## Possible topics for consideration

- Role of each agency
- Classification of substances / Quality forensic analyses
- Proportionality of penalties (drug trafficking, consumers) / prison overcrowding in some countries
- Treatment of consumers (Prevention / medical needs of dependent persons / differentiate first time offenders?)
- Determination of intentional elements: threshold amounts or judicial determination?
- Non-medical use and misuse of pharmaceuticals
- Use of the Internet in facilitating drug-related activities

51