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Folketingets Retsudvalg
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Enhed: Psykiatri og Lægemiddel-
politik
Sagsbeh.: SUMLPE
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Kære Peter Skaarup

Med brev af 26. april 2016 har du rettet henvendelse til mig om FN's Generalforsamlings særlige samling om narkotika (UNGASS), som fandt sted den 19.-21. april 2016. I brevet anmoder du om, at materiale mv., som det vil være relevant for Retsudvalget at stifte bekendtskab med, sendes til udvalget.

Jeg skal i den anledning gøre opmærksom på, at FN i forbindelse med UNGASS har oprettet en særlig hjemmeside (www.unodc.org/ungass2016), hvor der er adgang til mødedokumenter og meget andet relevant materiale.

- . / . Det vigtigste mødedokument er naturligvis slutdokumentet *"Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem"*. Det vedtagne udkast til slutdokument vedlægges.

Efter vedtagelsen af slutdokumentet afgav Europa-Kommissionen på vegne af EU og EU-medlemsstaterne følgende erklæring:

"We deeply regret that the outcome document does not include language on the death penalty. We have a strong and unequivocal opposition to the death penalty in all circumstances and consider that the death penalty undermines human dignity and errors made in its application are irreversible. Moreover, imposing the death penalty for drug offences is against norms of international law, specifically Art. 6 Para 2 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

The unprecedented support generated by the United Nations General Assembly Resolution on a Moratorium on the use of death penalty, which was adopted in December 2014 signalled that there is an international momentum behind efforts to limit the application of the death penalty, including in terms of the number of offences for which it is imposed. We urge all States that have not done so to implement a moratorium on the use of death penalty as a step towards its final abolition. Furthermore, we welcome the decision of the International Narcotics Control Board to call on countries still applying the death penalty to consider its abolition for drug-related offences, and the statement from the UN Office on Drugs and Crime that the use of the death penalty has never been in the letter or the spirit of the drug control conventions.

We also encourage Member States to adopt safeguards to prevent criminal justice or other forms of international assistance resulting in a death sen-

tence being applied, and to hold international agencies to account for compliance with this and all other human rights obligations.”

Ligeledes på vegne af EU og EU-medlemsstaterne afgav Europa-Kommissionen følgende indlæg under den såkaldte generaldebat:

“The EU and its Member States welcome the opportunity for this much needed debate on addressing the world drug problem. We welcome the rebalancing of global drug policies towards a multi-disciplinary, sound public health and human rights approach. Effective drug policies must be based on evidence and reliable monitoring systems. The role of the civil society and the scientific community must be recognised. It is important that the different needs of men, women, children, young and vulnerable people are treated adequately. The EU has a longstanding commitment on all these issues.

We reiterate our strong commitment to the UN Drug Control Conventions which are the cornerstones of the global response to the world drug problem. They provide sufficient scope and flexibility to accommodate a wide range of approaches in accordance with national and regional specificities. The EU strongly supports the anchoring of drugs policy in a wider socio-economic context in line with the Sustainable Development Agenda to promote health, democracy, rule of law and sustainable livelihoods. In order to tackle the root causes of the illicit cultivation of drug crops, alternative development should be actively promoted to provide alternative and sustainable livelihoods and reduce the dependence of affected communities on illicit drug economies.

The EU fully supports the call for enhanced coordination between UNODC, the main responsible agency, and other UN entities and specialised agencies, notably WHO, INCB, UNAIDS and UNHRC.

We welcome a strengthened international cooperation to counter drug trafficking and its links with corruption, organized crimes and, in some cases, terrorism. We are firmly committed to address the growing threats of new psychoactive substances and the use of Internet for drug trafficking. Moreover, the EU will continue to play its role to the full to prevent the diversion of precursors.

Human rights are an integral part of any response to the drugs problem. Consequently, we fully support proportionate sentencing for drug related offences and the promotion of alternatives to incarceration and coercive sanctions. We, however deeply regret that the outcome document does not address the abolition of death penalty for drugs offences. The EU is strongly and unequivocally opposed to the death penalty in all circumstances, since it undermines human dignity and fails to act as deterrent to criminal behaviours.

The ultimate objective of the international drug control system is the protection of public health. Drug demand reduction policies must include the full range of measures from prevention, treatment to social reintegration and recovery. Risk and harm reduction measures must be further promoted

and implemented. They have proven effective in many countries worldwide in preventing overdose deaths, the transmission of HIV, viral Hepatitis and other blood borne diseases.

All these elements are of defining importance ahead of our high-level meeting on drugs in 2019 to review the implementation of the UN Political Declaration and Plan of Action on drugs.

Firm commitment from all parties is required to implement effectively this renewed UN approach to the world drug problem and put into practice the operational recommendations. This is what our citizens expect from all of us.”

. / . Som delegationsleder afgav jeg det danske indlæg under generaldebatten. Indlægget vedlægges.

Under UNGASS holdt jeg et møde med de deltagende danske civilsamfundsorganisationer; nemlig Brugernes Akademi, Dansk Socialrådgiverforening, Gadejuristen og Students for Sensible Drug Policy, Københavns Universitet.

Med venlig hilsen

Sophie Løhde / Lars Petersen