

**The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**  
**Commission on Narcotic Drugs**

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**I. Ensuring Access to Proper Treatments of Narcotic Abuse**

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (UK) policy on treatment for narcotics abuse is to give priority to the provision of better access to effective treatment and to encouraging retention, recovery and reintegration of those in need. In 2015 and 2016, The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (U.K.) reported approximately 1 in 12 adults aged 16 to 59 had taken an illicit drug in the last year. By increasing the access to governmental rehabilitation and social care services, the rates of treatment for citizens recovering from narcotic abuse is expected to increase.

Since the early 1970's, The UK has shown dedication to treatment of citizens with some form of drug dependency through the creation of Drug Dependency Units (DDU) in hospitals. Expansions of the DDU out of the hospitals lead to the first rehabilitation centers, shifting the focus of treatment to include recovery. In 2003, The Drug Interventions Program (DIP) was introduced as the Criminal Justice initiative targeted at engaging substance abusing offenders in drug treatment. A continuation of DIP, the Drug Strategy 2010, was introduced in late 2010 to reduce demand, restrict supply, and build recovery. The strategy contains two central aims: to reduce illicit and other harmful drug use; and to increase the numbers recovering from their dependence. This is designed to support people who are dependent on drugs or alcohol by addressing issues such as offending, employment and housing.

The UK suggest that other Member States adopt a similar policy of the CARAT service (Counseling, Assessment, Referral, Advice, and Throughcare) for drug treatment and rehabilitation to help lessen the rates of citizen dependent on drugs. Removal of the CARAT service from the prisons and into the major cities or small towns would allow access to one-on-one counseling and group work services. The spread of the service throughout the towns and cities would allow an individualize range of care, assessing every aspect of need to ensure proper treatment is being given. The CARATs process allows for proper communication between the health care system, counselling/ support group work, and the individual. The Member States' department of health services should commence or recommend other departments to undertake auditing, monitoring and review of CARATs to ensure there would not be any type of mistreatment or misuse of funding. The program should be evaluated biannually. The program would be funded by the state or providence, which utilize a government stipend determined by the size and population. For those towns or cities without a lot of income, a basic center for providing detox, treatment, and support services would be more achievable. With this program in place, proper drug treatment could and should succeed, which in turn will obstruct the growth in rates of narcotic abuse within the Member States as a whole.

## II. Combating the Spread of Opiates

The people of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (UK) stand committed to combating the spread of opiates. Former Prime Minister David Cameron was recently quoted as stating “Under this government, drug use is falling and I think that is because we have followed an evidence-based approach. We’ve been focusing on education, prevention and treatment, and that’s the right approach to take.” The UK of late participated in the 2016 review of the 2009 “Political Declaration and Plan of action on International Cooperation Towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem” through the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA). At this assembling the UNGA adopted the outcome document titled “Our Joint Commitment to Effectively Addressing and Countering the World Drug Problem”, aimed at refining and well implementing the Political Declaration.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has various ways to try and combat the distribution of opiates. Starting in 1971, passing the Misuse of Drugs Act, indicating that those who are charged with possession or the supplying of a Class A drug, any opium, they are sentenced to jail and a steep fine. By enforcing this law, this will deter persons from supplying or buying opium illegally. Charged with possession or supplying a Class A drug will result in somewhere from several months to a life sentence. The UK delegation to the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs supported the 2009 “Political Declaration and Plan of action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem.” The Political Declaration’s focus was enhancing cooperation, coordination and law enforcement operations to reduce supply of opiates.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland applauds the works of the Member States and organizations that are taking a stand against the spread of opiates to maintain a low rate of drug dependency. To further diminish the spread of opiates, the UK suggests that Member States survey the following five step plan. **Firstly**, there is an importance for stricter control of shipments through training of the border security, as most of the opiates being spread through pass through the border. **Secondly**, an anonymous hotline should be effective to demolish the barrier between the government and its citizens. Those with information should be able to share without the fear of being prosecuted, granting protection of the sources and the integrity of information. **Thirdly**, an international Intel database would provide an exchange of intelligence among countries of origin, transit and destination to combat drug trafficking. **Additionally**, recognizing that a majority of the world opiate supply originates in terrorist controlled poppy fields, the UK recommends an international effort between all interested Member States, Interpol, and other domestic intelligence agencies to identify via legal surveillance means the location of the aforementioned poppy fields and mark them for destruction via the local Member States own domestic police or military forces. **Finally**, UK recommends the establishment of a special peacekeeping force under the authority of the United Nations Security Council titled the

“Anti-Opiate Removal Force” these peacekeepers upon invitation from affected Member States and with UNSC approval would be dispatched to destroy and investigate all opiate producing poppy fields. From these steps the UK hopes to see significant quantifiable improvements in the combating the spread of opiate.