

National Model United Nations • New York

Conference B (13 - 17 April 2014)



Documentation of the Work of the
Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND)

Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND)

Committee Staff

<i>Director</i>	Omar Torres-Vasquez
<i>Assistant Director</i>	Roland Römhildt
<i>Chair</i>	Fernanda Ramos
<i>Rapporteur</i>	Kathleen Avala

Agenda

- I. Addressing the Impact of the Global Trade in Opiates
- II. Countering Money-Laundering and Promoting Judicial Cooperation to Enhance International Cooperation
- III. Strengthening a Human Rights and Public Health Based Approach to Diseases Related to Drug Abuse

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Document Code	Topic	Vote (Y/ N/ Abstention/ Non-Voting)
CND/RES/1/1	Addressing the Impact of the Global Trade in Opiates	By Acclamation
CND/RES/1/2	Addressing the Impact of the Global Trade in Opiates	By Acclamation
CND/RES/1/3	Addressing the Impact of the Global Trade in Opiates	37 / 2 / 2

Summary Report

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

1. Addressing the Impact of the Global Trade in Opiates
2. Countering Money-Laundering and Promoting Judicial Cooperation to Enhance International Cooperation
3. Strengthening a Human Rights and Public Health Based Approach to Diseases Related to Drug Abuse

The opening session was attended by representatives of 44 Member States of the United Nations. The Commission decided to set the agenda according to the provisional agenda, without any formal deliberations, after a 15 minute suspension. Delegations then addressed a number of issues related to the topic. These included, inter alia, the paramount role of Afghanistan in the cultivation of poppies, border control as a means to prevent the flow of drugs as well as the limitations to this approach and also national concerns. During informal sessions, seven groups of delegates emerged. Delegations rotated between these groups to get a first overview over the different opinions on the topic.

On Monday morning, several working groups were formed again. In the following formal sessions, delegates brought more detailed positions to the attention of the body, setting a focus on a balanced approach towards both demand and supply reduction. They highlighted that alternative ways of economic development would be needed in order to curb opiate cultivation. Also, several delegations lined out their positions on border control. They stressed that regional as well as international cooperation were needed in order to increase the effectiveness of these security measures as well as actions of CND in general. The commission noted that it could assist in providing concrete solutions locally in particular. Delegations brought up the post-2015 agenda as a point of reference for its work.

Reconvening on Tuesday morning, delegates' working groups brought five working papers to the attention of the dais. A first working paper addressed Alternative Development while a second one combined points made by many delegations in formal session into a more comprehensive approach on, inter alia, education and public health care. In formal session, delegations repeatedly noted that they saw broad overlaps in their working papers. This encouraged first attempts at merging the existing working papers.

By Tuesday afternoon, delegations began to receive their revised working papers. They chose to deliberate mainly during informal session, in order to elaborate on the action plans they envisioned in their action plans. During formal session, delegates mainly stressed the importance to find common ground. Slight tensions kept surfacing about the relationship between demand and supply reduction. Some Member States feared a threat to national sovereignty, yet all agreed that modes of international cooperation should be found to ensure that CND would be in a position to provide targeted assistance in order to curb the results of the international trade in opiates.

Tuesday's evening session saw several delegations focusing on harm reduction and a public health based approach, integrating aspects of the agenda's third topic into their deliberations. Some delegations again emphasized the importance of national sovereignty and national implementation of such measures. During informal session, African states and the US as well as European Member States began merging their working papers. Also, one working paper worked on drafting a specific program to assist farmers, building on Alternative Development ideas. The program was labeled *Farming Alternatives to Regulate and Maintain Economic and Rural Stability* (FARMERS).

On Wednesday morning, the delegation of Iran, while passionately reaffirming the idea of national sovereignty, underlined its willingness to find consensus with EU countries and the United States. Other delegations commended the strong spirit of cooperation in the body. In informal session, delegations finalized the three remaining working papers. One working paper brought forth by EU and AU states as well as the USA recommended the implementation of the *Health, Education and Rehabilitation Operation* (HERO). By early afternoon, the dais accepted all of the working papers as draft resolutions. DR 1/1 and 1/2 were adopted by acclamation. DR 1/3 was adopted with 37 votes in favor, two votes against and two abstentions. All these results reflected the strong spirit of consensus in the body. After the adoption of its resolutions, the CND moved into the second topic and began drafting first working papers. However, delegates soon decided to adjourn the meeting until 2015.

Code: CND/RES/1/1

Committee: Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Topic: Global Trade in Opiates

- 1 *The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*
 2
 3 *Reaffirming* the importance of international co-operation in achieving a solution as enshrined in the 2009 Political
 4 Declaration and the Paris Pact Initiative,
 5
 6 *Emphasizing* the importance of the involvement of transit States in achieving an effective solution to the issue, as
 7 underlined in the Security Council’s presidential statement SC/10624,
 8
 9 *Recognising* the sovereignty of Member States in the implementation of national and regional programs as affirmed
 10 in the UN Charter,
 11
 12 *Recognising* the importance of the civil society, including non-governmental organizations, in demand reduction as
 13 stated by the Vienna Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) Committee on Drugs (VNGOC) or the several
 14 Informal Civil Society Hearings (3rd iCSH),
 15
 16 *Reaffirming* resolutions 53/15 and 51/10, which calls for the strengthening of monitoring activities in relation to
 17 supplies used for the manufacturing of drugs,
 18
 19 *Considering* the emphasis and importance placed on the need to address both supply and demand reduction in
 20 narcotics as affirmed by the UNODC’s Secretariat to the Governing Bodies,
 21
 22 *Emphasizing* the dedication towards all Member States in support of the Green Paper via the Rainbow Strategy,
 23 *Emphasizing* resolution 54/8 by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs which requests member states to work with the
 24 International Narcotics Control Board to identify opportunities for more effective and monitoring of the trade in
 25 precursor chemicals frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs,
 26
 27 *Recalling* article 26 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* stating that education shall be directed to the full
 28 development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental
 29 freedoms,
 30
 31 *Recalling the commitments undertaken by Member States in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on*
 32 *International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, in*
 33 *which Member States expressed their full awareness that the world drug problem remained a common and shared*
 34 *responsibility and asserted that it was most effectively addressed in a multilateral setting,*
 35
 36 *Recalling the UNODC’s recognition of Kazakhstan possessing the most effective and trained border and customs*
 37 *policy in regards to illegal narcotics,*
 38
 39 *Expresses* concern regarding the lack of data and information on the results of demand reduction strategies,
 40 particularly in view of the importance of information in conducting and formulating reviews of global programs to
 41 counter the world drug problem,
 42
 43 *Emphasizes* the need for technical assistance and cooperation in assisting Member States in training and provision of
 44 resources in order to improve the collection and production of data,
 45
 46 1. *Calling upon* the organizations such as the Institute of International Education to partner with the Commission
 47 on Narcotic Drugs to promote technological capacity building in less developed countries through a public
 48 private partnership, in addition to other partnerships and programs such as the Point Four Program, and the
 49 United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) Capacity Development Office;
 50
 51 2. *Urging* Member States to implement programs such as the E-Mediat: Tools, Technology and Training program
 52 which uses technology and media to develop international cooperative networks to further enhance the
 53 statistical capacities of developing States;

- 54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
100
101
102
103
104
105
106
107
108
109
3. *Asks* Member States to adhere to the principles of Resolution 56/5 and 53/11 which promote the exchange of expertise through information sharing, under the aegis of the International Narcotics Control Board in order to assist with the implementation and creation of national drug policies;
 4. *Strongly underlines* the importance of the working group's review of the efficiency and effectiveness of current development funding to opiate-producing countries, as per resolution 52/13;
 5. *Calls for* the implementation of subsidy programs as incentives to farmers in drug-producing States to diminish the profitability of opiate production:
 - a. Requests Member States reallocate part of their current level of development funding towards providing tied aid to drug-producing States;
 - a. Tied aid programs will require drug-producing States to provide rebates to farmers who produce goods other than opiates;
 - b. Such rebates are suggested to be of sufficient quantity to sustain the profitability of production of goods other than opiates;
 6. *Encourages* the provision of education programs to producers to increase employment mobility:
 - a. Recognizes the importance of education in providing producers with the capacity for flexibility in the employment market;
 - b. Emphasizes the importance of the involvement of civil society, NGOs and public education agencies in working towards a collaborative approach to education;
 - c. Strongly advises Member States co-operate within the forum provided by education exchange to improve understanding of specific aspects of Member States' cultures, tradition and customs;
 7. *Calls upon* Member States, the UNODC and NGOs to provide technical assistance such as training programs and infrastructure investment to support necessary aid to Afghanistan and future target areas such as, but not limited to, the Golden Triangle, South America and other opiate-producing countries:
 - a. Technical assistance may be provided through such programs as, but not limited to, current World Bank projects and UNODC's Regional Programme for Promoting Counter Narcotics Efforts and under the recommended guidelines of ECOWAS National Integrated Programs (NIP);
 8. *Recommends* the implementation of a standard policy based off Kazakhstan's customs code with the objective to improve import and export policies clearance procedures, preliminary operations and department jurisdiction in targeted countries;
 9. Requests Member States combat drug-related corruption domestically to achieve more efficient cooperation between States on issues related to customs regulation:
 - a. Establishing collaboration mechanism between member states that include expertise and experience exchange, gathering and processing intelligence information and increasing awareness raising and education, curriculum development that responds to the resolutions and recommendations of the conference of state parties to the UN Convention on Corruption;
 10. *Strongly suggests* Member States further craft domestic policies within their own financial and social means in order to deter money laundering which promotes the longevity of the capricious manner at hand;
 11. *Calls on* Member States to revisit and support the UNODC's Rainbow Strategy, which concentrates on certain objectives in order to combat the illicit opium market:

- 110
111
112
113
114
115
116
117
118
119
120
121
122
123
124
125
126
127
128
129
130
131
132
133
134
135
136
137
138
139
140
141
142
143
144
145
146
147
148
149
150
151
152
153
154
155
156
157
158
159
160
161
162
163
164
- a. With the Green, Red and Yellow Papers concentrating on enhancing border security by increasing information-sharing mechanisms:
 - i. The Green Paper calls on Member States to cooperating in preventing the transit of opiates from producing states through more strict custom controls through the use of such measures as trust building exercises, which must be emphasized to deter the insalubrious effects which are often tied alongside the trafficking of illegal opiates;
 - ii. The Red Paper requests Member States to implement plans such as Operation TARCET (Targeted, Anti-trafficking, Regional, Communication, Expertise and Training) which emphasizes training law enforcement personnel on methods to identify precursor materials to make opiates and ways to intercept them;
 - iii. The Yellow Paper encourages Member States to gather information and intelligence through the use of operational measures such as:
 1. Mobile interdiction teams that will utilize information and intelligence in order to conduct drug and precursor operations within the border area;
 2. Border liaison offices that enhance the capacity of key border crossing points through such measures as: the development of infrastructure, provision of important equipment, specialized training courses, facilitation of inter-agency cooperation specifically towards intelligence sharing and targeting of illicit trade;
 - b. Through the Violet Paper, we will implement these concepts by internationalizing regional organizations such as the Caspian Sea Initiative (CSI), European Commission (EC) and World Customs Organization (WCO), which specifically address communication strategies, law enforcement coordination and effective protocols to combat illicit drug trade;
12. *Draws attention* to the need of a coherent, uniform, and binding security standard for unguarded “green borders” as mentioned in the Rainbow Strategy, which are external land borders used for Opiate crossing points;
13. *Encourages* Member States’ law enforcements to provide international co-operation through the tracking of precursor chemicals by inputting data to such precursors into organizations such as the Automated Donor Assistance Mechanism (ADAM):
- a. ADAM currently provides real-time information for those member states with regards to financial and staff information, evaluation reports, and project documentation;
 - b. Utilizing the fact that ADAM is a multilateral Internet-based tool, member states would avail themselves of emerging technologies and an increasing globalization trend to facilitate international cooperation in tracking precursor chemicals;
 - c. The law enforcement agencies of Member States would identify and track the routes of precursor chemicals and input this data into ADAM, providing various countries the ability to track the importing and exporting trends of precursor chemicals to further refine and enhance identifying opiate production sites;
14. *Asks* Member States to contribute when requested to provide technical or resource support to developing States in order to further implement the ADAM project;
15. *Requests* Member States to continue to implement programs to improve transparency and co-operation between Member States in addressing the impact and activities of criminal organizations by providing annual reports and further information pertaining to the implementation of measures against the production and illicit traffic of opiates to the Heads of National Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA), a subsidiary organ of the UNODC;

- 165 16. *Recommends* that Member States base national efforts for drug addiction prevention and treatment on a respect
166 for human rights and on scientific evidence in order to provide proportional and effective programs to counter
167 the problem:
168
- 169 a. Requests Member States to further utilize the UNODC's Laboratory and Forensic Science Services
170 which provide scientific and technical support services to a wide-range of stakeholders in order to
171 identify key issues in drug control and addiction prevention;
172
- 173 17. *Suggests* Member States provide harm-reduction programs domestically for rehabilitation of opiate consumers
174 such as, but not limited to, injection centers, rehabilitation centers and better access to public health institutions:
175
- 176 a. Asks Member States to provide specialized care facilities to address drug-related illness or injury;
177
- 178 b. *Recognizes* the need for the domestic training of health practitioners and for adequate resources to
179 ensure the accessibility of treatments services and sustainable healthcare facilities;
180
- 181 c. Suggests Member States encourage exchange programs between health practitioners to develop greater
182 understanding of healthcare treatment;
183
- 184 d. Invites Member States to contribute monetary resources from their foreign aid budgets in order to
185 assist the implementation of these programs in less developed countries;
186
- 187 18. *Calls for* the implementation, in association with current ECOSOC funding initiatives and NGO aid
188 involvement, of the Education and Prevention Programs aimed at fighting against hunger and poverty and
189 promoting the poorest families emancipation in border areas concerned by drug trafficking, including but not
190 limited to:
191
- 192 a. The creation of preventative education in drugs and health related structured such as primary and
193 secondary schools;
194
- 195 b. The respect of cultural diversity and educational priorities in all Member States participants to these
196 programs must remain as a priority;
197
- 198 c. The targeting of poor families having a per capita income of less than \$10 per week or extremely poor
199 families under the UN definition included in resolution A/RES/63/227 and A/RES/64/213;
200
- 201 d. The implementation will be under the authority of the Member States who are requested to work
202 closely with CND and ECOSOC in their efforts;
203
- 204 19. *Encourages* a deeper integration of other bodies of the United Nations such as UNICEF and UNESCO by
205 creating an annual joint conference to unify the response for children vulnerable to drug production, trafficking
206 and consumption in borders areas;
207
- 208 a. This joint conference will help the CND being provided with a data and reports on the impact of drug
209 production and consumption in boarder areas;
210
- 211 b. The annual joint conference will be attended by:
212 iv. Member States of the CND;
213 v. Member States of UNICEF;
214 vi. NGO's;
215 vii. Experts in education and child protection in border areas;
216
- 217 c. This conference will also help in the elaboration of awareness campaigns in areas concerned by the
218 global trade in illicit substances under the guidelines of the Life Skills-Based Education Drug Use
219 Prevention Training Manual from UNICEF;
220

221 20. *Calls for* the implementation of this program to be reviewed after a period of four years prior to the eventual
222 implementation of the strategy in other narcotic-producing States.

Code: CND/RES/1/2

Committee: Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Topic: Addressing the Global Trade of Opiates

1 *The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

2
3 *Recalling* Article 2 of the United Nations Charter that highlights the importance of maintaining equal sovereignty of
4 all Member States,

5
6 *Reiterating* Phase IV of the Paris Pact Initiative discussing the international impact of the trade in narcotic drugs
7 stemming from limited resources and competing requirements as the problems associated with illicit drugs are not
8 isolated within one particular nation,

9
10 *Noting* discussions held at the Rio +20 Conference for Sustainable Development to improve the current Millennium
11 Development Goals (MDG) agreed upon by the United Nations to be implemented by 2015,

12
13 *Recalling* CND Resolution 53/5 and its focus on regional cooperation in order to address transit countries and
14 bordering nations,

15
16 *Acknowledging* the dire situation within those nations that are the world's primary exporters of opiates and the lack
17 of economic mobility within those states' agricultural communities producing opiates,

18
19 *Commending* the efforts of Member States in attempting to reduce the dependence on the trade in opiates and in
20 promoting transition of agriculture, citing Germany's Forest Finance work in cooperation with Peru, redeveloping
21 coca agriculture towards fair trade cocoa plantations,

- 22
23 1. *Strongly advises* the General Assembly to endorse and promote efforts made by NGOs, such as the Global
24 Partnership for Afghanistan (GPFA), in order for more legitimate and productive alternatives to be grown in
25 place of poppy appropriate to that region;
- 26
27 2. *Recommends* the creation of the FARMERS (Farming Alternatives to Regulate and Maintain Economic and
28 Rural Stability) programme under the auspices of IFAD (International Fund for Agricultural Development),
29 which shall be implemented:
- 30
- 31 a. Through the initiative of IFAD which will target and ameliorate the efficiency of commercial transport
32 for people seeking to legitimize their agricultural production, which will ensure the supply of
33 agricultural material while also extending production for both domestic and international markets,
34 therefore easing the producer's access to markets;
 - 35
36 b. By cooperating with professional and experienced staff, who will be positioned within opiate-
37 producing Member States; UNDP (United Nations Development Programme) will create annual
38 reports which will be in conjunction with IFAD on the progress made under the FARMERS
39 programme to the CND to be used for future development programs;
 - 40
41 c. Via furthering implementation of support services under a model similar to the UNODC's 2011 efforts
42 implemented by Germany in Myanmar through providing assistance for farming, including but not
43 limited to seeds, seedlings, fertilizer, and tools to be provided to opiate-producing Member States in
44 order to facilitate renewable farming techniques;
 - 45
46 d. By encouraging opiate-producing Member States to continue to utilize NGO networks such as the
47 initiative of the Afghanistan Sustainable Economic Alternatives (ASEA), which is already dedicated to
48 increasing education, research institutions, multilateral agencies, and NGOs to develop a sustainable
49 economy in Afghanistan and the world market;
 - 50
51 e. With due cooperation of opiate-producing Member States, in which FARMERS is implemented, with
52 the CND, IFAD, UNDP, and other relevant organizations in regards to an annual review process that is
53 to be held;

54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92

3. *Further recommends* Member States to strengthen communication between nationally based drug regulating instances and international advisory bodies including but not limited to the International Narcotic Control Board (INCB) and United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) through:
 - a. Holding and promoting trade conferences that coordinate alongside opiate producing Member States in order to:
 - i. Create a forum to foster the development of discussion on trading alternatives other than opiates;
 - ii. Aid in the communication of, in specific, the effects of the minimization of the opiate trade in participating Member States;
 - iii. Plan the utilization and expansion of existing programs that have proven successful, such as the FARMERS initiative;
 - iv. Specifying that the funding for FARMERS is allocated from IFAD;
 - b. Information sharing between nations in the form of already established data centers that could be further utilized within Member States that exchange intelligence on trends of fluctuating opiate production in specific regions around the world;
 - c. A proposed Assistance in Community and Infrastructure Development Scheme (ACIDS) that will recommend means for opiate producing Member States become more investment ready by:
 - v. Providing infrastructure (e. g. roads, storage structures) and capital goods (e. g. farming equipment);
 - vi. Advising communities on best practices for utilizing the goods and services mentioned in the aforementioned sub-clause in harmony with local cultural norms;
4. *Invites* Member States, specifically those used as transit hubs for drug trafficking, to improve upon product transportation methods and promote new as well as strengthen existing trade covenants and agreements for liberalizing trade in alternative industries in order to:
 - a. Encourage the growth of alternative crop markets to farmers in accordance with global economic patterns;
 - b. Promote regional cooperation between participating parties;
 - c. Inspire knowledge spillover from Member States benefitting from alternative development.

Code: CND/RES/1/3

Committee: Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Topic: Addressing the impact of the Global Trade in Opiates

1 *The Commission on Narcotic Drugs*

2
3 Reaffirming *the commitments undertaken by Members States in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on*
4 *International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, in*
5 *which Member States expressed their full awareness that the world drug problem remained a common and shared*
6 *responsibility and asserted that it was most effectively addressed in a multilateral setting,*

7
8 Bearing in mind *that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, at its fifty-seventh session, in 2014, was conducted to*
9 *carry out a high-level review of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards*
10 *an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem on the basis of clear and measurable*
11 *indicators,*

12
13 Recalling *its resolution 55/11, entitled “Follow-up to the Third Ministerial Conference of the Paris Pact Partners*
14 *on Combating Illicit Traffic in Opiates Originating in Afghanistan,”*

15
16 Recalling *also its resolution 56/3, entitled “Strengthening international cooperation in combating illicit opiates*
17 *originating in Afghanistan through continuous and reinforced support to the Paris Pact initiative,”*

18
19 Taking into consideration *the African Union Plan of Action on Drug Control (2013-2017), Organization of*
20 *American States CICAD Hemispheric Drug Strategy Plan of Action (2011-2015) and the EU Drugs Strategy (2013-*
21 *2020),*

22
23 *Emphasizing the need to review and take into consideration the Paris Pact, specifically guided by the success of the*
24 *phase three ADAM initiative adopted and the start of the phase four initiative,*

25
26 *Fully aware of the ability of the movement of precursor chemicals and illicit opiates to undermine socio-economic*
27 *development, safety, and well-being of civil society,*

28
29 *Acknowledging the necessity to raise widespread awareness of the threats the transnational trade of drugs has on*
30 *all Member States,*

31
32 *Conscious of the threat posed to national health and security by the illicit manufacture, trafficking and abuse of*
33 *drugs,*

34
35 *Supporting the efforts of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to examine the situation of illicit cultivation*
36 *and production in Afghanistan in order to further enhance coordinated, comprehensive and effective measures to*
37 *reduce trafficking in and the consumption of opiates through the use of scientific research and multilateral*
38 *information sharing within the regional mechanisms,*

39
40 *Recognizing the financial situation of the UNODC and the distinction between general-purpose and special-purpose*
41 *funds reserved for projects designated by donor funds,*

- 42
43 1. *Urges the international community to take full advantage of and support the implementation of the fourth phase*
44 *of the Paris Pact initiative in order to continue to assist Afghanistan in countering illicit cultivation and the*
45 *production of opiates by continuing to implement the Rainbow Strategy by operating through European*
46 *Monitoring Center of Drug and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA);*
47
48 2. *Recommends the creation and international adoption of Health, Education and Rehabilitation Operation*
49 *(HERO), an initiative focused on treatment based rehabilitation, health practitioner training, provision of safe*
50 *medical equipment, lifelong drug education, and comprehensive data collection of narcotic transport and use;*
51
52 3. *Encourages further participation of civil society organizations in harm reduction and prevention of addiction by*
53 *implementing rehabilitation programs including, but not limited to:*

- 54 a. Mental counseling programs;
55
56 b. Opiate substitution therapy;
57
- 58 4. *Recommends* the delivery of services in the national efforts for drug prevention and the treatment of drug
59 dependence needed to be based on scientific evidence and to respect human rights such as:
60
61 a. Emphasizing the need for the standardized training of health practitioners, caretakers and civilians to
62 ensure basic knowledge of drug treatment through reforms in health education at the primary and
63 university level and for adequate resources to ensure the accessibility of treatment services;
64
65 b. Emphasizing the important role that civil society, including non-governmental organizations, plays in
66 delivering demand reduction services;
67
68 c. Acknowledging the difficulty of the need to intensify efforts in carrying out risk and harm reduction
69 strategies, in particular in view of the targets set by the General Assembly in the 2011 Political
70 Declaration on HIV and AIDS: Intensifying Our Efforts to Eliminate HIV and AIDS;
71
- 72 5. *Encourages* the creation of the blue syringes program by the WHO which will aim to assure the safety of drug
73 users and of their community and follow the path lead by different world class program including the *Legal*
74 *Framework of Needle and Syringes Programmes* of the EMCDDA:
75
76 a. Providing opiate users in developing areas with:
77 i. Clean and safe medical equipment to be used for health care practices and/or for safe injection
78 purposes;
79 ii. Injection supervision by health practitioners;
80 iii. Means to dispose of their equipment after injection;
81
82 b. Creating an environment conducive to dialogue between drug users and health professionals;
83
84 c. Improving the cooperation with various previously established, and therefore efficiently allocate
85 resources through NGOs, CSOs and already existing UN programs;
86
87 d. Preventing the proliferation of blood transmitted diseases such as:
88 i. HIV/AIDS;
89 ii. Injection Temazepam;
90 iii. Hepatitis B and C;
91
92 e. Facilitating the rehabilitation of drug users by:
93 i. Encouraging the replacement of penitentiary sentences with comprehensive forced rehabilitation
94 schemes, to also provide a retroactive implementation of rehabilitation initiatives into existing
95 prison structures;
96 ii. Providing specialized counseling treatment programs to assure the ability of health practitioners in
97 order to adequately meet the needs of rehabilitating drug users;
98
- 99 6. *Invites* member states to follow the path lead by the European Union Member States and the United States of
100 America toward the rehabilitation of opiate users and therefore combating opiate trade through the reduction of
101 the demand by:
102
103 a. Easing the social reinsertion of former drug users seeking to reintegrate into society by encouraging
104 the creation of programs aiming to simplify the access to labor market eventually resulting in a
105 decrease of long-term negative drug effects;
106
107 b. Suggesting the strengthening of alliances between NGOs and IGOs to build capacity to detect, collect,
108 and collate accurate data on the production, trafficking, and abuse of illicit drugs, recalling *Resolution*
109 *GA 67/193, clause 38*, this would be done through further collaboration with the integrated civil

- 110 society organizations system (iCSO), as well as the global NGO community, which have existing
111 alliances with the UN;
112
- 113 7. *Recognizes* the importance of reintegration of drug users into society after rehabilitation under usage of a
114 broader widespread of programs, including a more in depth focus on professionalization of already established
115 frameworks rather than services offered on a voluntary basis:
116
- 117 a. Providing professional training;
 - 118 b. Granting access to job opportunities;
 - 119 c. Promoting the benefits of already existing self-help groups;
- 120
121
122
- 123 8. *Endorses* the integration of drug awareness into existing educational frameworks:
124
- 125 a. Incorporating a comprehensive education package related to drug use, trafficking, and rehabilitation;
 - 126 b. Beginning at primary education and continuing through secondary, university, and work force training;
 - 127 c. Establishing training programs to utilize existing educators as the primary source of program
128 distribution;
 - 129 d. Providing preventive tools to people at risk of developing a habitual drug use through:
130 i. Early stage education about the dangers of drug use;
131 ii. Targeted national media campaigns aiming to increase the awareness of the negative impact of
132 drug use and the accessibility of rehabilitation centers;
- 133
134
135
136
- 137 9. *Calls upon* Member States to strengthen the global community's ability to help those affected by drug abuse by
138 switching from a criminalization based system to a treatment based system in order to treat the main cause of
139 drug use and prevent former users from relapsing by:
140
- 141 a. Reaffirming that drug users suffer from a health based addiction rather than criminal tendencies;
 - 142 b. Stressing the significance of changing public perception relating to negative stereotypes of drug use
143 and drug addiction;
 - 144 c. Emphasizing the importance of educating drug users about the existence of health issues and
145 promoting institutions where they can seek treatment;
- 146
147
148
- 149 10. *Calls upon* Member States to consider incorporating legislation and policies that ensure proportionally when
150 prosecuting suppliers and dealers of opiates; including but not limited to:
151
- 152 a. Stricter penalties on large-scale suppliers and dealers of opiates;
 - 153 b. Rehabilitation and reintegration programs for small-scale suppliers and dealers of opiates who are
154 compelled to supply opiates by their own addiction;
- 155
156
- 157 11. *Encourages* all Member States to implement drug-related policies on a national level of legislation, bearing in
158 mind the recommendations made by UNODC and other international institutions, as well as to base their
159 policies on scientific research and evidence in order to establish the above mentioned, it is highly recommended
160 to consult with UN organizations, such as, but not limited to the World Health Organization (WHO);
161
- 162 12. *Invites* Member States and International Organizations, such as, but not limited to, the UNDP and World Bank,
163 UNODC to continue their voluntary contributions to the UNODC's special-purpose funds eventually leading to
164 the sustainable financing of the above mentioned programs and for that purpose suggesting periodic evaluations

165 of the effectiveness of the outline programs performed by UN institutions such as the WHO, in order to reassure
166 donating Member States of the adequate usage of donations.