

10-14 April 2022

Documentation of the Work of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) NMUN Simulation*



Conference B

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Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND)

Committee Staff

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Agenda

- I. The Emerging Challenges of Synthetic Drug Trafficking
- II. Incorporating a Human Rights Focus into International Drug Policies

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

CODE	TOPIC	VOTE (FOR-AGAINST-ABSTAIN)
CND/1/1	The Emerging Challenges of Synthetic Drug Trafficking	Adopted without a vote
CND/1/2	The Emerging Challenges of Synthetic Drug Trafficking	26-0-1
CND/1/3	The Emerging Challenges of Synthetic Drug Trafficking	20-2-5

Summary Report

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

- I. The Emerging Challenges of Synthetic Drug Trafficking
- II. Incorporating a Human Rights Focus into International Drug Policies

The session was attended by representatives of 26 Member States.

On Sunday the committee voted to set the agenda as topic I, followed by topic II, and immediately began deliberations and discussions on The Emerging Challenges of Synthetic Drug Trafficking. On the first night of the conference, delegates were eager to discuss all aspects of the topic and divided into nearly six working groups. The delegates were dedicated to a discussion of all viewpoints, and had an active and lively discussion on the issue.

On Monday, the body began the merging process to turn five working papers into four. Despite strong regional viewpoints, the delegates successfully engaged in a productive mediation process to ensure the overall diplomacy of the body. The delegate's commitment to productive and solutions-focused dialogue should be commended. By Tuesday four working papers became three.

During Voting Procedure, Draft Resolution 1.1 was adopted without a vote, while Draft Resolution 1.2 was adopted via a recorded vote, resulting in 26 votes in favor, zero against, and one abstention. Draft Resolution 1.3 resulted in one Friendly Amendment that was supported by all the sponsors for. The Draft Resolution was eventually adopted by a recorded vote, resulting in 18 votes in favor, two against, and five abstentions. Overall, the delegates had a lively and productive committee discussion that continued to emphasize the importance of research, concrete solutions, and consensus.



Code: CND/1/1

Committee: United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Topic: The Emerging Challenges of Synthetic Drug Trafficking

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Observing the existing guidance set forth in the international drug control conventions, including the *Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs* (1961) as amended by the 1972 Protocol, the *Convention on Psychotropic Substances* (1971), and the *United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances* (1988), as they provide Member States with cooperative guidelines and regulations to combat production, trade and consumption of drugs, and declare substances classified as internationally controlled drugs by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) as illegal,

Noting the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in distributing information regarding the negative impact of drugs and drug trafficking to over 50,000 Member State officials via their eLearning program with the goal of improving their readiness and understanding of international security threats,

Following the framework previously established by the Early Warning Advisory (EWA) of 2013 within the Synthetics Monitoring: Analysis, Reporting and Trends Programme (SMART) Program of 2008 and its effects on the existing *Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs* (1961) and its future amendments, the *Convention on Psychotropic Substances* (1971), and the *United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances* (1988),

Acknowledging that when dealing with issues regarding nations' borders and encouraging domestic and international changes within those borders, the individual sovereignty that all nations hold over their land, borders, and citizens, as upheld by the International Court of Justice (ICJ), must be respected as the autonomy of individual Member States is the foundation of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the *Sustainable Development Goal* (SDG) 17 ("strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development"), which emphasizes international cooperation between concerned actors of the global community,

Promoting the collection and analysis of reliable and comparable data to strengthen balanced, multidisciplinary, and scientific evidence-based responses to the world drug problem, along with CND resolution 63/2 "*Promoting and Improving the Collection and Analysis of Reliable and Comparable Data to Strengthen Balanced, Integrated, Comprehensive, Multidisciplinary and Scientific Evidence-based Responses to the World Drug Problem*" and CND resolution 62/4 "*Advancing Effective and Innovative Approaches, Through National, Regional and International Action, to Address the Multifaceted Challenges Posed by the Non-Medical use of Synthetic Drugs, Particularly Synthetic Opioids,*" pandemic and its consequences to address the illicit trade of synthetic drugs by the UN Toolkit on Synthetic Drugs, and guided by existing international drug control treaties including the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime-World Customs Organization (UNODC-WCO) Global Container Control Programme, the Global SMART, and CND resolution 55/1 "*Promoting International Cooperation in Responding to the Challenges Posed by new Psychoactive Substances,*"

Highlighting the necessity of collecting and sharing information between Member States, as emphasized by CND resolution 63/2 "*Promoting and Improving the Collection and Analysis of Reliable and Comparable Data to Strengthen Balanced, Integrated, Comprehensive, Multidisciplinary and Scientific Evidence-based Responses to the World Drug Problem*" on promoting and improving the collection and analysis of reliable and comparable data to strengthen balanced, integrated, comprehensive, multidisciplinary and scientific evidence-based responses to the world drug problem,

Expressing its grave concern about the international challenge that synthetic drug trafficking poses and the lack of chemical tracking tools and experts, and reaffirming the determination and oversight of UNODC to prevent and counter their illicit production, manufacture, diversion, and trafficking,

Taking into account the increasing demand for cross border collaboration to track and control the spread of illicit drugs over land, water, and air routes through international communication, and recognizing the role those private efforts could play in enabling or diminishing drug trafficking routes, as outlined in article 14/4 of the *Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances* (1988), where it encourages private efforts in the field of prevention,

Emphasizing the importance of strengthening international and regional cooperation to combat the illicit drug trade using improved data collection methods with respect to the demands for alternative development, as outlined in CND resolution 60/2 “Strengthening International Cooperation to Assist the States Most Affected by the Illicit Transit of Drugs, Especially Developing Countries, Based on the Principle of Common and Shared Responsibility” and CND resolution 61/8 “Enhancing and Strengthening International and Regional Cooperation and Domestic Efforts to Address the International Threats Posed by the Non-Medical use of Synthetic Opioids,”

Further noting the significance of international programs and policies, including the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), that seek to build up Member States’ financial, infrastructural, and labor force capacity through the use of United Nations (UN) bodies and resources, furthermore, aiming to increase the potential for Member States to participate in international measures with this support,

Commending the strides that Member States have made including international agreements such as the Airport Communications Project, International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and the World Customs Organizations (WCO), UNODC-WCO Container Control Program (CCP),

Recognizing international and national efforts made regarding the Application Programming Interface (API) and utilizing artificial intelligence in efforts to track popular maritime and air synthetic drug trafficking routes as exemplified by the Maritime Safety and Security initiative developed by the Global Maritime Crime Programme, and understanding the importance of shared information, where API would enable long distance mutual communication between data software programs in participating nations,

Reaffirming the UN *Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime* (2000), which emphasizes the importance of cooperation among legal systems, provides a framework for mutual legal assistance, and encourages information sharing among Member States to combat transnational organized crime,

Noting with concern the findings of the *Fourteenth UN Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (UN Congress)* indicating the increased usage of cryptocurrencies in the purchase and transfer of illicit substances, and the challenges in tracking the movement of such currency since ownership on the block chain is only identifiable after possession of the owners wallet is acquired,

Taking into consideration that developing countries are suffering consequences of drug trafficking, as already stated in the General Assembly Report 2724 “Identification of the Least Developed Among the Developing Countries,” General Assembly Special Session 2016, and CND resolution 60/2 “Strengthening International Cooperation to Assist the States Most Affected by the Illicit Transit of Drugs, Especially Developing Countries, Based on the Principle of Common and Shared Responsibility,” and will require support in order to fulfill the requests of the committee,

Stressing once again the importance of article 9 in the *Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances* (1988) on encouraging increased expertise in national border security and control in an effort to implement heightened border official knowledge and skill set in regard to the identification of smuggling and trafficking behavior,

Cognizant of the evident strengths of the implementation of expert opinion through the Security Council Affairs Division Roster of Experts and recognizing, the specialized knowledge supplied by members of the scientific and political community of the Security Council Affairs Division Roster of Experts in developing best practices and contributing to an updated knowledge base for the purposes of informing evolving international affairs is an integral component in international affairs,

Recognizing the usefulness of the UN Toolkit on Synthetic Drugs in countering the illicit synthetic drug trade through identifying comprehensive solutions to the threats posed by synthetic drugs and by providing Member States with over 230 cross-cutting resources and tools from UN systems,

Affirming the report of General Assembly resolution 2724 “Identification of the Least Developed Among the Developing Countries,” and its findings that not all Member States have the means to enact high level policies due to financial, infrastructural, and labor force deficits, and the additional strain these types of policies place on these resources,

Reiterating the importance of inter-institutional cooperation to innovate methods employed by national drug combating organs to detect and track the source of legally acquired synthetic drug precursors as stated by the UNODC in the Global SMART Update 2020,

Recalling CND resolution 56/4 “Enhancing International Cooperation in the Identification and Reporting of New Psychoactive Substances,” which encourages Member States to take a comprehensive, harmonious, and integrated approach to the detection and identification of newly emerging synthetic substances,

Recognizing the effectiveness of programs such as UNODC-WCO CCP which employs specialized training programs to develop Member States’ capacity to detect and identify narcotic drugs and precursor materials in order to prevent the trafficking within states borders and halt their progress to other states, which operates on the voluntary contributions and cooperation of international organizations and Member States,

Fully aware that INTERPOL’s Sharing Electronic Resources and Laws On Crime (SHERLOC) and Global Assessment Program on Drug Abuse (GAP) databases provide the international community with reliable instruments for sharing information on drug trafficking,

Welcoming the European Commission’s efforts toward developing chemical markers in various domains through the Specific Research and Technological Development Programme,

Acknowledging the potential for public-private partnerships to counter the trafficking of drugs, promote data collection, stimulate development, and encourage collaboration, as well as the ability to effectively address problems faced on local and regional levels,

1. *Promotes* collaboration between Member States regarding security frameworks on an international scale by:
 - a. Encouraging cooperative expansion of sovereign border security operations in order to identify, categorize, and track synthetic drugs and aligning subsequent countermeasure procedure through recommending UNODC provide alerts on recorded criminal activity for willing participating states within standard data collection procedure and employing diagnostic measures in order to properly prepare for systemic issues efficiently;
 - b. Calling upon the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) to promote restructuring of existing systems in order to ensure mutual participation between Member States by:
 - i. Recommending the contribution of the SMART Program as a method to implement border control protocol in developing nations for the purpose of generating, managing, analyzing and reporting synthetic drug information, in addition, applying scientific evidence-based knowledge to design policies and programmes;
 - ii. Providing an opportunity for regional bodies to seek international assistance, noting the potential for programs such as UNODC-WCO CCP to compensate for any areas which may require improvement;
 - c. Recommending the collaboration between willing Member States and the Global Maritime Crime Programme of the UNODC through:
 - i. Further providing opportunities for working with an expansion of UNODC-WCO global container programme in an effort to standardize collaboration between neighboring states, focusing on personnel training, especially in the use of digital

- technologies, as well as increasing the amount of Joint Port Control Units in further Member States;
- ii. A recommendation of the framework of Plan Orion for creating a similar international level focus on the introduction of a single intelligence doctrine, development and optimization of counterintelligence system and development of academic training programme for international staff;
2. *Advises* UNODC to facilitate an online database that allows sharing of non-sensitive information between Member States and national law enforcement organization involved in combating the trafficking of synthetic drugs, accompanied by a Panel of Experts to operate under the direction of UNODC, with the purpose of acting as an advisory body to UNODC regarding the database operations and programs wherein:
 - a. Expert representatives are to be appointed through joint nomination by CND and UNODC;
 - b. Nominee backgrounds shall be representative of knowledge mobilization and information technologies;
 - c. The panel would convene on an annual basis for the purpose of updating best practices and assessing operation and program goals;
 - d. The panel would have the ability to meet at the Vienna UNODC in any operative or administrative capacity;
 3. *Draws attention* to the notion that UNODC's eLearning and law enforcement training programs should be expanded to distribute educational material and training for international law enforcement and border security agency via the internet and expert personnel paid for by UNODC for the purpose of:
 - a. Encouraging that law enforcement officials have access to training to apply non-lethal force in their operations keeping in mind the international standards for human rights through UNODC;
 - b. Introducing alternative overdose intervention methods such as the Red Cross EpiPen project, but for recognizing overdoses and responding with nasal inhalant naloxone accessible to community organizations;
 - c. Facilitating international exchange of information through support of cooperation between NGOs such as the Information Sharing and Analysis Center and Member States, also taking into account newly detected drug compositions to allow for the uniform detection and classification of psychoactive substances;
 - d. Providing adequate and comprehensive training to Member States national law enforcement and prosecutor agencies to enable the identification of precursor chemicals, as well as their divergence from licit to illicit trade such as their trainings on Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus, the use of precursor kits, and chemical safety suits;
 - e. Aiding in standardizing national training and information distribution on the dangers of synthetic drugs and synthetic drug trafficking;
 4. *Proposes* that ECOSOC builds one-on-one partnerships with Member States who identify as willing and able to develop Member States on implementing the knowledge from SHERLOC and GAP databases with the goal of:

- a. Developing, agreeing upon, and applying international framework agreements on transnational crime which, in the context of national specificities, can provide a tool to offset jurisdiction challenges;
 - b. Working with Member States in an effort to promote regional cooperation in terms of sharing information about transnational drug trafficking routes and patterns;
5. *Welcomes* Public-Private Partnerships to further strengthen drug security procedures to encourage information sharing and strategic planning, specifically acknowledging the role of the private industries accidentally involved in the international drug trade, and encourages these organizations to provide relevant data on common chemical compounds of illegal synthetic drugs;
6. *Recommends* that UNODC expands upon the UN Toolkit on Synthetic Drugs by:
 - a. Establishing a UN Toolkit on Synthetic Drugs affiliated technology hub, with a corresponding research group to report about latest technologies and Artificial Intelligence that can be used for the detection of suspicious postal items during customs controls by Member States and organizations including the International Narcotics Control Board;
 - b. Encouraging multilateral expansion of UN Toolkit by allowing modification of disciplinary resource direction and subsequent procedure by UNODC and other organizations in:
 - i. Assisting regional councils responsible for the collection and data regarding drug manufacturing and trafficking to expand their operations to share with other regional councils to facilitate international data sharing;
 - ii. The support of regional drug laboratories remains capable of testing synthetic drugs in order to determine the chemical composition and the effects of the drug that can be shared with other Member States;
 - iii. The endorsement of ECOSOC in the provision of cooperative regional conferences dedicated to the alignment of drug policies between neighboring states and identification of new synthetic drugs known to be trafficked between states;
 - c. Expanding upon the foundation for cryptocurrency tracking within the UN Toolkit on Synthetic Drugs, and encouraging Member States to work towards the “Three Magic Principles” outlined within the Toolkit to effectively counteract the use of cryptocurrency for illicit substances, being that “The blockchain is public - all information is permanent and cannot be deleted or modified,” “Whoever knows the private key owns the coins,” and “Gatekeepers” or service providers are crucial to the prevention and investigation of money laundering;”
7. *Invites* support of the United Nations Office of Project Services in suggesting that ECOSOC and its provided resources to developing nations to assist in the implementation of the aforementioned programs, effectively contributing to SDG 9, with specific regards given to CND resolution 60/2 “Strengthening International Cooperation to Assist the States Most Affected by the Illicit Transit of Drugs,” Especially developing countries, Based on the Principle of Common and Shared Responsibility,” which emphasizes the principle of common and shared responsibility and the importance of international cooperation to alleviate the harms of illicit drug transit through:
 - a. Allocating aid in the form of financial assistance, as well as implementing appropriate infrastructure and training programs to allow their equal access to the UN Toolkit on Synthetic Drugs through the implementation of UNDP in the drug trafficking domain;
 - b. Following the guidance outlined by the UNODC Strategy 2021-2025;

- c. Inviting the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to assist the emerging Member States with providing adequate education and training opportunities with special focus on drug trafficking eradication;
 - d. Recommending the allocation of the necessary resources for emerging countries to allow their equal access to the UN Toolkit on Synthetic Drugs through the implementation of UNDP in the drug trafficking domain;
- 8. *Supports* cooperation within regional bodies and with regional partners to grow underdeveloped aspects of infrastructure necessary to counteract drug trafficking, including customs agencies, police forces, justice systems, and border patrols, in order to create effective standardized methods conducive to cooperation;
- 9. *Appeals* to ECOSOC to establish a Substance Trafficking Overview Partnership (STOP), a philosophical and practical framework that proceeds from the conviction to track tracer chemicals in synthetic drug precursors by:
 - a. Affirming that values of innovation, proactivity, adaptively, and human rights ought to guide approaches to solutions for the trafficking of synthetic narcotic drugs;
 - b. Noting that Member States may voluntarily pledge their support for the framework, demonstrating a commitment to pursue the implementation of chemical markers in synthetic drug precursors to an extent appropriate according to the capacity of the Member State;
 - c. Recommending a yearly assessment by the UNODC on the progress of pledged Member States toward the implementation of the STOP framework, which, may make them eligible for assistive funding sourced from the UNODC General Purpose Fund to provide incentives to pledged Member States that exhibit appropriate commitment to the implementation of the STOP framework according to their individual ability;
 - d. Encouraging international cooperation under ECOSOC sourced from the Global Chemicals Outlook II and the World Health Organization, working alongside relevant regional organizations to develop the chemical formulas of the markers used in synthetic drugs precursors in order to target the supply chain of illicit synthetic drug trafficking and trace back the origin of legally available precursors used in the production of these drugs;
 - e. Emphasizing incorporation of the information about the chemical marker into SHERLOC and GAP databases, providing Member States with equal access to data on the origin of the precursors;
- 10. *Further suggests* the analysis of the evolution of emerging synthetic drugs on the market to adapt the previously developed solutions accordingly by classifying substances awaiting scheduling as “Restricted” to limit their use exclusively for medical and scientific purposes;
- 11. *Further encourages* the exchange of information and intelligence while promoting financial transparency regarding illicit activity in relation to digital monetary transactions through a partnership between UNODC with the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering funding that can potentially use artificial intelligence for cross-checking sanctioned cryptocurrency users against a sanctions lists, freezing or reporting assets under their profiles to local jurisdiction administrators if transactions are related to illicit drug trafficking;
- 12. *Further recommends* the simplifying and accelerating the classification of New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) by increasing the number of laboratories by either establishing new ones or

collaborating with existing approved laboratories where identified psychoactive substances can be evaluated;

13. *Suggests* broadening the scheduling initiators to include approved Member States' medical and pharmacology research institutions for rapid pre-precursor and precursor identification as part of amendment to all existing conventions of the commission;
14. *Reminds* UNODC, all Member States, and organizations that all contributions to data collection should be voluntary, and all Member States should have the right and responsibility to evaluate the efficacy of allowing any kind of data collection suggested;
15. *Further invites* CND to convene for a fourth session of the International Drug Control Conventions with the express purpose of ratifying a fourth convention, the *New Convention on Drug Trafficking and Controls (2022)* to reinforce the existing standards set forward by the conventions to account for advancements in technology, and a shifting social paradigm that creates new obstacles in countering the spread of illicit substances, such as the growing reliance upon the internet and dark web to circumvent international law in the trafficking of illicit substances, the increased prevalence of social distancing due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and the increased rates of NPS emergence since 2008 according to an EWA from UNODC.



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Code: CND/1/2

Committee: The Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Topic: The Emerging Challenges of Synthetic Drug Trafficking

The Committee of Narcotic Drugs,

Guided by the articles of Chapter IX of the Charter of the United Nations which focuses upon international economic and social cooperation,

Proclaiming the importance of the administration of justice for all peoples as described within Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16 regarding Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions,

Emphasizing SDG 3 to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all and its target 5, defined to strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including the abuse of narcotic drugs and alcohol,

Stating that illicit drug use is directly, and indirectly, responsible for over 750,000 deaths per year according to the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation as stated in the Global Burden of Disease Study 2019 (GBD 2019); results making it an urgent issue to tackle in order to promote health and safety on a global level,

Viewing the importance of creating unique and organic solutions to regional drug and narcotic problems as paramount to enable the development of innovative solutions that apply to regional drug and narcotic issues,

Acknowledging the high rates of corruption in border officials according to the UNODC 2020 Drug Report as highlighted by the U4 Anti-Corruption Resource Center, a center that studies the causes for corruption and finds ways to resolve it,

Seeking the consolidation of information-sharing between all Member States regarding the movements of synthetic drugs, in a manner already established by the United Nation Office of Drugs and Crime's (UNODC) regional offices targeting drug-related crimes,

Stressing the role of international cooperation and partnership in diminishing the effects of synthetic narcotics and drugs such as addiction, disease, excessive deaths and crime, which were all reported to be on the rise in the UNODC 2021 World Drug Report,

Being mindful of the importance that communication and data sharing with UNODC, as well as other Member States, play in the fight against synthetic drug trafficking,

Noting the detrimental nature of the position of West and South Africa as a transit hub, where drugs are often trafficked through due to their advantageous position as access to the rest of the world, as reported by the 2021 World Drug Report,

Noting the importance of working with regional and sub-regional law enforcement and border control platforms, inspired by the model of the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Center, which coordinates collaboration between Member States within Central Asia and publishes annual reports addressing drug abuse and drug trafficking with data and information provided by Member States within the region,

Addressing the diversion of illicit manufacturing and smuggling, as well as tackling the misuse of precursors under international control, and the misuse of chemical precursors by traffickers and substitutes or alternative precursors for illicit drug manufacturing,

Welcoming the need for funding from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank, and voluntary Member States to improve the transnational infrastructure of various regions to address the problems directly or indirectly caused by synthetic drug trafficking experienced by specific regions, keeping in mind the financial limitations of certain Member States,

Recognizing the importance of CND resolution 62/2 entitled “*Enhancing detection and identification capacity for synthetic drugs for non-medical use by increasing international collaboration,*” which calls for bilateral, multilateral, and regional cooperation,

Further recognizing General Assembly resolution 59/162, entitled “*Follow-up on strengthening the systems of control over chemical precursors and preventing their diversion and trafficking,*” which calls for the strengthening of resources using available legal means or measures to prevent the diversion of chemicals from legitimate trade to address the issue of drug trafficking by Member States in coordination with the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) as well as the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB),

Further emphasizing the obligations of individual Member States to recognize illicit substances as put forth by the 1961 *Single Convention of Narcotic Drugs* and article 12 of the 1988 *Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances*, which addresses the issue of the frequent use of substances in the illicit manufacturing of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Appreciating the benefits of the Airport Communication Project (AIRCOP) which have helped Member States across Africa to improve the effectiveness of the fight against synthetic drug traffic, by permitting the seizure of 1.9 tons of methamphetamine, 1.5 tons of precursors and 1 ton of NPS since 2010 in 41 airports according to *UNODC 2019 Annual Reports*,

Further appreciating the benefits of the Container Control Programme (CCP), which have helped to improve the effectiveness of the fight against synthetics drugs, as highlights in the *2019 and 2020 Annual Reports*,

Acknowledging the West Africa Commission on Drugs (WACD) launched in 2014, and its attempts to improve drug policy in all West-African Member States, through comprehensive policy recommendations and authoritative reports in 2014, 2017, and 2018,

Recalling the UNODC of East Africa (UNODCEA) understands the significance of synthetic drugs and proposes solutions such as fostering cooperation, and promoting a more balanced approach to address the supply of illegal drugs, to help with the health and social consequences of drug use,

1. *Suggests* the establishment of a Pan-African UNODC Office in Casablanca to the UNODC within the next five years, as those already in existence such as the UNODC in East, Central, and West Africa address the issue of narcotics and drugs in Africa, to strengthen the Africa’s response to synthetic drugs and drug trafficking related issues by:
 - a. Increasing regional and continental cooperation and coordination between the already existing and recommended offices;
 - b. Coordinating with the African Union, World Customs Organization (WCO), World Health Organization, International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and all other relevant international and regional organizations to develop programmes that would be specific to the African situations;
 - c. Issuing recommendations for international warrants for the arrest of known international drug offenders and those related to their criminal enterprises to INTERPOL in Africa by the Pan-African UNODC Office;
2. *Recommends* Member States to work with the ongoing UNODC initiatives such as the Drugs Monitoring Platform (DMP), to collect data and monitor the use and production of synthetic drugs within their borders by:
 - a. Collaborating with the UN International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) and the UNODC to provide extensive data concerning drug synthesis and transportation trends to coordinate with other Member States while still maintaining State sovereignty by allowing all Member States to contribute any information at their discretion, and without any penalty for lack of contribution;

- b. Increasing their commitment to the UNODC's Pre-Export Notification (PEN) system, which allows Member States to voluntarily notify each other about chemical precursor imports and exports, by systematically responding to the pre-export notification and by adding more chemical precursors into the monitoring system any precursor, such as the newly emerging precursor phenyl ethylamine, that may be newly discovered by Member States;
3. *Urges* all Member States to voluntarily share information with CND, while emphasizing the central role of data in tackling the world drug problem, specifically regarding drug production and known trafficking methods via existing UNODC programmes, so that other Member States have the knowledge needed to implement systems and procedures, to regulate drug trafficking and access to chemical precursors, which can be done if Member States:
 - a. Ensure that the details of any prohibition, seizure, diversion or attempted diversion of precursors or synthesized drugs are communicated expeditiously to all Member States concerned in accordance with the Precursor Incident Communication System (PICS), at the discretion of individual Member States;
 - b. Share relevant information that Member States wish to disclose, such as current drug trafficking trends and potential concerns, so that methods frequently used for the control of state and international trafficking in chemicals may be identified, pursuant to Article 12 of the *United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988*;
4. *Further recommends* the establishment the Pan-African UNODC online database and network of known International Drug Offenders as a continental platform strengthening the African response and infrastructure, which can be done at UNODC discretion by:
 - a. Suggesting to organizations like INTERPOL to build a database of criminal records provided by African states involved in the production, transportation and solicitation of drug and narcotic crimes and offenses as defined by INTERPOL on the African Continent by the voluntary involvement of its constitute Member States;
 - b. Enabling the sharing of Information and intelligence regarding the development of anti-drug and narcotic measures and the operation of drug or drug-related organizations and persons by the Pan-African UNODC relevant to the African nations;
5. *Calls* for the expansion of existing as well as the creation of regional UNODC offices identical to those in existence in East, Central, and West Africa:
 - a. To suggest the creation of the UNODC of North Africa to coordinate the organs of the Pan-African UNODC that operates Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, Mauritania, and Sudan as well as the UNODC of Southern Africa to coordinate the organs of the Pan-African UNODC that operates in South Africa, Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique, Madagascar, Lesotho, and Eswatini;
 - b. To coordinate and assist with the activities and policies of the Pan-African UNODC against the drug pandemic in Africa by contributing to the formulation of the agenda of the Pan-African UNODC every two years;
6. *Invites* all Member States to promote the implementation of public awareness programmes in schools for the youth adapted to the unique circumstance of each Member States to:
 - a. Urge the strengthening of cooperation between already existing regional UNODC field offices, so they may create new healthcare centers to address drug-related issues and

educational opportunities as individual Member States need to be implemented at their discretion;

- b. Allow for region-specific initiatives for all Member States and major regions of the world, which would acknowledge that all regions of the world have different drug-related issues and methods of policy implementation, as identified by the pre-existing regional blocs of the UN, and communication to strengthen the global response to synthetic drug trafficking;
7. *Further urges* Member States to intensify cooperation among national anti-drug agencies in terms of drug detection and tactical training in the field of drug seizures and drug control as well as operations in order to detect and reduce synthetic drug trafficking more effectively and control in- and outflow of drugs in the respective countries by:
 - a. Advising the UNODC to conduct comprehensive joint trainings on an annual basis which will be led and coordinated by the Pan-African UNODC being host to all State agencies that are willing to participate and engage in the transfer of knowledge on the detection of illegal substances and detainment tactics;
 - b. In encouraging and advising the UNODC to pursue the formation of regional anti-drug taskforces, modeled after the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force in the United States which cooperates with Latin American Member States, that will be led by the Pan-African UNODC and joint forces for the execution of anti-drug raids or similar operations that report to the respective host country where the operation is carried out and to reduce internationally operating drug traffickers;
 - c. In recommending and advising on the organization of focus trainings by the Pan-African UNODC for police officers from Member States combating illicit drug smuggling, raising awareness by theoretical inputs of Member State anti-narcotics officers and improve skills with operational trainings for the detection and enforcement of smuggling with new psychoactive substances and synthetic drugs;
 - d. In identifying high-risk areas for drug trafficking on the ground and advising the responsible anti-narcotics agencies in protecting ports of entry in remote areas more effectively by providing aide that Member States request within the mandate of the CND and UNODC;
 - e. In funding for the Pan-African UNODC to combat the spread of synthetic drugs is requested to be deferred to the relevant United Nations organs such as the United Nations Secretariat and the Economic and Social Council;
8. *Requests* relevant international financial institutions, UN entities, NGOs, and the private sector, as appropriate to consider increasing their support, including through long-term and flexible funding, for the implementation of comprehensive and balanced development-oriented drug control programmes and viable economic alternatives, in particular alternative development, including, preventive alternative programmes as appropriate based off of the identified needs and State priorities;
9. *Encourages* all Member States to help the African continent by providing funding for financing of all related agenda activities, infrastructure, as well as the Pan-African UNODC and subordinate bodies and agencies;
10. *Draws attention to* the need for international financial institutions, such as IMF and the World Bank, to aid in funding allocated for improved monitoring for synthetic substances, precursors and oversight programmes as well as allocate resources toward the Fund for the International Drug Programme;

11. *Calls upon* Member States to develop, or further adapt, their regulatory and operational control procedures pursuant to resolution General Assembly resolution 59/162, “*Follow-up on strengthening the systems of control over chemical precursors and preventing their diversion and trafficking*” through:
 - a. Preventing their diversion and trafficking in order to counter the diversion of chemical substances; amphetamine-type stimulants, and methamphetamines into illicit drug production and manufacturing;
 - b. Respecting towards state sovereignty, encourages Member States to share information at their discretion about available chemical precursors via the UNODC through expansion of the list of known precursors found in the 1988 UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances;
12. *Stresses* the importance of individual Member States using regionally appropriate and available resources, such as regional UNODC offices and other state anti-trafficking programs, to prevent the diversion of precursor chemicals from legitimate trade to illicit manufacturing in order to recognize the:
 - a. Dangers posed by the potential for individuals engaged in or attempting to engage in the processing of illicit drugs to have unrestricted access to chemical precursors;
 - b. Potential use, outside of legal trades and business, of manufacturing materials including laboratory equipment, catalytic components, and any other facilities or products used in the production of synthetic drugs which can be monitored at the discretion of individual Member States;
13. *Further suggests* to the UNODC, WCO, and INTERPOL to jointly develop a programme, similar to AIRCOP and Container Control Program (CCP), tailored to state services in order to improve practices and technical capacities to protect, with most efficiency, land border by identifying the factors that contribute to the failure of customs to prevent illegal trade, which can be done by:
 - a. Recommending to UNODC, WCO, and INTERPOL to orient the programme toward training by state custom services and information exchange as has been done in CCP;
 - b. Suggesting to include in the programme the most important points regarding capacity-building to prevent illegal trade such as, profiling and targeting of high-risk travelers; cargo and mail search; drug detection and use of drug test kits; threat analysis; use of communication tools provided by the WCO and INTERPOL; and effective investigations following drug seizures, as has been done in AIRCOP and that had led to new seizures opportunity by the improving the capacity of detecting potential drugs shipment;
 - c. Shared implementation of TruScan technology, which is a handheld analyzer that detects and distinguishes illicit compounds such as synthetic drugs from non-harmful compounds, and other drug detection techniques at borders and ports of entry to identify potential drug shipments;
14. *Further encourages* other Member States to implement training programs such as The Republic of Turkey’s successful Turkish International Academy against Drugs and Organized Crime (TADOC):
 - a. Since its establishment in 2000, TADOC has partnered with multiple IGOs to organize 500 international training programs consisting of 9,000 law enforcement personnel from 88 countries;

- b. In collaboration with the International Drug Control Programme, rigorous training to state law enforcement personnel from a multitude of states through TADOC would be provided from Turkey.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: CND/1/3

Committee: Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Topic: The Emerging Challenges of Synthetic Drug Trafficking

The Commission on Drugs and Narcotics,

Observing Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3, relating to good health and well-being of for all, and Sustainable Development Goal 17, partnering to achieve communal goals, are both linked to the issue of drug trafficking,

Aware of United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime's (UNODC) *Synthetic Drug Strategy*, published in late 2021, which encourages four spheres of action including multilateralism, health responses, early warning, and counter narcotic interventions,

Noting further that over 1124 New Psychoactive Substances (NPS), such as benzodiazepines, dissociative, synthetic cannabinoids, opioids, and stimulants, have been reported to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) by governments, forensic laboratories, and partner organizations worldwide as of January 2021,

Further acknowledging that as such these non-scheduled NPS are defined as "substances of abuse, either in a pure form or a preparation, are not regionally bounded neither controlled" by the 1961 *Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs* or the 1971 *Convention on Psychotropic Substances*,

Emphasizing that NPS pose a public health threat according to the toxicology data that reported benzodiazepine-type NPS are "often detected in drug overdose cases and can contribute to serious adverse health effects and death" by the UNODC in Volume II of Current NPS Threats, in January 2020, which reported account for 68% of NPS in toxicology reports and were identified in 48% of post-mortem,

Recognizing the rise in benzodiazepine-type and opioid-like NPS with sedative/hypnotic effects, which the UNODC cases based on Volume II of Current NPS Threats, in January 2020,

Acknowledging that the synthetization of precursor chemicals that lend themselves to the production of NPS result in drugs that are not scheduled by the United Nations, but possess the same negative effects as amphetamine-type stimulants,

Noting also that available NPS detecting infrastructure varies with regions and across Member States, contributing to the lack of international intelligence on NPS and emphasizes the need to expand United Nations (UN) efforts on this matter,

Emphasizing that the UNODC's Early Warning Advisory (EWA) on NPS adopted under UNODC resolution 56/4 on "Enhancing international cooperation in the identification and reporting of new psychotic substances", is a necessity to combat the development of new synthetic and psychoactive drugs internationally,

Noting the important work carried out by the Global Synthetics Monitoring: Analyses, Reporting and Trends (SMART) Programme pursuant to CND policymaking, such as its 2013 global situation assessment on the challenge of new psychoactive substances in connection to CND resolution 55/1 on "Promoting international cooperation in responding to the challenges posed by new psychoactive substances",

Further noting programmes such as the Global SMART programme that prioritize the inclusion of more vulnerable regions, such as South Asia and Latin America, to enhance the capacity to track, generate, and analyze data and information regarding synthetic drugs on these regions,

Fully aware of the increasingly innovative ways of manufacturing legal precursor chemicals into synthetic drugs, as noted in the UNODC 2020 Global SMART Updated, which allows for the development of new and increasingly more accessible NPS,

Recognizing that the distribution networks of synthetic drug trafficking and precursor substances have increasingly become a world reported health crisis, principally targeting high risk drug users and marginalized groups, as reported in the UNODC *Global Synthetic Drugs Assessment 2020*,

Noting further that the production of synthetic drugs has intensified in recent years, with more than 24,000 clandestine laboratories used for synthetic drug manufacturing having been detected between 2015 and 2019 in Europe according to the *World Drug Report 2021*,

Noting with concern the shift of using pre-precursors that can be legally imported as starting substances to convert into precursors, a process conducted within a clandestine laboratory, seizures of large amounts of methyl and ethyl esters of phenylacetic acid were reported in Central America, as well as other developing countries and Asian countries such as Myanmar,

Recognizing also the UNODC *World Drug Report 2021*, stating that drug markets on the dark web produce approximately \$315 million in annual sales, suggesting that the expansion of online drug markets is widening accessibility to NPS,

Acknowledging the necessity for legal synthetic substances, and strengthening the practice of strict control for these substances while making sure not to restrict access to necessary medication,

Endeavoring, to protect people's health and meet the needs of medical treatment the government practices strict control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and their production, trading, use, imports, and exports to prevent illegal circulation,

Acknowledging departments such as UNODC, and the International Narcotics Control Board's (INCB), as well as existing infrastructure such as the Pre-Export Notification Online (PEN Online) and the Precursor Incident Communication System (PICS),

Emphasizing also the 2016 General Assembly resolution S-30/1 on "Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem,"

Recognizing further the emergence of new psychoactive substances, amphetamine-type stimulants, including methamphetamine, the diversion of precursors and pre-precursors and the non-medical use and misuse of pharmaceuticals containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances adopted by General Assembly resolution S-30/1 "Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem", which Title I and Title II of the 1988 *Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances* do not account for,

1. *Suggests* the expansion of the UNODC Early Warning Advisory (EWA) on New Psychoactive Substances (NPS), which provides intelligence on the availability and chemical makeup of newly discovered synthetic drugs to law enforcement internationally, and the Global SMART Programme to open and expand testing facilities and laboratories to detect NPS around the world:
 - a. Advises the partners of the EWA, such as the International Narcotics Control Board, Organization of American States, and World Customs Organization, to aid in facilitating EWA-assisting infrastructure such as analytic equipment to Member States, so as to enable all Member States to participate in sharing new intelligence regarding NPS through the EWA and ensure a global system;
 - b. Proposes the UNODC to strengthen existing systems to analyze contemporary developments in the international drug market, such as the EWA, in order to generate preventative resolutions to inhibit NPS trafficking, while especially focusing on NPS scheduling;
 - c. Encourages interconnecting pre-existing early-warning systems to exchange frameworks, and improve efficiency and comprehensive understanding of potential threats, by building on existing essential research infrastructure such as laboratories, monitoring, and testing facilities in Member States to expand research and detective capabilities, strengthened by the multilateral scope of this system;

- d. Emphasizes the research conducted on the effects and reactivity with other substances, of said drugs for a better framing of their regulation as well as the timely recommendation of scheduling for newly through the EWA detected NPS;
2. *Advises* that communication between UN bodies and offices as well as non-UN collaborative actors is essential in formulating a collaborative response to common problems and could be facilitated by UNODC and INCB submitting quarterly updates on newly discovered and previously known widely used precursors into the PEN Online and PICS systems, giving national agencies the ability to track materials that have been found to be used in the production and manufacturing of NPS:
 - a. Advises bi-annual reports of developing precursor to allow for a united and consistent approach to tracking trends regarding the sale and manufacturing of precursor chemicals;
 - b. Intends to further research to provide specificity as a supplement to UNODC EWA, provide relevant information to assist Member States in optimizing the pursuit of synthetic drug trafficking; and promote transparency to allow for collaboration of Member States;
3. *Intends* to address the need for international and comprehensive campaigns concerning inhibiting the production of synthetic drugs by further supporting the Global Illicit Crop Monitoring Program (ICMP), in which Member States agreed to eliminate or significantly reduce the supply of illicit narcotic crops;
4. *Further advises* to conduct surveys in collaboration with governments to collect information on hotspot areas of illicit crop cultivation, prices, and estimate of the current value of the illicit drug market, and encourage Member States to report on any major findings and seizures of substances;
5. *Invites* willing Member States and NGOs to form bilateral and multilateral partnerships with Member States that lack resources and facilities to tackle the emerging challenges of online drug trafficking as a widespread and hard-to-trace method of drug distribution, working alongside the private sector to develop annual risk assessment of transnational online drug commercialization, ensuring adequate border control across, sea borders and air traffic, analyze current trends in domestic NPS seizures and identify possible regional spikes in NPS trade and consumption:
 - a. Suggests that UNODC be charged with supervising and acquiring the information from the entities that form the partnership on an annual basis with possible emergency memorandums being shared on a situational basis;
 - b. The collaboration with the private sector to be guided by CND resolution 63/1, “Promoting efforts by Member States to address and counter the world drug problem, in particular supply reduction-related measures, through effective partnerships with private sector entities,” by Member States collaborating with private sector entities, in particular supply reduction-related measures such as major shipment tracking and seizure;
6. *Urges* Member States to consider supplemental development and adoption of the Global SMART Programme’s initiative on public-private partnerships with private corporations to mitigate and reduce illicit drug trafficking emerging from illicit sales conducted through the dark web:
 - a. Suggests that local governments cooperates with web page providers, shipping companies, and post offices as they act as licit channels for the illicit online sales of drugs;
 - b. Suggests UNODC to consider increasing funding for the Global SMART Programme for these initiatives;
 - c. Encourages Member States to use this increased digital intelligence infrastructure in aiding domestic law enforcement in disrupting online drug supply chains in accordance with the

level of digitalization in Member States, as synthetic drugs sales on the internet are a widespread method of synthetic drug trafficking as mentioned in the UNODC 2020 *World Drug Report*;

- d. Suggests Member States to collaborate with already existing tools mentioned by the SMART initiative, such as Project Cohesion and Project Prism, and improve their mechanisms of counter online drug trafficking;
7. *Underlining* resolution 60/1 by the UNODC, on “Preparations for the sixty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs 2019”, suggesting that Member States strengthen already existing data collection networks, such as Data eXchange Platform (DXP), and improve collaboration between said bases:
- a. Invites Member States to complete the *Annual Report Questionnaires* through the new platform DXP-web database collection, launched in May 2021;
 - b. Reminders to use the fourteen key annual indicators to provide factual, objective, reliable, and comparable information on drugs and drug addiction at the international level, already defined in the 63rd session by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) on “Improved and streamlined annual report questionnaire”;
8. *Recommends* that health and pharmaceuticals control of management departments, as well as the agricultural, industrial and commercial administration, foreign trade, customs, public security, railway, civil aviation and other transport departments in different areas carry out annual security reviews on production, trading, transportation, and import and export of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and ensure that any illegal production, trafficking and supply or abuse of such substances are promptly investigated and penalized in line with Member States domestic legislature, with a focus on prevention and overall harm reduction.