



Documentation of the work of the **Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ)** NMUN simulation*



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—
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Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ)

Committee Staff

Director	Kenny Van Nguyen
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Agenda

1. Addressing Gender-Based Discrimination in Criminal Justice Systems
2. Decriminalization and International Drug Policy

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote (For-Against-Abstain)
CCPCJ/1/1	Decriminalization and International Drug Policy	23-0-6
CCPCJ/1/2	Decriminalization and International Drug Policy	17-6-6

Summary Report for the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. Addressing Gender-Based Discrimination in Criminal Justice Systems
- II. Decriminalization and International Drug Policy

The session was attended by representatives of 29 Member States.

On Monday, the committee adopted the agenda of II, I, beginning discussion on the topic of “Decriminalization and International Drug Policy.” By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of five working papers covering a wide range of sub-topics, including education, institution building, drug policy enforcement, rehabilitation, and policing. The atmosphere in the committee was one of eager collaboration and diplomacy, and delegates were motivated to address and discuss the issue at hand. By the end of session on Wednesday night, five working papers merged into two focusing on education, rehabilitation, prosecution, non-custodial measures, research, and prevention.

On Thursday, two draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, none of which had amendments. The committee adopted two resolutions following voting procedure, one with 26 Member States in favor and six abstentions, and one with 17 in favor, six opposed, and six abstentions. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including sovereignty, research, decriminalization, and international collaboration. The work of the committee was characterized by efficiency, collaboration, and inclusivity.



Code: CCPCJ/1/1

Committee: Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

Topic: Decriminalization and International Drug Policy

The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

Taking into consideration the Kyoto Declaration (1997) and the Ministerial Declaration of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) (2019) to include civil society and private and public organizations, approved by Member States, in the development of a global effort to combat the world drug problem,

Urging the need for international cooperation in managing the trade of illicit drugs, in accordance with the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 held by the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Single Convention on Drugs and adopted by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations by resolution 1665(LII) (1972),

Emphasizing General Assembly resolution 76/188 on “International cooperation to address and counter the world drug problem,” which advocates for international cooperation in the prevention of drug abuse and alternative sustainable development of illicit drug crops,

Having examined General Assembly resolution 76/182 on “Reducing Reoffending through Rehabilitation and Reintegration,” which emphasizes the importance of comprehensive strategies or action plans to reduce reoffending through effective interventions for the rehabilitation and reintegration of nonviolent offenders,

Fully aware of General Assembly resolution S-30/1 on “Our Joint commitment to Effectively Addressing and Countering the World Drug Problem” and its recommendations on targeting vulnerable populations, such as women, youth, and people living in poverty, through education programs,

Guided by General Assembly resolution 45/110 on “United Nations Standard Minimum Rules and Non-custodial Measures,” which states that the principle of non-custodial measures emphasizes the respect of each Member States political, economic, social, and cultural conditions,

Desiring to bolster the international cooperation needed to combat the criminal activities of drug production and trafficking in accordance with General Assembly resolution 51/64 on “International Action to Combat Drug Abuse and Illicit Production and Trafficking,”

Taking note of the need to advocate for the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) to start the collection of educational resources and safety training regarding the dangers of illicit drugs to the public, seeing the projected general funds for the next biennium in 2023 of \$400,000 USD in CCPCJ resolution 28/4 on the “Budget for the biennium 2020–2021 for the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund,”

Affirming the importance of CND resolution 57/3 on “Promoting Prevention of Drug Abuse Based on Scientific Evidence as an Investment in the Well-Being Children, Adolescents, Youth, Families, and Communities,” which invites the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to enhance coordination efforts in drug abuse prevention with other relevant United Nations organizations,

Fully alarmed by the negative social stigma placed against people requiring drug recovery, and extends assistance to those in need of rehabilitation,

Keeping in mind the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities among Member States, recognizing their own resources and criminal justice institutions to effectively tackle the world drug problem within their own capacity,

Bearing in mind the importance of cultural, economic, political, and social sensitivity and state sovereignty of each Member State, and the deeply held cultural beliefs intersecting with drug policy within differing Member States,

Alarmed by the rise of drug trafficking across borders of which 35.5 tons of illicit drugs were seized globally in 2022, according to INTERPOL, causing a rise in drug use and 2.2 million drug-related imprisonments worldwide, according to the National Library of Medicine,

Fully aware of the difference between drug distributors and drug users and the impact that distributors hold within the global drug market,

Further recalling General Assembly resolution 65/229 on the *United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-Custodial Measures for Women Offenders* (Bangkok Rules), and their applicability to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 (gender equality), and further uplifting families, such as when prosecuting drug-related offenses,

Concerned with the epidemic of blood-borne infections caused by intravenous drug use and recognizing the importance of education for the transmission of blood-borne illnesses and the existing multi-component approaches of drug prevention programs within the purpose of SDG 4 (quality education), ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all,

Stressing the importance of addressing illicit crop cultivation, as it plays a role in decreasing further distribution, commerce, possession, and use of illicit drugs in the global drug market, and the need for redirecting land use toward legal crop production,

Supporting the efforts of private or public sector organizations, which a Member State can reserve the right to work with, in providing funding for initiatives to combat drug usage,

Recognizing the importance that prosecuting drug distributors plays in combating the trade of illicit substances, especially scheduled substances, called out in Article 4 of the *Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs* permitting Member States to limit the use, trade, and production of narcotic drugs,

Strongly emphasizing the crucial nature of building up capable infrastructure, including adequate prison facilities and rehabilitative systems, as Member States consider strengthening their criminal justice systems to more effectively prosecute the distributors of illicit drugs,

Acknowledging the existing multi-component approaches of drug prevention programs within the purpose of SDG 4, to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all, in providing quality education,

Having considered the lack of workforce reentry opportunities for those convicted in and around drug trafficking upon the completion of their punishments,

Conscious of the environmental issues posed by illicit drug production, especially as it results in nutrient depletion in the soil, reduction of native flora species, and other climate concerns, as previously outlined in CND resolution on “Promoting Alternative Development as a development-oriented drug control strategy, taking into account measures to protect the environment,”

Reaffirming the *UNODC World Drug Report (2022)*, which suggests that Member States consider alternative measures for the incarceration of drug consumer offenders, offering alternatives to custodial measures such as rehabilitation programs developed by certified civil society entities,

Commending the exemplary efforts of individual Member States such as with the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre (CARICC) to combat the illicit trade of Afghan opium in the region,

Appreciating the contribution of regional and international development banks, such as the World Bank Group (WBG), the African Development Bank (AfDB), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), in the advancement of social development through funding,

Realizing that new unregulated forms of currency, such as cryptocurrency, have become the financial building blocks for many criminal enterprises,

1. *Emphasizes* the need for international cooperation in the prevention of drug production and trafficking operations by:
 - a. Sharing intelligence information on drug production and trafficking operations between Member State's law enforcement agencies;
 - b. Conducting interdiction joint operations with law enforcement agencies of different Member States;
 - c. Utilizing the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) and strengthening the sharing of information regarding trends in the treatment of drug abuse through regional partnerships with private and public organizations;
2. *Urges* key stakeholders involved in domestic drug policy, including policymakers, law enforcement agencies, healthcare professionals, and civil society organizations, to be transparent in sharing knowledge regarding best practices on the most effective rehabilitation measures among Member States;
3. *Imploring* Member States to enact policies within their criminal justice systems that emphasize rehabilitation of drug users and prosecution of drug distributors through:
 - a. Recognizing drug rehabilitation as a public healthcare concern in order to more effectively reduce recidivism;
 - b. Requesting the UNODC to prioritize investment in rehabilitation programs in Member States where these programs do not exist yet, and where the Member States are seeking this option, including addiction treatment programs in a psychological and physical manner, education in coping mechanisms for drug craving, and addiction treatment facilities like detox centers and inpatient care;
4. *Strongly encourages* Member States to submit and generate domestic developmental proposals in and around Development Assistance for Mental Health (DAMH) regarding rehabilitation of habitual offenders to regional and international development banks as an outlet to mitigate the financial strain of increasing care for people convicted of drug use;
5. *Requests* UNODC to consider the development of an investigative body with the mandate of furthering the research on the success rates of various methods of rehabilitation, reflecting the diverse nature of different cultures and worldviews, for the purpose of better informing and being informed by regional and individual Member State programs;
6. *Suggests* self-awareness health campaigns focused on harm reduction and on the socialization of the risks of drug consumption by encouraging the allocation of funding from the UNODC, which will collaborate with the World Health Organization (WHO) on the content

of such health campaigns, to prevent the rising spread of HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne infections;

7. *Invites* UNODC to advise Member States to encourage their education systems and criminal justice systems to collaborate on an initiative on school-based education for drug abuse prevention, looking to the previous UNODC program Guiding Principles for school-based education for drug abuse prevention, introduced in 2004, which would:
 - a. Focus on providing drug abuse prevention education programs to vulnerable populations;
 - b. Develop training programs that would inform public servants on drug prevention methods that would inform policy making decisions;
8. *Expresses its support* for policies that are aimed to prosecute drug distribution as opposed to nonviolent drug offenders through:
 - a. Suggesting UNODC recommend non-custodial punishment with mandatory completion of a rehabilitation program for those convicted of nonviolent drug crimes;
 - b. Asking UNODC to recommend prosecuting drug traffickers to the fullest extent of the law with mandatory imprisonment;
 - c. Proposing UNODC collaborates with WHO to expand upon their collaboration in the program on Drug Dependence Treatment and Care and build drug rehabilitation and prevention programs in communities with high levels of addiction;
 - d. Recommending that healthcare professionals train women in these communities to operate facilities to promote economic development in the area, and;
 - e. Advising UNODC to assist in the implementation of drug rehabilitation programs to help those suffering from drug addiction while incarcerated to prevent relapse upon release;
9. *Recommends* UNODC work toward the implementation of the efforts made in the *United Nations Standard Minimum Rules and Non-custodial Measures* to develop educational courses directed toward members of institutions within the criminal justice system concerning the consequences in a physical and psychological manner of drug consumption and its impact on individuals and social systems, such as:
 - a. Healthcare costs due to rehabilitation and drug-associated illnesses;
 - b. Unemployment and sick days as a consequence of addiction;
 - c. Criminality caused by drug addiction;
 - d. Self-awareness of the risks of using intravenous drugs;
10. *Calls upon* UNODC to encourage rehabilitation as an alternate path rather than penalization through emphasizing the support for those in need of drug recovery and education, which would include:
 - a. Implementation of psychoeducational training programs to spread medical studies supporting the disease of addiction;
 - b. The creation of research methods to analyze successful methods of rehabilitation;

- c. Providing accessibility to harm reduction programs against medical cases such as Hepatitis B and HIV infections, alongside education to work against the negative narrative that comes with drug use recovery in order to make such harm reduction more effective and utilized by the populations of Member States;
- 11. *Solicits* UNODC to work with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) to create a task force that would help prosecute major drug traffickers and expand the UNODC's Global Programme on Cybercrime's Cryptocurrency Training course to encompass the evidence and financial information needed to prosecute drug dealers who operate on the dark web by:
 - a. Developing x-ray spatial mapping systems that target, profile, and examine containers used for the transportation of illicit goods;
 - b. Suggesting that such a task force, under the discretion of UNODC, be an optional, multinational endeavor that works together on both regional and global scales, to understand the nuances of both new forms of cryptocurrency and dealings done on the dark web;
- 12. *Strongly Urges* that all Member States should, through UNODC, strive to have the adequate resources and information needed to combat all stages of drug production and trafficking, such as the existing intelligence (e.g. locations of trafficking routes and production centers, intercepted communications between syndicates, etc.) on international drug rings, including by:
 - a. Establishing international coalitions that support an open dialogue between Member States on the issues of drug production and trafficking;
 - b. Improving the sharing of personnel training information among Member States;
- 13. Encourages Member States to incorporate policies addressing the treatment of offenders by allowing inmates to apply for a process, in which measures that do not involve incarceration or jail time are granted to complete their incarceration time by:
 - a. Establishing, through the state-recognized authority, the procedure for the certification of their good conduct prior to the alternative measures being granted;
 - b. Allowing inmates to apply for alternative sentencing such as community service, conditional release programs, and work alternatives upon completing a fraction of the sentence;
 - c. Providing education courses throughout corrective sentences on various entrepreneurial opportunities for future reintegration into society as law-abiding citizens;
- 14. *Expresses* its hope for UNODC to organize a framework to encourage employment reentry opportunities for those incarcerated for and around drug trafficking to more sustainable markets to fit the skill sets of the individual's experiences upon the conclusion of their respective punishments;
- 15. *Suggests* Member States work cooperatively with state-approved private or public entities at a domestic level to reintegrate those incarcerated into pre-existing markets outside of the illicit drug market;

16. *Further invites* international organizations with the capabilities to provide employment opportunities in fields combating drug trade to those with appropriate skills acquired through the market;
17. *Recognizes* those who have been incarcerated for involvement in and around drug trafficking, and have gained subconscious skill sets that can be applied to the business field in areas such as: management, operations, accounting, selling, and advertising, highlighting that Member States reserve the right to determine the selection and candidacy of such opportunity for those incarcerated based on domestically determined qualifications;
18. *Requests* UNODC to expand the Bangkok Rules, prioritizing the parental rights of incarcerated mothers and drug rehabilitation measures for mothers convicted of drug-related crimes, specifically ensuring that nonviolent drug-related crimes do not unnecessarily destabilize families by prioritizing non-custodial measures, which may also include:
 - a. Considering the evaluation of standing criminal justice institutions as they affect gender equality and the opportunity for Member States to employ non-custodial measures to address gender disparities as specifically related to nonviolent drug offenders;
 - b. Ensuring prisons, jails, and other methods of incarceration utilized by Member States are structured with gender equity in mind by continuing visitation rights for children in cases where mothers must be incarcerated, when possible;
 - c. Encouraging Member States to consider the particular importance of drug-use rehabilitation programs for mothers convicted of nonviolent drug-related crimes, and advises them to review the availability of such programs concurrently with the UNODC;
19. *Requests* private and public sector organizations that are approved by the Member State to offer financial and legal aid, including workforce reentry programs, to marginalized groups, such as women, who are in contact with the criminal justice system;
20. *Encourages* UNODC to build upon the recommendations enclosed in CND resolution 64/2 on “Promoting Alternative Development as a development-oriented drug control strategy, taking into account measures to protect the environment,” amenable to addressing illicit crop cultivation within their borders by:
 - a. Expanding the investment in infrastructure and programs which allow for Member States to transition from illicit crop cultivation to licit crop cultivation, such as native vegetation which can be marketed on the mainstream global economy;
 - b. Replacing illicit drug fields with native flora species to simultaneously reduce the supply-side drug market and address climate and ecological concerns;
 - c. Providing comprehensive training for rural populations to facilitate the transition of illicit crop cultivation to legal crop cultivation, paying special attention to gender-sensitive programs;
 - d. Facilitating official certification of origin and/or fair trade for products cultivated in fields as part of the Alternative Sustainable Development model, in hopes to incentivize farmers, Member States, and the private sector to become involved;

- e. Enacting special considerations to focus on vulnerable populations which may be at greater risk of becoming involved in the cultivation of illicit drugs, particularly as related to socioeconomic status and gender.



Code: CCPCJ/1/2

Committee: Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

Topic: Drug Decriminalization and International Drug Policy

The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

Recognizing the United Nations (UN) Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) which adopted the “Ministerial declaration on strengthening our actions at the national, regional and international levels” at its sixty-second session in 2019,

Considering General Assembly resolution 60/262 from 2011 on the “Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS to work towards reducing the transmission of HIV,”

Recalling the *Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs* (1961), which established guidelines concerning illegal drugs to protect the international community,

Acknowledging the premature death of individuals injecting drugs compared to the general population as shown in the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) *2015 Drug Report*, in particular chapter 1 on the “Status and Trend Analysis of Illicit Drug Markets,”

Reiterating the need for cooperation and collaboration to find effective and adequate solutions to respect international goals and values especially Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3 (good health and well-being),

Keeping in mind that children of addicts are eight times more likely to develop an addiction than the average child, as shown by a study done by Alcoholism and Drug Dependence (NCADD) in 1985,

Bearing in mind that almost half of drug users were injecting, and an estimated 1.65 million of those people were living with HIV in 2013,

Noting the success of past initiatives such as the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre (CARICC) between Central Asian Member States and the UNODC,

Inspired by the EU4Monitoring Drugs information sharing database, undertaken by the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDA),

Realizing the importance of cooperating with the World Health Organization (WHO) as a partner in funding and implementing the initiatives outlined in this document for the benefit of humanity,

Emphasizing the importance of a balanced, evidence-based approach to drug policy that considers the complex nature of drug use and its effects on individuals and society,

Recognizing the grave impact of illicit drug use on public health, social welfare, and international security, and the need for a coordinated, comprehensive response to address the challenges posed by international drug trafficking and abuse,

Aware of the challenges posed by drug usage and its negative impact on society and the international community,

Encouraging the respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms, expressed in the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR) (1948),

Acknowledging that more services for drug use prevention is needed to educate and inform future generations,

Noting a lack of corruption training within criminal justice manuals such as UNODC's Manual on Corruption Surveys and the Introductory Handbook on Policing Urban Spaces (2011),

Affirming the efforts from the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (UNCATOC) (2000) to actively promote international cooperation and information exchange in criminal matters to prevent illicit trafficking and its links to organized crime,

1. *Calls upon* all Member States to continue to respect individual state sovereignty, especially within a Member State's individual decision of whether or not to pursue decriminalization;
2. *Invites* UNODC to establish a prerequisite for those aforementioned Member States seeking the decriminalization of drugs to ensure that the essential support mechanisms and appropriate foundations are in place, keeping in mind that:
 - a. Commissions would provide vital health information for individuals found abusing drugs and recommend them to appropriate rehabilitation or treatment programs and additionally consider;
 - b. Facilitation of shared knowledge exchange, peer learning, and research among countries that have already implemented decriminalization and countries who are considering decriminalization is encouraged;
 - c. Research of harm reduction and policies like the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) Fast-Track Strategy for Member States interested, which would specifically aim to reduce the transfer of blood-borne diseases, is suggested;
3. *Advocates* for UNODC to establish and organize an annual open forum to discuss the successes and challenges experienced by each Member State as they seek to address the global drug crisis within their own borders, which:
 - a. Shall be held within the first quarter of each calendar year via a secure online telecommunication platform;
 - b. Shall be open to all Member States and observer states on a voluntary basis;
 - c. Shall focus on allowing all Member States and observer states to present their needs in order to best meet the needs of the participants in implementing inclusive international drug policies;
4. *Advises* Member States to consider implementing non-custodial measures to address drug possession charges in combination with the current measures within each Member State by:
 - a. Suggesting the use of community service as an alternative to punitive measures, to be used in combination with holistic measures such as rehabilitation or therapy;
 - b. Examining the preventative measures taken by the Judicial Cooperation for Central Asia and Southern Caucasus, such as early education on drug use and medical care for drug users, to be utilized on a global scale;
 - c. Using effective rehabilitative treatment as part of sentencing to assist drug addicts in their recovery;
5. *Expresses its hopes* that UNODC will facilitate cooperation between specialized agencies such as WHO and Member States to conduct more research on ways to prevent and treat individuals struggling with drug abuse, including:

- a. Rehabilitation and consideration for the psychological state of those found guilty of drug abuse in a holistic view;
 - b. Evidence-based approaches to drug policy which rely on precedent, expert research, foresight, and innovation to address the complexity of the world drug problem and market;
 - c. Different types of alternative medicine, particularly between Eastern and Western powers;
6. *Recommends* Member States to further investigate the impact of drug abuse on family structures and seek to prioritize the health and well-being of families and communities;
7. *Requests* Member States to consider alternative options to re-introduce those with non-violent drug charges into the general workforce to encourage personal, domestic, and international economic prosperity through:
 - a. Vocational educational opportunities for those who have completed or are in the process of serving a drug-related sentence to encourage a drug-free, crime-free, economically independent life post-sentencing;
 - b. Assisting people who previously relied on illicit crop cultivation to transition farming native produce, which could be sold on domestic and international markets to promote economic independence where geographically relevant;
 - c. Recognizing that such programs could receive funding from public & private organizations, such as the Prison Education Foundation, Transformative Education Behind Bars, and the Vera Institute of Justice, to achieve the aforementioned goals;
8. *Recommends* UNODC to prioritize global cooperation in alternative development programs which provide resources and education to repurpose rural land formerly used for illegal drug cultivation to crops to meet the unique needs and goals of Member States;
9. *Desires* the expansion of existing cooperation between States Parties to the UNCATOC and UNODC to improve information-sharing efforts regarding international drug trafficking and policies between Member States in an effort to minimize illicit drug production;
10. *Ensures* that drug policies do not exclude or discriminate against any group and promote human rights for all, regardless of engagement in drug-related behavior, which includes, but is not limited to gender, race, age, social status among others;
11. *Asks* UNODC to update training manuals, such as the *Manual on Corruption Surveys and the Introduction on Policing Urban Space*, for local law enforcement, which would:
 - a. Be enhanced to include training that would allow law enforcement officers to identify, address, and prevent corruption in their own departments;
 - b. Be updated with the aim to improve the relations between regional law enforcement and the communities they serve.