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2010 COMMISSION ON
NARCOTIC DRUGS



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Director General: Michael Aguilar; Under-Secretary-General: Amanda D'Amico
Co-Director: Roger Tseng; Co-Director: Joyce Adams

Message from the Director-General Regarding Position Papers for the 2010 NMUN-DC Conference

At the 2010 NMUN-DC Conference, each delegation submits one position paper for each committee it is assigned to. Delegates should be aware that their role in each committee impacts the way a position paper should be written. While most delegates will serve as representatives of Member States, some may also serve as observers, NGOs or judicial experts. To understand these fine differences, please refer to the Delegate Preparation Guide.

Position papers should provide a concise review of each delegation's policy regarding the topic areas under discussion and establish precise policies and recommendations in regard to the topics before the committee. International and regional conventions, treaties, declarations, resolutions, and programs of action of relevance to the policy of your State should be identified and addressed. Making recommendations for action by your committee should also be considered. Position papers also serve as a blueprint for individual delegates to remember their country's position throughout the course of the Conference. NGO position papers should be constructed in the same fashion as traditional position papers. Each topic should be addressed briefly in a succinct policy statement representing the relevant views of your assigned NGO. You should also include recommendations for action to be taken by your committee. It will be judged using the same criteria as all country position papers, and is held to the same standard of timeliness.

Please be forewarned, delegates must turn in material that is entirely original. The NMUN Conference will not tolerate the occurrence of plagiarism. In this regard, the NMUN Secretariat would like to take this opportunity to remind delegates that although United Nations documentation is considered within the public domain, the Conference does not allow the verbatim re-creation of these documents. This plagiarism policy also extends to the written work of the Secretariat contained within the Committee Background Guides. Violation of this policy will be immediately reported to faculty advisors and may result in dismissal from Conference participation. Delegates should report any incident of plagiarism to the Secretariat as soon as possible.

Delegation's position papers can be awarded as recognition of outstanding pre-Conference preparation. In order to be considered for a Position Paper Award, however, delegations must have met the formal requirements listed below. Please refer to the sample paper on the following page for a visual example of what your work should look like at its completion. The following format specifications are required for all papers:

- All papers must be typed and formatted according to the example in the Background Guides
- Length must not exceed two single spaced pages (one double sided paper, if printed)
- Font must be Times New Roman sized between 10 pt. and 12 pt.
- Margins must be set at 1 inch for whole paper
- Country/NGO name, School name and committee name clearly labeled on the first page; the use of national symbols is highly discouraged
- Agenda topics clearly labeled in separate sections

To be considered timely for awards, please read and follow these directions:

1. A file of the position paper (.doc or .pdf) for each assigned committee should be sent to dirgen.dc@nmun.org.

Each of the above listed tasks needs to be completed no later than October 15, 2010.

PLEASE TITLE EACH E-MAIL/DOCUMENT WITH THE NAME OF THE COMMITTEE, ASSIGNMENT AND DELEGATION NAME (Example: SC_Central_University)

Once the formal requirements outlined above are met, Conference staff use the following criteria to evaluate Position Papers:

- Overall quality of writing, proper style, grammar, etc.
- Citation of relevant resolutions/documents
- General consistency with bloc/geopolitical constraints
- Consistency with the constraints of the United Nations
- Analysis of issues, rather than reiteration of the Committee Background Guide
- Outline of (official) policy aims within the committee's mandate

Sincerely yours,

Michael Aguilar
Director-General
dirgen.dc@nmun.org

Official Welcome

Dear Delegates,

As Co-Directors of this year's Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND), we are pleased to welcome you to NMUN-DC! The staff members for the CND this year are co-Directors Joyce Adams and Roger Tseng. We are both so excited to work with you this year and hope that you will use this background guide as a starting point for your own thorough research about the three topics and your country's positions on them.

All three of our topics will allow the Commission to explore issues that are of greatest importance to Member States and their citizens. There is also a great deal of overlap between them, particularly when it comes to understanding the impact that the illegal drugs trade has on the safety, stability, and well-being of individual States and communities. It may be useful to start your research by understanding exactly how the Member State you represent or individuals operating on its territory participate in and are affected by this trade.

The international drugs trade also highlights an important lesson about international problems: no individual State action is going to be able to bring a stop to trafficking on its own. The topics that we will discuss will highlight the interconnectedness of international problems and the need for coordinated, multilateral responses. Indeed, this is one of the core lessons that we hope you will take away from your NMUN-DC experience, whether this is your first conference or your fiftieth.

We are looking forward to working with you soon!

History of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) was established by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in 1946 by Resolution 9(I). The resolution stipulates that the CND shall assist the Council by supervising the "application of international conventions and agreements dealing with narcotic drugs," developing proposals to strengthen the international drug control system, and monitoring country-specific cases. The specific international agreements which the CND has been tasked to supervise include the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1953 (as amended in 1972), the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, and the Political Declaration of the 1998 General Assembly Twentieth Special Session on Countering the Drug Problem.

As per ECOSOC resolution E/RES/1991/38, the CND provides guidance to the operations of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), which was formerly known as the United Nations Drug Control Programme. The UNODC was created in 1997 by combining the United Nations Drug Control Programme and the United Nations Centre for International Crime Prevention. As stated on the UNODC Web site, its responsibilities include providing technical assistance to enhance the capacity of Member States to combat crime and the illicit drug trade, conducting research and analyses to increase knowledge on issues related to drugs and crime, and helping Member States implement international treaties and develop national legislation.

I. Strengthening Support to Combat Drug Trafficking in West Africa

- The growth of drug trafficking in West Africa is often framed as a fundamental problem of the failure of the rule of law, particularly linked to insufficient capacity to seize shipments and conduct investigations, the presence of corrupt officials who facilitate shipments or ignore illegal activity, and deficiencies in the judicial system. To what extent will strengthening the justice sector allow governments to combat illegal trafficking? How can this goal be pursued? And to what extent should this goal be pursued at the expense of other development initiatives?
- Much of the work done to combat trafficking in West Africa has focused on increasing the capacity of law enforcement, which is unsurprising given the threat or potential threat that trafficking poses to security and the stability of the region. What are these security concerns? How can the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime be directed to expand its work on this

subject beyond law enforcement? What is the proper role for non-West African member states to play in these initiatives?

In 2008, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) issued a groundbreaking report on drug trafficking in West Africa. It found that, as enforcement and detection mechanisms grew stronger in other regions, the relative weakness of West African states made them ideal transit points for moving drugs from South America and Asia to Europe. At its annual session later that year, the CND adopted Resolution 51/18, which called upon member states to work to strengthen and facilitate responses to growing trafficking problem by the affected Member States of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).¹

West Africa's emergence as a drug trafficking hub is a global concern. European countries, particularly the United Kingdom, Spain, and Italy, are the destinations for most of the drugs smuggled through the region. The new route for trafficking undermines efforts to curb drug production and organized crime rings in South America (for cocaine) and Asia (for heroin). Trafficking can pose a threat to the long-term stability of West African states, which is particularly disconcerting considering that many states rely heavily on the region to provide natural resources, particularly oil, and that conflict could disrupt supplies. Drug trafficking is profitable and money laundering has been a growing industry in West Africa; this money can be used to arm and fund political opponents of the government and terrorist organizations. A growing local drug market creates a risk of increased crime, violence against women and children, and HIV transmission (particularly among intravenous drug users). There are human rights, as well as economic and security-related, reasons why the world must act to combat drug trafficking in West Africa.

Drugs travel both by air and sea. Flights from South America have been detected en route to Mauritania, Sierra Leone, and Guinea Bissau; shipments have also been detected at ports in Guinea Bissau and Ghana. Much of the flow from West Africa to Europe is done by couriers on commercial flights; between 2004 and 2008, more than 1,350 couriers were identified and arrested at European airports. Flights from Senegal, Nigeria, Mali, and Guinea were most likely to carry drug smugglers, due, in part, to the fact that Senegal and Nigeria handle far more international flights than any other countries in the region. Much of the international community's response, including those efforts facilitated by UNODC, have been aimed at increasing the capacity of West African police and customs authorities to detect contraband; these include the establishment of the Container Programme, the Airport Communications Project (AIRCOP), training, and facilitating communication between law enforcement agencies in West Africa and South America. There has also been a significant effort placed on training law enforcement officials to investigate and stop money laundering, because many believe there is a real risk that terrorist organizations, including Al-Qaeda and Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia (FARC), are using the West African drug corridor to finance their activities.

The UNODC has not been the only organization or Member State active in this area. Indeed, much of the Office's work has been focused on coordinating the larger international response called for in Resolution 51/18. Within the UN, the Security Council has taken an active interest in the West Africa drugs trade and UNODC has been working closely with the World Health Organization (WHO) to provide addiction treatment programs, particularly for individuals with HIV/AIDS. INTERPOL has provided a significant amount of training to law enforcement officials. Regional actions have been important; ECOWAS and the African Union held meetings on the subject, culminating in the creation of a regional action plan. The European Community offered to fund its implementation, while individual donor countries have both stepped up their efforts to detect drug smuggling from Africa and run training sessions.

In 2010, the Executive Director of UNODC presented his first report "on strengthening international support for States in West Africa in their efforts to combat drug trafficking." The report announced that UNODC had identified four priority areas for its work: law enforcement, justice, drug use prevention and treatment, and data collection. As noted earlier, most of the Office's work has been in the area of law enforcement, although it has also been heavily involved in the development of National Integrated Programmes and in coordinating transnational responses to the trafficking problem. However, other observers have paid special attention to an area that, although it is a priority,

¹ Member States of ECOWAS are Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo.

has gotten less attention from the UNODC: improving justice and achieving the rule of law. They see trafficking as a symptom of poor governance, rather than as a potential cause of instability.

II. Assistance to States Affected by the Transit of Illicit Drugs

- The transit of illicit drugs, like all sectors of a market economy (legitimate and illegitimate), is fuelled by supply and demand. What are the causes of drug trafficking? What are the conditions that cause individuals to produce, transport, and consume illicit drugs? How effective are your country's national policies in treating and preventing these causes?
- Drug trafficking is a global problem, but most initiatives to provide assistance to Member States have promoted a regional approach. What are the advantages of such an approach? Is it adequate in light of globalization?
- The Rainbow Strategy, as described below, is one of the more prominent examples of international cooperation to stop the transit of illicit drugs and has been implemented at the international, national, and sub-national levels. What lessons can the international community learn from the Rainbow Strategy? What are its strengths and weaknesses?

Illicit drugs are a global problem. All states, even those which are not major producers or consumers of illegal drugs are affected by drug trade routes that pass through their borders. Recognizing this phenomenon, Member States adopted the Political Declaration at 12th Special Session of the General Assembly, which calls upon the international community to create and implement domestic and international strategies to combat the drugs trade and to keep in mind that the drug problem is “a common and shared responsibility.” In this vein, Member States also decided to promote cooperation among judicial and law enforcement agencies to deal with criminal organizations, to decrease drug consumption through national programs and strategies, and to eliminate narcotic crops. The CND adopted its own Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem (hereinafter referred to as the Plan of Action) in 2009. The Plan of Action acknowledges that there has been a lack of coordination between Member States since the 1998 Political Declaration and asserts that both the supply of and demand for drugs must be addressed.

The CND and ECOSOC have passed numerous resolutions that address issues related to the transit of drugs. Most recently, CND Resolution 51/7 encouraged Member States affected by the drug trade (origin, destination, and transit countries) to improve bilateral cooperation in “border control, legal assistance, law enforcement, information exchange, and demand reduction” and calls on the UNODC to strengthen technical assistance to transit states. This resolution reinforces previous and existing programs that the UNODC offers to Member States to counter the global drug trade. The agency is focusing on helping Member States enhance their capacity to intercept illicit drugs en route, reduce supplies, identify drugs, manage their borders, assess risks, seek and use intelligence, and increase other technical capabilities. In Central Asia, the agency has established the Central Asia Regional Information and Coordination Centre (CARICC) to facilitate information exchange and coordinate operational activities between Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and the Russian Federation. In Latin America and Africa, the UNODC is working with countries to establish a transatlantic network of law enforcement agencies to target cocaine trafficking. The agency also has other broad-based technical assistance programs to assist Member State in strengthening their capacity to intervene and, more importantly, to prevent drug trafficking.

Case Study: Afghanistan, Iran, and Pakistan

Afghanistan, Iran, and Pakistan are of particular interest for the CND due to the production of opium in Afghanistan and its transit through the other two States. Afghanistan's unmonitored borders with Iran and Pakistan are particular concern, largely because the Afghan Border Management Initiative and efforts to halt other illicit activities, such as the smuggling of drugs and weaponry, are severely understaffed. These three countries, under the framework of the 2007 Paris Pact, have begun to implement the Rainbow Strategy to thwart production of Afghan opium and its transit through the other two countries. The Paris Pact has its origins in 2003, when 55 countries met for the Conference on Drug Routes from Central Asia to Europe; this was followed by the Second Ministerial Conference on Drug Trafficking Routes from Afghanistan in 2007. At the Paris conference, participating States affirmed their commitment to “find a comprehensive, balanced and coordinated national and international response to the threat that [opium and heroin trafficking] represents for all their societies.” The second conference further highlighted the link between the commercialization of drugs and terrorism and other threats to international peace and security.

The Rainbow Strategy's Green Paper recognizes that stability and poor governance are serious problems in parts of Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iran and stresses that any strategy to combat the illicit trade of drugs must be modest and realistic. As a result, the Paper proposes a two-stage initiative to increase regional stability. In the first stage, States will work bilaterally to improve governance of border facilities and build joint enforcement capabilities. Building on the new levels of trust and confidence between the three countries, the second stage will coordinate the exchange of information and intelligence. However, the United Nations' involvement remains strictly strategic and it is up to Member States to fully implement the proposed operations.

III. Organized Crime and Its Threat to Security

- The UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime has been an important initiative in the global fight against organized crime. How can the CND best pursue the purpose of helping states parties fulfil their obligations under the Convention? Currently, the Convention has three additional protocols: on arms trading, human trafficking, and smuggling migrants. Should an additional protocol, on the illicit manufacture and trafficking of drugs, be drafted and submitted for consideration by member states? If so, what would be the purpose of the protocol and what provisions would it include?
- UN officials have warned that governments and other organizations should not lose sight of the fact that there is an important human rights aspect to the global war on drugs. How are human rights threatened both by organized drug crime and by efforts to combat it? What guidance can the CND provide to Member States and other actors on how to balance their obligations under international human rights treaties against the goal of eliminating drug use and related organized crime?

In a 2009 paper, the head of the UNODC noted that, although significant progress had been made in seizing stocks of illegal drugs, the seizures have created “a lucrative black market for controlled substances, dominated by powerful crime cartels and resulting in unprecedented violence and corruption.” Drugs are an enormously profitable enterprise, so any effort to control their production, movement, and use must, by necessity, involve a challenge to the organized criminal networks that facilitate and benefit from illegal drug use.

The United Nations, during the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, in Havana, Cuba, defined organized crime as “large-scale and complex criminal activities carried out by tightly or loosely organized associations and aimed at the establishment, supply and exploitation of illegal markets at the expense of society... generally carried out with a ruthless disregard of the law, and often involv[ing] offences against the person, including threats, intimidation and physical violence.” This body is most concerned with addressing issues related to transnational organized crime, where supplying illegal drug markets requires creating international networks to move supplies across national borders. As with so many other issues of international concern, transnational organized crime is not a problem that Member States can “solve” on their own; these networks are profitable, flexible, and ruthless and will simply relocate or adjust their operations to changing conditions, if states do not coordinate and cooperate with one another.

A major milestone in fighting organized crime came in 2003, when the UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime came into force. The Convention deals with a number of topics related to organized crime but heavily emphasizes the need to create a legal frameworks that criminalize related activities, including conspiracy, aiding and abetting, money laundering, corruption, and obstruction of justice. States Parties are also required to increase international cooperation and to facilitate extradition, joint investigations, mutual legal assistance, and confiscating assets. Under Article 30, states are called upon to provide technical assistance, including training and equipment, in order to help developing countries fulfil their treaty obligations. As of July 2010, the Convention had been ratified by all but 10 of the 157 signatories, including all five permanent members of the Security Council.

Drugs represent an important source of income for organized crime groups throughout the world, but the specific substances and methods involved vary from region to region. Two “networks” are of considerable concern to the international community at the moment and are good examples of the transnational nature of the international drug trade. As discussed in topic I, West Africa is an increasingly popular transit stop for cocaine grown in South

America and ultimately destined for the “retail” drug market in Europe. Heroin and opium are also routed through West Africa from Central Asia, but usually with a first stop in East or Southern Africa.

Organized crime presents a significant threat to human security and to ongoing efforts to ensure that all people enjoy and can exercise their fundamental human rights. In many parts of the world, organized crime contributes to political instability, both by funding or forming opposition groups, often engaged in armed struggle against the sitting government. Even when this is not the case, organized crime often relies on official corruption, which undermines the ability of the government to abide by the rule of law, maintain professionalism, and earn the trust of citizens. There are also socio-economic effects; the threat of violence and stigma of drug trafficking can scare away tourists and international investors and stifle attempts to raise living standards. Member States should remember all of their international obligations when working to combat transnational organized crime, including, but not limited to, those assumed under the UN Convention on Organized Crime, their duty under the UN Charter to “maintain international peace and security,” and those undertaken by ratifying various human rights treaties.

Annotated Bibliography

History of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

United Nations (1971). *Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971*. Retrieved July 13, 2010, from http://www.unodc.org/pdf/convention_1971_en.pdf

The Convention on Psychotropic Substances is a parallel treaty of the Single Convention. Its focus is on psychotropic drugs such as amphetamines, whereas the Single Convention focuses on narcotic drugs such as heroin. Psychotropic drugs are believed by national authorities to be just as harmful to health as narcotic drugs, and in the very least, harmful towards national morale. Similarly to the Single Convention, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances divides drugs into lists, which the CND has the ability to alter.

United Nations (1972). *Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961 (As amended by the 1972 Protocol amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961)*. Retrieved July 13, 2010 from http://www.unodc.org/pdf/convention_1961_en.pdf.

The Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs is one of three treaties the CND monitors. This treaty prohibits the production and supply of certain narcotic drugs, except for research or medicinal purposes. The CND's power vis-à-vis the treaty is the ability for the Commission to add, remove and transfer substances between the treaty's four lists of controlled substances, and the UNODC must monitor the situation in each Member State and work with authorities to ensure compliance.

United Nations (1988). *United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988*. Retrieved July 13, 2010, from http://www.incb.org/pdf/e/conv/1988_convention_en.pdf.

The Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances provides additional legal measures for the United Nations in the enforcement of the Single Convention and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances. These additional measures require national authorities to target organized crime in the production and trafficking of drugs and to treat drug possession as a criminal matter. The provisions of this treaty, as well as the two precursor treaties, have been controversial and in 2003, the European Parliament discussed withdrawing from it.

United Nations. Economic and Social Council (1946). *Commission on Narcotic Drugs (E/RES/1946/9(I))*. Retrieved July 13, 2010, from the United Nations Web site.

As the founding document of the CND, resolution 9(I) established the body's foremost responsibilities, including acting as the central drug policy-making body within the United Nations system and analyzing the global drug situation. Delegates should begin research on this resolution, and other documents pertaining to the CND's responsibilities. Doing so will enable delegates to further understand the mandates and structure of the Commission and allow delegates to work within the scope of the CND during its meetings.

United Nations. Economic and Social Council (1991). *Terms of reference of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (E/RES/1991/38)*. Retrieved July 13, 2010, from

<http://www.un.org/Docs/journal/asp/ws.asp?m=E/RES/1991/38>.

This resolution is an example of how the CND has accumulated additional responsibilities since its inception in 1946. The CND has evolved since its inception in order to better tackle the issue, particularly when the drug issue became a security concern. E/RES/1991/38 gave the CND the ability to provide policy guidance to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, which later became the UNODC.

United Nations. General Assembly (1998). *Political Declaration (A/RES/S-20/2)*. Accessed July 13, 2010, from <http://www.un.org/documents/ga/res/20sp/a20spr02.htm>.

At the Twentieth Special Session of the General Assembly, Member States passed this Political Declaration to affirm their unwavering determination to combat the global drug problem. This document is the backbone of the CND and UNODC's approach towards the problem, which is the world's "common and shared responsibility." The General Assembly also produced other relevant documents during that year, which delegates should note, including resolutions A/RES/S-20/4 and A/RES/53/115.

I. Strengthening Support to Combat Drug Trafficking in West Africa

McGuire, Peter L. (2010). *Narcotics trafficking in West Africa: A governance challenge*. Retrieved August 6, 2010, from <http://www.bu.edu/pardee/publications/pardee-paper-009-trafficking/>.

The illegal drugs trade in West Africa is being perceived as a threat to and result of the failure of the rule of law by the wider development community, as well as by the UN. This paper examines the impact that the drug trade has already had on governance in the region, with a specific focus on Guinea-Bissau and the Republic of Guinea, and recounts the development of this trade over the past twenty years. Finally, this paper contains a lengthy bibliography, which delegates can use to help them with further research.

United Nations. Office on Drugs and Crime (2008). *Drug trafficking as a security threat in West Africa*. Retrieved August 6, 2010, from <http://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/Studies/Drug-Trafficking-WestAfrica-English.pdf>.

This report represents the UN's first major effort at identifying and analyzing the growing problem of drug trafficking in West Africa. It was written with two main purposes in mind: to identify which drugs were being trafficked through the region, as well as their origins and destinations, and to highlight the security threats posed by an unrestricted drugs trade. The paper's authors make it clear that this document was meant both as an introduction to the West African drug trade, based on preliminary data, but that research would need to continue in order to have a better grasp on the problem. This is a great place to start your research.

United Nations. Office on Drugs and Crime (2009). *Transnational trafficking and the rule of law in West Africa: A threat assessment*. Retrieved August 6, 2010, from http://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/Studies/West_Africa_Report_2009.pdf.

The illegal drug trade both contributes to and benefits from the breakdown of the rule of law. The UNODC recently released a report that examines the relationship between trafficking in West Africa and the struggle by states in the region to re-establish rule of law. Although this report discusses trafficking in oil, contraband, persons, and arms, as well as drugs, it is extremely useful as an introduction to the relationship between the drugs trade and rule of law. This is a very good place to begin contemplating the work that the Commission can do to assist Member States with rule of law-strengthening projects.

United Nations. Commission on Narcotic Drugs (2010). *Report of the Executive Director on assistance to States affected by the transit of illicit drugs*. Retrieved August 6, 2010, from <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/commissions/CND/session/53.html>.

This annual report is issued pursuant to Resolution 51/7, passed by the Commission in 2008. Also issued in 2009, these are an excellent source of information related to the Commission's latest efforts to combat trafficking. Although the reports are global in scope, most of the Commission's initiatives are being implemented in West Africa. The reports also contain some information on unilateral efforts to combat trafficking.

United Nations. Commission on Narcotic Drugs (2010). *Report of the Executive Director on strengthening international support for States in West Africa in their efforts to combat drug trafficking*. Retrieved August 6, 2010, from <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/commissions/CND/session/53.html>.

This is the first follow-up report to Resolution 51/18, which called on the Commission to work to combat trafficking in West Africa. The report details the steps that the Commission has taken in doing so, particularly its work with ECOWAS and the AU, and explains the initiatives that have been undertaken so far at the regional level, with other international organizations (e.g. INTERPOL), and in implementing each state's national integrated program.

II. Assistance to States Affected by the Transit of Illicit Drugs

Government of the Russian Federation (2006). *Second Ministerial Conference on Drug Trafficking Routes from Afghanistan ("Paris 2-Moscow 1")*. Retrieved July 30, 2010, from https://www.paris-pact.net/upload/static/Moscow_declaration_2006.pdf.

This Conference completed the work begun at the Paris Conference on Drug Routes from Central Asia to Europe of 2003. Countries affirmed that the framework established at the Paris Conference has been successful and that, in order to move forward, the international community must proceed with a wider approach. As such, issues such as public health, drug abuse, and diseases from intravenous drug use were included on the agenda of this Conference.

La République Française (2003). *Conference on Drug Routes from Central Asia to Europe*. Retrieved July 30, 2010, from https://www.paris-pact.net/upload/static/paris_statement.pdf.

The Conference on Drug Routes from Central Asia to Europe was an important step in confronting the cultivation and trafficking of drugs from Afghanistan. As this Conference happened in the immediate aftermath of the War in Afghanistan, priorities were placed on reconstruction efforts so that the local population would not have to depend on farming opium poppies for its livelihood.

United Nations. Commission on Narcotic Drugs (2008). *Assistance to States affected by the transit of illicit drugs (Resolution 51/7)*. Retrieved July 13, 2010, from <http://www.unodc.org/documents/commissions/CND-Res-2000-until-present/CND-2008-Session51/CND-51-Res-2008-07e.pdf>.

While this resolution is short, its content reinforces many principles and approaches that the international community has embraced in its fight against drug trafficking. It emphasizes the notion of "common and shared responsibility," which was mentioned in the Political Declaration of the Twentieth Special Session of the General Assembly. It also acknowledges that transit states are, for the most part, economies in development and that the UNODC and other Member States should continue to provide assistance in governance infrastructure to combat the problem.

United Nations. Commission on Narcotic Drugs (2010). *Assistance to States affected by the transit of illicit drugs: Report of the Executive Director (E/CN.7/2010/14)*. Retrieved July 13, 2010, from <http://www.un.org/Docs/journal/asp/ws.asp?m=E/CN.7/2010/14>.

This report is the product of Resolution 51/7, which asked the Executive Director of the CND to produce a report on the progress of assistance provided to transit states. As mentioned in the background guide, the UNODC is currently running the Central Asia Regional Information and Coordination Centre and a transatlantic law enforcement network; these are just two of many projects of the Office. Delegates should be aware of these other projects, many of which are summarized in the report. A corrigendum of this resolution for wording can be found at http://www.unodc.org/documents/commissions/CND-Uploads/CND-53-RelatedFiles/ECN72010_14_corr_eV1050989.pdf.

United Nations. Commission on Narcotic Drugs (2010). *Strengthening regional cooperation between Afghanistan and transit States and the contribution of all affected countries to counter-narcotic efforts, based on the principles of common and shared responsibility (Resolution 53/5)*. Retrieved July 13, 2010, from http://www.unodc.org/documents/commissions/CND-Res-2000-until-present/CND53_5e.pdf.

This resolution echoes the sentiments of previous resolutions passed in the CND. It reinforces the importance of the regional frameworks that the UNODC has adopted (e.g. CARICC and the Rainbow Strategy), especially in the context of Afghanistan and surrounding countries. Furthermore, the successes of CARICC and the Rainbow Strategy have been emphasized and the United Nations will continue urging Member States to cooperate under the Paris Initiative, the umbrella framework of the Rainbow Strategy.

United Nations. Office on Drugs and Crime (2008). *Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan: Border Management Cooperation in Drug Control*. Retrieved July 13, 2010, from http://www.unodc.org/documents/afghanistan/Rainbow_Strategy/Green_Paper_5_December_2008.pdf. *The Green Paper is part of the United Nations' Rainbow Strategy in combating the traffic of illicit drugs. This volume specifically discusses a regional approach that includes Afghanistan (as the producer of opium) and the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan (as the transit and destination states). Border management is the main theme of this volume and delegates are invited to examine the other volumes at <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/regional/central-asia.html>.*

United Nations. Office on Drugs and Crime (2010). *World Drug Report 2010*. Retrieved July 12, 2010 from http://www.unodc.org/documents/wdr/WDR_2010/World_Drug_Report_2010_lo-res.pdf. *The third section of the World Drug Report is a very detailed account of the state of the drug trade vis-à-vis transit countries. As mentioned in the section, drug trafficking is inextricably linked to issues of organized crime and poor governance of the state and continues to undermine the socioeconomic development of vast regions of the world. Delegates should be armed with knowledge about their own regions from the report in order to fully understand the factors contributing to and resulting from the drug trade.*

III. Organized Crime and Its Threat to Security

United Nations. (2003) *United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime*. Retrieved August 6, 2010, from <http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNTOC/Publications/TOC%20Convention/TOCebook-e.pdf>. *Delegates should probably begin their research for this topic by reading the Convention. It clearly defines "transnational organized crime" and the scope of the work that Member States are obligated to undertake to combat the threat. It will also be useful to visit the UNODC's Web page about the Convention (<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CTOC/index.html>) to check the status of ratification by individual Member States and to examine the three optional protocols (human trafficking, migrant smuggling, and arms trafficking).*

United Nations. Office on Drugs and Crime (2005). *Transnational organized crime in the West African region*. Retrieved August 6, 2010, from http://www.unodc.org/pdf/transnational_crime_west-africa-05.pdf. *This report, while a few years old, will be particularly helpful because it traces the historical origins of organized crime in West Africa, describes what organized crime "looks like" in West Africa, and discusses its social consequences. This report will also be useful in conducting research on the West African drugs trade.*

United Nations. Office on Drugs and Crime (2007). *An assessment of transnational organized crime in Central Asia*. Retrieved August 6, 2010, from http://www.unodc.org/documents/organized-crime/Central_Asia_Crime_Assessment.pdf. *Central Asia is a region of particular concern when it comes to organized crime, because most of its states are still "in transition" and because they are primary transit points for heroin from Afghanistan, the world's largest producer of illegal opiates. This report was the UNODC's first analysis of the region's particular problems with organized crime and should be read alongside the West Africa report, so that delegates can have a better sense of how organized crime has been developed and shaped by geographic, political, social, and cultural contexts.*

United Nations. Office on Drugs and Crime (2009). *Report by the Executive Director on organized crime and its threat to security: Tackling a disturbing consequence of drug control*. Retrieved August 6, 2010, from <http://www.unodc.org/documents/commissions/CND-Uploads/CND-52-RelatedFiles/CND-52-Documents/CND52-ECN72009-ECN152009-CRP4-E.pdf>. *Many reports on transnational crime focus on the threat that this crime poses to the security and stability of Member States and their citizens. This document is important because it highlights an important caveat: operations to combat organized crime can, themselves, present a threat to security, most notably by threatening the fundamental human rights of individuals. These warnings are important ones for delegates to keep in mind when considering anti-organized crime measures.*

United Nations. Office on Drugs and Crime (2010). *The globalization of crime: A transnational organized crime threat assessment*. Retrieved August 6, 2010, from <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/tocta-2010.html>.

This report is about transnational crime in general, but has specific sections on the relationships between organized crime and cocaine and heroin. It may be useful for delegates to have some familiarity with other activities in which organized criminal groups are engaged, including human trafficking, maritime piracy, cybercrime, and smuggling firearms. It also examines the impact of the transnational cocaine and heroin markets on stability in various regions of the world.