

National Model United Nations • New York  
Conference A

30 March – 3 April 2014



Documentation of the Work of the  
Commission on Narcotic Drugs

# Commission on Narcotic Drugs

## Committee Staff

Director	Rafael Corral
Assistant Director	Evin Sanders
Chair	Glen Tokola
Rapporteur	Spenser Wempe

## Agenda

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

## Delegate Awards

- *Canada*
- *Cuba*
- *Guatemala*
- *Iran*
- *Russian Federation*
- *Tajikistan*

## Resolutions adopted by the committee

Document Code	Topic
CND 1/1	Addressing the Impact of the Global Trade of Opiates
CND 1/2	
CND 1/3	
CND 1/4	
CND 1/5	
CND 1/6	
CND 1/7	

## Summary Report

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs held its annual session to consider the following agenda: I. Addressing the Impact of the Global Trade of Opiates, II. Countering Money-Laundering and Promoting Judicial Cooperation to Enhance International Cooperation, and III. Strengthening a Human Rights and Public Health Based Approach to Diseases Related to Drug Abuse. Fifty-two delegations were represented, with 45 delegates attending the first session.

The body debated and discussed the setting of the agenda and agreed to see it in the order of I, II, III. Once the agenda was set, delegates began discussing strategies pertaining to the alleviation of the global opiate trade. The CND began holding formal speeches on topic one, and during informal session the delegates began writing the working papers for discussion by the body.

Beginning in the second session the Member States started collaborating on working papers. During formal debate, delegations focused on the importance of boarder security, the impact of supply and demand, and incentives to deter opiate farmers and corrupt law enforcement.

During the third session, the delegates began submitting working papers to the dais. New papers continued to be submitted to the dais through the fourth and fifth sessions. The issues contained in the working papers included supply and demand-side measures, the control of precursor chemical, the development of alternative crops and alternative livelihoods, and the strengthening of State institutional capacity and regional cooperation mechanisms. The debate during formal session focused on the effectiveness of a direct single-faceted approach versus a more comprehensive approach.

The fifth and sixth sessions were mainly dedicated to edits and revisions of working papers, which had been returned by the dais with comments and recommendations. By the end of the session, the dais had received eleven working papers. During the sixth session, the body worked on combining the working papers that had thematic similarities. Efforts were focused on further elaborating ideas and improving the quality of content, while at the same time overcoming the challenges related to merging together similar working papers. By the end of the sixth session the dais had received from the delegates the revised versions of their working papers.

During the seventh session the dais accepted seven draft resolutions on Addressing the Impact of the Global Trade of Opiates. WP-A as DR-1/1, WP-G as DR-1/2, WP-J as DR-1/3, the merger of WP-C, and D as DR-1/4, WP-E as DR-1/5, WP-B as DR-1/6, and the mergers of WP-H, F, and I as DR – 1/7.

The eighth and final session was held on April 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2014 and focused primarily on delegates comprising both friendly and unfriendly amendments for the accepted Draft Resolutions. Delegates spent formal debate discussing amendments. Delegates recognized the importance of state sovereignty and expressed concern about air surveillance initiatives and state funding. The body then swiftly closed debate after submitting four friendly amendments and nine unfriendly amendments. Ultimately, seven amendments passed. During voting bloc two draft resolutions passed by acclimation and seven resolutions total were adopted. The Commission passed all seven of the draft resolutions in the cooperative spirit of the United Nations.

**Code:** CND/1/1

**Committee:** Commission on Narcotic Drugs

**Topic:** Addressing the Impact of the Global Trade in Opiates

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1 *The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

2  
3 *Fully aware* that illicit opiate trade threatens stability and the rule of law, as specified A/RES/67/186,

4  
5 *Noting with approval* the voluntary funding structure of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime's Global  
6 Programme for Strengthening Capacities to Prevent and Combat Organized Crime as a method to facilitate  
7 international initiatives that curb transnational organized crime,

8  
9 *Believing* that the illicit opiate trade and cultivation are a significant economic resource for extremist and terrorist  
10 groups as outlined in the UNODC's Afghanistan Opium Survey 2011,

11  
12 *Recalling* that all Member States must share the burden of responsibility for combating the illicit trade in opiates,

13  
14 *Observing* the crucial role of security and government control over their national territory in addressing the world  
15 drug problem,

16  
17 *Reaffirming* the foundational tenets of the United Nations set forth in Article 2 Chapter I of the UN Charter to  
18 respect all Member States' sovereignty and dignity as a prerequisite to address the world drug problem in a  
19 comprehensive manner,

20  
21 *Further reaffirming* the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation Towards an Integrated  
22 and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem as adopted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as a  
23 comprehensive framework for global action in combating the global trade in opiates,

24  
25 *Recognizing* that enhanced regional and international information sharing is essential to addressing the global trade  
26 in opiates,

27  
28 *Noting with satisfaction* the positive regional impact the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination  
29 Centre (CARICC) has had in combating the illicit drug trade stemming from Afghanistan, as well as impact on  
30 regional security and law enforcement in Southeast Asia of the Partnership Against Transnational Crime Through  
31 Regional Law Enforcement (PATROL),

32  
33 *Acknowledging* the contribution of donor states in facilitating the information and technology sharing programs  
34 related to the global trade of opiates,

35  
36 *Affirming* the 2007 Triangular Initiative as outlined within the Paris Pact and the Regional Program for Afghanistan  
37 and Neighboring Member States as effective frameworks for coordination between Iran, Pakistan, and Afghanistan,

38  
39 *Aware* that 2019, the target year to eliminate or significantly reduce the global trade of opiates as set forth at the  
40 2001 UN General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS is approaching,

41  
42 1. *Encourages* the Member States under the guidance of the Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies  
43 (HONLEA) facilitated through Sub-commissions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) or the regional  
44 branches of HONLEA for regions where no sub-commission exists, to expand information sharing initiatives:

- 45  
46 a. Promoting regional information coordination with international oversight in combating the world  
47 drug problem;
- 48  
49 b. Exchanging suspect information dealing with drug supply, demands and abuse at the regional  
50 level;
- 51  
52 c. Disseminating suspect information to central national drug intelligence units;

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2. *Considers* that there is a need to further utilize the existing United Nations Office on Drug Control (UNODC) initiatives to improve domestic information systems in order to better understand the patterns and trends of drug supply, demand, and abuse;
  3. *Encourages* Member States to consider UNODC assistance when attempting to build capacity for legal and judicial institutions;
  4. *Urges* Member States to establish and augment Border Liaison Offices (BLO), as used by the Triangular Initiative to streamline communication and collaboration between government offices, in order to:
    - a. Develop intelligence-led investigations to assure efficient seizures of opiates;
    - b. Organize mutual communication systems and information sharing between law enforcement agencies to gain more efficiency on the movement of individuals and potential criminal groups transporting opiates;
    - c. Enhance the training quality of border patrols and law enforcement agencies;
  5. *Invites* the regional branches of HONLEA to host Border Observation Supportive Summits (BOSS):
    - a. Acting as a regional forum for the BLOs to increase cooperation and information sharing with various groups, such as, but not limited to:
      - i. HONLEA representatives;
      - ii. International organizations such as Interpol or other regional policing units;
      - iii. International partners and partner organizations from other regions who can assist in capacity building and intelligence sharing;
    - b. Convening annually at rotating locations with an initial location designated by HONLEA;
    - c. Funded by the budget of the HONLEA;
  6. *Calls upon* Member States to enhance open communication between their armed and intelligence forces in order to combat the illicit opiate trade to increase the safety and security at borders at the Member States discretion;
  7. *Requests* those Member States with more developed economies and policing capabilities to strengthen efforts in the international fight against drug trafficking and honor all relevant agreements and commitments;
  8. *Proposes* that Member States symbolically designate 2019 as “The Year to Eradicate the World Drug Problem,” during which time all able and willing Member States will focus on increasing funds, education, time, and energy on combating and eradicating the trade of opiates;
  9. *Expresses* hope that said collaboration will diminish illicit trafficking across the globe while improving international security and relations.



**Code:** CND 1/2

**Committee:** Commission on Narcotic Drugs

**Subject:** Addressing the Impact of the Global Trade in Opiates

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1 *The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

2  
3 *Emphasizing* the goals and provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, the Convention on  
4 Psychotropic Substances of 1971 and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and  
5 Psychotropic Substances of 1988,

6  
7 *Welcoming Also* the 2007 Triangular Initiative as an effective framework for coordination between Afghanistan,  
8 Pakistan and Iran,

9  
10 *Aware* of the crucial role of the Paris Pact Initiative in addressing the supply of opiates, especially socio-economic  
11 measures such as alternative livelihoods,

12  
13 *Concerned* by the impact the illicit opium trade has on governance, security, stability and development throughout  
14 the world,

15  
16 *Bearing in mind* that illicit opiate cultivation fosters a number of illegal activities by non-state actors and terrorist  
17 organizations,

18  
19 *Convinced* that law enforcement initiatives targeting the production and transit of narcotic drugs alone are not  
20 sufficient to address the problem of global opiates trafficking,

21  
22 *Mindful* of the fact that the cultivation of alternative licit crops as a viable solution must be accompanied by efforts  
23 to ensure a stable transition for farmers,

24  
25 *Recognizing* that illicit cultivation of opium poppy as well as other illicit crops is correlated to rural poverty and  
26 other development indicators,

27  
28 *Keeping in mind* the need to introduce a wide range of alternative crops to markets when transitioning to licit  
29 agriculture,

30  
31 *Believing* in the principle of common and shared responsibility in regards to the issue of the global trade in opiates,

32  
33 *Noting* the research and pilot projects concerning substitution crops that have been initiated in the past few years,

34  
35 *Expressing its satisfaction* the work of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) for promoting life-improving  
36 initiatives in agricultural communities through their Education for Rural People program (ERP), and the work of the  
37 United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) for strengthening locally-based economies through their Local  
38 Development Finance program, efforts that contribute to the fight against the global trafficking of opiates by  
39 providing better livelihoods to local communities and thus less incentives to engage in illicit activities,

40  
41 1. *Recommends* addressing the illicit production and supply of opiates in emerging economies and developing  
42 nations through alternative livelihood initiatives;

43  
44 2. *Expresses its hope* that the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) will consider discussing initiatives  
45 pertaining to the education of farmers and agricultural communities on sustainable alternatives and their  
46 benefits through the Education for Rural People (ERP) partnership;

47  
48 3. *Encourages* Members States, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the United Nations Office on Drug  
49 and Crime (UNODC) to put forth alternative crop testing initiatives in opium producing regions;

50  
51 4. *Suggests* Member States, in collaboration with the UNCDF, to consider micro-finance projects as incentives for  
52 the transition to licit crop alternatives in order to ensure better local economic growth and prevent further need  
53 of growing illicit opium;

54

- 55 5. *Recommends* that Member States with well-established agrarian trading systems share both technical expertise  
56 and best practices in an effort to promote a competitive market for new crops;  
57
- 58 6. *Emphasizes* that agricultural investments related to alternative livelihood plans should be carried out with a  
59 community-based approach under the principle of respect for traditional land rights and communities' customs;  
60
- 61 7. *Invites* the UNODC, the World Food Programme (WFP) and the FAO to consider conducting further research  
62 and information sharing through inter-departmental cooperation and scientific discourse on the development of  
63 viable crop alternatives including, but not limited to jatropha, saffron, hemp, and other region-specific crops;  
64
- 65 8. *Expresses its hope* that Member States develop legal frameworks to address the protection of farmers  
66 transitioning to licit agriculture, especially in regions where opiates could be a potential source of funding for  
67 insurgency and organized crime;  
68
- 69 9. *Reminds* Member States of their shared responsibility to respect state sovereignty and the rule of law in  
70 accordance with the principles highlighted in the United Nation Charter, as they collaborate to address the  
71 global trade in opiates.



**Code:** CND 1/3

**Committee:** Commission on Narcotic Drugs

**Topic:** Addressing the Impact of the Global Trade in Opiates

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1        *The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

2  
3        *Reaffirming* the responsibility of Member States to the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International  
4        Cooperation Towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem and the  
5        Resolution 54/5,

6  
7        *Deeply concerned* about rising levels of illicit narcotic demand in various member states, based on statistics  
8        from the UN Committee on Economic Social and Cultural Rights Briefing by the Open Society Institute Global  
9        Drug Policy Program and the International Harm Reduction Association as well as the World Drug Report,

10       *Emphasizing* the need to eradicate illicit trafficking by addressing the demand-side by drug abusers,

11  
12       *Realizing* that the demand of illicit drugs is a multifaceted issue, that encompasses topics other than strictly  
13       border security and law enforcement policies,

14  
15       *Emphasizing* the need for shared responsibility and collaborative efforts concerning best practices in decreasing  
16       the demand for illicit narcotics,

17  
18       *Recognizing* the lack of capabilities of central governments of some drug-producing Member States to finance  
19       necessary measures to enforce law within their sovereign territory,

20  
21       *Believing* that the key to diminishing and eradicating illicit narcotics use is international collaboration through  
22       the United Nations agencies and other organizations,

23  
24       *Expressing its satisfaction* of the implementation of Drug Abuse Information Systems in partnership with  
25       UNODC in several Member States in order to enhance knowledge of populations' needs and consequently  
26       addressing effectively the demand in opiates,

27  
28       *Highlighting* the Indigo Paper, as a segment of the Rainbow Strategy, as a model for addressing regional and  
29       sub-regional needs in order to diminish drug abuse and demand,

30  
31       *Believing* that reducing illicit narcotics trafficking must be addressed through prevention, treatment, and  
32       rehabilitation as proposed in Articles 2-4 of CND Resolution 55/12, which addresses alternative solutions in  
33       demand reduction strategies,

- 34  
35  
36       1. *Encourages* Member States to promote awareness of the harm of drug abuse and reducing stigma surrounding  
37       recovering drug abusers through social marketing campaigns, educational programs and societal participation as  
38       demonstrated in the Indigo Paper and UNODC family skills training program;
- 39  
40       2. *Declares* accordingly the need for Members States to recognize cultural, religious, and socio-economic  
41       specificities to enhance efficacy in existing regional, sub-regional, and international programs preventing  
42       demand, abuse of drugs and drug trafficking;
- 43  
44       3. *Stresses* to Member States the relevance of participation with civil society organizations or local and party  
45       officials in an effort to develop a coordinated approach with regional specificity in providing assistance to drug  
46       addicts;
- 47  
48       4. *Emphasizes* the need to recognize regional and cultural differences in implementing drug prevention programs  
49       through member state reported research, validated by the UNODC or existing regional programs including  
50       education for at-risk populations, de-stigmatization of rehabilitation, and public awareness and civil  
51       participation programs in an effort to determine best regional practices to implement in the future;
- 52



- 53 5. *Endorses* further collaboration between Member States in capacity building and promoting best practices in an  
54 effort to both prevent drug abuse, rehabilitate drug abusers, and avoid recidivism;  
55
- 56 6. *Acknowledges* the different capabilities and prerequisites of developed and developing Member States in terms  
57 of fighting drug demand reduction and therefore stresses the importance of fostered responsibility and leading  
58 engagement of developed Member States in that matter and sees that there is still a lack of efforts in terms of  
59 fighting drug demand reduction by the Member States capable to do so;  
60
- 61 7. *Affirms* that due to the principle of common but shared responsibility, developed Member States that have the  
62 adequate means to fight drug demand effectively should endeavor to lend support to developing Member States;  
63
- 64 8. *Stresses* that the aforementioned points made by the CND clarify that in accordance with the principle of  
65 shared, but differentiated responsibility new programs and initiatives of the CND and support for Member  
66 States incapable of funding required measures are financed by the standard UN- financing mechanism as  
67 described in A/RES/67/238, if not otherwise stated;  
68
- 69 9. *Further promotes* the implementation of Drug Abuse Information Systems, in partnership with UNODC and as  
70 already established within this organ in several Member States, in order to monitor the demand for treatment  
71 and therefore decreasing the demand in opiates on a long-term perspective:  
72
- 73 a. *Draws the attention* of Member States to the successes of regional and international Drug Abuse  
74 Information Systems (DAIS) in both improving inter-state collaboration as well as reducing drug  
75 demand, including Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre for Combating  
76 Illicit Trafficking of Narcotic Drugs (CARICC), Inter-American Uniform Drug Use Data System,  
77 and European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA);  
78
- 79 b. *Recommends* that Member States with said Drug Abuse Information Systems further develop  
80 their current Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) in order to better promote  
81 information sharing and keep up to date statistics on drug demand;  
82
- 83 c. *Encourages* Member States with established DAIS to coordinate and support interested Member  
84 States trying to develop and implement their own DAIS;  
85
- 86 10. *Recommends* accordingly to expand and enhance such Drug Abuse Information Systems to other indicators of  
87 drug use that could provide ongoing information on the patterns and emerging trends of drug abuse in Member  
88 States, notably: the availability, price and purity of opiates and other illicit substances in various locations and  
89 the quality and effectiveness of responses to drug abuse in various locations;  
90
- 91 11. *Reminds* Member States of their commitment to CND Resolution 55/12, which details how Member States  
92 should coordinate and cooperate on both best practices and alternative programs in an effort to reduce drug  
93 demand.  
94  
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**Code:** CND 1/4

**Committee:** Commission on Narcotic Drugs

**Topic:** Addressing the Global Trade in Opiates

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1 *The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

2  
3 *Recognizing* the work of the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre (CARICC) in collecting  
4 information, planning multilateral anti-drug operations, and coordinating with Member States to apprehend drug  
5 traffickers and curb the illicit trade in opiates,

6  
7 *Recalling* the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation Towards an Integrated and  
8 Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem as adopted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) in  
9 March 2009 which highlighted the need to address both supply and demand sides of illicit drug trafficking and trade,

10  
11 *Concerned* about rising levels of illicit narcotic trade through various member states according to the 2013 UNODC  
12 World Drug Report,

13  
14 *Emphasizing* the importance of international air security programs, such as the UNODC-INTERPOL-WCO Airport  
15 Communication Programme, to prevent the movement of illicit opiates shipments through screening and data-  
16 sharing measures,

17  
18 *Highlighting* the success of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime's (UNODC)-World Customs  
19 Organization (WCO) Container Control Programme and its ContainerComm network in monitoring the movement  
20 of shipping containers and their contents while sharing this information with affected governments and establishing  
21 monitoring mechanisms for the tracking of sea routes commonly used to transport illicit materials,

22  
23 *Realizing* that reducing illicit narcotics trafficking can most quickly be addressed through eliminating the supply of  
24 illegal narcotics starting at the root source,

25  
26 *Bearing in mind* the respect of the Member States' sovereignty affirmed by the Article 2 of the UN Charter,

27  
28 1. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen customs security and border control to prevent illicit opiate trafficking  
29 by disseminating information on drug traffickers through the utilization of international data collection  
30 organizations that:

31  
32 a. Self-report critical information with regional, national, and local law enforcement, such as:

33  
34 i. Criminal records;

35  
36 ii. Known affiliate organizations;

37  
38 b. Secure confidential information in accordance with national policies;

39  
40 c. Act as an intermediary between domestic governments and law enforcement to provide training;

41  
42 2. *Improve* the comprehensiveness of container tracking programs by:

43  
44 a. Including land transit of shipping containers to further monitor international shipments;

45  
46 b. Inviting additional Member States to establish Joint Port Control Units in accordance with these  
47 programs to monitor maritime shipping over a larger geographical region;

48  
49 3. *Promotes* multilateral and bilateral partnerships that:

50  
51 a. Assess border security through cooperation between the border control agencies of governments;

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- b. Report the volume of illicit opiate shipments within specific Member States and their law enforcement agencies to better inform domestic drug policy;
  - c. Facilitate dialogue between border control, law enforcement, and peripheral communities to better understand the relationship between peripheral groups and drug traffickers;
- 59 4. *Invites* the international community to enhance air security through increased technical and financial assistance  
60 to multilateral UN air security programs to:
- 61
- a. Build capacity in air security through training and mentoring for aviation personnel in proper  
62 inspection procedures;
  - b. Enhance coordination with aviation officials in developing states to better disseminate information  
63 about suspicious shipments;
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- 68 5. *Recommends* increasing and improving domestic and regional law enforcement bodies at heavily drug  
69 trafficked borders;
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- 71 6. *Invites* Member States to help in this shared responsibility to stop the global flow of illicit drugs through  
72 multilateral and regional collaboration with the eventual objective of completely securing heavily drug  
73 trafficked borders, notably through the ongoing implementation of advanced technology, including, but not  
74 limited to:
- 75
- a. Non-weaponized surveillance aircraft:
    - 76
    - 77
    - 78 i. Patrol remote domestic border locations;
    - 79
    - 80 ii. Assist in identifying and tracking high-value targets;
    - 81
  - b. A database to support border patrol agents to carry out more accurate, thorough, and timely  
82 background checks at border checkpoints;
  - 83
  - 84
  - 85 c. Laser or thermal motion detectors as well as video cameras to monitor areas when not patrolled by  
86 law enforcement agents, where possible.



**Code:** CND 1/5

**Committee:** Commission on Narcotic Drugs

**Topic:** Addressing the Impact of the Global Trade in Opiates

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1 *The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

2  
3 *Bearing in mind* the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic  
4 Substances 1988 as the foundation for combating the use of illicit precursor chemicals,

5  
6 *Recalling* Operation TARCET of the Rainbow Strategy, which aims to prevent the smuggling of chemicals into  
7 Afghanistan to be used for opiate manufacturing,

8  
9 *Welcoming* progress in establishing bilateral agreements to promote trade monitoring and mutual administrative  
10 assistance related to illicit precursor chemicals,

11  
12 *Taking note* of S/RES/1817, which emphasizes the need to address the trafficking of illicit precursor chemicals into  
13 Afghanistan from Central Asia,

14  
15 *Concerned by* the recent practice of ‘masking’ chemical precursors for illicit trade purposes, making combating the  
16 global trade of opiates far more difficult to complete,

17  
18 *Alarmed by* the potential for harm stemming from inadequate safety measures related to illicit precursor chemical  
19 handling and disposal,

20  
21 *Also bearing in mind* the significance of illicit precursor chemicals in the global production of opiates and other  
22 narcotic drugs,

23  
24 *Guided by* the Paris Pact Partners Vienna Declaration, which aims to prevent the diversion of precursor chemicals  
25 used in illicit opiates,

26  
27 1. *Encourages* Member States to strive to achieve goals such as:

- 28  
29 a. Enhancement of the capacity to control and interdict illicit precursor chemicals;
- 30  
31 b. Launching of regional efforts to focus on information collection and sharing, risk profiling and analysis,  
32 and joint precursor control operations;
- 33  
34 c. Placing focus on the possible misuse of international trade facilitation agreements;

35  
36 2. *Recommends* information sharing between Member States in order to:

- 37  
38 a. Increase monitoring and understanding of precursor chemical routes by augmenting regional and  
39 international cooperation;
- 40  
41 b. Enhance the current databases related to the illicit trade of opiates;

42  
43 3. *Invites* Member States to work with the private sector to select consumers carefully, to ensure licit precursor  
44 chemicals are used for legitimate purposes and do not become available for illegal purposes;

45  
46 4. *Further invites* Member States to collaborate on the training of their law enforcement and intelligence agencies  
47 to be aware of the illegal practices of altering or ‘masking’ the forms of illicit precursor chemicals during the  
48 trade process;

49  
50 5. *Suggests* Member States work towards the achievement of the elimination of illicit precursor chemicals and  
51 their related paraphernalia through methods such as:

52

- 53 a. Removal of illicit facilities responsible for illicit precursor chemicals by tracking the activities and patterns  
54 of drug manufacturing to decrease structured opportunities for the expansion of the illicit precursor  
55 chemical trade;
- 56
- 57 b. Seizure of illicit precursors chemicals in transition to illicit opiate production facilities to ensure the  
58 decreased availability of illicit precursor chemicals used in the creation of illicit opiate related narcotic  
59 drugs;
- 60
- 61 c. The augmentation of domestic drug interdiction programs as outlined in the United Nations Office on  
62 Drugs and Crime Guidelines for the Safe Handling and Disposal of Chemicals Used in the Illicit  
63 Manufacture of Drugs to promote the increased efficacy of safety standards.



**Code:** CND 1/6

**Committee:** The Commission on Narcotic Drugs

**Topic:** Addressing the Impact of the Global Trade in Opiates

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1 *The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*  
2  
3 *Recognizing* that combatting opium production is the root cause of the illicit trade of these substances and promoting  
4 the gradual reduction and depletion of the global trade in opiates,  
5  
6 *Emphasizing* the need for regional and global cooperation to reduce the impact of the worldwide trade in illegal  
7 opiates by curbing opium poppy production,  
8  
9 *Aware* of the relationship between the lack of education and the production, manufacturing, and distribution of  
10 poppy plants and opiates as stated in the United Nations Convention against Corruption,  
11  
12 *Recalling* the objectives of Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at their twentieth special session  
13 (A/RES/S-20/2),  
14  
15 *Recalling* the recommendations of CND Resolution 45/15 in ensuring Member States are adhering to existing anti-  
16 drug agreements,  
17  
18 *Aware* of the dependency on opiates as a major source of income in domestic communities as stated in the  
19 International Narcotics Control Board 2013 yearly report,  
20  
21 *Realizing* the need to research and implement alternative sustainable crop programs and reminding Member States to  
22 financially or technically assist these initiatives,  
23  
24 *Recognizing* the value of skills training and enabling livelihoods other than farming to provide alternatives to the  
25 cultivation of illicit crops,  
26  
27 *Cognizant* of the need to acknowledge financial and cultural concerns in relation to crop cultivation and growth,  
28 noted in the Convention Against Corruption,  
29  
30 *Acknowledging* the recent and dramatic increase in global opiate production in recent years, especially the 23%  
31 increase in production in the Golden Triangle Region and the 17.5% increase in production since 2012 in  
32 Afghanistan,  
33  
34 *Recalling* the unity and progress achieved by The Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International  
35 Cooperation Towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, and acknowledging  
36 that the goal of supply reduction and sustainable development is to reduce or eliminate the availability and use of  
37 illicit drugs and psychotropic substances in order to guarantee the health of humankind and encourage best practices,  
38  
39 *Keeping in mind* the victims of drug abuse and opiate trading, the economies of all Member States, and the need to  
40 combat the growth, transport and abuse of drugs in order to maintain global stability as stated by the International  
41 Narcotics Control Board (INCB),  
42  
43 *Recalling* the *United Nations Charter Article 2(1)*, stating the inherent sovereignty of each Member State,  
44  
45 *Stressing* hope to avoid incentivizing illicit cultivation of crops, especially poppy,  
46  
47 *Alarmed* by the risk to farmers and communities when transitioning to alternative crops due to ties or relationships  
48 with transnational criminal organization as stated in article II, subclause 1, of the *UNODC Report on Addiction,*  
49 *Crime, and Insurgency,*  
50  
51 *Recognizing* the difference between the production and growth of licit and illicit crops involved with regional  
52 cultural ideologies and stressing the importance on a historical, cultural, and/or socio-economic level,

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1. *Highlights* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime’s efforts to eliminate illicit opium production by providing alternative means for farming by supporting Member States and allowing farmers to:
    - a. Introduce alternative crops;
    - b. Encourage small farmers to learn legal practices and new farming techniques;
  2. *Encourages* social programs that incorporate education on the detrimental effects of drug addiction;
  3. *Recognizes* the role of information and communication technologies, allowing for information sharing in order to disseminate best practices, alternative livelihood support, and advancement initiatives focused on alternative sustainability;
  4. *Applauds* and encourages continuous efforts of Member States’ involvement with civil society initiatives which allow:
    - a. Farmers to trade crop production from illicit crops to licit crops such as the Jatropha plant which can be used to produce biofuels, strawberries, coffee, and macadamia nuts;
    - b. Marketing of products in sustainability livelihood shops;
  5. *Promotes* supporting programs that would allow governments to monitor the usage and ownership of land through land titling processes;
  6. *Encourages* willing and able Member States and other donors to provide extra budgetary resources to support alternative development initiatives for Member States with sufficient need;
  7. *Invites* Member States to look to civil society and grassroots organizations to form relationships with the producers of licit crops in order to assist with the prevention of illicit drug production;
  8. *Applauds* the efforts and calls for the international expansion of the Drug addiction, Interdiction through lab destruction, countering Money-laundering, and Eradication of crops (DIME) initiative, which:
    - a. Addresses social issues related to illegal drug production and abuse through educational and rehabilitation initiatives sponsored by Member States and civil society;
    - b. Condone the destruction of known illicit farms and urges Member States to provide alternative crops for farmers to promote economic stability;
  9. *Encourages* States to ensure licit crops are distributed to farmers and guarantee the viability of licit forms of crop production.

**Code:** CND 1/7

**Committee:** Commission on Narcotic Drugs

**Topic:** Addressing the Impact of the Global Trade in Opiates

1 *The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

2  
3 *Concerned* by the proliferation of the international drug trade and the risks associated with the illicit traffic of  
4 narcotic drugs for the stability and security of the international system and for the economic and social development  
5 worldwide,

6  
7 *Emphasizing* that illicit opiate cultivation fosters illegals activities, engaged in by non-state actors and transnational  
8 criminal organizations which further facilitates the spread of corruption,

9  
10 *Emphasizing further* the need for a comprehensive plan to reduce both the supply of and demand for illicit drugs,  
11 especially opiates,

12  
13 *Acknowledging* the different challenges faced by regions in combating the global opiate trade which occurs through  
14 different routes, which can only be resolved through cooperation of Member States,

15  
16 *Fully aware* of the special situation facing unstable countries and regions, as well as the responsibility of the  
17 international community to support the affected Member States to counter production, trafficking, and consumption  
18 of illicit opiates and other illicit substances on a global level,

19  
20 *Recognizing* the disparity in resources available to Member States in funding their fight against drug trafficking  
21 whilst simultaneously taking note of the financial contributions already being made to aid in the global combat of  
22 opiate trades,

23  
24 *Taking into consideration* that development, investment and economic growth can contribute towards discouraging  
25 the illicit production and trade of opiates,

26  
27 *Concerned* by the expansion of maritime route, not only the land route, of global opiate trade and thus finding  
28 necessity of regulations on maritime opiate trade,

29  
30 *Noting* the data deficiencies existing in many parts of the world regarding drug production, trafficking and  
31 consumption as well as the urgent necessity of standardizing the criteria used in the compilation process of relevant  
32 databases,

33  
34 *Alarmed* by the ability of drug trafficking routes to adapt to any counteractive measures, enabled by the informal  
35 structures that include the production, middle market actors and individual dealers, which often have stronger  
36 influences than local law enforcement,

37  
38 *Draws attention* to the risk of trafficking routes shifting to previously unaffected areas as a result of counteractive  
39 measures and to the necessity of ensuring this does not occur by implementing preventative measures,

40  
41 *Acknowledging* that plants responsible for the production of illicit drugs, which can be socially detrimental, can be  
42 used as beneficial commodities with medicinal and scientific applications that hold cultural and social significance  
43 to indigenous populations,

44  
45 *Recalling* the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs (1961), United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in  
46 Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (1981), Convention on Psychotropic Substances (1971), the United  
47 Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) and the United Nations Convention Against  
48 Corruption (UNCAC),

49  
50 *Noting* with satisfaction previous approaches to combat the drug trade from various UN bodies and NGOs, like the  
51 UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and the consecutive  
52 established Global Programme against Money-Laundering in 1997, leading to marking drug-related money and  
53 money-laundering as illegal,



54  
55 *Further recalling* the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards a Balanced  
56 Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem as an integrated and comprehensive to countering the global impact of  
57 opiates,  
58  
59 *Deeply convinced* that all measures taken to counter the impact of opiates must respect human rights in accordance  
60 with UN Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948,  
61  
62 *Bearing in mind* the principle of respecting state sovereignty, stated in article 2 of UN charter,  
63  
64 *Recognizing* the increased regional and international cooperation in the fight against drug trafficking as a result of  
65 UNODC Res 56/3,  
66  
67 *Reaffirming* the approach to demand reduction as set out in General Assembly resolution S-20/3 and General  
68 Assembly resolution 54/132,  
69  
70 *Recalling* the successes of the Rainbow Strategy of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in  
71 Afghanistan and the surrounding region as well as of alternative livelihood initiatives in assisting and incentivizing  
72 transitions to licit agriculture for the self-sustainable livelihoods of local actors including saffron and jatropa  
73 production,  
74  
75 *Referring* to the Vienna Declaration adopted in 2012 at the Third Ministerial Conference of the Paris Pact Partners  
76 on Combating Illicit Traffic in Opiates Originating in Afghanistan and recalling in particular the need to enhance  
77 border control, law enforcement and to detect and block financial flows linked to illicit traffic in opiates among the  
78 affected countries,  
79  
80 *Reaffirming* CND Resolutions 53/8 and 53/12 aimed at enhancing international cooperation on countering illicit  
81 opiate trafficking via law enforcement policies and strengthening the system for the control of the movement of  
82 poppy seeds obtained from illicitly grown opium poppy crops,  
83  
84 *Bearing in mind* the importance of sharing information relevant to UNODC's narcotic drugs database,  
85  
86 *Recognizing* with appreciation, the efforts and success of regional and supranational cooperation initiatives such as  
87 the Cooperation Programme between Latin America and the European Union on Drugs Policies (COPOLAD), the  
88 Central Asian Regional Information Coordination Center (CARICC) and the West Africa Coast Initiative (WACI),  
89 as well as the collaboration of Member States with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and  
90 the Transnational Crime Unit (TCU),  
91  
92 1. *Requests* the international community to continue providing financial support in accordance with existing  
93 mechanisms, noting A/RES/67/238 (2012), to finance crucial programs and initiatives put forth by the  
94 CND, and urge willing and able Member States to provide further voluntary donations;  
95  
96 2. *Urges* the international community to reduce the demand for narcotic drugs by:  
97  
98 a. Supporting and strengthening international, regional, and community programs aimed at curbing  
99 the demand of opium and other illicit substances;  
100  
101 b. Focusing especially on vulnerable populations such as youth, people in situations of poverty, and  
102 socially marginalized groups;  
103  
104 c. Suggesting Member States explore policies and initiatives with respect to regional and socio-  
105 economic context and national sovereignty in the areas of early intervention, medical  
106 rehabilitation, social reintegration, and the treatment of opiate addicts and users which may  
107 include, but not limited to, medical rehabilitation facilities, opiate derivate substitution therapy,  
108 needle-syringe programs, and antiretroviral therapy;

- 109 3. *Recommends* that the UNODC, in cooperation with the Member States, expands the international UNODC  
110 database on narcotic drugs, which encourages the accumulation of national and international information,  
111 with information including but not limited to:  
112
- 113 a. Epidemiological consequences of drug consumption;
  - 114
  - 115 b. Socio-economic factors in illicit drug trafficking;
  - 116
  - 117 c. The identification of leading organizations connected to illicit narcotic drug trade;
  - 118
- 119 4. *Suggests* the formulation of Harmful Substances Guideline (HSG) by the UNODC and WHO, based on  
120 aforementioned data collection of the operative clause 3, as:  
121
- 122 a. An advisory template supporting governmental and non-governmental institutions in  
123 implementing demand reduction measures;
  - 124
  - 125 b. A document including realistic targets and recommendation for the reduction of opiate  
126 consumption production and trafficking;
  - 127
- 128 5. *Encourages* the promotion of international, regional and sub-regional cooperation, by:  
129
- 130 a. Sharing both regional and international expertise on a multinational level based on the model of  
131 the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre (CARICC), especially in the  
132 context of developing countries;
  - 133
  - 134 b. Asking Member States to work in collaboration with international agencies to identify specific  
135 drug trade routes being used by actors involved in the distribution of illicit substances by method  
136 of maritime, air, and land trafficking;
  - 137
  - 138 c. Encouraging Member States to negotiate, implement and/or maintain multilateral agreements with  
139 regards to border control, in conjunction with UN Border Liaison Officers;
  - 140
- 141 6. *Further recommends* cooperation between the Drugs Sub-Division of Interpol, United Nations Office on  
142 Drugs and Crime, and Member States for addressing and assessing data and ensure more accurate  
143 information collection about drug trafficking activities by professional Interpol officers;  
144
- 145 7. *Stresses* the need to promote alternative livelihood incentives to dependent parties of opiate cultivation and  
146 to facilitate the gradual transition of local actors within the opiate trade, including but not limited to  
147 farmers, drug traffickers, and middle market actors, to alternative methods of living through measures such  
148 as:
- 149 a. Supporting and/or implementing national programs to fight the production of opiates through:  
150
  - 151 i. National and international sharing of expertise;
  - 152
  - 153 ii. Training personnel work in the program;
  - 154
  - 155 b. Capitalizing on existing knowledge of the informal structure of the illicit drug trade and its actors,  
156 encourage national governments to subsidize producers through a policy based on existing  
157 customary rules;
  - 158
  - 159 c. Exploring microfinance programs that targets farmers, drug traffickers, and middle market actors  
160 to encourage them to engage in licit income generating activities;
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- 162 8. *Reminds* Member States to closely monitor perceived suspicious financial transactions that may indicate  
163 trade routes of illicit opiates, in order to diminish the potential returns and attractiveness of opiate  
164 production, trafficking, and trading through:

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- a. Greater cooperation between banks and national governments, including a more effective and stringent warning system with regards to suspicious transactions by;
  - b. Encouraging Member States to create national Financial Intelligence Units (FIU) and coordinate with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) or similar organizations, where possible, in order to create comprehensive institutional and legal frameworks within each individual Member State;
  - c. Encouraging the expansion of sub-regional groups of the FATF to allow a more global representation and thereby reflect the multinationality of the current global economy;
  - d. Requesting technical, structural and financial assistance to be provided by able and willing Member States in order to enable developing Member States to tackle illicit money laundering and the flow of money resulting from illegitimate activities, including, but not limited to, the illicit narcotic drug trade;
9. *Calls upon* all Member States to strengthen cooperation and collaboration on countering illicit trafficking routes, including by water, land and air through:
- a. Reviewing government control mechanisms over land, seaport, and airport border checkpoints, where possible, through the use of cutting edge technologies aimed at detecting hidden narcotics;
  - b. Expanding the scope of implementation of the UNODC-WCO Container Control Programme (CCP) to states where it has not yet been realized;
10. *Encourages the ratification* of the UNTOC and the UNCAC by Member States that have not yet done so in order to combat the illicit trade in opiates;
11. *Suggests* that Member States evaluate domestic legislation and policy regarding punitive measures associated with illicit substances and drug-trafficking to ensure crime-appropriate penalties for those involved in the illicit and unlawful distribution, trafficking and international smuggling of opiates and other illicit substances;
12. *Encourages* Member States to engage in sharing of relevant information within the domestic society and law enforcement so it is understood that the intention of legal reform is to combat illicit drugs and not legal agricultural or medicinal products.