 NMUN•NY 2016

27 – 31 MARCH 2016

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

Courage for peace

Compassion in action

CONFERENCE B
Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND)

Committee Staff

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<th>Role</th>
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<tr>
<td>Director</td>
<td>Alfie Jones</td>
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Agenda

I. Addressing Drug Trafficking and the Financing of Terrorism

II. Evaluating the Impact of Global Narcotics Drug Control

III. The Role of Civil Society in Addressing the World Drug Problem

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

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<tr>
<th>Code</th>
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<tr>
<td>CND/RES/1/1</td>
<td>Addressing Drug Trafficking and the Financing of Terrorism</td>
<td>29 votes in favor, 4 votes against, 10 abstentions</td>
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<tr>
<td>CND/RES/1/2</td>
<td>Addressing Drug Trafficking and the Financing of Terrorism</td>
<td>33 votes in favor, 3 votes against, 7 abstentions</td>
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<tr>
<td>CND/RES/1/3</td>
<td>Addressing Drug Trafficking and the Financing of Terrorism</td>
<td>33 votes in favor, 0 votes against, 7 abstentions</td>
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<tr>
<td>CND/RES/1/4</td>
<td>Addressing Drug Trafficking and the Financing of Terrorism</td>
<td>21 votes in favor, 6 votes against, 16 abstentions</td>
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Summary Report

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

I. Addressing Drug Trafficking and the Financing of Terrorism
II. The Role of Civil Society in Addressing the World Drug Problem
III. Evaluating the Impact of Global Narcotics Drug Control

The session was attended by representatives of 45 Member States.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of I, III, II beginning discussion on the topic of “Addressing Drug Trafficking and the Financing of Terrorism.” By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of nine proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics including transnational crime units, border protection, information sharing, corruption and money laundering, and finance and health. Delegates established working groups and worked on submitting and subsequently revising their working papers. They incorporated the recommendations from the Director and Assistant Director, worked diligently to revise and improve, and eventually merged into four working papers.

On Wednesday, four draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, two of which had amendments. The committee adopted four resolutions following voting procedure. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including transnational crime units, intelligence sharing databases, health and legal issues pertaining to drug trafficking, and the relationship between criminal and terrorist organizations. The delegations of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs collaborated and produced in-depth draft resolutions that properly reflected their country’s international positions.
The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Acknowledging the importance of taking action against the established link between the global drug trade and the financing of terrorism, as noted in Security Council resolution 2195 (2014),

Reiterating the principles promoting coordinated international actions espoused in the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (1988),

Reaffirms the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced strategy to counter the World Drug Problem, that recognizes an international drug issue as a common yet differentiated responsibility, and calls for action in high risk regions specific to each issue faced within that region,

Understanding that the two primary impediments preventing tackling the financing of terrorism via drug trafficking are corruption and money laundering,

Recognizing the success of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) as the primary legal instrument to address and combat corruption,

Recalling the World Drug Report published by the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in 2011, which acknowledges the unfortunate involvement of some ministers and heads of national law enforcement agencies in drug-related corruption,

Emphasizing Security Council resolutions 2199 (2015) and 1267 (1999), which stress the need to hold all parties related to the financing and execution of terrorism accountable,


Recognizing the appeal of the informal financial sector, such as hawala and hundi, compared to the formal financial sector, as it provides savings and access to credit for lower-income households, enterprises, and farmers, with simpler procedures and more flexible times,

Understanding that informal fund transfer (IFT) systems such as hawala and hundi facilitate the laundering of drug money for terrorism purposes, as affirmed by the seizure of a $7 million hawala scheme in a joint effort by Indian, American, and Australian authorities in 2014,

Noting with deep concern the 2013 report “The Role of Hawala and Other Similar Service Providers” in which the FATF highlighted the lack of effective frameworks regarding regulation and supervision of these informal providers,
Applauding the efforts of the United States of America, the Republic of India, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and the State of Japan among other Member States in banning the use of IFT systems,

Commending the use of seized illegal drug related assets by Member States to aid further seizing initiatives and pilot programs by the UNODC and its subsidiary Terrorism Prevention Branch, and remit recovered assets to the economy of origin for sustainable development programs,

Recognizing the efforts of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) in strengthening multilateral coordination and coherence of counter-terrorism working groups within the task force,

Reminds the commission that efforts should be taken to empower the African continent, which serves as a major transit platform for international drug trafficking, intended to finance global terrorism efforts,

Deeply concerned with main transit areas, which have become vulnerable to the growing threat of narcotic drug trafficking, such as the Sahel region of Africa, Central Asia’s Golden Crescent, and Southeast Asia’s Golden Temple,

Expresses its appreciation of the AFRIPOL initiative and its objectives,

Understanding that forming a network between organizations such as INTERPOL in Western and Eastern Africa, Asia, Europe, North and South America is beneficial in combating international drug trafficking,

Stressing the need for cooperation of civil society organizations (CSOs) with local communities and governments in leading cohesive and efficient actions against the world drug problem,

Reminds Member States to continue strengthening cooperative measures and exploring new, creative, and original strategies in order to achieve its objectives and better results,

Reaffirming the need for multilateral cooperation as outlined in General Assembly resolutions 55/6, 55/2, and Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) resolution 54/6,

1. Urges the reconvening of the Conference of the States Parties to the UNCAC to discuss financial corruption, which facilitates the funding of terrorism;

2. Implies Member States to rely on comprehensive regulations to combat all forms of financial corruption;

3. Encourages the strengthening of the formal banking sector and the wider financial infrastructure:
   
   a. In order to decrease widespread reliance upon IFTs in Africa, and South and East Asia;
   
   b. By emphasizing transparency and deviating from financial institution secrecy laws;

4. Calls upon willing and able Member States to implement the 40 recommendations of the FATF by creating ongoing employee training programs to promote the detection and reporting of seemingly fraudulent transactions;

5. Recommends Member States collaborate in creating an anti-money laundering and counter terrorist financing regulatory and supervisory framework which will include but not be limited to:
   
   a. Policies to identify unregulated hawala and other similar service providers systems by working with law enforcement and anti-money laundering agencies;
   
   b. Best practices in detecting a list of funds within the system such a tracking patterns of collective accounts, transfers at regular intervals to international locations;

   c. Effective investigative methods to inspect these service providers;
6. **Strengthen** existing frameworks within the CTITF including the Working Groups on Border Management and Law Enforcement Relating to Counterterrorism and Countering the Financing of Terrorism through measures including but not limited to:

   a. Emphasizing the importance of addressing the compliance of narcotic drugs crossing international borders with international conventions, legislation, prohibitions and restrictions;

   b. Encouraging the UNODC and the CTITF Working Group on Countering the Financing of Terrorism to continue their collaboration in combating drug trafficking and the financing of terrorism;

   c. Increasing the scope of these existing policies to envelop combatting drug-trafficking through the integration of the policies of the aforementioned working groups;

7. **Proposes** cooperation between AFRIPOL and CTITF due to a shared perspective on socioeconomic status as an indicator of the vulnerability of regions, thus reinforcing the link between narcotic drug trafficking and its detrimental ramifications;

8. **Recommends** INTERPOL to assist AFRIPOL and AMERIPOL in devising efficient policies and strategies in drug trafficking and financing terrorism by measures including but not limited to:

   a. Helping to secure access to proper resources;

   b. Providing job training and expert investigative support;

   c. Offering relevant data and secure communications channels to carry out AFRIPOL operations;

9. **Encourages** the integration of the African Union’s counter-terrorism framework into the AFRIPOL mandate to serve as a mainstay in AFRIPOL’s operations;

10. **Promotes** the coordination of continental efforts overseen by AFRIPOL among multiple entities in enforcing border security by measures including but not limited to:

    a. Utilizing a report system from government agencies to further supplement AFRIPOL’s intelligence on border security issues in order to adequately prevent narcotic drugs trafficking practices;

    b. Incorporating CSOs in addressing the socioeconomic implications of drug trafficking, by providing education and awareness on the ramifications of participating in drug trafficking that finances terrorist activities;

11. **Urges** AFRIPOL to create a Sahel Drug Enforcement Agency with support from the international community as a way to pursue the fight against international drug trafficking, through measures including but not limited to:

    a. Collaborating with regional entities such as the Southeast Europe Law Enforcement Center and the West Africa Coast Initiative Task Force, to promote security and drug trafficking control border measures;

    b. Concentrating efforts in northern Africa in order to eliminate prevalent drug trafficking patterns throughout the region;

    c. Maintaining strong collaboration with agencies such as AMERIPOL, EUROPOL, INTERPOL, ASEANAPOL;

    d. Including CSOs in ongoing policy discussions;
Emphasizes further international collaboration of AFRIPOL with the similar emerging organizations AMERIPOL, ASEANAPOL in order to promote regional cooperation.
The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Taking into Consideration the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly goals 16 and 17, which call on Member States to identify solutions to conflict and insecurity,

Recognizing the success of Transnational Crime Units (TCU’s), such as those created by the West Africa Coast Initiative, along with those of regional agreements such as the Merida Initiative, the Central American Regional Security Initiative, and Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization that provided training, funding, and allowed for increased assistance between Member States’ respective agencies,

Recalling the 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,

Clarifying that TCUs combine national and international law enforcement into an elite, centralized, inter-agency unit that capitalizes on the array of resources and expertise offered by the its members,

Acknowledging Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) resolution 58/6 (2015), which draws a direct link between the financing of terrorism and illicit drug trafficking,

Having examined CND’s resolution 54/15 (2013), promoting international cooperation to assist states most affected by the transit of drugs,

Further recognizing Security Council resolution 2253 (2015) urging Member States to provide full coordination with the United Nations in investigation or procedures involving terrorist activities,

Reaffirming CND resolution 56/10 (2013), which states that sharing information among Member States to monitor illegal narcotic activity is paramount to curbing the world drug problem, as well as the financing of terrorism,

Deeply concerned by the societal consequences that narcoterrorism forces upon citizens of the international community, which can include economic and security issues,

Recognizing that TCUs do not replace national law enforcement agencies, and exist as an additional agency that does not violate state sovereignty, as stated in General Assembly resolution 50/172,

Affirming that TCUs will have the ability to collaborate with national agencies and security services in counterterrorism operations within Member States, as well as with regional organizations,

Recalling the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) reports on drug production and consumption worldwide, such as the Afghanistan Opium Survey 2015 and the South East Asia Opium survey 2015,

Recognizing the abundance of information that non-state actors may possess, but are limited in contributing due to financial constraints,

Deeply conscious of the fact that only 13 Member States have installed the UNODC’s National Drug Control System (NDS), in spite of the fact that the international community is in need of an information gathering strategy,

Fully aware of the lack of coordination between information sharing resources concerning narcotic drugs and the financing of terrorism,
Taking into consideration the expansion of the Internet, and its role in the ability of terrorist factions to communicate better, and aid in the sale and transit of narcotics,

1. Calls upon the UNODC and the Heads of National Law Enforcement Agencies to establish TCUs on a regional basis across the globe, in order to increase law enforcement cooperation among Member States in various regions, where the responsibilities of TCUs include but are not limited to:
   a. Working with national coast guard and naval organizations within their region of responsibility in order to counter the large amount of illicit narcotic drugs which are transported by sea;
   b. Working with relevant anti-drug and counterterrorism organizations such as the Drug Enforcement Agency (United States), Anti-Narcotic General Administration of Egypt (ANGA), and Bundesamt für Verfassungsschutz (Germany);
   c. Coordinating with the UNODC’s Container Control Program to assist Member States in monitoring illicit drug flows especially through the established Joint Port Control Units to identify the contents of incoming vessels and consolidate customs control;

2. Establishes TCU’s dual responsibility for curbing the trafficking in narcotic drugs, as well as counterterrorism, due to the strong link between drug trafficking and the financing of terrorism;

3. Directs TCU’s to collaborate with the Terrorism Prevention Branch of the UNODC in order to supplement the existing partnership between the aforementioned TCU’s and national counterterrorism agencies;

4. Requests that Member States submit an annual report on the demand and supply of drugs in their territory to the UNODC, which would then compile an annual comprehensive regional report, that would then be submitted to the CND, evaluating the regional flow of illicit drug trafficking;

5. Designates TCUs to be funded by measures including but not limited to:
   a. Member States voluntarily contributing funding with TCU’s establishing a suggested financial contribution as a region-specific guideline to provide for the continued financial security and efficiency of these units;
   b. Provided limited financial support from the UNODC to TCU’s that will enable them to meet all of their financial needs due to regional financial constraint;

6. Establishes TCU’s as a forum for national law enforcement agencies to share capabilities, and enable the transfer of knowledge in order to increase regional law enforcement synergy;

7. Calls for the creation of a centralized database on an international level under the supervision of the UNODC that would allow for the contribution of information from the global community, and the dissemination of information regarding narcotic activity and illicit fiscal transactions amongst terrorist groups, which would be named Promoting Information Sharing to Overcome Narcoterrorism (PISTON), which will collate information voluntarily submitted by groups including but not limited to:
   a. Member States;
   b. NGOs;
   c. Individuals;
   d. Law enforcement agencies;
   e. TCUs;
8. **Ensures** the database will act as an information sharing avenue where authorized organizations may exchange information but PISTON will not possess independent surveillance capabilities;

9. **Affirms** all Member States have unrestricted access to PISTON;

10. **Endorses** a global information sharing apparatus that monitors narcotic activity and tracking of funds gained from the sale of narcotics, the additional applications of PISTON shall include but not be limited to:

    a. Integrating information on growing, trafficking and consuming states;
    b. Submitting an annual report to CND;
    c. Encouraging organizations to disclose as much information as possible including previously constructed profiles;
    d. Uploading information regarding known narco-terrorists and activities to PISTON;

11. **Urges** TCUs to share information with all other TCUs through the PISTON database, in order to provide a global information network that can deliver intelligence to the various national and international law enforcement agencies;

12. **Directs** PISTON to work in collaboration with Member States, regional law enforcement agencies, and research organizations to contribute information to this database regarding:

    a. Identifying fluctuating drug routes;
    b. Targeting illicit financial activities;
    c. Monitoring and reporting terrorist activities and groups;
    d. Recognizing the creation of new psychotropic drugs;

13. **Further recommends** uploading pre-existing surveys to PISTON in order to portray the trend of drug production and transit as well as the illicit fiscal activity of terrorist groups funded and promoted by such drug activity;

14. **Requests** the UNODC allow NDS to communicate with PISTON, to ensure an open dialogue between the two databases and further ensure a centralization of all information between both information sharing networks by measures including but not limited to:

    a. Including the information that has already been collected by the NDS into PISTON;
    b. Gradually merging the NDS to PISTON’s standard operating procedures and removing the financial constraints which the NDS imposes on contributors, with the aim of merging fully in a near future;
    c. Creating PISTON’s security measures by using NDS’s standards as a precedent by only allowing access to Member States, TCU’s, and organizations or individuals approved by the UNODC;

15. **Calls for** an assessment of the performance and application of PISTON six months following its implementation in order to assess the impact of the new technology.
The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Cognizant of Article 2.1 and 2.7 of the Charter of the United Nations affirming the sovereign equality of all Member States, and the importance of implementing anti-corruption measures that respect the sovereignty and domestic jurisdiction of Member States,

Noting with deep concern that 1% of the global gross domestic product is derived from the international drug trade, as mentioned in the 2012 Global Drug Report,

Further noting that 80% of the financing of terrorism is funded through the global drug trade, as stated in the 2011 report from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC),

Noting with appreciation the past efforts of relevant United Nations bodies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and Member States who have contributed to the development of drug reduction on the national, regional, and international level through programs such as Economic Cooperation Organization Project Fight against Trafficking from and to Afghanistan, the World Health Organization’s (WHO) country drug reports, and the UNODC Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced strategy to counter the World Drug Problem,

Keeping in mind the global eLearning program created by the UNODC to enhance the knowledge of law enforcement agencies about transnational crime, drug trafficking and terrorism in developing Member States as education initiatives have been linked to reducing opiate cultivation as mentioned in the 2012 Afghanistan Drug Report,

Acknowledging the importance of Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) resolution 58/7 (2015), which supports research initiatives aimed at the reduction of drug trafficking to effectively combat the world drug problem, such as the United Nations University WIDER research department,

Noting with admiration the role of civil society organizations (CSOs) in combating corruption, as mentioned under Article 13 of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption and its measures to combat corruption by encouraging transparency, accountability and good governance in initiatives such as International Anti-Corruption Day,

Recognizing the importance of using public service campaigns to raise awareness of the dangers of drug consumption as highlighted in Article IV in the Declaration on Fundamental Principles concerning the Contribution of the Mass Media to Strengthening Peace and International Understanding, to the Promotion of Human Rights and to Countering Racialism, Apartheid and Incitement to War, which emphasizes the effectiveness of mass media in educating the youth and help shape the views on future generations,

Encouraging Member States to ratify Security Council resolution 1566 (2004), which calls for greater anti-terrorism legislation and cooperation of the Counter-Terrorism Committee with regional and sub-regional organizations,

Recognizing the success of multilateral initiatives in the reduction of supply routes while respecting national sovereignty and territorial integrity, such as the Afghanistan Anti-Narcotics Special Force, the Triangular Initiative in Islamabad, the United States and Mexico Security Collaboration, and the Mérida Initiative,

Emphasizing the findings of the World Drug Report 2015 by the UNODC, including the fact that 310,891 hectares of fertile soil are used for the cultivation of narcotic drugs, and the potential of this land to be used for more productive legal crops necessary to reduce the infrastructure of the international drug trade,
Noting with admiration the Peruvian Alternative Development Program settled in San Martin and recognized by the UNODC, which promoted local economic post-conflict development, and enabled farmers to transition from the production of the coca plant to the cultivation of alternative cash crops,

Acknowledging the success of Thailand’s Doi Tung Sustainable Alternative Livelihood Development Project, an NGO sponsored program that assists local farmers in switching from opium production to the production of alternative cash crops,

Further Reminding Member States that educating the public on current drug reduction and harm prevention program have proven to be effective in deterring current and future drug use, which further reduces the market for drugs trafficking and the funding of terrorism,

Recognizing the continual expansion and efforts of current CSOs on a local as well as a regional scale such as the Caribbean Harm Reduction Coalition, the Middle East and North Africa Harm Reduction Network, the sub-Saharan Africa Harm Reduction Network and the European Harm Reduction Network that collectively advocate for harm reduction programs and engage in national, regional, and international decision-making,

Reaffirming CND’s resolution 55/5 (2012) that seeks to promote strategies and measures that address the specific needs of women in the context of drug demand reduction and strategies and resolution 54/5 (2012), which promotes rehabilitation and reintegration for individuals, families and communities affected by drug usage that will be addressed through Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3 about ensuring well-being and promoting health of all individuals, including the eventual eradication of HIV/AIDS,

Highlights Brazil’s Psychosocial Attention Center for alcohol and other drugs, which offers psychological services to drug addicts and their families, helping to eliminate the demand for drugs that finance terrorism,

Recognizes the success of Treatnet in aiding the international network of drug dependence treatment and rehabilitation resource centers providing universal access to evidence based treatment and care,

Acknowledging the success of the Iran’s Anti-Narcotics Task Force, the Afghanistan Anti-Narcotics Special Task Force, and the Pakistan’s Anti-Narcotics Force, highlighting development efforts such as infrastructure, conversion works for farmers, health care programs, and educational centers as a necessary strategy in opium growing areas linked to terrorist groups, and transit areas faced with drug trafficking from terrorist financing regions,

Expressing its utmost concern regarding the linear relationship between illicit narcotic trafficking and the financing of terrorism and the need for complex economic solutions to address these issues,

1. Stresses the need for multilateral agreements strengthening the implementation of national anti-corruption measures in drug trafficking regions, through enhanced cooperation of national law enforcement agencies, and relevant measures including but not limited to:

   a. Bolstering national anti-corruption frameworks such as the United Nations Convention Against Corruption through the facilitation of a dialogue on the better harmonization of anti-corruption policies through self-reporting forums as a means of providing Member States with the opportunity for collaboration;

   b. Encouraging the utilization of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation Drug Offences Monitoring Desk (SDOMD) to increase dialogue between Member States by sending annual reports regarding national methods combatting drug trafficking and the financing of terrorism;

   c. Strengthening the role of financial mechanisms in line with the UNODC, to enhance existing financial monitoring units to oversee suspicious transactions linked to terrorist organizations;

   d. Encourages greater cooperation of Member States on the regional level to enhance regional monitoring systems;
e. Imploring Member States to continue to uphold Security Council resolution 2160 (2014) and Security Council resolution 2161 (2014) to freeze funds allocated to terrorists organizations;

2. **Calls for** the expansion of the Global eLearning Program, in collaboration with local and regional NGOs and CSOs to:

   a. Train local and regional law enforcement agencies in the field of transnational crime, drug trafficking, and terrorism;

   b. Suggest Member States to have annual reports and evaluations of the trainees to adjust and enhance the program;

   c. Recommends Member States to integrate the UNODC’s training programs, specifically those that seek to neutralize the proliferation of illicit crops such as the investigation of drug organized crime, land border and seaport interdiction, and money laundering;

   d. Encourages greater deployment of the mobile eLearning unit to support knowledge and technical skills training to law enforcement agencies in regions that do not have access to the Internet;

3. **Calls for** Member States to dedicate more resources for research on the precise links between drug trafficking and the financing of terrorism, and invites the United Nations University WIDER research department to work with all willing Member States to create case studies in drug trafficking regions in accordance with CND resolution 58/7 (2015);

4. **Encourages** Member States to utilize CSOs as consultants in areas including but not limited to:

   a. Increasing transparency for policy making bodies for their respective governments through intergovernmental annual meetings;

   b. Promoting the maintenance of current harm reduction measures and anti-corruption and anti-drug policies;

5. **Recommends** public awareness campaigns to be created and funded by selected CSOs to:

   a. Inform the public that the trafficking of drugs adds to global instability regarding the financing of terrorism;

   b. Educate the youth and general masses on proper steps to eradicate drug consumption in the home and other social venues;

   c. Remove the stigma of voluntarily entering rehabilitation facilities, which would simultaneously encourage the use of rehabilitation centers;

6. **Calls on** the Heads of National Law Enforcement Agencies to promote regional best practices in order to:

   a. Train regional law enforcement on strengthened detection methods and best practices in dealing with the illicit growth of crops;

   b. Encourage task forces where necessary, to aid in alternative livelihood programs and training for farmers in order to:

      i. Aid in the elimination of illicit crops;

      ii. Strengthen law enforcement agencies to better coordinate control mechanisms;

      iii. Promote international cooperation multilateral agreements and efforts;
iv. Work alongside a strengthened drug policy, including drug rehabilitation efforts and intensified harm-reduction programs;

7. **Strongly advises** the international community to provide funding for alternative agricultural development programs, which create a long-term solution to the drug trafficking problem through measures including but not limited to:

   a. Expanding production of licit crops and livestock such as improved wheat varieties, medicinal plants and dairy cattle as defined by the WHO, as viable alternatives to illicit crops;
   
   b. Integrating education opportunities aimed at improving living conditions among indigenous populations through measures including but not limited to:
      
      i. Creating a series of educational programs that will allow men, women, and children to be taught the negative effects of certain cultivation practices;
      
      ii. Teaching farmers different methods of agricultural technologies to facilitate the cultivation of crops in order to secure income;
   
   c. Being culturally sensitive and differentiating between regions according to producers, consumers and traffickers;
   
   d. Enhancing the productive investment from the private sector and public-private-partnerships (PPPs) giving greater added value to agricultural products integrating these products in the global market;

8. **Encourages** the UNODC to collaborate with Member State health ministries and law enforcement agencies to develop harm reduction policies in Member States as a part of comprehensive drug development policies focusing on:

   a. Emphasizing the establishment of harm and demand reduction programs such as:
      
      i. Syringe exchange programs;
      
      ii. Methadone Maintenance Treatment (MMT);
      
      iii. Implementation of drug courts for first time offenders as a rehabilitative alternative;
      
   b. Heighten efforts directed towards the prevention and eventual eradication of venereal and non-venereal diseases, sexually transmitted diseases, as well as any other prevalent diseases especially in areas that are vulnerable to epidemic outbreaks;

9. **Endorses** the further development of curriculums, brochures, and other existing resources of UNODC’s TreatNet Program to address the proper prevention, rehabilitation and education of differing demographics by:

   a. Using culturally sensitive information collected from regional CSOs located in areas with increasing narcotic consumers;
   
   b. Providing specific curriculum for age demographics such as ages ranging from 5-11, 12-17, and 18 or higher including:
      
      i. Primary curriculum for children that encourages questions and highlights dangers of personal and family drug use;
      
      ii. Secondary curriculum for teenagers that is incorporated in larger health courses and provides greater detail on diseases correlating with drug use and promotes an anti-drug environment;
      
      iii. Tertiary curriculum for adults focusing on drug prevention by involving community and collegiate organizations for regular keynote speakers and seminars in addition to providing information and access to rehabilitation services;
10. Requests the creation of the Gender Education Through Wellbeing and Environment and long-term program under the UNODC that will:
   
a. Provide support training and coordinating national cooperation through global CSOs;

b. Expanding upon current operating non governmental organizations, such as Brazil’s Psychosocial Attention Center for Chemical Dependency, specializing in providing voluntary and confidential rehabilitation services for both male and female drug abusers as well as their families;

   c. Provides gender specific education:

      i. To increase awareness on the health consequences of drug abuse on pregnant women especially with regards to mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS with encouraged collaboration from the WHO;

      ii. Efforts such as the HIV Prevention Program for Female Drug Users attempting to close the treatment and prevention gender gap;

11. Encourages all Member States to implement these programs and measures to the best of their ability to most effectively combat drug trafficking and the financing of terrorism;

12. Urges Member States to attend the 2016 United Nations General Assembly Special Session on Drugs to ensure dialogue is increased regarding transnational cooperation in the following topics:

   a. Strengthening efforts to eradicate supply routes through law enforcement agencies and border security decreasing the amount of available and trafficked drugs;

   b. Emphasizing the importance of cooperation between governments as a pivotal role in combatting the world drug problem;

   c. Include harm reduction policies to strengthen accessibility to rehabilitation centers while increasing gender inclusive policies.
The Commission on Narcotics Drugs,

Recalling the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs as amended by the 1972 protocol, the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, and the 1988 Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, which are the three foundational conventions governing narcotic drug control,

Stressing the ideas in the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols Thereto (2000), which establishes the link between transnational organized crime (TOC) and terrorist organizations including the trafficking of drugs,

Reaffirming the sovereignty of all Member States within their own borders,

Recognizing previous efforts of a cooperative legal framework in regards to global terrorism and narco-terrorism especially to those states that have less developed judicial systems, as well as the necessity of Member States to remain as Westphalian sovereign entities,

Recognizing that greater international focus on combating corruption is required to ensure the success of supply reduction policies that tackle the trafficking of illicit substances, and its link to the financing of terrorism,

Desiring Member States to acknowledge the new technologies used by terrorist organizations to recruit, finance and coordinate, particularly through the internet and social media,

Encouraging Member States to renew their efforts and creativity that led to the Paris Pact Initiative of 2003,

Appreciating Security Council resolution 2195 (2014) that recognizes that terrorism in all its forms is a serious threat to international security,

Acknowledging the International Monetary Fund’s (IMF) strategy as well as other internationally recognized bodies on the offshoring and movement of money providing for a global framework to combat money laundering and terrorist financing,

Recognizing the Offshore Financing Centers created by the IMF, which monitor the movement of money and goods across countries,

Affirming the role that regional non-governmental organizations (NGOs) play in providing cooperation and networks on narcotic drug trafficking while particularly noting the African Council on Narcotics the African Network for Information and Action Against Drugs Europe Against Drugs and the Drug Free America Foundation,

Recognizing the efforts made by the Heads of National Law Enforcement Agency and its past attempts to coordinate progress on a regional scale,

Noting the concern expressed in Security Council resolution 2253 (2015) of the lack of implementation of previous resolutions addressing terrorist financing and cutting the flow of funds, as well as other financial assets to individuals and entities on the Security Council Blacklist,

Having adopted Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) resolution 52/2 (2009) on strengthening the law enforcement capacity of main transit states through shared regional responsibility,
Guided by the strategy that the European Union has implemented using Joint Investigation Teams (JIT) to tackle trans-border crime,

Alarmed by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) report that states that less than 30% of border control officials receive adequate training,

Fully supporting the UNODC developing curricula such as the Family Skills Training Programs and the International Standards on Drug Use Prevention, to teach the public the dangers and presence of drug trafficking as well as the difficulties in controlling the transit of drugs,

Recognizing Security Council resolution 2175 (2014) on the impact of social media and the Internet as tools used by terrorist organizations, which are detrimental and threatening to nations, regions, and the global sphere,

Deeply disturbed by the UNODC report stating that about 70% of the total quantity of drugs seized is confiscated either from maritime modes of conveyance, or after having been transported by sea,

Further alarmed that the same report by the UNODC stating that only 8% to 12% of the total volume of drugs trafficked through maritime modes are actually seized,

Referring to the success of the Border Management Program in Central Asia (BOMCA) and the Central Asia Drug Action Program (CADAP), aimed at enhancing security while fighting against illegal trafficking in Central Asia,

Noting with great concern that drug production and trafficking remains a major source of funding for terrorist groups around the world, especially in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, where the Taliban and the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) both depend on a weak Afghan border in order to maintain their network of drug trafficking, which bankrolls their deadly acts of terror,

Fully aware that due to the flexible nature of the narcotics trade, increasing security in only one part of the Afghan border and other states would simply redirect the flow of dangerous narcotics through other routes,

Observing that a porous Afghan border is key to Taliban strategy, in that insurgents routinely escape justice, and retain the capability to commit subsequent acts of terror, because they are allowed to freely maneuver across border areas,

Recognizing the significant progress achieved by previous measures to secure the Afghan border against narcotics trafficking and the trafficking of narcotics precursors, specifically the Mobile Detection Teams and Mobile Precursor Control Units established by the Targeted Anti-Trafficking Regional Communication Expertise Training operations,

Bearing in mind urgent requests from governments bordering Afghanistan, including Pakistan and Uzbekistan, to increase the level of international aid toward their border control efforts,

Having considered the need for greater cooperation on border control efforts beyond Afghanistan, in places including the broader Golden Crescent (Iran, Pakistan), the Golden Triangle (China, Vietnam, Laos, Thailand, Myanmar), as well as Central and South America (Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Brazil, Paraguay, Argentina, Chile, Panama, Guatemala and Caribbean states),

Emphasizing the UNODC Executive Director's report in the March 2011 Vienna conference highlighting the increasing gains allocated through illicit drug trafficking used to fund terrorist activity, as well as the 2012 Afghanistan Drug report stating that Afghanistan produced 74% of the world's illicit opium and $125 million of the sale of these narcotics go to the Taliban,

Keeping in mind that there is no universal definition of terrorism, looks to General Assembly resolution 49/60, which defines terrorism as "criminal acts intended or calculated to provoke a state of terror in the general public, a group of persons or particular persons for political purposes are in any circumstance unjustifiable, whatever the
considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or any other nature that may be
invoked to justify them.”

Taking into consideration the distinction between terrorist organizations, as previously addressed, transnational
criminal organizations (TCOS) that have a connection to terrorist organizations or engage in some form of drug
trafficking, producers of illicit drugs who are coerced by either TCOs or terrorist organizations that engage in some
form of drug trafficking,

Supporting the goals in General Assembly resolution 54/132, advocating Member States prevent terrorist groups
from accumulating capital from the cultivation of narcotic substances, by means of eradicating poppy production,

1. Resolves that already successful programs, specifically BOMCA and CADAP, which currently include five
countries north of Afghanistan, should be expanded to include all countries bordering Afghanistan,
including Turkmenistan, Iran, Pakistan, India, China, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan while maintaining national
sovereignty;

2. Recommends that this group of states declare themselves to be a Coalition of Neighboring Countries
(CONC) committed to combining their efforts to secure the Afghanistan border against drug trafficking;

3. Expresses its hope that implementing annual reports to evaluate the success of the CONC program will
allow the expansion of the program to Central America, South America, South Africa and the Golden
Triangle pending on the success;

4. Supports the creation of a Chemical Access Control List, which identifies the chemical precursors that are
distributed by pharmaceutical companies, and grants access limited to authorized businesses to assist in the
regulation of outflow of chemical precursors that can be reused as synthetic drugs;

5. Encourages Member States to update information relating to new technologies to other Member States to
aid tracking and monitoring the trafficking of drugs, and coordination of terrorist organizations that will
take place through media platforms;

6. Recommends heads of regional law enforcement agencies to work with Program for Aligning Regional and
Transnational Narcotics Enforcement Regulations (PARTNER) in order to encourage the creation of an
annual forum that allows for sharing and coordination between these agencies, to better coordinate
international efforts by sending liaison officers from financial institutions to facilitate faster targeting and
freezing of terrorist assets;

7. Further recommends developing the existing UNODC International Border Liaison Officers under
PARTNER to assist in the training of regional border units that will further the quality of training by wider
usage of the already existent UNODC Family Skills Training Programs curriculum and the International
Standards on Drug Use Prevention;

8. Authorizes PARTNER to hire specialists in economics, technology, geography, and finance that will advise
the PARTNER initiative and willing Member States to better track and monitor drug trade and money
 gained through illicit activities;

9. Further authorizes regional UNODC offices to train their surrounding Member States in order to decrease
the level of drug trafficking and terrorist activities by measures including but not limited to:

   a. Training all UNODC offices to recognize smuggling activities and illicit financial patterns;

   b. Using the information UNODC learns from the JITs to train regional Member States and hold
   quarterly workshops to teach the specific skills that are necessary for law enforcement and border
   security and focused on maritime security;
c. Identify transit states and encourage the increase of training of border officials from 30% trained officials to a target of 60% trained officials by the year 2020;

10. Calls for border control to assist governments and police forces in border investigations and reports with the aid of regional specialized advisors appointed under the CND that includes regional United Nations officers trained to assist investigations with responsibilities that include but are not limited to:

a. Monitoring by the UNODC the investigations and security system in order to ensure transparency;

b. CND appointed specialists and advisors will assist in monitoring governments in order to document the records and reports;

11. Recommends the PARTNER initiative work with the IMF and other relevant international bodies to get more information about the transfer of money, with a specific focus on transit states;

12. Further requests Member States to follow the Offshore Financing Strategy;

13. Requests Member States respect the Security Council sanctions list to rapidly and efficiently freeze the assets of terrorist and organized criminals;

14. Encourages Member States to take into account distinctions between terrorist cells and coerced farmers, when utilizing their legal system to take on terrorist organizations within their borders;

15. Further encourages Member States to prosecute TCOs supporting supply of illicit drugs trafficked by terrorist organizations as supporters of terrorist groups;

16. Implores Member States to treat coerced individuals amicably by the judicial system, and in some respects receive aid for sustainable and alternative development, as their actions are not a direct action of their autonomy;

17. Encourages the consideration of legal frameworks regarding the overlap between TCOs and terrorist groups through measures including but not limited to:

a. Distinction of legal consequences for TCOs that engage in activity or sales with terrorist groups, and those who do not engage in activity with terrorist groups, noting:

i. TCOs that engage in activities with terrorist organizations should be prosecuted by the sovereign Member State’s judicial system as a degree higher than criminals and as a supporter of terrorist groups;

ii. TCOs that do not engage in activities with terrorist organizations should be tried as criminals;

b. Member States reserve the right to handle this matter in a way that is deemed most applicable by the Member State;

18. Implores Member States to attend the upcoming 2016 United Nations General Assembly Special Session on Drugs to ensure future narcotic policies and TCOs are strengthened to accomplish the goals set by the Political Declaration of Action and Plans of Action and encourages cooperation between Member States, CND, and NGOs.