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Documentation of the Work of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs



Conference A

Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND)

Committee Staff

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Agenda

- I. Strengthening Global Drug Policies to Address the Production and Trafficking of Counterfeit Goods
- II. Preventing the Illicit Cultivation of Drug Crops through Alternative Development
- III. Towards a New International Drug Strategy: Implementing the Recommendations of UNGASS 2016

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
CND/1/1	Strengthening Global Drug Policies to Address the Production and Trafficking of Counterfeit Goods	Adopted without a vote
CND/1/2	Strengthening Global Drug Policies to Address the Production and Trafficking of Counterfeit Goods	Adopted without a vote
CND/1/3	Strengthening Global Drug Policies to Address the Production and Trafficking of Counterfeit Goods	Adopted without a vote
CND/1/4	Strengthening Global Drug Policies to Address the Production and Trafficking of Counterfeit Goods	Adopted without a vote

Summary Report

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

- I. Towards a New International Drug Strategy: Implementing the Recommendations of UNGASS 2016
- II. Preventing the Illicit Cultivation of Drug Crops through Alternative Development
- III. Strengthening Global Drug Policies to Address the Production and Trafficking of Counterfeit Goods

The session was attended by representatives of 40 Member States. On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda in the order of III, II, I beginning discussion on the topic of “Strengthening Global Drug Policies to Address the Production and Trafficking of Counterfeit Goods.”

By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of nine proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics, including Law Enforcement, Online Information Data Sharing, Intellectual Property Protections, Border Control, and Awareness Raising Campaigns. The debates were focused on surveillance, assistance, border control, awareness and education, law enforcement, copyright laws and online trafficking. A unified and cooperative atmosphere permeated the committee, and by the end of Tuesday several working papers had merged.

On Wednesday, four draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, none of which had amendments. The committee adopted all four resolutions without a vote. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including the provision of funds for pharmaceutical testing technology, the necessity to promote global awareness on the dangers of counterfeit drugs, and the necessity to enhance legal enforcement to alleviate the risk of counterfeit drug trafficking. The energetic speeches given by the body were reflected in their resolutions, making their will to collaborate visible. Their goal to eradicate the production and trafficking of counterfeit goods was emphasized by their diligent work and cooperative nature.



Code: CND/1/1

Committee: Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Topic: Strengthening Global Drug Policies to Address the Production and Trafficking of Counterfeit Goods

1 *The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

2
3 *Fully recognizing* the need to address the right of all humans to access for quality health care, including
4 pharmaceutical drugs, as expressed in Article 25 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948),

5
6 *Underlining* the serious problems for public health and well-being that stem from the world drug problem, as
7 expressed in United Nations (UN) General Assembly resolution 64/182 (2009),

8
9 *Supporting fully* the emphasis in the UN General Assembly Special Session on the World Drug Problem (UNGASS 2016), to
10 encourage implementation of new strategies for the world drug problem,

11
12 *Supporting fully* the 2015 General Assembly resolution 70/1 on the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*,
13 which includes Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as the priority of improving our global community,

14
15 *Emphasizing* SDG 3, to guarantee quality health for all as we aim for safe and adequate needed medicines for all,

16
17 *Expressing serious concern* that the three pillars of global drug policy of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND),
18 the *Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs* (1961), the *Convention on Psychotropic Substances* (1971), and the
19 *Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances* (1988), all fail to incorporate
20 counterfeit and fraudulent drugs,

21
22 *Inter alia* stressing the exceptional work of the World Health Organization (WHO) on implementing an effective
23 global strategy against counterfeit pharmaceuticals through the 2006 *Declaration of Rome*,

24
25 *Highlighting* the work of the International Narcotic Control Board (INCB), which monitors the compliance with
26 international UN drug control treaties on the cultivation, production and use of drugs, the UN Office on Drugs and
27 Crime (UNODC) which coordinates the anti-crime facility of the UN secretariat and the close cooperation between
28 these two organizations with the CND,

29
30 *Highlighting* the work of the Global Pharma Health Fund (GPHF), which fights against counterfeit drugs through
31 specialized mobile laboratories - the GPHF-Minilab – as a successful method for detecting drug counterfeiting in
32 Least Developed Countries (LDC) and protecting their local populations,

33
34 *Bearing in mind* regions around the globe without access to technology and the need to give people living there the
35 opportunity to authenticate medicines by themselves,

36
37 *Noting with deep concern* the necessity to keep abreast of technological advances in order to combat the increasing
38 advancements and strategies of transnational criminal organizations that produce counterfeit drugs,

39
40 *Appreciating highly* the work of the private sector, and recognizing the required cooperation between all
41 stakeholders in combating the world drug problem,

42
43 *Highlighting* the need for continued communication and outreach with the public about the dangers of counterfeit
44 drugs, as shown by Nigeria's National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control (NAFDAC), which
45 creates and spreads education campaigns,

46
47 1. *Requests* the UNODC to work to establish the Counterfeit Drug Program (CDP):
48

- 49 a. The CDP shall be comprised of 30 UNODC experts, and UNODC will invite the INCB and WHO to
50 collaborate in these efforts in addition to authorized members of the public and private industries;
51
- 52 b. The CDP should be tasked with implementing a three-pronged approach to labeling and securing
53 pharmaceutical drugs as follows:
54
- 55 i. A Global Safety Seal (GSS) applied to pharmaceutical packaging to assure consumers of the
56 authenticity of a product;
 - 57 ii. Administered by the CDP in tandem with national ministries of health, of which will report
58 to the CDP;
 - 59 iii. National ministries of health will encourage public and private industry to use and
60 implement GSS on their products by offering incentives at the national level;
 - 61 iv. Pharmaceutical production companies shall formally request through their national health
62 ministries to provide GSS labeling on their products;
 - 63 v. Leading to strategic international strength through the cooperation of the CDP, national
64 health ministries and private industry;
- 65
- 66 c. An international labeling barcode system connected with the Global Barcode Blockchain System
67 (GBBS), meant for both producers and consumers, which when scanned will include information such
68 as:
69
- 70 i. Global trade number, which traces origins and trade route;
 - 71 ii. Batch number, which traces the production location and company;
 - 72 iii. Expiration date, which traces the longevity of the product;
 - 73 iv. Serialization number, which traces the product from the beginning to the end of the supply
74 chain, eventually tracing the product to the pharmacist;
- 75
- 76 d. The CDP should aid LDCs with the distribution of GPHF minilabs, which allows for on-site testing of
77 pharmaceutical drugs and still provides them with information about drug authenticity, through:
78
- 79 i. Distribution of GPHF minilabs based off collaboration with national health ministries to
80 community based groups and organizations, allowing the public to access them through
81 established groups;
 - 82 ii. A formal request to GPHF to provide more minilabs for the global community;
- 83
- 84 e. Appeal the UNODC Regular Budget Crime Fund to allocate funds in order to establish the CDP,
85 funding should be tied to annual assessments conducted by the WHO and UNODC to evaluate the
86 progress of the Counterfeit Drug Program;
87
- 88 2. *Further invites* the Internet Architecture Board (ITA) to aid UNODC in the creation of a communication
89 strategy, including:
90
- 91 a. An international campaign strategy geared towards informing the public of the dangers of counterfeit
92 medicines, the work of CDP, the technology of GBBS and GSS, and the GPHF minilabs focusing on
93 strategies to inform LDCs;
 - 94 b. A public website to communicate the GBBS information details;
 - 95 c. A barcode scanning application for ease of public access through phone and computer software;
 - 96 d. Technology grants to be distributed to local clinics of LDCs for the use of both the clinics and the
97 public in order for those without access to technology to be able to access the GBBS information;
- 98
99
100
101
- 102 3. *Asks* pharmaceutical companies and national health organizations to ensure that the cost of implementing the
103 GSS and GBBS will not fall onto the shoulders of individuals, preventing drug price increases for consumers;

104 4. *Further invites* developed countries to fund the creation of the CDP, in addition to providing grants for LDCs, in
105 order ensure effective implementation of the program.



Code: CND/1/2

Committee: Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Topic: Strengthening Global Policies to Address the Production and Trafficking of Counterfeit Goods

1 *The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*
2
3 *Noting with gratitude* the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020
4 adopted through the United Nations (UN) General Assembly resolution 65/280 (2011) on the “Programme of Action
5 for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020,” which aims inter alia to support Least Developed
6 Countries (LDCs) that lack the capacity to obtain proper technological resources,
7
8 *Observing* the successful *Medicrime Convention* (2011) on the counterfeiting of medical products and similar crimes
9 involving threats to public health of the Council of Europe,
10
11 *Recalling* the successful campaigns “Look Behind” and “Counterfeit: Don’t Buy into Organized Crime” that were
12 launched in 2014 by the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC),
13
14 *Bearing in mind* sections 1. A, C, E of General Assembly resolution S-30/1 (2016) on “Our joint commitment to
15 effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem,” stating that one way to create awareness is to
16 incorporate education in mass media formats such as television, radio or other types of media that inform and
17 encourage the population to avoid the consumption of illicit drugs and show the consequences of doing so in the
18 media,
19
20 *Emphasizing* the importance of Human Rights Council resolution 32/15 (2016) on access to medicines in the context
21 of the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, which
22 unanimously calls attention to universal access to medicine and the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest
23 standard of physical and mental health,
24
25 *Guided by* the UNODC *Annual Report 2016* about the threat of drug abuse in the most vulnerable and marginalized
26 groups and the spread of HIV, viral hepatitis and tuberculosis in the absence of comprehensive prevention, treatment
27 and care services recommended by World Health Organization (WHO), UNODC and The Joint United Nations
28 Programme on HIV and AIDS (UNAIDS), which creates a regressive trend in the treatment of these diseases,
29
30 *Welcoming* the success of the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre (CARICC) and
31 Commission of Narcotic Drugs (CND) in limiting the access to illegal medication by CND resolution 60/4 (2017),
32 and aiming to put forth equal access to medicine, respectively,
33
34 *Keeping in Mind* the Memorandum of Understanding between the UNODC and WHO signed in 2017, particularly
35 Article 3, which stresses the possibilities of cooperation between these parties,
36
37 *Noting with approval* the WHO’s Seventieth World Health Assembly 2017 update, which defined and created
38 agreements on counterfeit medical products within the context of the world drug problem,
39
40 *Taking into consideration* that in many cases those who are affected by counterfeit drugs are victims, not criminals,
41 who are sometimes unfairly punished,
42
43 *Fully alarmed* by the importance to inform the population of hidden ramifications of the market on counterfeit
44 drugs, such as financing organized crime and unethical production,
45
46 *Having considered* the important role of athletes, cultural icons, and educators as prominent figures in the
47 development of youth,
48
49 *Noting with deep concern* that the production and trafficking of counterfeit goods hinders innovation and diminishes
50 the availability of jobs within Member States,

51
52 *Considering* the potential of social media to reach the population, specifically children and adolescents, quickly and
53 more effectively than conventional means of advertisement,
54
55 *Saluting* the various information campaigns established by Nigeria’s National Agency for Food and Drug
56 Administration and Control,
57
58 *Expressing its appreciation* for Sustainable Development Goal 3, Target 8 of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable*
59 *Development* that aims to achieve universal health coverage by providing safe, quality, effective and affordable
60 medicines for the public,
61
62 *Acknowledging* the necessity of non-governmental test centers, such as the International Society for
63 Pharmacoeconomics and Outcomes Research (ISPOR) to test the authenticity of illegal online products,
64
65 *Mindful* of the positive impact of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and not-for-profit organizations, such as
66 React and The International Counterfeiting Coalition, on reducing the consumption of counterfeit goods,
67
68 *Noting* that 50 % of the black-market trade consists of counterfeit drugs, which disproportionately affects those at
69 lower socioeconomic levels struggling to afford safe and regulated pharmaceuticals,
70
71 *Fully aware* that the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation estimates that counterfeiting takes
72 approximately 2.5 % of the world trade,
73
74 *Deeply concerned* with the lack of proper access to essential healthcare for 400 million people worldwide, according
75 to the WHO,
76
77 *Recognizing* the success of the already existing Member State Mechanism as well as the Surveillance and
78 Monitoring System developed by WHO, collecting reported incidents on counterfeit drugs and identifying
79 particularly vulnerable regions,
80
81 1. *Recommends* that the UNODC develop an awareness raising campaign titled “Watch Your Pills” to educate the
82 public about the dangers of illicit online and physical pharmacies that offer counterfeit pharmaceuticals, and
83 invites fellow NGOs and the WHO to join the UNODC in accordance with Article 3 of the Memorandum of
84 Understanding of 2017 of these parties to:
85
86 a. Cooperate with local governments, hospitals and educational facilities for the implementation of the
87 aforementioned campaign in their respective Member States;
88
89 b. Use social media to reach large population groups, especially children and adolescents, in order to
90 inform them of the dangers of using counterfeit drugs such as allergic reactions, unexpected side
91 effects and death;
92
93 c. Inform the population on the procedures and actions they can engage in, if they have been sold
94 counterfeit medicine, including which organization they may report to by referring them to key
95 websites, such as The Partnership For Safe Medicines, or using traditional media such as television,
96 radio and physical advertisement;
97
98 d. Cooperate further with already existing NGOs by subsidizing the operation of online applications in
99 order to assist the consumer to identify online black markets and counterfeit medications through on-
100 screen examples of indicators of illegal products or websites, including the following:
101
102 i. Unusual fonts, font sizes, print color, spelling errors;
103 ii. Lack of legibility of the information on both the primary and secondary packages;
104 iii. Discrepancies between the batch number, expiry date and that the manufacturer’s address on
105 the secondary package and the primary package;
106

- 107 2. *Suggests* the WHO share census data gathered by the Surveillance and Monitoring System about the geographic
108 prevalence of counterfeit drugs with the UNODC in order to:
109
- 110 a. Create an International Research Board and assessment group as a subsidiary body of the UNODC that
111 will be tasked with analysis and dissemination of the data collected, which should be:
112
 - 113 i. Financed through an annual stipend from the UNODC and general-purpose funding;
 - 114 ii. Governed by representatives from the International Pharmaceutical Federation (FIP) and
115 individual Member States, that should consist of a combined 12 seats including the FIP,
116 receiving 4 seats with 5-year terms and the individual Member States receiving 8 seats with 1-
117 year terms;
 - 118 iii. Further divided into 4 regional field offices, to be located in Latin and South America, Africa,
119 Europe, and Asia, respectively;
 - 120 b. Increase the test centers' capacities to verify the authentication of legitimate medical products in
121 particularly affected regions;
 - 122 c. Build upon the evidence gathered through the system to further understand the scale, scope and harm
123 caused by counterfeit drugs;
 - 124 d. Use the information gathered to provide direction for campaigns in order to target regions particularly
125 affected by counterfeit medicine;
 - 126 e. Link incidents related to cross-border trafficking of counterfeit drugs between countries to target
127 regional issues within the campaign;
- 128
- 129
- 130 3. *Encourages* national and regional authorities to undertake quality monitoring and control procedures that will
131 aid in detecting counterfeit drugs by:
132
- 133 a. Highlighting that field inspections are important to verify compliance with national regulations
134 ensuring proper manufacturing processes and distribution practices;
 - 135 b. Authenticating the medical supply chain, ensuring the origin and final location of every product
136 conducted through multiple agencies including but not limited to, law enforcement agencies, customs
137 officials, and marketing agencies;
 - 138 c. Conducting random inspections implemented by the governments at their discretion to accumulate
139 samples for analysis;
 - 140 d. Recalling products that are in breach of national regulations and standards, extending to the level of the
141 final consumers;
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- 148
- 149 4. *Requests* that the CND further collaborates with NGOs present at the third Informal Civil Society Hearing of
150 the 57th Vienna NGO Committee in Drugs to:
151
- 152 a. Organize meetings of The Authentication Forum, Anti-Counterfeiting Forum, as well as the
153 International Forum on Counterfeiting by providing public spaces to entertain discussions and material
154 resources;
 - 155 b. Encourage not-for-profit organizations, such as React and the Global Anti-Counterfeiting Network, to
156 create and disperse handouts and advertisements depicting the differences of standard and counterfeit
157 drugs;
 - 158 c. Invite public health officials and those with the relevant expertise in health administration to lead
159 biannual workshops in public spaces such as schools, places of worship, and governmental buildings to
160 educate communities;
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5. *Calls upon* Member States to increase transparency and communication between manufacturers and consumers by:
 - a. Forming an annual conference hosted by UNODC with the purpose of sharing meaningful information between Member States, manufacturers, pharmaceutical experts, and other relevant NGOs;
 - b. Making these updates accessible to consumers by creating a website with a section for frequently asked questions and a live chat option;
 - c. Using popular social media groups to communicate this information further;
 6. *Asks* Member States to consider implementing a healthcare system that lowers the demand and supply for counterfeit pharmaceuticals by creating programs based on Sustainable Development Goal 3, focusing on facilitating access to legal pharmaceuticals and distributing low-cost and reliable medication to the most at-need populations within individual Member States, and investing in programmatic vestibular rehabilitation, prioritizing areas of depressed socio-economic activity;
 7. *Reiterates its support* for Member States to provide a more accessible educational system by creating national policies and reforms through inclusion of courses focused upon the adverse effects of counterfeit drugs and creating a standardized program on a state-by-state basis, designed by their respective national education departments, to support preventative actions against counterfeit drug use;
 8. *Authorizes* the UNODC to set up an annual Goodwill Ambassador for Counterfeit Drug Awareness who is to be chosen particularly from meritorious athletes and cultural icons and has to be selected by the end of 2018 on quinquennial rotations after a thorough vetting process;
 9. *Stresses its readiness* to cooperate with the Technology Bank for LDCs which commenced operations in 2017 to assist the LDCs in spreading low cost technologies, like Counterfeit Detection Device #3, among governmental and private entities, such as hospitals and pharmacies, in order to establish points of contact for patients to test the authenticity of suspicious pharmaceuticals also in regions of low population density;
 10. *Invites* the Economic and Social Council to extend successful pilot projects such as the Affordable Medicines Facility, which aims to support private entities such as clinics and pharmacies to sell genuine medication at affordable prices.



Code: CND/1/3

Committee: Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Topic: Strengthening Global Drug Policies to Address the Production and Trafficking of Counterfeit Goods

1 *The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

2
3 *Cognizant of the United Nations (UN) Convention against the Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic*
4 *Substances (1988) and the importance of international coordination and uniformity in enforcing intellectual property*
5 *laws through international agreements such as the Council of Europe MEDICRIME Convention,*

6
7 *Strongly affirming the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in*
8 *General Assembly resolution 70/1, particularly SDG 3 and 8 that aim to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being*
9 *for all at all ages, and to ensure decent work and economic growth, and the negative economic and social*
10 *ramifications of the counterfeit industry and its proliferation through the circumvention of intellectual property laws,*

11
12 *Aware of General Assembly resolution 65/230, which requests the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal*
13 *Justice to establish an open-ended intergovernmental expert group, to conduct a comprehensive study of the problem*
14 *of cybercrime and responses to it by Member States, the international community and the private sector, including*
15 *the exchange of information on national legislation, best practices, technical assistance and international*
16 *cooperation, with a view to examining options to strengthen existing and to propose new national and international*
17 *legal or other responses to cybercrime,*

18
19 *Fully aware of the need to strengthen public policy to prevent the online drug market and stop the trafficking of*
20 *especially counterfeit pharmaceuticals,*

21
22 *Recognizing UN Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) resolution 20/6 and the spread of fraudulent and counterfeit*
23 *medicines specifically in underdeveloped countries,*

24
25 *Reaffirming the guiding principles of the Trade Related Intellectual Aspects of Intellectual Property Agreement and*
26 *the importance of increasing security and control measures on the black market,*

- 27
28 1. *Requests* Member States to adopt provisions to discourage the online selling of counterfeit goods through
29 implementation of the recommendations made by the UN General Assembly Special Session on the World
30 Drug Problem 2016 including:
31
32 a. Establishing and enhancing laws that make it illegal to sell counterfeit goods, especially
33 pharmaceuticals, through online pharmacies and online marketplaces;
34
35 b. Establishing and enhancing legislation that punishes the distributors of counterfeit goods;
36
37 2. *Encourages* Member States to establish international agreements similar to the *MEDICRIME Convention* with
38 the goal of coordinating domestic intellectual property laws between states to ensure effective enforcement of
39 established laws through criminalizing:
40
41 c. Manufacturing of counterfeit medical products;
42
43 d. Falsification of medical documents and records;
44
45 e. The unauthorized production and distribution of medicinal products and medical devices that do not
46 comply with international standards of the World Health Organization;
47
48 3. *Requests* all states with functioning legislation and means of prosecution for breaches of copyright law to
49 more effectively coordinate and communicate in order to ensure a more coherent international standard of

- 50 addressing and responding to intellectual property-related crimes, by recommending the UNODC aid in
51 establishing observation systems that would allow states to thoroughly record and report on breaches of
52 copyright law, registered by local governments, in order to more effectively allow authorities to respond;
53
- 54 4. *Recommends* the UNODC commence an inquiry into the enforcement of intellectual property rights,
55 specifically those pertaining to pharmaceutical drugs, in conflict and post-conflict zones, zones without a
56 central stable government or zones of grave humanitarian conflict, in order to better understand these issues
57 and subsequently form policy;
58
- 59 5. *Suggests* the UNODC to use General Assembly resolution 65/230 to implement a comprehensive study that
60 will tackle legitimate and illicit counterfeit products by screening the internet and reporting websites with
61 illegal counterfeit drug abuse, hoping for:
62
- 63 a. Effectiveness at addressing the needs of the prevention of online drug trafficking;
64
- 65 b. Supporting projects such as but not limited to PANGEA, JUPITER or Securpharm, which prevent
66 counterfeiting by creating applicable punitive measures for every Member State;
67
- 68 c. A reduction in illegal online drug trafficking to a minimum;
69
- 70 6. *Suggests* the Economic and Social Council to encourage open collaboration between each Member States' law
71 enforcement and public health authorities in order to strengthen and improve coordination in identifying and
72 tracking of counterfeit drugs.



Code: CND/1/4

Committee: Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Topic: Strengthening Global Drug Policies to Address the Production and Trafficking of Counterfeit Goods

1 *The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*
2
3 *Deeply concerned* with the rampant increase in counterfeit drug-related deaths, as outlined within the World Health
4 Organization (WHO) Global Surveillance and Monitoring System Assessment,
5
6 *Upholding* state sovereignty as an undeniable principle and a mean to counteract illicit drug trafficking,
7
8 *Concerned* with the proliferation of counterfeit drugs and black-market groups, all of which pose a threat to national
9 sovereignty as well as to regional stability,
10
11 *Being aware* that transparency is indispensable in order to keep up a functioning voluntary funding system and that
12 the transparency within the United Nations (UN) is a priority to be respected,
13
14 *Noting* a lack of participation of countries within the WHO Global Surveillance and Monitoring System,
15
16 *Highlighting* the outstanding work of the International Narcotics Control Board and its collaboration with the CND
17 in establishing the Political Declaration and the Plan of Action on International Cooperation Towards an Integrated
18 and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,
19
20 *Promoting* economic opportunities for private organizations that participate such as tax incentives or subsidies for
21 anti-drug counterfeiting projects,
22
23 *Recalling* the importance of International Criminal Police Organization's (INTERPOL) Dialogue on an Effective
24 Multilateral Policing Architecture against Global Threats which enhance global cooperation and coordination in
25 targeting counterfeit goods,
26
27 *Noting* that organized crime networks are deeply involved in the production and trafficking of counterfeit medicines
28 due to the lack of a coordinated effort to address these interconnected problems,
29
30 *Affirming* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 20/6 on combatting trafficking of
31 counterfeit medicines on the global scale,
32
33 *Acknowledging* the 2016 Report of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB), which highlights the world
34 drug situation and business of illicit drug producers and traffickers in nations with minimal legal consequences in
35 response to the production and trafficking of counterfeit drugs,
36
37 *Reaffirming* the activities of INTERPOL around the globe that target counterfeit medicine and improve the skills of
38 law enforcement officials such as Operation Storm and Operation Sunbird,
39
40 *Stressing the importance* of regional and intergovernmental collaboration through a voluntary, cooperative, and
41 centralized process; much like the creation of the subcommittee on illicit traffic in the near and Middle East, but for
42 all regions, which would allow all areas worldwide to implement measures adaptable to their respective region,
43
44 *Having devoted attention* to the implementations of the Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property (TRIPs) such
45 as conducive illicit technology within the black market especially in the pharmaceutical field,
46
47 *Citing* the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute 2012 Report on Counterfeit Medicines
48 and Organized Crime which defines counterfeit drugs, pivotal to CND's scheduling of illicit drugs,

49
50 *Recognizing* CND resolution 7/2018/12 - E that was passed during the sixty-first session of the CND held March of
51 2018, which gives guiding principles on the allocation of the budget of the CND,
52
53 *Reaffirming* the UN Office of Drugs and Crime report entitled, *Transnational Trafficking and the Rule of Law in*
54 *West Africa: A Threat Assessment*, detailing the threat of the trafficking of counterfeit goods to organized crime and
55 terrorist organizations in West Africa, which core aspects may be applied on a global level,
56
57 *Acknowledging* the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) that focuses on
58 enhancing national and regional policies to promote cooperation among the international community towards the
59 monitoring of illegal drugs,
60
61 *Recognizing* the significance of international treaties such as the *Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs* (1961), the
62 *Convention on Psychotropic Substances* (1971), and the *Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and*
63 *Psychotropic Substances* (1988) that defines the powers of the CND to counteract and include counterfeit drugs in
64 its scope,
65
66 *Desiring* further collaboration with CND's subsidiary bodies: Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies
67 (HONLEA) that focus on Latin America and Caribbean, Asia-Pacific regions, Africa, and the Subcommission on
68 Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East, with hopes to further expand in other regions,
69
70 *Recognizing* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Resolution 58/6, which focuses on
71 international cooperation towards illicit financial flows linked to drug trafficking, and CND resolution 60/9, which
72 recognizes the need for stronger monitoring of trafficking,
73
74 *Deeply concerned* by the fact that the illicit production and trafficking of counterfeit pharmaceutical drugs is
75 interwoven with organized crime networks and terrorist organizations, as evident in CND resolution 60/2 and the
76 need to implement subsidiary bodies to strengthen the influence of the CND outlined in Article 6 of the outcome
77 document of the UN Special Session on the World Drug Problem 2016 S-30/1,
78
79 *Acknowledging* the efforts of the Technology Bank for Least Developed Countries (LDCs) created in 2017;
80 mandated to support LDCs in providing contemporary technology established upon the *Programme of Action for the*
81 *Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020* adopted by the UN General Assembly resolution 65/280,
82
83 1. *Suggests* Member States strengthening a continuous tie between the different global and private stakeholders, to
84 address the increasing number of deaths regarding trafficking and production of counterfeit medicine by:
85
86 a. Strengthening ties and coordination between private actors and organizations such as International
87 Pharmaceutical Federation and the WHO are recommended;
88
89 b. Private sector corporations like Motorola, that develop the Radio Frequency Identification Device
90 (RFID) technologies for barcode scanners that will be able to distinguish counterfeit drugs from
91 legitimate drugs;
92
93 2. *Encourages* Private Public Partnerships between Government Units and Pharmaceutical Corporations in
94 implementing initiatives to strengthen global drug policies through:
95
96 a. Collaborating with authorized private industry partners, such as Motorola, that develop the RFID
97 technologies for barcode scanners to participate in addressing global drug policies through CND's
98 recommendations;
99
100 b. Increase stakeholder support in the context of local governments and private corporations like the
101 International Pharmaceutical Corporation or WHO;
102
103 3. *Advises* the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) to enhance their scope of action by increasing
104 accessibility for Member States that have limited access to the action with a focus on counterfeit

105 pharmaceuticals, especially on possible precursors, production sites, trafficking routes and supply chains,
106 distribution channels such as online pharmacies, by advising the INCB to schedule and surveil precursor
107 chemicals used for the illicit production of counterfeited medical drugs, as well as listing them within the Pre-
108 Export-Notification System through streamlining informative data;
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110 4. *Recommends* the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to facilitate the improvement of the capacity of
111 Member States' law enforcement agencies to identify and detain traffickers of counterfeit substances by:

- 112 a. Encouraging Member States to enroll in the Underwriters Laboratories' UL University the
113 International IP Crime Investigators College and participate in INTERPOL-sanctioned training
114 operations for law enforcement agencies that incorporate proper identification and handling of
115 counterfeit substances;
- 116 b. Endorsing Member States to collaborate with INTERPOL to conduct training courses consistent
117 with Operation Sunbird, to provide satisfactory training to land, air, and maritime border patrol
118 forces so they can control outgoing and ingoing counterfeit goods in an efficient manner;
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122 5. *Calls upon* Member States to adhere strictly to the provisions of the *Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs* of
123 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol, which provides a precedence, and to take effective measures to
124 prevent the illicit production of illicit drugs to clandestine channels, and encourages improvements in the
125 practices employed by the law enforcement by strengthening drug control in compliance with their
126 obligations emanating from the international drug control treaties;
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128 6. *Recommends* stronger coordination between the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), INTERPOL and
129 WHO to facilitate the exchange of information for the purpose of data collection guided by the principles of
130 the existing WHO Global Surveillance and Monitoring System, and to share their database as a source of
131 knowledge for the work of the INCB, providing up-to-date information on a regional as well as on an
132 international level, and advancing the quality of data by:

- 133 a. Communicating and collecting data in the official languages of the UN: Russian, Chinese and
134 Arabic, besides English, French, Spanish and Portuguese to establish uniformity of data that is
135 reported;
- 136 b. Advising all Member States to report to CND for the purpose of analyzing and collecting data on
137 counterfeit goods, specifically regarding:
 - 138 i. Abnormalities concerning the origin of substances;
 - 139 ii. Production sites of counterfeit pharmaceuticals;
 - 140 iii. Suspicious medical products;

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145 7. *Further recommends* the expansion, under the authority of ECOSOC, of the Subcommittee on Illicit Drug
146 Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East to include regional sub-committees as well as all
147 coalitions of HONLEA, specifically geared towards the handling of the counterfeit drug problem in regards
148 to:

- 149 a. Suggesting other governments to join the voluntary sub-committees focusing on regional illicit drug
150 trade;
- 151 b. Encouraging Member States to strengthening the regional punitive measures against counterfeit drug
152 producers and traffickers;
- 153 c. Upholding state sovereignty as an undeniable principle and a means to counteract illicit drug
154 trafficking;
- 155 d. Giving permission to the specific sub-committee, under the CND, to convene in rotating regional
156 capitals;
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- i. To discuss domestic counterfeit drug trade;
 - ii. To focus on cross border counterfeit drug trafficking;
 - iii. To consider law enforcement recommendations as well as cooperation;
 - e. Encouraging other nations outside of specific regional committees to attend meetings as observer states;
 - f. Calling on said sub-committees to work under the Subcommittee on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East and HONLEA;
 - 8. *Encourages* Member States to consider adopting an Illicit Product and Drug Detainment Program overseen by CND and implemented by UNODC, this program will use digital scanning devices analogous to TruScan anti-counterfeiting technology on shipping vehicles to identify and differentiate between legitimate and counterfeit drugs, which will entail:
 - a. The implementation of the appropriate hardware at border crossings of major shipping routes, including at highway checkpoints as well as maritime shipping ports and training programs for border agents to use the devices and correctly identify legitimate vs. counterfeit drugs;
 - b. The necessary resources for seizing and detaining any suspicious products and illegal substances as well as reporting them to the appropriate authorities;
 - c. The sharing of scientific, technical, and administrative information, such as forensic techniques and systems that carry unique authenticated information along the distribution line, Barcodes, 2D data matrix codes, tags and radio frequency identification (RFID);
 - d. Increasing in funding for joint-operations between police forces expanding on the work of Pangea through donations from:
 - i. Governments;
 - ii. National donors;
 - iii. UN agencies;
 - iv. Multi-donor Trust Funds;
 - v. Inter-governmental organizations;
 - vi. International Financial Institutions;
 - vii. Private donors, including private sector entities and foundations;
 - 9. *Supports* the effects of the implementation the standards of the TRIPs in order to have more licenses and less goods or technology innovations on the black market especially in the pharmaceutical field;
 - 10. *Believes* the updating of TRIPs will be useful for global industries that can support this proposal in order to protect their incomes and their intellectual properties on drugs, by including developing countries, academics and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in their decision-making process;
 - 11. *Recommends* the UNODC to provide oversight measures to ensure transparency and accountability in implementing the new policy, which would entail providing personnel to collect and record data from law enforcement agencies and conducting anti-corruption education programs;
 - 12. *Requests* the expansion of the UNODC Transnational Organized Crime Threat Assessment process to a more global context and subsequently creating a data collection and sharing network to determine how susceptible a given region is to the production and trafficking of counterfeit pharmaceutical drugs, with respect to how these activities will bolster organized crime networks and terrorist groups as well as the global supply chains of production, with specific interest in conflict zones, post-conflict zones, and areas of underdevelopment, using data to facilitate the threat assessment process submitted in annual reports from:

- 217 a. Law enforcement authorities that will submit data regarding organized crime activity and networks;
218 terrorist organizations, their activity and their funding systems, confiscations of counterfeit
219 pharmaceutical drugs and their origins as well as convictions of the producers or traffickers of
220 counterfeit pharmaceutical drugs with ties to organized crime networks or terrorist organizations;
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- 222 b. Public health authorities that will submit data regarding the consumption and related health
223 outcomes of counterfeit pharmaceutical drugs as well as the known origins of these counterfeit
224 pharmaceutical drugs;
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- 226 c. Local, regional and international NGOs that will submit data regarding the activities of known
227 organized crime networks and terrorist organizations and their impact on the area of interest, current
228 programs to address counterfeiting of pharmaceutical drugs, current programs to address organized
229 crime networks' and terrorist organizations' economic activities as well as strategic planning with
230 respect to areas in need of intervention, and subsequent proposals for programs to address the issues
231 of counterfeit pharmaceutical drugs, organized crime and terrorist organizations;
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- 233 13. *Urges* the UNODC to ensure the establishment multi-stakeholder partnerships through the UNODC, similar
234 to the EMCDDA and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, strengthening global drug policies through
235 communication, which looks toward:
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- 237 a. Working with Member States, NGOs, private sector firms, and regional organizations that envision
238 the goal of addressing the linkages between production and trafficking of counterfeit drugs,
239 organized crime networks, and funding for terrorist groups, as well as the economic and social
240 ramifications of the interplay between production and trafficking of counterfeit drugs, organized
241 crime networks, and funding for terrorist groups;
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- 243 b. Accessing significant information for the betterment of CND with respect to research, law
244 enforcement, and international cooperation among Member States, through the European Research
245 and Network of Illicit Drugs regarding the prohibition of illegal goods, which include counterfeit
246 drugs;
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- 248 14. *Suggests* consulting programs facilitated through UNODC in the form of seminars on the cost benefits and
249 opportunities of advanced monitoring technologies facilitated on an annual basis in order to:
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- 251 a. Improve the results of pharmaceutical supply chains efforts to prevent organized crime networks
252 from making use of existing products in an illicit way;
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- 254 b. Detect counterfeit pharmaceutical products and make companies aware of potential economic
255 damages, losses in its corporate legitimacy and its recognized values;
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- 257 c. Better identify the global processes of insertion of counterfeit medicines into the authentic supply
258 chain as perpetrated by organized crime networks or terrorist organizations;
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- 260 15. *Sets* the sufficient funding to all projects countering the problem of counterfeit pharmaceuticals as a priority
261 agenda point on the CND budgeting agenda of its sixty-second session in 2019, making sure that the existing
262 budget of the CND respects this urgent topic;
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- 264 16. *Further recommends* evaluating the *Fundraising Strategy 2012-2015* of the UNODC and calls upon the
265 Secretariat to provide recommendations for a new updated strategy 2020-2023 to be submitted to CND at
266 latest in 2019 during its sixty-second session;
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- 268 17. *Encourages* the Executive Director of the UN International Drug Control Programme to continue its
269 fundamental role with regard to the UN entities, financial institutions, NGOs, and the private sector, with a
270 view to financing and otherwise supporting the fight on counterfeit illicit drugs by:
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- 272 a. Suggesting closer cooperation between private corporations and NGOs in the combatting of
273 Counterfeit drugs in relation to the issue of funding and development;
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- 275 b. Inviting regional development banks to explore new forms of financial assistance for programs
276 including possibilities for new innovative funding mechanisms;
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- 278 c. Including macroeconomic approaches and other, wider and more diversified investing aspects such
279 as universalized economic rightsizing;
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- 281 18. *Ensures* that public and private stakeholders such as the International Anti-Counterfeiting Coalition follow
282 the principle of transparency by:
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- 284 a. Restricting anonymous donations and checking sources;
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- 286 b. Preventing incoming donations from illegal earnings;
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- 288 c. Monitoring and recording all incoming donations;
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- 290 19. *Suggests* to closely cooperate in financing the required technology in LDCs with the Technology Bank for
291 LDCs in accordance with the *Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-*
292 *2020* that ensures support for developing countries and development partners;
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- 294 20. *Recommends* ECOSOC to establish an annual conference titled “Global Drug Policy Forum” where
295 governments, civil society organizations, public and private stakeholders, and the interested public can
296 assemble to:
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- 298 a. Raise voluntary funds for short-term projects, particularly stressing the principle of common and
299 shared responsibility, audit the spending of the previous period;
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- 301 b. Discuss new cooperation, innovative projects, and current trends in drug usage and to dedicate the
302 first conference to the topic of counterfeit narcotics;
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- 304 c. Review reports on assessments on the successes and drawbacks of existing programs to address
305 these issues based on reports and data submitted by the aforementioned stakeholders engaged in this
306 initiative;
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- 308 d. Draft further recommendations on efforts to halt the production and trafficking of counterfeit
309 pharmaceutical drugs.