



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



Radical empathy,
—
Peace reimagined

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Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ)

Committee Staff

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Agenda

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

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote (For-Against-Abstain)
CCPCJ1/1	Decriminalization and International Drug Policy	21 in favor, 8 against, 10 abstentions
CCPCJ1/2	Decriminalization and International Drug Policy	Adopted without a vote
CCPCJ1/3	Decriminalization and International Drug Policy	25 in favor, 6 against, 8 abstentions

Summary Report

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

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

The session was attended by representatives of 37 Member States and 2 Observers;

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda in the order II, I, beginning the discussion on "Decriminalization and International Drug Policy." By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of 6 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics, including drug use prevention, criminal prosecution, gender equality, drug trafficking, and rehabilitation. Due to the similarities in the proposals, Member States contemplated the possibility of combining their work and collaborating.

By Wednesday, the Dais had 3 working papers, of which 2 were a merger of Member States' proposals. The Dais moved into the voting procedure this same day, and 3 draft resolutions became resolutions. The committee also showed diplomatic and collaborative behavior during this day as well as during the voting procedure.



Code: CCPCJ/1/1

Committee: Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

Topic: Decriminalization and International Drug Policy

The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

Deeply concerned with the gaps and inconsistency in international oversight and reporting on the situation of drug use by women,

Guided by Article 10 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, stating that all individuals are entitled to a full, fair, and public hearing for any criminal charges brought against them,

Recalling Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3 (good health and well-being), which seeks to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all ages through the protection of women's rights, and the prevention and treatment of substance abuse,

Reaffirming the importance of SDG 5 on gender equality in order to ensure that women's health services correspond to the expectations set by said goals,

Highlighting the effect of patriarchal stigmas and their tendency to exclude individuals, based on social and gender-based identities, who seek aid for their substance abuse disorders as they are typically held to different standards according to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) *World Drug Report* (2018),

Keeping in mind the *United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders* (the Bangkok Rules) on women offenders and prisoners to provide a safe carceral environment that responds to the specific needs of women,

Deeply disturbed by the UNODC's *2015 World Drug Report*, which states that one in every three drug users is a woman, while only one in every five people receiving treatment are women,

Emphasizing the benefits of a comprehensive harm reduction package as part of the drug policy for women by offering alternatives to incarceration such as diversion programs for women specifically that focus on their medical treatment and recovery, counseling, and education on drugs as suggested by the Consolidated Guidelines on HIV Prevention, Diagnosis, Treatment and Care for Key Populations by the World Health Organization to holistically care for those seeking rehabilitation from drugs and prevent their relapse,

Recalling new narcotic codes implemented by the International Narcotics Board (INCB), which emphasizes the use of non-custodial measures, such as community-based recovery models, and prioritizes the well-being of drug users, especially youth by ensuring their access to these new measures,

Reemphasizing the importance of communal support through the creation of feminist community centers that provide education, advisers, mental health counseling, workshops for vocational and trade preparation, advocacy, and women empowerment services,

Advocating for increased centralization of education for women and girls, in line with egalitarian feminist theory, to ensure marginalized groups are capable of pursuing job opportunities beyond illicit trades, as women who lack education equivalent to their male counterparts are more likely to be arrested for illicit drug trafficking according to the *World Drug Report* (2018),

Noting the likelihood of women to be involved in drug trafficking if their partner is also involved in illicit trades, according to the *World Drug Report* (2018),

Deeply concerned by slavery and the coercive practices in the illicit drug trade, particularly in regards to women, girls and gender and sexual minorities (GSM),

Recognizing the efforts of the Improving Access to Legal Aid for Women in Western Africa program in providing the necessary funding and legal resources to women facing poverty or gender-based violence (GBV),

Welcoming the UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) United Nations (UN) Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women which provides resources to women seeking to alleviate gender equality gaps namely the provision of legal assistance, counseling, and healthcare,

Guided by the African Union Plan of Action on Drug Control and Crime Prevention (2019-2023) as a means of promoting safe needle usage in rehabilitation,

Deeply alarmed that women account for over 40% of people using pharmaceutical drugs for nonmedical purposes globally according to UNODC's *World Drug Report (2022)*,

Recognizing coalitions with and in support of local feminist groups resisting the war on drugs in order to cases of femicide, criminalization, denial of medical care and patriarchal stigmatization,

Bearing in mind the barriers to socioeconomic stability women face that often heavily contribute to the reasons behind women's drug-related offenses,

Deeply aware that there is no universal consensus on definition of 'soft' and 'hard' drugs between Member States and takes into account each Member State's sovereignty when prosecuting the possession and use of drugs,

Acutely aware of the UNODC's Gender Brief for UNODC Staff: Mainstreaming Gender in Organized Crime & Illicit Trafficking projects which assists in promoting a gender-sensitive perspective in the projects,

1. *Requests* the Independent Evaluation Section of the UNODC to include the independent assessment of the situation of drug abuse by and its specific effects on women and gaps in national healthcare and legislative systems in its evaluations and share its findings with Member States to aid with the gender-inclusivity of policies;
2. *Further invites* Member States to refer to guidelines created by *The Bangkok Rules* in order to help legislators, sentencing authorities and prison staff attend to the particular requirements of women in the event of imprisonment by:
 - a. Addressing overcrowding in women's prisons and specific gender care to include physical and mental wellness;
 - b. Education of staff to conduct searches while adhering to human rights, preventing sexual violence and abuse of power;
 - c. The provision of reproductive health support with emphasis on pregnant individuals under custody and the care of children born under these circumstances;
3. *Recommends* to Member States the implementation of viable drug use prevention and treatment alternatives, including mental health clinics and restorative rehabilitation programs and centers as holistic non-custodial measures to improve the health and safety of drug users, especially women and girls, with technical support such as help with policy guidelines provided by the UNODC which:
 - a. Considers evidence-based policies to each Member State's specific challenges in regards to drug use, such as the substances that require their heightened concern;
 - b. Acknowledges the consistency with UN General Assembly Special Session (UNGASS) operational recommendations such as built-in review mechanisms to enable the system's evolution;

- c. Includes mandatory restorative rehabilitation programs for women;
4. *Encourages* Member States to work with the UNODC through the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) to establish programs that provide technical and vocational education and job opportunities to formerly incarcerated women to reduce the chance of them turning back to drug use;
5. *Recommends* Member States use alternative ways to imprisonment in order to promote well-being and prevent relapse while observing the human rights guidelines and justice system requirements:
 - a. By making possible community service work as a form of sentencing for drug-related offenses;
 - b. Through advancing their education especially through vocational and trade preparation in order to reintegrate offenders back in society and a chance to succeed;
 - c. By establishing community centers of mental health support that are readily available, established by UNODC with the help of other federal or local actors and non-governmental organizations (NGOs);
6. *Supports* the centralization of primary education, with the possibility of higher education, within Member States, in line with egalitarian Feminist International Relations theory, so as to promote a stable economic future beyond practice in illicit trades like drug trafficking that:
 - a. Is free of cost to all, especially marginalized groups;
 - b. Focuses on egalitarianism and less of an emphasis on individualism;
 - c. Is aimed at aid and equity;
 - d. Supports aid on the household level, ensuring that young women and other vulnerable groups attain an equitable education;
7. *Proposes* the implementation of policy geared towards the joint education of couples regarding drug trafficking, creating systems that:
 - a. Are run by federal/national or local authorities with the possible aid of NGOs or other non-biased actors to limit the possibility of cartel indoctrination;
 - b. Highlight harms on families and the development of future generations;
 - c. Present the possibilities of women being coerced into sexual trafficking rings by male counterparts and partners;
 - d. Emphasize the tendency of women and children to fall victim to GBV if their partners are involved in the illicit trafficking of drugs;
8. *Calls for* the UNODC to implement preventative measures to tackle the heightened threat of entry into illicit drug markets that women and GSM individuals face, through community-led educational programs, with a specific focus on addressing the educational disparity between those who have been through schooling, and those excluded from the opportunities afforded to the former:
 - a. Through the implementation of feminist community outreach centers, particularly in developing and thus high risk regions, aimed at understanding such prevalent issues;

- b. In line with Sustainable Development Goal 10, funding should go toward a counseling pilot program for women and GSM who have been victims of gender-based violence in the illicit drug trade;
 - c. Advising law enforcement agencies of Member States to adopt gender-responsive training in regards to protection of women's rights from coercion by state and non-state actors;
- 9. *Encourages* UNODC to collaborate with UN Women in order to help Member States consider feminist diplomacy by providing safe havens for women who have faced some form of GBV leading to or as a result of drug use:
 - a. By providing legal aid under the Improving Access to Legal Aid for Women in Western Africa program who have been coerced or subjected to GBV to participate in drug crimes;
 - b. By providing local law enforcement with gender-sensitive training hosted by the CCPCJ on how to deal with circumstances where women are coerced into drug trafficking;
 - c. To report annually to CCPCJ and the Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women;
 - d. To ensure the protection of women who have been caught in trafficking against their will and who have been exposed to drugs in the process;
 - e. Funded and administered by the UN Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women;
- 10. *Requests* the UNODC extend the mandate of the Improving Access to Legal Aid for Women in Western Africa program to include women suffering from drug abuse disorders or are recovering from them;
- 11. *Suggests* Member States establish health centers to provide safe needle usage and disposal of the needles for women recovering from substance abuse disorders including:
 - a. Increasing accessibility of overdose medication to the population through expanding UNODC's Stop Overdose Safely (SOS) initiative to provide naloxone more publicly to prevent overdoses throughout communities;
 - b. Promoting overdose medication through social media, billboard, radio, and television campaigns that share locations to receive medication and provide information on rehabilitation centers;
 - c. Collaborating with the Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) to provide specialized care and medical equipment to women suffering from HIV/AIDS;
- 12. *Welcomes* the establishment of drug diversion intelligence programs that provide monitoring and solutions to prohibit the misuse of prescription medication;
- 13. *Requests* the UNODC to create a group of governmental experts (GGE) to define and distinguish between soft and hard drugs who report to the CCPCJ and as per the resulting definition to suggest:
 - a. The decriminalization and lessening of punitive measures against those possessing a small increment of soft drugs, as per a decision by the GGE for personal use in small increments for those who have been coerced to consume hard drugs;

- b. To aid Member States in implementing diversion programs and harm reduction services like education, therapy, and counseling with respect to women and girls;
- 14. *Encourages* the UNODC to expand their Mainstreaming Gender in Organized Crime & Illicit Trafficking projects to include a focus on the direct roles women play in all levels of drug trafficking and offer opportunities to use skills elsewhere in society.



Code: CCPCJ/1/2

Committee: Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

Topic: Decriminalization and International Drug Policy

The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

Guided by the United Nations Universal Declaration for Human Rights (UDHR) articles 21(2), 22, and 25(1),

Reaffirming the Standard Minimum Rules for Non-Custodial Measures (Tokyo Rules), which guides Member States in the application of alternatives to imprisonment for nonviolent offenders,

Recalling the Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (1988) supplemented by the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs (1961) as amended by the 1972 Protocol and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, which works to address the criminal justice policy crisis regarding drug use,

Keeping in mind the Kyoto Declaration on Advancing Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice and the Rule of Law: Towards the Achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its work to encourage the implementation of further established drug policies regionally and nationally,

Reiterating the relevance of the International Guidelines on Human Rights and Drug Policy (2019), which contribute to human rights-centered global policies in the areas of health, development, and criminal justice, especially with reference to the right to health, to drug dependence treatment, to an adequate standard of living, and to the inherent right to life,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 74/178 on "International cooperation to address and counter the world drug problem," which promotes global cooperation to discuss and mitigate the international drug issue,

Appreciating the "Reducing the adverse health and social consequences of drug abuse: A comprehensive approach" paper published by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, which establishes a link between drug prevention and treatment supported by a body of scientific and medical evidence,

Recalling the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, which call for the respect of human rights in penitentiary establishments, mindful that overcrowding in prisons amounts to a violation of said rights,

Noting the importance of having a rehabilitative focus for inmates convicted for a drug offense and protect the victims of drug-trafficking,

Bearing in mind the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS Policy Brief on HIV prevention, treatment and in prisons entitled "Key intervention 14. Vaccination, diagnosis and treatment of viral hepatitis,"

Acknowledging the danger of the spread of HIV and its negative impact on public health and safety internationally, as the World Health Organization reported 38.4 million people suffering from the disease,

Bearing in mind the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) 2015 World Drug Report, which states that one in every five people receiving treatment for drug abuse are women, despite one in every three drug users being a woman,

Welcoming efforts to eliminate gender-based inequalities in criminal justice systems through the adoption of the 2010 United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial

Measures for Women Offenders, which aim to introduce a gender-sensitive approach to the prison system,

Recalling the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) resolution 65/1, which addresses the contributions of alternative development programs toward the efforts of Member States to mitigate human vulnerabilities including poverty, unemployment, discrimination, and social marginalization,

Emphasizing the devastating impact of drug trafficking on individuals, communities, and societies, including increased violence, health risks, and economic as well as social instability,

Acknowledging the growth in global homicide rates, which correlate to an increase of drug prominence in Member States' local communities,

Recognizing the importance of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime's *Children Program "GLOK42"* and its focus on the protection of youth against drug use and dependence, as it has worked to prevent illicit drug use for children and adolescents worldwide, specifically relating to health conditions and the spread of diseases such as HIV and malaria caused by illicit drug use,

Emphasizing the importance of preventive measures through an education-focused framework to raise awareness among youth, facilitate harm reduction in communities affected by drug abuse, encourage educational measures to reduce the adverse effects of drug addiction, and as a tool to rehabilitate users,

Acknowledging the lack of transparency and knowledge regarding factors related to drug use, treatment, prevention, and trafficking globally,

Recognizing drug prevention and policy coordination as strategies to fight drug use and promote sustained recovery,

Stressing the need for sustained cooperation and information exchange between non-governmental organizations (NGOs), civil society organizations (CSOs), and the representatives of criminal justice systems to further recognize the need for enhanced international cooperation when addressing the issue of drug trafficking,

Reaffirming transnational coordinated parallel and/or joint investigations in law enforcement such as The International Criminal Police Organization in order to increase international cooperation for criminal matters as well as their efforts to seek the establishment of regional centers for the training of drug detection and crime prevention,

Recognizing that Member States subjugated to economic isolation repeatedly become reliant on illicit industries, especially drug trafficking, and thus that promoting economic integration of those Member States is paramount in reducing global drug trade as a whole,

Keeping in mind that each Member State is responsible for its national drug policies in accordance with the International Narcotics Control Board,

1. *Suggests* the establishment of a working group on international drug policy under the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in coordination with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, which will:
 - a. Utilize the Global Data Protection Index database to collect data on drug users and their situation in prisons;
 - b. Issue a report with regional recommendations to assist Member States in mainstreaming harm-reduction programs;
 - c. Specifically, focus on medical professionals and educational experts in justice systems;
2. *Recommends* Member States to consider collaborating with each other along with the UNODC and have the intent to work with independent and governmental entities to increase

drug awareness in schools and universities to prevent students from becoming drug dependent;

3. *Suggests* to consider the adoption of a regional monitoring mechanism by Member States in coordination with the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and the International Drug Policy Consortium:
 - a. To annually monitor the efficiency of the integration of harm-reduction programs;
 - b. To support the group of governmental experts on international drug policy by providing recommendations on a regional basis as called upon by the respective regional organizations;
4. *Suggest* Member States to accompany the *United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners* (Nelson Mandela Rules) with the creation of a Nelson Mandela thematic working group that will:
 - a. Recommend partnerships with NGOs, CSOs, and the representatives of criminal justice systems from Member States;
 - b. Assess the degree of adaptation of national penitentiary establishments regarding the needs of prisoners suffering from drug use disorders;
 - c. Issue recommendations based on each Member State's needs to provide adequate treatment to convicted drug users to ensure the respect of human rights;
5. *Encourages* Member States to consider drug addiction as a public health concern with the need for state-supported adequate medical attention, such as diversion programs that focus on harm reduction as an alternative to incarceration while discouraging drug consumption through legal frameworks;
6. *Encourages* Member States to prioritize the provision of effective and evidence-based drug addiction treatment and support services, including medication-assisted treatment and counseling harm reduction services and peer support to ensure that individuals struggling with drug addiction receive the care and support they need to achieve and maintain recovery;
7. *Invites* Member States to expand the continual research and application of opioid treatment programs to control naloxone distribution in order to reduce opioid-related overdoses and assist the responses of medical professionals;
8. *Recommends* that Member States take into consideration the importance of harm-reduction policies and adapt internal and international policies accordingly by:
 - a. Collaborating with NGOs as well as with the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to encourage the formation of forums that will discuss the implications associated with various sensibilization and educational programs regarding drug prevention;
 - b. Further addressing the health risks associated with unintentional polysubstance use;
 - c. Focusing on underserved communities, primarily in less developed and developing countries, that lack the interstate ability to properly fund educational and harm-reduction outreach themselves;
9. *Invites* Member States to focus on health as a harm-reducing initiative through enhanced medical support, resources, and facilities to limit the health risks associated with drug use by:

- a. Encouraging Member States to uphold the findings of the World Health Organization (WHO), UNODC, and The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS “Collaborative Technical Guide regarding HIV/AIDS infection” in relation to drug usage in their respective internal policies concerning harm reduction;
 - b. Working with the WHO to encourage drafting a guide for starting and managing needle and syringe programs;
 - c. Focusing on the negative effects of drug tampering or lacing, toward which the Association for Women’s Rights in Development could provide resources for the education and information to support these preventative measures;
 - d. Reminding Members States of their ability to request funds from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to support diversion measures within their countries;
10. *Supports* continuing efforts towards the elimination of gender-based discrimination in all aspects of criminal justice systems for Member States in order to cooperate with the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) and the UNODC, as women are prone to being coerced and exploited in drug trafficking through the:
 - a. Collaboration between the CSW and CSW;
 - b. Promotion of equitable treatment of women throughout governing bodies;
 - c. Evaluation of social service and law enforcement and justice authorities to ensure proper treatment of women who use drugs;
11. *Suggests* the creation of a thematic working group comprised of representatives of multiple Member States to monitor the spending of funds pertaining to the reduction of international drug trafficking through global control and inspection ports by:
 - a. Collecting funds on a voluntary basis from Member States who want to invest in border control;
 - b. Allocating those funds based on the amount of illicit drugs that are illegally passing through the border and to how many Member States the border gives access to;
12. *Encourages* Member States to model after programs led by youth which aim to prevent future drug use through educational measures and workshops;
13. *Endorses* continued research within mental health facilities to provide children, adolescents, and families with needed assistance and support concerning drug abuse;
14. *Endorses* Member State consideration of a psychological model, such as the one utilized in the UNODC Crime’s *GLOK42* program, in order to build intervention programs for children, adolescents, and families;
15. *Suggests* that the existing Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice open-ended intergovernmental expert group meeting on Reducing Reoffending thematic working group consider further collecting, storing, and analyzing data through a multilateral approach to comprehend and spread awareness on the correlation between factors such as, but not limited to, socio-economic background, gender, race, religion, and localization on the use, treatment, trafficking, and prevention of drugs across nations, and make this information accessible to all nations by:

- a. Creating a reporting initiative comprised of qualified non-state researchers and data analysts from diverse backgrounds in order to form an unbiased, objective report on drug use, treatment, trafficking, and prevention;
 - b. Assisting willing Member States and United Nations bodies with internal and international policy making, providing accurate and targeted data, information, and reports on drug policy;
 - c. Remaining an opt-in initiative for all Member States guided by state sovereignty principles to respect domestic jurisdiction;
16. *Suggests* the establishment of feedback mechanisms to ensure the quality of such programs to facilitate the collection, analysis, and exchange of information amongst Member States with the goal of creating shared best practices;
17. *Recommends* that Member States address corruption and organized crime by identifying the links between drug trafficking, corruption, and organized criminal activities through the strengthening of law enforcement and monitoring agencies that promote cooperation among Member States to dismantle criminal networks;
18. *Encourages* Member States to address the global drug crisis through extensive cooperation with like-minded states, a transparent exchange of information regarding drug policies, and a global collaboration to form internal and international drug policies;
19. *Encourages* closer cooperation by Member States with the International Narcotics Control Board in order to reinforce cooperation and underline the global nature and the need for a unified solution;
20. *Endorses* the voluntary-based reflection by Member States and international entities and the recognition of other Member States' models, programs, and policies and work in conjunction with them, especially in regard to their decision on the decriminalization of drugs in the form of:
 - a. The reduction of low-level possession laws and consumption of all illicit drugs and reevaluating these activities as administrative violations;
 - b. Implementing the necessary measures in regard to the consumption, trafficking, and production of all drugs which may include but not be limited to arrest or other criminal penalties.



Code: CCPCJ/1/3

Committee: Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

Topic: Decriminalization and International Drug Policy

The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

Affirming Article 25 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR), stating every person's right to adequate health and proper medical care is necessary to reduce the likelihood of drug addiction,

Reaffirming the *Outcome Document of the UN General Assembly Special Session* on "The World Drug Problem", which stated that the negative consequences drug abuse has on children and young people is a growing concern and can be best addressed within the current anti-drug framework,

Bearing in mind Article 10 of the UDHR stating every person's right to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, whilst maintaining and respecting Member States sovereignty, socio-political, legal, and cultural norms,

Aware of the social and cultural differences some Member States face in enacting protocols and goals set by the United Nations' anti-drug frameworks,

Guided by the *2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development*, specifically Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3, promoting good health and well-being for all ages, and SDG 16 highlighting the importance of peace, justice, and strong institutions,

Further believing that crime hinders the full achievement of the SDGs by 2030, as per the *Kyoto Declaration on Advancing Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice, and the Rule of Law* (2021),

Recognizing the cooperation between Member States in respect to extradition, mutual legal assistance, and exchange of information on the trafficking of illicit drugs, as outlined in Article 3: Offenses and Sanctions, and Article 7: Mutual Legal Aid of the *United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances* of 1988,

Remembering the importance of regional and international collaboration between Member States in regard to drug crime prevention, trafficking, and criminal justice systems, such as the Triangular Initiative (TI), which has helped combat opioid trafficking in the Middle East through trust-building, information sharing, and joint operations,

Recalling the *United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime* (Palermo Convention), and the *United Nations Convention Against Corruption* (UNCAC) and their importance in combating international drug trafficking by creating frameworks for prosecuting drug crimes, facilitating cooperation between police forces and legal systems, and creating education and training programs for Member States to use,

Noting with concern the ability of criminal organizations to evade law enforcement by operating in multiple Member States and exploiting inconsistencies in legal jurisdictions as well as the gaps in cooperation between law enforcement agencies,

Recalling the importance of Member States responding to illicit financial transactions in a timely manner in order to aid multilateral efforts and limit drug trade,

Reaffirming the need to combat organized crime as it is laid out in the *European Union Action Plan* created in April 1997,

Emphasizing the importance of educating communities through awareness programs, such as the framework laid out in the *Nelson Mandela Rules* (2015), which promotes the use of non-custodial measures,

1. *Recognizes* the growing number of young drug consumers and recommends Member States to search for ways to implement early education in schools and other forums to educate about substance abuse in communities by:
 - a. Expanding existing programs like United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes' (UNODC) "Super Skills" program or the "Listen First" program, which invest in social and emotional skill development to increase overall mental and physical health, school performance, and later work satisfaction as well as success among adults to prevent substance abuse:
 - i. Considering individual backgrounds, socioeconomic status, and other factors when working with children and young people in drug prevention programs, given the disproportionate effects that illicit substances can have on marginalized groups;
 - ii. Encouraging that Member States work with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime's (UNODC) Youth Initiative for Health Promotion and Substance Abuse Prevention;
 - b. Convening a series of thematic discussions to be held during the 33rd Session of the CCPCJ on the theme of "Education for Justice: International Cooperation and Education in the Fight Against International Drug Crime":
 - i. Acknowledging that families and communities suffer the most from drug abuse;
 - ii. Discussing ways to build trust between law enforcement and communities affected by the illicit drug trade;
 - iii. Fostering a culture of lawfulness and community-minded ethics in participating parties while respecting the unique cultural heritage of each Member State;
2. *Suggests* the UNODC update its Global E-Learning courses continuously and put special emphasis on combating illicit drug trade to develop training in conjunction with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research for law enforcement officials of Member States wanting to be educated about combating drug trade:
 - a. Encourages Member States to increase their funding for the program;
 - b. Strongly recommends Member States to draw on the resources available and participate in different E-Learning courses;
3. *Further invites* all Member States to partner with Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs) and Transnational Organizations such as United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), UNODC, and World Health Organization (WHO) to implement educational programs that focus on the prevention of illicit drug use:
 - a. With the help of guidelines such as the set of standards: Good Policy and Practice in Health Education: Education sector responses to the use of alcohol, tobacco, and drugs;
 - b. Develop medical research practices that focus on those most susceptible to illicit drug use, such as young people and children, as well as the effectiveness of harm reduction programs and rehabilitation;

- c. Integrate anti-narcotics policies that focus on drug supply and demand reduction, by using the expertise of NGOs through international collaboration, along with transparency and sharing of drug use data and analytics to help form policies and decisions;
4. Asks the UNODC to partner with World Customs Organization (WCO) to expand their work on Container Control Programme (CCP) in order to assist governments in establishing effective controls to prevent drug trafficking particularly the auditing of imports and exports;
5. *Encourages* Member States to actively participate in multilateral information exchange programs regarding investigations of transnational illicit drug-related crimes, as set out in Article 9 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, and to fully utilize the potential of technologies for this cause;
6. *Supports* to further extend the efforts to review the United Nations anti-drug framework, as done by the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on the World Drug Problem in 2016, focusing on:
 - a. Reviewing the implementation of measures related to extradition of drug traffickers and custom controls;
 - b. Reviewing the bilateral and multilateral programs for information exchange using global information exchange systems such as Pre-Export Notification (PEN) online system as a fundamental tool for preventing the shipment of precursor chemicals used to formulate illicit drugs, where governments that are parties to the 1988 Convention are asked to provide pre-export notifications to governments of importing countries and territories that have officially requested them;
7. *Urges* Member States to place an emphasis on fair and just trials and to prevent corruption within their respective judiciaries specifically in relation to crimes relating to the illicit drug trade:
 - a. Guaranteeing the right to an impartial tribunal, an interpreter, and an effective legal defense;
 - b. Protecting judicial impartiality through higher salaries for judges, whilst demanding judiciary accountability by establishing effective bodies to investigate and penalize breaches of the judicial code of conduct;
8. *Recognizes* the necessity in assisting Member States, where appropriate, to strengthen and increase border control efforts in order to combat drug smuggling across regional borders, especially in areas highly affected by drug trafficking like the Golden Crescent and the Golden Triangle, through the use of Border Liaison Offices (BLOs), to promote information exchange and interagency cooperation in drug smuggling operations;
9. *Encourages* Member States to abide by their commitments according to Article 3 of the United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances to domestically prosecute international drug crimes:
 - a. Endorses efforts that Member States have undertaken in order to strengthen financial and judicial penalties against drug traffickers, producers, importers and exporters;
 - b. Recognizes the necessity of a specialized local and national approach to combating the drug trade;

- c. Recommends that Member States of the United Nations consider the implementation of measures similar to some of the successful aspects of the *European Union Action Plan*, specifically clause 10.2, which freezes the monetary assets belonging to organized crime groups and allocates it to active social programs and:
 - i. Emphasizes that this clause will suggest allowing Member States to freeze the monetary assets from organized crime groups, such as mafias and high-ranking drug traffickers, who are apprehended and charged;
 - ii. Emphasizes that governments will have the ability to absorb the monetary assets of those apprehended and use them to support rehabilitation centers, treatment centers for drug-users, and to create new facilities that will further help those addicted to drugs;
 - iii. Requests that the UN Crime Congress discusses the creation of a plan, which will regulate who receives the rights to freeze and absorb the assets of organized crime groups when the business of drug traffickers and mafia persons crosses international borders;
 - d. Noting that Member States have implemented similar programs, as is noted in the report *An Alternative Method to Combat the Mafia: Confiscation Of Criminal Assets 10:2* by Lorenzo Bodrero, that states that “many Mafia repentants stated to authorities that they would rather go to jail than see their assets used in such a way,” which further discourages illicit trade;
10. *Reminds* Member States of the importance of refraining from intentionally concealing or aiding organized criminal activity internationally in ways such as:
- a. Subsidizing materials used solely to produce illicit substances;
 - b. Profiting from the importation and exportation of illicit substances;
 - c. Regularly and intentionally falling short of their previous agreements relating to the drug trade;
 - d. Utilizing state resources and diplomatic offices to transport illicit substances or persons involved in the illicit drug trade.