

Documentation of the Work of the Commission on Narcotic
Drugs NMUN Simulation*



**National Model United Nations
Washington, DC
7 – 9 November 2025**

** National Model United Nations (nmun.org) organizes simulations of the UN. The resolutions in this document were the work of dedicated college and university students attending our conference. They are not official UN documents, and their contents are not the actual work of the UN entity simulated.*

Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND)

Committee Staff

Director	Steven Gentiel Vanhulle
Assistant Director	Tammy Nguyen

Agenda

1. Creating Effective Drug Policy in Transit Countries
2. Addressing the Global Trade in Opiates

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote (For-Against-Abstain)
CND/1/1	Creating Effective Drug Policy in Transit Countries	Adopted without a recorded vote
CND/1/2	Creating Effective Drug Policy in Transit Countries	Adopted without a recorded vote
CND/1/3	Creating Effective Drug Policy in Transit Countries	35 in favor, 4 against, 10 abstentions
CND/1/4	Creating Effective Drug Policy in Transit Countries	Adopted without a recorded vote
CND/1/5	Creating Effective Drug Policy in Transit Countries	39 in favor, 2 against, 8 abstentions
CND/1/6	Creating Effective Drug Policy in Transit Countries	35 in favor, 8 against, 6 abstentions

Summary Report

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

- I. Creating Effective Drug Policies in Transit Countries
- II. Addressing the Impact of the Global Trade in Opiates

The session was attended by representatives of 49 Member States and 0 Observers;

On Friday, the committee adopted the agenda of Topic 1 to 2, first discussing the topic of Creating Effective Drug Policies in Transit Countries. By Saturday, the Dais received a total of 6 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics such as the role of technology and supply line monitoring, regulatory compliance and customs enforcement, youth participation in narcoculture, and establishing standardized metrics to identify transit countries. The atmosphere was enthusiastic as they refined their proposals and would continue as they worked towards building consensus amongst the committee. Additional analysis led to a lively debate over the role of punitive and rehabilitative approaches in drug reduction and control, policy coherence between neighboring countries along drug transit routes, inequalities and drug use in vulnerable communities, and recommendations for national tax policies to fund treatment. By the conclusion of the Saturday evening session, collaboration between the delegates resulted in two mergers that brought together complementary themes.

On Sunday, 6 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, 2 of which had amendments. The committee adopted 6 resolutions following voting procedure, 3 of which received unanimous support by the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including coordinating law enforcement and border control operations, alternative development and economic opportunities for youth in transit countries, drug demand reduction, and rehabilitation. Guided by a desire to help alleviate the scourge of illicit drugs in transit countries, transparency and principled compromise were the tenets championed by the body in their approach to resolution writing and consensus building.

Code: CND/1/1

Committee: Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Topic: Creating Effective Drug Policies in Transit Countries

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Affirming the Commission on Narcotic Drugs' (CND) dual focus on supply and demand,

Desiring to reduce the incidences of overdose, death, and other health-related issues caused by drug trafficking in transit countries through an integrated and comprehensive, community health-based approach that promotes prevention, treatment, harm reduction, recovery support, and uplifting affected individuals and communities towards recovery and resilience,

Commending the work of regional organizations such as the African Union, Organization of American States, and European Union on the creation of regionally applicable policies,

Noting with deep concern the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime's (UNODC) 2024 Trafficking Flow maps which illustrate the flow of narcotic drugs by seizure,

Acknowledging the UNODC's 2010 report on "The Destabilizing Influence of Drug Trafficking on Transit Countries", which found that many transit countries lack the adequate resources to counter transnational drug trafficking, attributed to corruption and political instability,

Recognizing the importance of a treatment over punishment approach that prioritizes rehabilitation and reducing the stigma surrounding victims of drug trafficking, as the World Health Organization (WHO) has outlined that 1 in 6 people need treatment, though less than 10% receive it,

Noting the commitment of many Member States to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3 (good health and well-being), specifically target 3.5, which aims to strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse,

Fully alarmed by WHO's *Global status report on alcohol and health and treatment of substance use disorders* (2024) that highlighted over three million deaths per year were drug-related,

Cognizant of the almost 40 million individuals affected by drug disorders in 2021, according to WHO, and the harm these disorders cause to communities,

Reaffirming States party to the *United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988* commitment to bilateral and multilateral treaties, agreements, or arrangements which enhance the effectiveness of international co-operation pursuant to the convention,

Concerned by the fact that, according to the American Addiction Center, 60 percent of people who enter a drug rehabilitation center will relapse while still in recovery,

Highlighting the study done by the United States' National Institute on Drug Abuse, which found that investments in rehabilitation returns 7.5 times their initial investment through reduced crime and regained productivity,

Conscious of the work of the Covenant House in providing economic and physical support to local communities by assisting young people who are struggling with health, homelessness, and trafficking,

Welcoming the work of the Joint SDG Fund's commitment to protecting vulnerable populations as an inter-agency mechanism for integrated policy support and strategic financing, through their global initiative which empower local communities and subnational authorities,

Seeking to widen the breath of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD), an autonomous research institute within the United Nations system that researches and analyzes policy to further address hindrances in contemporary development,

Requests Member States strengthen international cooperation and provide technological support to transit countries in order to develop sustainable, evidence-based drug policies that address both security and public health concerns through voluntary United Nations Multi-Trust Fund contributions,

Noting with deep regret that, according to a 2010 study from the National Library of Medicine on macro-level social forces, poverty remains the prime reason for continued drug dealing,

Having seen, through the Chile-California Programme (1965) how infrastructure and economic modernization in Less Developed Countries provides economic opportunities to those socially and economically disadvantaged, who are “more likely to develop drug use disorders” according to the 2025 World Drug Report, and moves them from vulnerable classes and reintegrates them into society,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 70/1 on “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” (2015),

Having devoted attention to SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions) and the 2025 UNODC World Drug Report, including support for economic opportunities geared towards vulnerable individuals makes them less likely to develop drug use disorders,

Emphasizing the importance of shared international responsibility in addressing the global drug trade,

Observing the erosion of social norms caused by organized crime, exemplified by the rise of narco-culture, which normalizes violence and illicit wealth,

Bearing in mind the Common Market of the South’s (MERCOSUR) efforts to promote cooperation, trade, and security between Member States and encouraging expansion in joint artificial intelligence (AI) development and tracking programs like the Regional Port Monitoring Hub (RPMH), which serves as a regional fusion center to share intelligence,

Reinforcing General Assembly Resolution 68/196 on “United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development” (2013), which emphasizes the importance of evidence-based research and promotes scientific evidence-based research for drug use prevention, which focuses on children and adolescents,

1. *Proposes* that Member States work towards the implementation of a Mobile Health Access Project in regions where trafficking routes intersect local communities lacking access to adequate health facilities due to poverty, geographic isolation, stigmatization, and overburdened health infrastructure, with the aim of:
 - a. Reducing the global health crisis and strengthening communities by deploying mobile clinics that provide harm reduction and public health services directly to high-risk and underserved communities;
 - b. Collaborating with local and international organizations such as WHO and community-based organizations to ensure culturally sensitive, sustainable healthcare delivery;
 - c. Utilizing technology and digital health records to collect anonymous data to facilitate continuous care and research through a neutral United Nations multilateral organization funded by voluntary contributions;

2. *Suggests* the expansion of the scope of UNRISD, by broadening the reach of UNRISD's research capabilities to discuss the role of community-based interventions in mitigating the health and social consequences of drug trafficking in transit regions;
3. *Further encourages* coordination with UNODC, in cooperation with Member States who have begun to support programs and strategies addressing the impacts of drug trafficking in transit regions on local populations, in collaboration with the Covenant House and the Joint SDG Fund;
4. *Endorses* the establishment of national policies that provide alternatives to incarcerations, such as recovery-friendly job-training to waive or reduce charges, and individual support for those recovering from drug abuse to meet with a specialist to assist employment;
5. *Recommends* that Member States expand drug rehabilitation plans through research focused on new medications that can reverse drug overdose, immunotherapies that can prevent drugs from reaching the brain, neuromodulation to help reset the brain circuitry associated with addiction, and psychedelics to see how psychotherapy could help support recovery;
6. *Encourages* UNODC, in cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme, to support Member States, particularly transit countries, in uplifting affected individuals and communities through the development of sustainable communities based on effective drug policies, and in prioritizing healthcare, treatment, and rehabilitation;
7. *Requests* UNODC, in collaboration with the International Organization for Migration, to assist transit countries in implementing focused policy for vulnerable transit routes and communities, by establishing control locations at frontiers and providing secure checkpoints for providing humanitarian aid in sensitive areas;
8. *Recommends* regional organizations to work towards the establishment of policies which would work to address drug trafficking at a regional level, ensuring any measures account for differing local circumstances;
9. *Encourages* the creation of a MERCOSUR Regional Development Fund for Drug Prevention, managed by UNODC and Member States, funded through voluntary contributions, and intended to support the maintenance of rehabilitation centers and drug prevention education programs in drug affected communities, as well as offering career training for former drug users who are struggling with gaining employment;
10. *Requests* the establishment of the Global Development Scholarship Program in partnership with non-government organizations (NGOs) and other United Nations bodies like the United Nations Institute for Training and Research to provide:
 - a. Scholarships and grants for citizens of developing and transit countries to study in fields such as commercial agriculture, infrastructure engineering, and AI, which will be funded through new partnerships with NGOs and voluntary contributions from states and regional development banks like the Inter-American Development Bank;
 - b. A mechanism encouraging graduates to apply their new skills in their countries' domestic agricultural, infrastructure, and drug prevention initiatives, with the goal of providing alternative jobs for countries affected by the opioid trade;
11. *Endorses* the creation of a MERCOSUR initiative to develop the RPMH, which uses AI to identify anomalies in cargo routes by:
 - a. Serving as a regional intelligence sharing fusion center to track precursor drugs entering ports;

- b. Creating uniformity in participating Member States, ensuring efficiency, and acting as a global framework for other regional intelligence fusion centers;
- 12. *Calls for* CND to implement a subsidiary expert panel to study and address the best policy practices that transit states can implement to better address CND's balanced approach of rehabilitation and enforcement, which:
 - a. Will be funded by voluntary contributions from Member States through the United Nations Multi-Partner Trust Fund;
 - b. Allows transit states to find the best funding practices for balancing resources, such as through greater funding for rehabilitation training;
- 13. *Encourages* Member States to adopt a national action plan on a state-by-state or regional basis, if they have not done so, and ensures that Member States use evidence-based research to create national programs that include procedures to combat drug trafficking and meet their national action plan goals through annual self-assessment.

Code: CND/1/2

Committee: Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Topic: Creating Effective Drug Policy in Transit Countries

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Acknowledging that the lack of access to education and employment in rural and transit regions leaves communities vulnerable to recruitment by drug trafficking networks,

Drawing attention to the fact that major transit countries often fall within developing regions that lack strong economies, opportunities, and infrastructure,

Highlighting the connections between education and socioeconomic mobility and between poverty and crime, as set forth by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP),

Having considered the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime's (UNODC) Education for Justice (EJ4) initiative (2018) that addresses the normalization of crime, referred to as narco-culture, which is present in transit countries, making their populations particularly vulnerable to substance abuse,

Underscoring the connections between the drug trade, global poverty, and insecurity,

Recognizing that approximately 700 million people live in extreme poverty, surviving on less than \$2.15 per day, according to the World Bank,

Acknowledging that the drug industry as a whole is estimated to have an annual turnover of about \$500 billion, which is much greater than the \$62 billion spent on official development assistance since 1992,

Noting that transit countries are nations in which drugs and related contraband flow across borders and regions, and they are often negatively impacted by related violence, corruption, and instability,

Believing that the illicit drug trade has severe negative impacts like draining national resources, reduced productivity, and hindering development,

Considering that profits, along with economic, social, and political institutions, are the root causes of the illegal drug trade,

Underlining the prevalence of CropWatch, which is the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development's (UNCTAD) innovative cooperation programme,

Emphasizing the importance of enhancing the capacity of local law enforcement agencies in transit countries to prevent the cross-border trafficking of illicit substances,

Keeping in mind the role poverty plays in institutional instability in transit countries,

Recognizing that farmers cultivate precursors, such as poppy, for the development of drugs to support their livelihoods,

Reminding Member States of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the 2030 Agenda, and how these commitments outline global progress that can be applied to the issue of drug trafficking through SDG 4 (quality education) and SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth),

Understanding that rehabilitation, rather than simply imprisonment, is critical to creating a safe and drug-free society,

Realizing that in 2019, the World Health Organization (WHO) reported that approximately 600,000 deaths across the world were attributed to drug use, with close to 80% of these being related to opioids,

Considering that combating the global drug problem effectively requires a coordinated response grounded in shared responsibility,

Recalling the global recommendations listed in WHO's 2020 *International Standards for the Treatment of Drug Use Disorders*, such as guidelines to prevent the abuse of illicit drugs, as well as the work and advocacy of the International Drug Policy Consortium,

Reiterating the harmful effects of illicit drugs in transit countries that struggle with rehabilitation relating to drug abuse and drug treatment,

Recognizing that social and economic reintegration reduces recidivism and contributes to national stability,

Recognizing that alternative development initiatives in transit countries should fall in line with existing United Nations development plans, such as the SDGs in the 2030 Agenda, to ensure cohesive progress among developing nations,

Deeply concerned about the gap in expertise in transit countries' rehabilitation facilities,

Fully aware of the substantial issues of drug related deaths amongst youth, with the average first time drug user being just over 15 years old, according to the United States' National Institute on Drug Abuse,

Having studied that programs such as the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Scholarship Programme greatly assists with the sharing of information and global cooperation,

Reaffirming concerns with the fact that nearly 48% of young drug users consume heroin, 30% use cocaine, and 22% use crack cocaine, as reported by the National Institute on Drug Abuse,

Fully believing that information sharing among Member States is necessary to maintain stability and improve policy decisions,

Taking note that some transit countries lack the capacity to significantly expand rehabilitation efforts,

Recognizing the threat that drug trafficking poses to international peace and security, including corruption, illegal trafficking, and other risks,

Noting with deep concern that drug trafficking revenue continues to fund criminal networks while affected communities receive little support for recovery,

Taking note of the impact that organized crime has on the economy of the most vulnerable communities and the erosion of society,

Observing the increasing economic dependency on illicit substances and those who are affected by it,

Concerned by the scarcity of accessible aid for those who are suffering from the negative social stigma around drug use,

Honoring local harm reduction programs such as 'Checa su sustancia,' or the Check Your Substance program in Mexico,

Reminding Member States of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) resolution 68/1 on “Promoting comprehensive scientific evidence-based research and multisectoral national systems of drug use prevention for children and adolescents”,

Taking into consideration the financial burden recidivism places on community members and the disproportionate effect this has on marginalized communities,

Viewing with appreciation the impact of UNODC and their efforts to keep the world safe from drugs, crime, corruption, and terrorism,

Seeks to address environmental, cultural, social, physical, and economic risk factors involved in substance use decision-making,

1. *Implores* the use of programmes offered by UNDP, such as the workforce development programme to achieve SDG 4 (quality education), as access to education is proven to create opportunities, build skills, and offer stability that disincentivizes crime and drug use;
2. *Encourages* the empowerment of local economies through SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth) to promote sustained and inclusive economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all to drive people away from the drug trade and offer alternative options;
3. *Seeks to* further invest in education and the economy to support SDG 9 (industries, innovation, and infrastructure) by developing infrastructure in transit countries, promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and fostering innovation in transit countries to move away from the drug trade and provide better support;
4. *Endorses* a stabilizing approach of providing alternative socioeconomic opportunities for farmers by promoting legitimate and sustainable livelihoods in drug-producing areas, such as Afghanistan, through programs like UNCTAD’s CropWatch cooperation programme, which will encourage farmers to surrender illicit drug crops in exchange for subsidies that provide diverse, high-quality, and locally adapted seeds through various models;
5. *Encourages* Member States to establish drug rehabilitation programs that aim to address the underlying issues behind drug dependency and prepare individuals for life after their addiction through:
 - a. A de-emphasis on isolation-driven measures only for those dealing with illicit substance abuse and not for drug traffickers;
 - b. The establishment of national action plans in transit countries to direct the operations of Member States’ rehabilitation efforts and to ensure the capability of multilateral coordination with other Member States;
 - c. The cooperation of these national action systems in the gathering of statistics on drug-related offenses and trafficking;
6. *Advocates* for the enhancement of existing interstate divisions or agencies that facilitate anti-drug trafficking-related operations between transit countries and other Member States;
7. *Welcomes* the identification of transit countries with exceptional need and suggests prioritizing these communities through funding and job creation by:
 - a. Identifying and defining these Member States through the Division for Inclusive Social Development (DISD) of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN-DESA);

- b. Developing region-specific educational training and work programmes through UNDP and the Global Accelerator programme to ensure access to education and training to further invest into communities;
- 8. *Calls for* the creation of an expert committee that collaborates with transit countries with exceptional need and fosters increased cooperation between local law enforcement agencies in those Member States and international law enforcement agencies, such as INTERPOL and EUROPOL, to increase their capacities in the prevention of the cross-border trafficking of illicit substances by:
 - a. Prompting these established international law enforcement agencies and any willing Member States to deploy a specialized task force comprising of forensic analysts, financial crime investigators, and digital intelligence officers to better equip these transit countries;
 - b. Establishing a forum that allows local law enforcement agencies from these transit countries to communicate with each other and provide information to these international law enforcement agencies;
 - c. Developing a reverse training program, which will allow these well-established agencies to learn more from on-the-ground experienced officers in these transit countries so that they may become more effective in their assistance;
- 9. *Further requests* guaranteeing treatment and prevention in schools, creating safe spaces for children and adolescents through individual, group, and family-based intervention methods, encouraging Member States to provide monetary subsidies to Member States requiring educational needs, by providing both physical educational materials to educational establishments, and an interactive virtual educational platform that promotes the prevention of illicit drug use within our youth;
- 10. *Supports* the expansion of research and science-based programs on the education of illicit substances and their consequences, as well as post-measures based on the Check Your Substance Program;
- 11. *Invites* the creation of a Resource and Academic Scholarship (RAS) that would:
 - a. Encourage Member States to provide budgetary resources;
 - b. Disburse stipends to public health officials such as doctors, researchers, therapists, nurses, and other similarly qualified officials;
 - c. Connect health officials with Member States that want to host them for the betterment of their country by allowing these officials to work in rehabilitation facilities in the host states and training staff from the local community in globally accepted rehabilitation procedures;
 - d. Collaborate with the local staff on post-education funding for the resources required to implement what was taught in their respective countries;
- 12. *Endorses* the creation of a board managed by CND that can oversee the matching process in the RAS program between host states and health officials that takes cultural similarities, host country requests, and the educational background of each candidate into consideration when assigning matches;

13. *Requests* assistance from WHO in promoting RAS and participating in the matching process by appointing officials from the organization to sit on the RAS board;
14. *Encourages* host countries to integrate experts as part of the RAS program to assist in the creation of domestic public health policy;
15. *Recommends* the establishment of a Sustainable Agricultural Development Fund (SADF) under the supervision of UNODC by:
 - a. Providing voluntary grants and technical assistance that promote lawful agricultural production in Member States affected by narcotic transit and cultivation;
 - b. Encouraging the transition from illicit to licit crop cultivation to promote long-term rural economic growth;
 - c. Supporting local farmers through education, access to markets, and environmentally sustainable farming practices;
 - d. Ensuring that all production, manufacturing, and trade of narcotic-related substances occur within national and international legal frameworks, as outlined by the *Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs* (1961);
16. *Emphasizes* the importance of rehabilitation and reintegration programs for incarcerated and formerly-incarcerated individuals by:
 - a. Promoting access to vocational training, education, and mental health services within correctional facilities;
 - b. Cooperating with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and international organizations in the implementation of reintegration initiatives;
 - c. Funding post-release support services, including employment programs, housing assistance, and community mentorship networks;
 - d. Fostering readjustment through the creation of the Rehabilitation, Education, Animals, and Community Healing, or R.E.A.C.H. program, that will allow prisoners to care for animals while incarcerated;
17. *Underscores* the importance of the development of prison work and drug-awareness programs aligned with each Member State's economic capacity and development priorities, with an emphasis on:
 - a. Creating rehabilitation-based employment programs that contribute to the national economy;
 - b. Providing incentives, such as sentence reductions or educational credits, for prisoners who complete vocational or drug-awareness programs;
 - c. Integrating restorative justice principles to allow offenders to contribute positively to their communities;
18. *Authorizes* the allocation of research funding under UNODC and WHO to study narcotic accessibility and its socioeconomic impact on transit countries, aiming to:
 - a. Collect reliable data on narcotic trafficking routes, demand patterns, and health outcomes;

- b. Identify gaps in medical access to essential narcotic-based medications for pain management and treatment;
 - c. Develop evidence-based recommendations to improve international cooperation in reducing illegal narcotic flows while maintaining access to legitimate medical supplies;
 - d. Publish annual progress reports for transparency and accountability to Member States;
- 19. *Urges* Member States to redirect assets and revenues seized from illicit narcotics activities towards funding education programs, constructing schools, and local business initiatives in areas most impacted by trafficking, promoting transparency in resource allocation;
- 20. *Recommends* the development of resources to support transit countries with trafficking prevention infrastructure through such means as:
 - a. Creating a body of experts to meet bi-annually and oversee an indicator system, which will be in charge of developing and managing drug policy, that will allow countries to identify increases in transit, trafficking, and drug crime specific to transit;
 - b. Supporting Member States that are identified as emerging transit countries by developing potential preparedness and response plans that can be implemented in different contexts and with different resources;
 - c. Working to reverse trends towards escalating transit activities in Member States before the onset of transit-specific negative impacts, such as increased corruption or government inefficiency;
 - d. Further understanding the relationship between drug transit and specific negative outcomes in transit countries through research, with the intention of addressing and reversing these outcomes where possible;
- 21. *Suggests* the creation of the International Transit Societal Health Forum (ITSHF), which would support increased international dialogue surrounding drug trafficking and individual Member States' domestic responses and needs by:
 - a. Inviting health and safety experts, along with willing Member States, to share best practices that reduce the negative implications that are affiliated with transit countries;
 - b. Promoting multilateral communication that increases transparency between willing Member States and encourages the spread of information;
 - c. Utilizing resources from WHO and funding from the International Drug Policy Consortium or other willing and like-minded NGOs.

Code: CND/1/3

Committee: Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Topic: Creating Effective Drug Policies in Transit Countries

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recognizing the *Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs* (1961) to establish international regulations for narcotic and drug use,

Observing General Assembly resolution 78/131 on "Enhancing Action at the National, Regional, and International Levels to Address the Global Public Health and Security Challenges Posed by Synthetic Drugs" (2023), which establishes the need for national, regional, and international support to address the global public health and security challenges posed by synthetic drugs,

Cognizant that transit states function as critical points within broader international drug trafficking networks, enabling the transshipment of illicit drugs across borders and between nations,

Concerned that transit countries often struggle with securing their borders due to having major shipping ports that serve as points of entry into greater regions of the world,

Acknowledging the work of the European Union (EU) to create regional groups such as the EU Roadmap to Fight Drug Trafficking and the European Ports Alliance that aid in coordinating regional border security protocols,

Aware of the efforts from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to provide technical assistance on an international level to aid in developing national anti-corruption strategies by training investigators and prosecutors,

Highlighting the work of Member States, in cooperation with UNODC and the World Customs Organization, to provide technical assistance and training programs to strengthen the capacity of transit countries to detect and interdict illicit shipments,

Reaffirming the principle of shared responsibility, by committing resources and expertise to strengthen transit states' capacity to intercept illicit flows while promoting social development and demand reduction,

Referring to the EU and the United Nations Development Program's (UNDP) multidimensional integrated border management program in its improvement by standardizing border security processes within the EU, while considering every Member State's unique border security systems,

Alarmed by the results found in General Assembly resolution 72/335 on "Unlawful death of refugees and migrants" (2017), which highlights unfair treatment at international borders of transit nations due to human bias and human error,

Emphasizing the need for an increase in technology across global levels to address the weakened security system at major port territories, weakened security systems can lead to an influx of criminals, narcotics, and other threats to domestic security,

Aware of UNODC's development of the Airport Communication Project (AIRCOP), which focuses on strengthening border security through the interdiction of drug trafficking at airports, as this can intercept and seize drugs before they reach communities in transit nations,

Appreciating the work of UNODC and the World Health Organization's (WHO) Partnership for the Treatment and Care of Drug Use Disorders, which implements treatment as an alternative to incarceration for people with substance use disorders,

Noting the extension of human trafficking operations in transit nations to support and the extent of drug trafficking, due to their geographic locations, weaker prosecution, and vulnerable populations due to their economic status,

Further Notes the US Drug Enforcement Administration on the usage of human trafficking by traffickers of narcotics as a method to diversify, control markets, and increase their profits. With 25% percent of human trafficking victims having an opioid problem,

Reaffirming the efforts of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) Odyssey Analysis Files to collect data on human trafficking,

Applauding Thailand's shift from punitive actions against those who broke drug laws to rehabilitation for drug users to shift the narrative, which helped disenfranchise the use of narcotic drugs among vulnerable populations,

Encouraging the importance of alternative development programs, as noted in General Assembly resolution 66/4 on "Promoting Alternative Development-Oriented Drug Control Strategies That is Sustainable and Inclusive" (2023),

Affirming the importance of rehabilitation and recovery services in addressing the drug trade, as informed by Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) resolution 67/1 on "Promoting Recovery and Related Support Services for People with Drug Use Disorders" (2024),

Recognizing drug addiction as an illness, and subsequently endorsing the implementation of a program modeled after Haiti's Partners in Health (PIH), which fostered a nearly 100% cure rate of HIV and TB with the inclusion of community support members, compared to an approximately 53% cure rate of those just receiving the free treatment, and endorsing similar programs to reduce the chances of relapse,

Guided by the good-faith attempt of Colombia in providing alternatives for farmers and those employed in the drug trade through the 2016 Peace Accord, which if regionally and internationally supported would prove progressive and effective in dismantling the drug trade,

Recognizing the National Institutes of Health and Medicine report of 43% of South African adults addicted to illicit drugs, there is a need to further expand on secondary education programs like "Line up, Live up", which target youth through encouraging athletic programs,

Deeply concerned by the continued rise of drug usage across international communities,

Bearing in mind the strategic importance of maritime routes in the trafficking of illicit goods and protection of vulnerable communities, specifically emphasizing the need for enhanced maritime interdiction as a cornerstone of regional drug control,

1. *Recommends* the standardization and coordination of border security protocols through the EU and UNDP's Integrated Border Management Program to better combat the trafficking of drugs by:
 - a. Improving international coordination in monitoring potential drug trafficking efforts by:
 - i. Using preexisting criminal databases to help identify and keep track of individual drug traffickers as they move across borders, especially in regions with open land or sea borders;
 - ii. Developing additional criminal database systems for countries without open land or sea borders in compliance with the domestic monitoring policies of individual Member States;
 - b. Supporting Member States with naval programs dedicated to monitoring territorial waters for international shipping vessels potentially transporting illicit substances by:
 - i. Increasing use of shipping container scanning technologies in transshipment hubs, specifically those situated along major trade routes;
 - ii. Creating opportunities for naval forces to communicate with each other in moderated environments to increase information sharing among militaries;

- c. Implementing Aircop technologies, a global crime initiative aimed at countering drug trafficking in airports to better intercept illicit substances through advanced intelligence and identification systems;
 - d. Enhancing communication and cooperation among Member States and non-governmental organizations such as the INTERPOL, to better coordinate Member State border security training, especially in transit countries by:
 - i. Creating additional training programs for law enforcement agencies that are located specifically within transit countries to better educate them on how to identify drugs being transported through ports of transit countries;
 - ii. Encouraging Member States that border transit countries to work together to identify and address gaps in enforcement coverage between and within major ports of entry;
- 2. *Encourages* the implementation of more technological security systems to replace human bias to accurately be able to monitor any drug trafficking and/or drug traffickers; while creating an overall more secure system through automated detection systems and noninvasive search methods such as automated plate detection systems, video analysis systems, port scanners, x-ray scanners, radiation isotope identification devices, personal radiation detectors, and forensic tools;
- 3. *Asks* Member States to share intel on the correlation shared between the drug trade and the role of human trafficking and exploitation through established organizations like INTERPOL:
 - a. Establishing a secure and encrypted channel of communication to safeguard the confidentiality and integrity of sensitive communication;
 - b. Asking for the shared intel on the mapping routes often used by both drug and human trafficking, as well as known drug and human traffickers, from countries with more monitoring experience to those with less;
 - c. Member States to create or share statements to overall make their citizens aware of connection of human trafficking and drug trades have in their nations;
- 4. *Seeking* the prioritization of rehabilitation efforts and policy as an alternative to incarceration, as WHO cites that only 1-35% of people worldwide receive treatment for drug use through the suggested implementation of drug courts to absorb drug distribution and use cases to direct offenders and users respectively to outside resources as an alternative to criminal status;
- 5. *Strongly* advises educating media outlets and shaping public narratives that counter the glamorization of drug use that:
 - a. Strongly suggests having a minimum age limit of 15 on most social media platforms, as the youth are still impressionable and easily influenced;
 - b. Calls for stricter community guidelines across all social media, music, and creator platforms, removing any drug-related content;
 - c. Encourages the implementation of warning and fact-checking advisories on content that contains the use of drugs;
- 6. *Recommends* the necessary implementations of preventative programs specializing in safeguarding livelihoods of communities, as well as protecting maritime routes in the trafficking of illicit goods and precursor chemicals by:
 - a. Increasing flexible community outreach between local governments to address amongst past and present communities that have been historically affected by drug abuse and misuse through the development of local rehabilitation programs;

- b. Supporting the supervised expansion on security measures used for communities being actively exploited by traffickers to help prevent corruption within regions particularly vulnerable to human trafficking;
 - c. Disenfranchising the use of narcotics amongst vulnerable communities by creating social educational programs that redirect individuals to more sustainable and effective lifestyles;
- 7. *Strongly recommends* the implementation of low-cost community-based solutions to locally address the threat of drug use and trafficking:
 - a. As inspired by the successes made by the PIH program implemented in Haiti, wherein states may direct funds to provide localized training to arm community members with the tools to:
 - i. Recognize and report drug use within communities;
 - ii. Recognize and report drug trafficking within communities to local authorities to later collaborate with INTERPOL or to other proper channels to bolster intelligence;
 - iii. Provide follow-up support and care for community members going through rehabilitation programs;
 - b. As inspired by The Peace Accord in Colombia, distributing reintegration resources such as job training for affected individuals to decrease economic reliance on the drug trade, social welfare programs for those impacted, to supplement aforementioned incomes, and for transit countries that are starting to or currently are producers of drugs, farming equipment and seeds to facilitate the reduction of farmers in the drug trade;
- 8. *Requests* an International Education Program, building off of “Line up, Live up” implemented by South Africa, and bringing it to the global level of an internationally accredited program for all secondary students that:
 - a. Explains that “Line up, Live up” is a crime prevention program in South Africa that builds on life skills for teenagers ages 13-18 to allow them to address their emotions in a healthy manner by increasing sports activities;
 - b. Urges Member States to ensure students have constant exposure to all athletic programs, which encourages the youth to learn the value of health and taking care of themselves and keeping them away from drugs;
 - c. Further encourages the financial support from neighboring countries to provide funding for these education programs;
 - d. Promotes programs that encourage healthy lifestyles by building on cognitive, emotional and social skills that will increase the knowledge of the consequences of crime and substance abuse by:
 - i. Encouraging sport and play to connect communities by incorporating team and communication skills;
 - ii. Raising awareness with youth to prevent the usage of drugs and encourage young children to take action by teaching them to stand up against drug usage;
 - e. Encourages increasingly proactive fiscal policy among Member States to promote and develop education programs.

Code: CND/1/4

Committee: Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Topic: Creating Effective Drug Policy in Transit Countries

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Bearing in mind how transit countries are chosen as avenues for narcotics trafficking because of ample opportunities to circumvent the rule of law and take advantage of victimized peoples to smuggle and sell narcotics according to INTERPOL,

Aware of General Assembly resolution 41/127 on “Declaration on the Right to Development” (1986), which recognizes that illicit drug routes are constantly shifting and proposed discussion on aiding transit states specifically because of their relevant geographic locations making them especially vulnerable,

Guided by the objectives of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in General Assembly resolution 70/1 on “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” (2015), specifically SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong Institutions), in order to collectively target international drug trafficking in transit and high use countries to preserve the strength of their institutions through multilateral cooperation,

Cognizant of the risks surrounding “whistleblowers”, who expose wrongdoing within an organization such as money laundering, illicit trafficking, or danger to public health by reporting it to authorities, and the growing threats of criminal organizations at work in keeping whistleblowers silent,

Emphasizing the importance of the United Nations and their partners, such as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the National Whistleblower Center, to fund and cooperate with the Whistleblower Assistance and Trafficking Control Hub (WATCH), along with contributions from opting countries, to help less wealthy individuals in these countries who struggle from the results of effective drug policies in transit countries,

Realizing the importance of the UNODC Model Witness Protection Bill, 2000, which provides safety and protection of well-being for witnesses in criminal proceedings who, unless protected, may not give evidence for fear of death, violence, or serious injury by criminal interests likely to be affected by the proceedings, in promoting safety among citizens, and protecting whistleblowers from life-threatening repercussions,

Reaffirming proclamations made in General Assembly resolution 73/191 on “Special session of the General Assembly against corruption” when addressing malicious intent within governmental and industrial institutions,

Fully aware that as of 2023, significant differences between the average presence of bribery among countries, with low-income countries having an average prevalence of 13.6% in comparison to high-income countries with 8.9%, according to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND),

Acknowledging the effect of unreported crimes and the growth of corrupt institutions has on the well-being of the state and the health of citizens globally, as 3 out of 4 crimes committed in Latin America and the Caribbean go unreported and contributes to a perception of lawlessness according to the International Development Bank,

Recognizing that in countries with greater corruption, over 50% of interactions with public officials involve bribery, however not all are publicly reported nor recorded in the legal system, according to the Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index, thus contributing to the continuation of drug corruption,

Seeking to provide public officials with in-person workshops simulating the Global eLearning Programme and in-person training that educates officials on a wide range of topics including anti-corruption and drug identification strategies, developed and led by UNODC,

Keeping in mind the functions of UNDOC and programs similar to Madrid's Global Drug Intelligence Network (GDIN), which is a joint law enforcement initiative funded by the European Union (EU) that utilizes intelligence sharing, mapping networks, and modernized border control & clandestine cargo inspection to disrupt trafficking networks, intercepting them in transit countries with the help of a hub of analysts from participating countries, and unveiling hidden concealment methods that make drug trade possible,

Alarmed by how, according to Global Financial Integrity (GFI) and the World Economic Forum (WEF), the illicit drug trade and illicit activities drains an estimated \$2.2 trillion annually from the global economy, undercutting legitimate businesses, distorting financial systems, and reducing foreign investment,

Mindful of origin countries that are combating trafficking of drugs at the source of the issue by providing aid and resources to transit countries and vulnerable populations,

1. *Encourages* willing Member States to implement the WATCH program, which protects those on the front lines through an incentivized encrypted, anonymous reporting network and international witness protection program in transit and high-use countries that are facing corruption and trafficking challenges;
2. *Promotes* witness protection and trafficking route surveillance through intelligence sharing networks, advanced global infrastructure, and international cooperation through TRACE-Hub (Trafficking Route Analysis and Collaboration Environment) that:
 - a. Utilizes digital mapping networks & global intelligence sharing between transit countries with a hub of analysts from participating Member States;
 - b. Merges witness data collected from an anonymous whistleblower incentivization program to aid in intelligence sharing and promote multilateral collaboration;
 - c. Integrates a port analytics dashboard collecting data from the UNODC's adopted "Smart Ports" in order to map clandestine drug trafficking routes to intercept illicit operations;
 - d. Aligns with additional crime systems that coincide within the global drug trade, such as human trafficking and communicable disease spread;
3. *Reminds* Member States of already established initiatives like those by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) that focuses efforts on the illicit drug economy, including simplified procedure, the use of digital tools, and transit transport infrastructure, such as developing infrastructure and improving coordination at border posts;

4. *Endorses* efforts to target corruption in port organizations through expansive anonymous reporting, extensive language that ensures protection of whistleblowers, and artificial intelligence (AI)-supported port security initiatives through:
 - a. Implementation of an anonymous whistleblower incentivization program modeled on UNODC's goAML framework for anti-money laundering that offers financial security and job protection to illicit trafficking reporters;
 - b. Advocation for countries to adopt legal language advocating for universal job protections for those in the public sector, non-retaliation protection for whistleblowers, and creating a vetted financial reward mechanism for whistleblowers;
 - c. Encouragement of the adoption of UNODC's "Smart Port" initiative that utilizes artificial intelligence scanning procedures and an integrated port analytics dashboard shared with participating countries in TRACE-Hub (Trafficking Route Analysis and Collaboration Environment) to carry out containerized cargo inspection within high-traffic ports of transit countries without hindering global trade;
 - d. Employment of the use of Supreme Audit Institutions as outlined in the 2021 Abu Dhabi Declaration Program;
5. *Recommends* Member States to enact anti-corruption strength training programs designed to provide public officials with the necessary skills to:
 - a. Note the initial signs of an illicit entanglement between illegal trafficking organizations and governmental officials;
 - b. Strengthen each nation's ability to uphold integrity within law enforcement training and programming;
 - c. Prevent illicit substances from interregional movement by training security officials on the course of action to identify illicit activities and potential trafficking threats within their borders;
6. *Requests* Member States to advance a framework for the funding of WATCH and TRACE-Hub by:
 - a. Recommending the adoption of written UNODC frameworks by Member States regarding effective and coordinated anti-corruption strategies, merit-based recruiting, and mutually reinforcing said measures in the public and private sectors;
 - b. Supporting principles outlined in General Assembly resolution 49/141 on "United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs" (1988) that align with the European Union (EU) drug strategies, which include supply reduction, harm reduction, and international cooperation.

Code: CND/1/5

Committee: Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Topic: Creating an Effective Drug Policy in Transit Countries

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Observing the precedent set by the three United Nations foundational conventions on narcotics, the *Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs* (1961), for criminalizing unauthorized trafficking and possession, the *Convention on Psychotropic Substances* (1971), which expands to synthetics and psychotropics, and the *Convention on Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances* (1988), which provides a comprehensive framework to address the cross-border movement of illicit narcotics between Member States,

Acknowledging the valuable work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in supporting Member States in the reintegration, recovery, and rehabilitation of drug users through technical assistance and training programs,

Highlighting the connections between crime, drug use, and poverty, as 35 million people suffer from addiction globally, and a majority of people battling addiction live in poverty,

Taking into account that the 2024 World Drug Report, which states there were 292 million individuals affected by drug addiction, furthers the need for continued action for prevention and rehabilitation,

Draws attention to transit countries, which bridge the movement of illicit drugs between manufacturing and destination states, lacking the same resources as producers and consumers but bearing the weight of both,

Noting the narcoculture phenomenon, which is defined as a culture that directly encourages or celebrates substance use and trade, especially regarding the promotion of synthetic and non-synthetic drugs to youth populations,

Considering a study by the Society of Addiction, which states that roughly 76.3% of substance-related posts on social media platforms, such as Twitter, Instagram, Weibo, YouTube, and Pinterest, are positive in tone towards narco-culture,

Deeply concerned with the continued global drug market, with a sustained increase of drug users from 15-64 from 5.2% in 2013 to 6% in 2023, while sustaining a 330 billion illicit drug market,

Noting the education gap regarding drug exploitation in transit countries and the repetitive cyclic nature of drug abuse under external influence, as stated by the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention (ODCCP), which can be seen in behavioral patterns of those affected by drug use,

Acknowledging UNODC's Youth Initiative, which provides a platform for young individuals suffering from drug usage to engage in rehabilitation and further health promotion,

Mindful of CND resolution 68/1 on "Promoting comprehensive, scientific evidence-based and multisectoral national systems of drug use on children and adolescents" and the effect first responders have on overdose death rates,

Emphasizing the utility of providing alternative economic incentives to drug crop farmers to restructure economies away from drug production, per the comprehensive "Alternative Development" framework,

Reaffirming the Addiction, Treatment, Rehabilitation, and Reintegration (ATRR) program, which focuses on prison populations to target addiction in inmates in order to reduce the likelihood of a repeat offense through medical resources, counseling, and peer support,

Acknowledging the World Health Organization's (WHO) dedication to promoting world health and protecting vulnerable communities, through joint initiatives like the UNODC-WHO Global Programme on Drug Dependence Treatment and Care, which supports evidence-based and ethical treatment policies,

Viewing with appreciation the United Nations Development Program's (UNDP) role in facilitating the development of innovative rehabilitation programs with a continued focus on human rights,

Aware of UNODC's Global SMART (Global Synthetics Monitoring: Analyses, Reporting and Trends) Programme that aims to reduce illicit narcotic flows and transnational corruption through monitoring, assessing, and providing evidence-based data on synthetic drugs and new psychoactive substances,

Acknowledging the recidivism rates of drug users, traffickers, and distributors in transit countries due to economic hardship,

Considering the historic precedent of the United Nations Chiefs of Police Summit (UNCOPS) as a global gathering which has enabled greater global security and the detection of emerging threats including transnational organized crime,

Noting with alarm that the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) states that 64% of Member States reported border corruption facilitating illicit trade, illustrating the corruption that enables trafficking networks to exploit debilitated border controls and law enforcement agencies,

Affirming the Container Control Programme (CCP) as a prominent joint initiative between UNODC and the World Customs Organization (WCO) for the prevention of the illicit trafficking of narcotics and precursor chemicals by conducting inspections of shipping containers and airport cargo,

Reconfirming with the United Nations Artificial Intelligence Advisory Body (UNIAB), to counter the proliferation of maritime and courier shipments of narcotics from transit to destination Member States by utilizing technology such as artificial intelligence in maritime shipping routes and shared controlled waters,

Reaffirming the exploitation of security controls such as insufficient monitoring, training gap in transit regions, and the importance of implementing innovative strategies at the border to combat drug trafficking through, the prosecution of organized crime networks that exploit border variance and the use of concealed methods, sea trade, and commercial logistics, while facilitating international trade through effective and coordinated inspection mechanisms,

Taking note of global collaboration through information-sharing networks such as UNODC's Drugs Monitoring Platform (DMP) aimed at tackling the challenges arising from the illegal production and trafficking of drugs,

Emphasizing the International Narcotics Control Board's (INCB) Global Rapid Interdiction of Dangerous Substances (GRIDS) Programme, which facilitates the Online Notification System for Precursor Chemicals (IONICS system) that enables real-time information exchange among Member States,

1. *Trusts* Member States to recognize the guidelines of the UNCAC to create and enforce standardized background checks, ethics training, and integrity certification programs for law enforcement officers engaged in anti-narcotics and border control operations;
2. *Encourages* working with UNODC and Member States to improve working conditions for drug enforcement officers, modeling UNODC and WHO's practical guides and standards on occupational exposure risks;

3. *Further requests* the expansion of UNODC Youth Initiative campaign in transit Member States through:
 - a. The implementation of a year-long curriculum per Member State covering drug use, drug-related coercion, narco-culture in its influence on youth, and steps within the drug rehabilitation process;
 - b. Piloting a Transit-State Youth Engagement Programme to co-create workshops with youth groups and recovered peers about the availability and success of harm reduction services;
4. *Considers* enhancing the capacity of CND regional subsidiary bodies, the Heads of the National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA), to enhance border security operations through:
 - a. Granting permanent participation to organizations such as regional and national enforcement agencies and the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) to engage in annual meetings and leverage drug control expertise, this would facilitate more efficient detection and dismantling of cross-border trafficking and financial networks that fund organized crime and large-scale narcotics sale operations;
 - b. Broadening intelligence sharing between regional transit and destination Member States using the Global SMART Programme for the tracking of narcotics and dual use of chemicals;
5. *Strongly recommends* capable Member States to integrate human oversight with artificial intelligence (AI) companies, under UNODC as an intermediary body and the United Nations AI Advisory Board (UNIAB), to further employ and develop algorithmic AI tools such as container scanning, automatic image recognition, and border surveillance to flag unverified cargo and enhance port security along recognized maritime channels in transit states;
6. *Recommends* Member States strengthen digital intelligence training and technical capacity building for border and customs officers to improve the detection of illicit drug shipments by:
 - a. Encouraging multilateral cooperation to facilitate the creation of a pilot program under UNODC supervision, training border officers in standardized data analysis, varied profiling, and digital investigation tools;
 - b. The expansion of the UNODC-WCO Container Control Programme (CCP), which enhances inspection of shipping containers and airport cargo in key transit hubs;
 - c. Enhancing capacity through the conduction of biannual training sessions for customs officials in the identification of concealed shipments in both seaports and airports;
7. *Calls upon* Member States to reinforce border security by taking proactive efforts to combat drug traffickers by engaging in tandem with regional law enforcement bodies to pursue the extradition of drug traffickers apprehended in the transit regions in order to make the prosecution of illicit drug offenders efficient;
8. *Emphasizes* the need for a multi-faceted approach to the global drug trade focused on both increasing security and addressing the socio-economic issues that feed into the global drug trade through:
 - a. Training local law enforcement on safe and evidence-based addiction treatment in line with CND resolution 68/1 on “promoting comprehensive, scientific evidence-based and multisectoral national systems of drug use on children and adolescents”;

- b. Using local enforcement agencies to conduct community outreach, investment, and trust building to address the lack of trust in exhausted law enforcement agencies;
- 9. *Suggests* the creation of the Strategic Transit and Enforcement Partnerships (STEP) Summit facilitated by UNODC to build on the UN Chiefs of Police Summit and discuss best practices to help transit countries develop integrated policy frameworks incorporating rehabilitation within Member States by:
 - a. Bringing together local law enforcement, Member States, policy experts, and non-governmental organizations, such as the Drug Abuse and Prevention Center, to discuss strategies and past proven methods to help shape policy recommendations in transit countries;
 - b. Encouraging collaboration with the regional, national, and multinational financial institutions, for the financing of global solutions;
- 10. *Calls for* the creation of a Transit Country Reference Mechanism for transit states by creating a timeline to document initiatives based on the quantity and percentage of narcotics produced, sold, and transitioned throughout the Member State;
- 11. *Facilitates* a voluntary system based on Member States' discretion of international information sharing while encouraging cooperation, through INCB initiatives, including:
 - a. Real-time data sharing of trafficking routes among countries, providing interactive maps of smuggled shipment routes to provide information on transnational organized crime networks and to monitor technologies and synthetic drug markets;
 - b. Establishing multilateral sharing of technological innovations to leverage the expertise of developed transit countries and ensure that the spread of narcotics is mitigated worldwide;
 - c. Recommending that Member States take steps to combat drug traffickers' transactions by tracking cryptocurrency and social media movement within the drug market;
- 12. *Endorses* the collaboration of the UNODC-WHO Treatment and Care Program and UNDP for the creation, strengthening, and implementation of comprehensive rehabilitation and treatment programs in transit countries by:
 - a. Leveraging data from UNODC's World Drug Report and conducting an inventory and review of rehabilitation initiatives;
 - b. Providing specialized analysis for tailored recommendations for how to implement or enhance existing rehabilitation programs most effectively;
 - c. Implementing programs similar to the ATRR across fellow Member States to ensure those incarcerated suffering from drug addiction receive the proper assistance needed to be reintegrated into society and prevent recidivism;
 - d. Focusing on affordable and accessible treatment facilities to transit countries in need through support from the STEP Summit;
 - e. Implementing addiction rehabilitation programs that leverage multilateralism with the STEP Summit;

13. *Supports* the establishment of an Advisory Council under CND as a subsidiary body on treatment and prevention to equip transit Member States with community-based interventions under UNODC by:
 - a. Seating actors such as WHO's Substance Use and Addiction Unit, UNDP's Alternative Development Global Programme, and the Global Commission on Drug Policy (GCDP) to leverage expertise on these fields and better tailor rehabilitation and treatment initiatives;
 - b. Working under the guidelines of WHO's *International Standards on Drug Dependence Treatment and Care* to best implement treatment standards and provide training to public health and civil society actors;
14. *Strongly encourages* the continued implementation of the "Alternative Development" comprehensive framework, which:
 - a. Provides alternative material incentives to illicit drug cultivators;
 - b. Includes gradually restructuring local economies in drug-producing states away from the trade;
 - c. Improves the livelihoods of illicit drug cultivators and communities within transit countries.

Code: CND/1/6

Committee: Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Topic: Creating Effective Drug Policy in Transit Countries

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Alarmed and concerned by the rising rates of drug use, with 300 million drug users worldwide, and in transit, with drug seizures worldwide at an all-time high according to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC),

Emphasizing the need to increase international focus on the security and well-being of transit countries as paramount to deterring the flow of drugs and destabilization to transit nations,

Appreciating the framework provided by the United Nations Toolkit on Synthetic Drugs, which provides data and intelligence for individualised solutions directly related to concerns of Member States in relation to those affected by use and illicit trade,

Building on the International Narcotics Control Board's (INCB) Online Notification System for Precursor Chemicals (IONICS), an online system which allows international law enforcement access to real-time information about incidents involving non-medical synthetic opioids,

Reaffirming interest in INCB's Global Rapid Interdiction of Dangerous Substances (GRIDS) Programme, that was created in General Assembly resolution 73/192 on "International cooperation to address and counter the world drug problem" (2018), in order to promote collaboration and exchange of information,

Recognizing the desire to create information/intelligence sharing capacities that are based on shared interstate experiences and transnational security concerns,

Advocating for updated penal codes and a robust judicial system that increase the severity of possible convictions for transnational traffickers, repeat offenders, and mass transporters,

Remembering that the rehabilitation of victims of drugs in transit countries must be reintroduced to civil society in a productive capacity as recommended in UNODC's *Implementation of All International Drug Policy Commitments*,

Mindful of effective drug-use reduction methods used in the rehabilitation of drug addicts, such as Opioid Agonist Therapy (OAT), which is a set of drugs (Methadone, buprenorphine, and naltrexone) that ease withdrawal symptoms in recovering victims of opiate addictions as well as overdose reversal, of which naltrexone has been proven to increase opioid abstinence by around 90 percent,

Noting with concern that drug farming and production provide a primary source of livelihood for many rural workers, particularly in regions with limited access to alternative employment opportunities and weak agricultural infrastructure, thereby linking the issue of drug cultivation to broader challenges of poverty, underdevelopment, and lack of economic diversification,

Calling attention to UNODC's 2025 World Drug report which finds that young men aged 15-19 are 45 percent more likely to die from drug use disorders than men aged 20 and older, while women in the same age group are 68 percent more likely to die from such causes, proving a necessity to prevent the use of drugs, with special concern for vulnerable populations who face disproportionate danger in the use of drugs,

1. *Recognizes* the effective use of addiction rehabilitation and prevention as a means to reduce drug use with effective methods for individuals convicted of high-level drug crimes, while maintaining the separation of drug addicts and drug traffickers;

2. *Emphasizes* the importance of the overall security of transit countries that will effectively break the cycle of contraband and fosters regional peace by suggesting:
 - a. Integration of transit countries to high-level international agendas by encouraging donor countries and international financial institutions to promote anti-narcotics and development programs;
 - b. Use of financial institutions and stakeholders to redirect the allocation of resources under CND's programmes and motives that focus on the enhancement of socio-economic development and stronger infrastructure security that deeply affects its transit communities;
 - c. Establishment of a dedicated sub-committee within CND that will monitor international attention while supporting transit countries, ensuring the implementation of a balanced approach to the world's drug issues;
3. *Affirms* an audit of the United Nations Toolkit on Synthetic Drugs in order to discern the global need for a renewal on a yearly basis to assess global needs and ensure the tool remains updated and relevant;
4. *Supports* the collaborative efforts of the IONICS board in tandem with law enforcement to:
 - a. Improve information access for policing and integrative technology which allows for Member States to follow the trade of non-medical synthetic opioids;
 - b. Develop collaboration among law enforcement within Member States and INCB to further develop research around synthetic drugs in accordance with the United Nations Toolkit on Synthetic Drugs;
5. *Encourages* consistent and global communication to exchange intelligence relating to updated statistics on narcotic investigations in order to run interdiction measures, which:
 - a. Urges multilateral cooperation in conducting intrastate criminal investigations related to the trafficking of narcotics to include in a database;
 - b. Requests updated research on emerging and synthetic drugs that provide harm to immediate communities, as well as transit countries;
 - c. Maintains repository of purchases of precursor chemicals as a track-and-trace system to prevent dangerous substances from being synthetically created and safeguard pharmaceutical companies' drug production;
 - d. Works closely with the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction to improve data on drugs trends, trafficking routes, and emerging substances;
6. *Supports* the already existing framework from which Member States can establish official multilateral support channels and networks that facilitate research and development of policies aimed at increasing the national security and well-being of transit countries;
7. *Encourages* comprehensive cooperation between Member States in supporting information and corrective institutions that:
 - a. Approves communication and cooperation between transit countries in order to share intelligence about effective penal codes and enforcement thereof;

- b. Agrees with the repurposing of existing temporary holding facilities for leaders in transnational drug trafficking that are contributing to the issue of overpopulation in traditional incarceration facilities, creating a collaborative program between Member States that places drug leaders in alternative holding areas, called Transitional Repositories to Encompass Non-victim Citizen Health violators (TRENCH);
8. *Asks for* a comprehensive program that compiles information gathered under existing UNODC programs, such as the United Nations Reintegration Handbook, to outline reintegration protocols for victims of proximate trafficking abuses in transit countries in the Program to Re-Integrate Victims of Abuses in Transit Countries Ethically (PRIVATE) through ensuring a productive reintroduction to society which continuously:
 - a. Collect reports on the progress and efficacy of the implementation of programs devised under PRIVATE which will increase standards that assess needs and infrastructural gaps that detrimentally affect citizens of transit Member States with;
 - b. Urges multilateral agreements in the fields of technological and financial assistance to implement the Committee findings related to the reintegration of victims in transit countries;
9. *Recommends* the further implementation of OAT programs as recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO) and education of health professionals in the administration of such therapies;
10. *Invites* Member States and relevant international organizations to develop and support sustainable alternative livelihood programs for rural communities dependent on illicit crop cultivation that:
 - a. Suggests the implementation of a multilateral infrastructure program focused on allocating budget towards supporting initiatives which promote help towards farmers whose livelihoods depend on drug farming and production;
 - b. Calls upon Member States to carry out professional skills' education programs in rural areas, catered to both youth and labor force age adults, offering alternative pathways for economic development, thus preventing rural population from falling into the drug production market;
 - c. Proposes cooperation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) on providing farmers with the seeds, equipment and training necessary to facilitate the access to legal agricultural markets;
11. *Requests* Member States implement policies specifically targeting drug use by adolescents by:
 - a. Commending the implementation of awareness campaigns to educate the population on the harmful effects of drug use;
 - b. Suggesting empowering children and youth by providing support towards already existing national and regional frameworks for financial assistance directed towards youth addicted to drugs.