



Documentation of the Simulation of the
Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND)*



Conference A

29 March - 2 April 2026

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Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND)

Committee Staff

Director	Ruth Spickermann
Assistant Director	Till Staschko
Chair	Kaj Overlie

Agenda

1. Strengthening International Cooperation to Combat the World Drug Problem
2. Illicit Cultivation, Production, and Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote (In favor - Against - Abstention)
CND/1/1	Strengthening International Cooperation to Combat the World Drug Problem	33 in favor, 10 against, 10 abstentions
CND/1/2	Strengthening International Cooperation to Combat the World Drug Problem	30 in favor, 8 against, 15 abstentions
CND/1/3	Strengthening International Cooperation to Combat the World Drug Problem	37 in favor, 6 against, 10 abstentions
CND/1/4	Strengthening International Cooperation to Combat the World Drug Problem	33 in favor, 7 against, 13 abstentions

Summary Report for the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

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

1. Illicit Cultivation, Production, and Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs
2. Strengthening International Cooperation to Combat the World Drug Problem

The session was attended by representatives of 53 Member States and 0 Observers.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the Agenda order of topic 2, followed by 1, beginning discussion on the topic of “Strengthening International Cooperation to Combat the World Drug Problem.” By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of 7 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics, including technology, intelligence, legality, treatment, education, training, environment, and security.

On Wednesday, 4 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, 1 of which had amendments. The committee adopted 4 resolutions following voting procedure. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including training programs for border control personnel, intelligence-sharing mechanisms for early warning advisory, and resocialization of people suffering from drugs. The delegates worked diligently to merge all of their ideas into only 4 draft resolutions, which were then debated fiercely. All delegations participated eagerly and realized their ideas in clauses that could have inconspicuously been part of a real United Nations resolution.



Code: CND/1/1

Committee: Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Topic: Strengthening International Cooperation to Combat the World Drug Problem

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reaffirming the principle of sovereign equality as enshrined in Article 2 of the United Nations Charter,

Guided by the Single Convention of Narcotic Drugs of 1961, the *Convention on Psychotropic Substances* of 1971, and the *United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances* of 1988,

Recalling Commission of Narcotic Drugs (CND) resolutions 65/2, which calls for surveillance at borders and intelligence-led law enforcement for transit regions and specifically coastal areas, and CND resolution 63/1, which reaffirms the need for international cooperation combined with regional frameworks in combating the transnational crime networks that exploit limited law enforcement capabilities and insufficient intelligence sharing frameworks,

Emphasizing the Paris Pact Initiative as a crucial guideline on international collaboration,

Concerned by the strong connection between drug trafficking and corruption, as mentioned in the report on *"Drug trafficking Dynamics in Libya and across North Africa: trends and implications (2020-2024)"*,

Recognizing that drug trafficking groups are largely unaffected by random and or indiscriminate pressure, according to the *World Drug Report 2025*,

Emphasizing the importance of combatting the World Drug Problem within the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with direct focus on SDG 3.5 (Prevent and Treat Substance Abuse) and 16.4 (Combat Organized Crime and Illicit Financial and Arms Flow),

Noting with concern the danger that drug and precursor transfer poses for all involved, as addressed in the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) report on "Precursors and chemicals frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances",

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

Expressing its praise to United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and African regional bodies implicated in the creation of the West Africa Coast Initiative (WACI), as well as to other regional cooperation projects and bodies such as the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Center (CARICC), the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (IADACC), the European Strategic Control Gateways (SCG), and European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (EUALEC),

Alarmed by rising production and consumption of synthetic drugs and emphasizing the need for enhanced maritime and port surveillance, early-warning systems, as well as strengthened regional cooperation and intelligence-sharing to combat transnational organized crime networks,

Noting with concern the difficulties of transit regions to combat the World Drug Problem within their existing technological abilities,

Points out the importance of regulating the production and transportation of precursor chemicals used for the formation of illicit substances,

Highlighting the importance of financial investigations and cooperation with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) standards to reinforce accountability and the rule of law,

Recognizing the UNODC's findings that uneven levels of training, resources, and operations across neighbouring Member States create gaps in border security frameworks, undermining the consistent detection of illicit drugs,

Deeply concerned regarding officer safety while they protect Member States borders against the illegal cultivation, production, and trade of drugs, keeping in mind the unequal distribution of wealth Member States have to protect their officers,

Paying tribute to border security officers whose lives have been lost protecting the borders of Member States to prevent illicit drug trafficking and acknowledging the dangers they face everyday,

Convinced by the success of these regional initiatives in enhancing cooperation to disrupt trafficking routes and dismantle criminal networks, by putting in place Transnational Crime Units which effectively seized quantities of illicit drugs and arrested traffickers,

Appreciating the alternative development programs currently in place and yielding positive results, like the Alternative Development (AD) Programme in Afghanistan from 2016 to 2020,

1. *Encourages* enhanced international cooperation among Member States, in line with the principle of "balanced responses and collective action", through strengthened intelligence-sharing via International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), and UNODC initiatives, as well as coordinated border management and joint operations, to reduce drug-related deaths and disrupt illegal production and transport, while respecting national sovereignty and regional specificities;
2. *Calls upon* Member States to enhance joint operations and intelligence-sharing mechanisms to combat transnational organized crime networks, with particular emphasis on regional bodies, such as the East African Community (EAC), the African Union, the European Union (EU), the League of Arab States, the Association of South East Asian Nations (Association of Southeast Asian Nations), and along the Indian Ocean corridor, including strengthened maritime and port control measures, by:
 - a. Inviting the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the UNODC to cooperate with the INCB to provide specifically targeted capacity building assistance and technical support for transit states, including the financing of narcotic detection training programs, forensic laboratories for precursor analysis, and border control training designed for port security;
 - b. Reminding the UNODC, as the primary UN policymaker concerned with drug control, in close partnership with the UNODC's Global Maritime Crime Programme and regional bodies, including the EAC, to expand and improve upon intelligence sharing platforms, to ensure accurate, timely, and secure exchange of data on transnational criminal networks, upcoming narcotic drugs and precursors at the border;
3. *Strongly advises* Member States to establish voluntary, regional intelligence-sharing agreements, such as WACI, as a replicable UNODC-supported model, implementing regional transborder

crime units while respecting data protection and confidentiality, exchanging information in accordance with domestic legislation;

4. *Invites* the UNODC and relevant regional international organizations and bodies to consider facilitating regional initiatives enhancing interstate intelligence sharing as well as law enforcement, notably for East and Central Africa, emulating the WACI and CARICC initiatives;
5. *Encourages* the implementation of more efficient illicit narcotic drug traffic control systems by:
 - a. Imploring all Member States to seek dialogue with Member States in their region to coordinate actions at the border;
 - b. Increasing transparency on the topic of drug trafficking between Member States by imploring the UNODC to create a blockchain-driven initiative through which Member States will share relevant information with the Member States in their region;
6. *Emphasizes* providing increased assistance to border security to least developed and developing Member States by increasing the presence of UN Border Liaison Offices (BLOs) and UNODC-WCO Container Control Programme (CCP);
7. *Calls* for the UNODC, in partnership with relevant existing regional international organizations and bodies, to facilitate the replication of the EU's Strategic Controlled Gateways (SCGs), to ensure that enhanced screening and real-time data sharing protocols facilitate rather than hinder lawful trade while strengthening the external borders of regional blocs against the diversion of precursor chemicals by:
 - a. Encouraging the utilization of regional law enforcement hubs, such as Europol's European Financial and Economic Crime Centre (EFECC), to assist in the tracing and freezing of assets linked to maritime trafficking, thereby providing a template for other regional blocs to dismantle the financial structures of transnational criminal organizations;
 - b. Emphasizing the fact that every Member State has a right to sovereignty, and the participation in these programs would be on a voluntary basis;
8. *Encourages* technology sharing and collaboration between Member States in alignment with the 2024 Global Cooperation in Science, Technology and Innovation for Development, Report of The Secretary General from the Economic and Social Council such as:
 - a. Surveillance drone and satellite technology, AI developmental materials, and training local populations on how to use such technologies, given by willing Member States;
 - b. Providing developing Member States with the necessary technologies as above, as well as additional capacity building resources and trainings;
9. *Promotes* the regulation of precursor chemical manufacturing, as well as their exports to other Member States by using the groundwork laid down by Project Prism and UN General Assembly Special Session on the World Drug Problem (UNGASS) 2016, by requesting support from nations that are able to provide it, with an emphasis on the transit states;
10. *Invites the* UNODC to facilitate the implementation of joint training protocols for screening officers between neighbouring Member States, while:

- a. Adapting the curriculum to the specific regional models of the Member States;
 - b. Developing the protocol based on best practices of other regional models;
 - c. Ensuring that the protocol is applied only on a voluntary basis of all Member States involved;
11. *Emphasizes* expanding on the multi-disciplinary expert panel established by *CND Resolution 68/6 "Strengthening the international drug control system: a path to effective implementation"* (2025), to include regional representation to strengthen long-term coordination and identify gaps across national borders;
12. *Urges* Member States, the UNODC, and relevant international organizations to reinforce financial accountability, anti-corruption frameworks, and rule-of-law institutions on both the national and international levels to ensure effective governance and sustainable progress in addressing the global drug problem, through:
 - a. The provision of technical assistance to developing Member States;
 - b. Providing budgetary resources by reallocating existing funds from the UNODC Regional Programme for Eastern Africa, UNODC Regional Programme for West Africa, and the General Purpose Fund in accordance with the rules and regulations of the UNODC;
13. *Promotes* a structured Know Your Client (KYC) rule in order to require mandatory compliance standards within the international economic dispersion to encompass verification of specialized factors such as identity check, fruitful position, and background risk elements, including:
 - a. The potential for fraudulent transactions between Member States through underground, black market communities and;
 - b. A possibility of terror attacks upon Member States through said fraudulent roads of commerce in order to protect the well-being of national border security;
14. *Strongly urges* Member States to create and implement more alternative development programs with international cooperation through UNODC to allow for those relying on drug production and trade to earn a safe, legal source of income in order to ensure the safety of those who unwillingly transfer drugs, as well as to prevent accidental drug exposure by:
 - a. Focusing on repurposing citizens' current work abilities so as not to require retraining before entering the workforce;
 - b. Providing modern workforce opportunities and educating those who seek safe, legal livelihoods with the technological and educational assistance of larger Member States;
 - c. Advocating specifically for the creation of new alternative development programs, modeled after the Programme in Afghanistan, in regions where drug trafficking and cultivation are particularly severe;
15. *Supports* the UNODC in conjunction with the United Nations Environmental Agency (UNEA) to expand the Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs), encouraging Member States to conduct EIAs before implementing large-scale drug control operations by:

- a. Prioritizing recognition of the impact of eradication programs on local water reservoirs, soil health, and biodiversity;
 - b. Collecting so that other Member States can access, analyze, and build upon the findings;
16. *Calls upon* Member States to implement drug recovery and rehabilitation programs that are accessible to all, so that the World Drug Problem can be addressed from a global health standpoint by:
- a. Encouraging regional groups to support each other in the creation and funding of state- or regionally-operated clinics and rehabilitation centers accessible to anyone seeking recovery;
 - b. Emphasizing the importance of continuity of care throughout the recovery process;
 - c. Requesting, therefore, regional and international cooperation to ensure the continuity of quality healthcare;
 - d. Recommending that Member States coordinate with the World Health Organization (WHO) in their Rehabilitation 2030 Initiative to well-roundedly combat the World Drug Problem;
 - e. Requesting the assistance of the UNODC in providing the finances needed to support these initiatives, especially in Member States where public health is severely underfunded;
17. *Requests* the Executive Director of the UNODC to report to the Commission, at its next session, on the implementation of the present resolution.



Code: CND/1/2

Committee: Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Topic: Strengthening International Collaboration to Combat the World Drug Problem

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Emphasizing with appreciation the sovereignty of all Member States as outlined in Article 2(1) of the Charter of the United Nations (1945),

Recalling, the principle of peaceful settlement of disputes as stated in Article 2(3) of the Charter of the United Nations (1945),

Guided by the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, including Article 25 reaffirming the right to an adequate standard of living, including access to healthcare and necessary social services,

Acting in the goal of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 3 (good health and well-being), 4 (quality education), 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions), and 17 (partnership for the goals) as set out in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

Recalling the Human Rights Council resolution 60/26 Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development (2025), that highlights a human-rights approach policy, including the promotion of accessible, voluntary, and evidence-based treatment and rehabilitation services grounded in respect for human dignity,

Stressing the commitments made in the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs (1961), the Convention on Psychotropic Substances (1971), and Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (1988), which emphasize limiting narcotic drugs to medical and scientific purposes while addressing illicit cultivation,

Reconfirming the Commission on Narcotic Drugs' (CND) Resolution 67/4 on preventing and responding to drug overdose through prevention, voluntary treatment, care, and recovery measures for drug users, as well as other public health interventions, to address the harms associated with illicit drug use as part of a balanced, comprehensive, scientific evidence-based approach,

Acknowledging the role of United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Early Warning Advisory (EWA) in supporting international monitoring and information exchange on emerging substances and trends,

Emphasizing that effective international cooperation against the World Drug Problem must be based on shared responsibility while fully respecting the sovereignty, domestic legal frameworks, and national priorities of Member States,

Acknowledging report by the UNODC outlining the disproportionate burden frontline Member States face when combatting the World Drug Problem, specifically those bordering major drug producing regions,

Conscious of the UNODC World Drug Report 2025 and that global cocaine production soared by nearly 34% to 3,708 tons in 2023, reaching a record high, as well as Special Points Of Interest, and its report on the extreme increase in abuse of drugs over the past decade,

Deeply disturbed that drug trafficking is a worldwide phenomenon and leads to a global World Drug Problem, where there are around 300 million victims of drug abuse worldwide according to the World Health Organization,

Cognizant of the increased likelihood of farmers in harsh socio-economic conditions and those in conflict of cultivating drug-producing crops, as per the *World Drug Report: 2024 Key Findings and Conclusions*,

Reaffirming that poverty is the primary motivator for the for the illicit cultivation and production of narcotic drugs, particularly in developing rural regions,

Alarmed by the significant gender disparities in the global justice system highlighted in the *2025 Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights*, where 35% of imprisoned women are convicted of drug-related offenses compared to just 10% of men,

Recognizing the increasing shift of drug trafficking activities to online environments, including darknet markets, as highlighted in the *UNODC World Drug Report 2023*,

Alarmed that synthetic drug production generates 3,000 tonnes of toxic waste annually across 236 reported dumping sites, poisoning global groundwater and biodiversity according to the European Union Drugs Agency (EUDA),

Recognizing New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) as an exponential threat to public health and international security,

Recalling CND resolution 65/1 which calls Member States to find sustainable alternatives for rural farmers,

Commending the UNODC's Global Maritime Crime Programme (GMCP) to highlight the importance of maritime concentration for early warning and monitoring systems for illicit substances, such as container shipments of synthetics,

Conscious of the UNODC existing initiatives such as the Project against Synthetic Drugs (DROSINAR) and the Project against Synthetic Drugs in the Southern Cone (DROSINSUR) in December 2025,

Stressing also the scientific advancements, such as certified seeds, tools, and technical agricultural assistance towards stronger, more viable alternative crops adapted to local environmental and economic conditions made by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research's (CGIAR) focused efforts on crop replacement and facilitating relationships with licensed buyers,

Expressing its appreciation to the model of the Interministerial Mission for combating Drugs and Addictive Behaviors (MILDECA) focused on proposing more integrative policy reforms for Member States with stringent drug restrictions to destigmatize rehabilitation,

Endorsing the Pompidou Group's (Council of Europe) research on drug policies, safety standards, scientific remedies, and evidence-based approaches to addressing the drug problem,

Viewing with appreciation the Devida program in Peru and Taza Mountain Integrated Rural Development Project for its Alternative Development forward approach on strengthening climate and environmental resilience to protect terrestrial ecosystems from the degradation typically associated with illicit drug manufacturing,

Recognizing UNDP Livelihoods and Economic Recovery Programming as a model to gradually transition to ease into sustainable livelihoods, prevent sudden income loss, and support the basic rural infrastructure where feasible,

1. *Encourages* the UNODC to promote the extensive utilization of Early Warning Systems (EWS) by urging Member States to increase the participation of Competent National Authorities (CNAs), by:
 - a. Encouraging Member States to ensure there is a responsible body within relevant CNAs to engage with notifications of EWSs and notify the UNODC of contact and institutional changes to reduce undelivered or misrouted notifications;
 - b. Encouraging the expansion of the International Narcotics Control Board's (INCB) EWS by facilitating bi-yearly inter-regional training workshops for EWS, expanding on the usual single-authority on-request training currently available to improve international expertise sharing, by:
 - i. Aiming training workshops at local CNAs to provide current knowledge and region specific expertise-sharing and through this, development of regionally adapted best-practices and strategies to disrupt the cross-border illicit drug market;
 - ii. Focusing the content of these workshops to provide for the increased utilization, system monitoring, and user training of EWS, such as, but not limited to the Pre-Export Notification (PEN) Online System;
 - c. Requesting the UNODC to enhance the existing UNODC-WCO Container Control Programme to link its existing Port Control Unit through a real-time, internationally shared dashboard, in hopes of addressing the visibility gap during transshipment and transit through the free trade zone;
2. *Encourages* willing Member States, with support from UNODC and INCB and subject to available resources, to develop non-binding standard operating procedures for evidence handling, cross-border referrals, and operational coordination, together with voluntary training modules for relevant national authorities;
3. *Promotes* sharing of information on an international scale, in regard to the rise of new psychoactive substances, by:
 - a. Requesting that the UNODC accentuate their EWA to enable a more globalized, voluntary identification system of psychoactive substances through standardized reporting and secure information exchange program by introducing Artificial Intelligence (AI) and concluding agreements with private artificial intelligence enterprises, fostering transparency and swift, in real-time data-collecting;
 - b. Encouraging the voluntary exchange of best practices among Member States, particularly transit locations, on monitoring trafficking routes, identifying emerging trafficking trends and strengthening early warning mechanisms;
 - c. Further supporting existing collaborations with EUROPOL, INTERPOL, and the UNODC, welcoming peaceful collaboration between law enforcement and public health authorities;

4. *Urges* the UNODC to facilitate the improvement of the Passenger and Cargo Control Program (PCCP) and UNODC-led training sessions to curb illicit narcotics transit and improve narcotics enforcement operations across borders, by:
 - a. Recommending an increase in the bodies and actors included in PCCP-led training sessions, as well as an increase in cooperation between Member States within training sessions in prominent regional blocks as described by the UN's Border Management Branch (BMB), including CNAs, National drug and police enforcement officers, and Border management officers;
 - b. Recommending the expansion of these training sessions to a bi-yearly schedule at UNODC regional offices, in order to coordinate more effectively between Member States;
 - c. Further recommending the establishment of an on-demand training offering to be hosted at UNODC regional offices, which can be requested by any Member State;
 - d. Focusing on technological advancements in drug enforcement, underscored by the recommendations within the UNODCs *World Drug Report*, as well as the regional specificities and contexts of drug enforcement techniques provided by Member States and their CNAs, as outlined in the UNODCs yearly *World Drug Report*;
5. *Recommends* the strengthening and deepening of already existing collaboration between regional international organizations and their funding arms with the PCCPs' port infrastructure improvement actions, by:
 - a. Drawing upon the funding provided by the Association of South East Asian Nations' (ASEAN) Lead Body for Sustainable Infrastructure or the European Union's (EU) Port Security and Safety of Navigation Project, as well as other funding opportunities provided by associated regional organizations with PCCP-led port infrastructure projects;
 - b. Calling that funding should be provided by applicable regional organizations within 10-year funding cycles to be reviewed by the applicable regional organizations;
 - c. Recommending that funding should be directed primarily to areas of concern in the UNODC's yearly *World Drug Report*, and especially to Member States that are deemed medium or low development areas in the Inequality Adjusted Human Development Index (IHDI), as well as being deemed qualifying under Multilateral Development Bank (MDB) verification;
6. *Recommends* that Member States bolster international cooperation through adopting and implementing comprehensive national strategies inspired by Switzerland's four-pillar model, comprising prevention, therapy, harm reduction, and repression – not merely as public health measures but as integral components of a broader, coordinated approach to social stability, economic resilience, and international security, through:
 - a. Targeted interventions that strengthen national capacities across all four policy pillars, such as broadening HIV prevention interventions, such as pre-exposure prophylaxis and antiretroviral therapy of the World Health Organization (WHO), into national drug strategies, helping drive a major decline in new HIV infections;

- b. Active representation and cooperation within international bodies such as the United Nations and the Council of Europe to promote knowledge exchange and coordinated policymaking quickly by making strong technological ties and access;
 - c. Inviting and receiving political and professional delegations from interested Member States to demonstrate the practical implementation and measurable outcomes of the four-pillar approach;
7. *Invites* Member States to incorporate international standards by cooperating for comprehensive rehabilitation programs to ensure those affected receive the help they need for treatment and reintegration purposes, by:
- a. Calling upon the Global SMART Recovery Programme, an entity of the UNODC Global Smart Programme, to facilitate cross-border, international technical assistance to expand upon its skill-building and self-management programs, as well as employ successfully rehabilitated persons to teach and counsel new patients;
 - b. Highlighting the benefits of alternative treatments such as replacement therapy for the addicted, while respecting the sovereign right of Member States to implement tailored approaches within their national legal frameworks to address the diverse needs of each Member State accurately, further encourages the inclusion of faith-conscious and culturally sensitive approaches to reduce stigma and improve accessibility to communities where religious implications play a central role in rehabilitation;
8. *Recommends* that Member States prioritize international standards on access to dignified treatment by reintegrating them into society through mechanisms such as:
- a. Providing individuals struggling with drug addiction and feelings of social vulnerability with socially supportive networks to combat their feelings of inadequacy due to their addiction as well as supporting their families, and providing easily accessible treatment and advice;
 - b. Reducing the risks of narcotics use by promoting societal inclusivity instead of focusing on incarcerating individuals struggling with drug addiction;
 - c. Encouraging Member States, in accordance with national legislation, to create incentive-based programmes for companies to adopt inclusive hiring initiatives for individuals in vulnerable situations, particularly those recovering from drug addiction, as part of broader social reintegration efforts;
 - d. Organizing workshops and panels at local CNAs to consolidate findings, produce technical reports in order to reduce stigmatization from acquiring information on the topic;
9. *Encourages* Member States to further implement evidence-based interventions, by Member States, that enable, allow and foster global collaboration of best practices to reduce mortality rates internationally, by:
- a. Implementing, for willing Member States, prevention programs, such as opioid substitution therapy within a medical framework, as well as overdose prevention, to ensure security and reduce drug-induced mortalities;
 - b. Considering the safety of local communities, to ensure stable and sterile distribution, for willing Member States, of medical equipment;

10. *Calls upon* Member States to adopt a comprehensive and environmentally sustainable approach to combating illicit drug production and waste, by:
 - a. Implementing advanced environmental monitoring systems to detect, track, and report toxic byproducts from illicit drug manufacturing;
 - b. Establishing national protocols, in line with CND resolution 68/5, for safe disposal of chemical waste and the remediation of contaminated ecosystems;
11. *Supports* UNODC in the expansion of the Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs), encouraging Member States to conduct EIAs before implementing large-scale drug control operations, by:
 - a. Promoting any state-sponsored eradication program to first evaluate its impact on local water tables, soil health, and biodiversity;
 - b. Implementing the evaluation in the UNODC database, established on and cataloguing the environmental impact of eradication programs, specifically those targeting illicit crops causing contamination and deforestation in vulnerable regions, as well as adding mitigation recommendations to the annual World Drug Report;
12. *Encourages* Member States to facilitate the distribution of arable lands if possible, in collaboration with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), to communities that are forced to cultivate and produce illicit narcotic drugs by criminal organisations, provided that said communities stop the cultivation, by:
 - a. Enabling said farmers to legally cultivate alternative development crops and thereby being able to access formal contracts, credit, and state services;
 - b. Inviting Member States, particularly within the South American region, to adopt procurement policies preferring products originating from alternative development programmes, like shade-grown coffee, cacao, and other goods, instead of procuring from industrial mass production for state services like schools, hospitals, and governmental offices;
 - c. Thereby strengthening direct market access for beneficiary farmers, provided that beneficiary communities demonstrate measurable progress toward the replacement and elimination of illicit crop cultivation;
13. *Encourages* Member States to implement voluntary crop replacement strategies grounded in national agrarian priorities, capacities, and sovereignty considerations, in collaboration with IFAD, recommending that such strategies include:
 - a. Requesting the UNODC to expand upon its Global Illicit Crop Monitoring Programme (ICMP) to derive a database comprised of information accumulated through geographic mapping of areas affected by illicit cultivation to better target interventions;
 - b. Using AI photo analysis technology within the ICMP and the NPS EWA to monitor high-risk areas, such as areas in active conflict, at a quicker rate, and encourages this information to be provided to available resources that aid farmers in cultivating legal products, and deters them from persecution, which also shows to increase the likelihood of reoffending;

14. *Calls upon* Member States to strengthen international cooperation in combating transnational drug trafficking conducted through online markets, by:
 - a. Improving the detection and tracking of illegal financial flows by strengthening financial monitoring systems, using data analysis tools, and increasing cooperation between financial institutions related to drug trafficking, in line with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF);
 - b. Strengthening the ability of authorities to collect and share digital evidence across borders by providing technical training, developing common standards, and using secure digital platforms, with support from the UNODC;
15. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes described above in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.



Code: CND/1/3

Committee: Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Topic: Strengthening International Cooperation Against the World Drug Problem

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Acknowledging the importance of a rights-based, people-centered approach as a guiding principle in addressing the world drug problem,

Underscoring the foundation provided by the *Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs* (1961), the *Convention on Psychotropic Substances* (1971), and the *United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Substances* (1988),

Deeply conscious of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2015) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)—specifically SDG 3 (good health and wellbeing), SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production), SDG 13 (climate action), SDG 15 (life on land), SDG 17 (partnership for the goals) as representations of progress towards addressing the world drug problem and the importance of having a healthy environment,

Bearing in mind the *Convention on the Rights of the Child* (1989), which stipulates that we need to take all measures to protect children from the illicit use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Recognizing the *United Nations Guiding Principle on Alternative Development* (UNGPD) as an important framework to dealing with the world drug problem and aiding the shift from illegal means of income to legal and sustainable methods while assuring that the unique needs of the individual Member State are prioritized,

Recognizing persistent gaps in prevention, education, and health-oriented drug policy, particularly among adolescents, and emphasizing that consistent engagement in structured environments can strengthen protective factors such as social skills, self-control, and stress management,

Noting with concern that traditional prevention strategies relying on scare tactics or purely informational approaches show limited long-term effectiveness,

Recalling the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) initiatives, including UN TreatNET and the Open-Schools Initiative (Jornada Única),

Concerned by the fact that despite significant efforts undertaken by the international community to tackle the world drug problem, significant progress remains in the implementation of international drug commitments,

Affirming Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) resolution 68/6, *Strengthening the International Drug Control System: a path to Effective Implementation* (2025), which recognizes the urgent need to take further ambitious, effective, improved, and decisive actions through establishing a panel that prepares recommendations to implement landmark drug control conventions that utilize science-based policies supporting the implementation of international drug conventions in developing Member States to ensure no one affected by the world drug problem is left behind,

Recognizing that women, girls, minorities, and other vulnerable populations are often disproportionately affected by the social, economic, and health consequences of the world drug problem,

Recognizing the importance of education-based prevention strategies in addressing substance abuse, and reaffirming the principles of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) that emphasize public health, cooperation, and social inclusion,

Acknowledging that, given the global inequality in access to pain relief medication, denying access to pain relief constitutes a direct violation of human dignity and thus of Article 1 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948),

Calling attention on the 2023 World Health Organization (WHO) report 'left in pain', by the WHO teams, the Access to Medicines and Health Products (AMP), and the Medicines Affordability and Pricing (MAP), which highlights the importance of good pain relief in palliative care and proves that the use of opiates in medical care does not shorten patients' lives,

Recognizing the essential role of health systems, particularly treatment and rehabilitation centers, in providing evidence-based care and supporting recovery,

Taking into account CND resolution 59/5 *Mainstreaming a gender perspective in drug-related policies and programmes* (2016), which urges Member States to account for women and girls in developing drug control programs and policy,

Appreciating the Human Rights Council resolution 54/53, *Human rights challenges in addressing and countering all aspects of the world drug problem* (2023), which outlines the requirement to treat the world drug problem as a human rights issue and names the "war on drugs" approach as a failure, while acknowledging its discriminatory effects on poor and marginalized communities,

Cautious of the failures of formal school systems that oftentimes lack the infrastructure to reach rural and indigenous or local communities, who are still at high risk of falling into the drug trade and miss out on important perspectives from minority groups,

Encouraged by the benefits of social movements, localism, and community leaders as a means of achieving social change and policy implementation in the face of the global drug crisis,

Recognizing the lack of equitable access to treatment and rehabilitation services across rural and urban regions, particularly in historically underserved Member States,

Commends the work of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Joint SDG Fund, and the *Programme for Action on Cancer Therapy* in funding different initiatives centered around reducing the supply of illicit drugs as well as improving public health and access to vital pain medication,

Further believing that the importance of preventing drug use is essential to ensure the well-being of young individuals and reaffirming the ideas of the handbook on Youth Participation in Drug Prevention Work,

Reiterating that Artificial Intelligence (AI) has great potential to enhance law enforcement operations, but needs to be compatible with environmental sustainability as well as the Recommendations on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO),

Further recognizing the importance of regional cooperation frameworks, including the Southern African Development Community and the African Union Plan of Action on Drug Control and Crime Prevention 2019–2025,

Acknowledging the rapid growth of continuing inequality in access to prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation services, particularly in low- and middle-income Member States,

Reaffirming the 2016 UN General Assembly Special Session Outcome Document, as endorsed in General Assembly resolution 71/211 *International cooperation to address and counter the world drug problem* (2017), as an important framework for a balanced, integrated, and evidence-based approach to the World Drug Problem,

Recognizing the harm to the environment caused by the production and cultivation of drugs and by the production of synthetic drugs and their precursor chemicals,

Emphasizing the importance of international cooperation as it pertains to protecting the global ecosystem from narcotic drugs in alignment with the United Nations Environment Programme and CND resolution 68/5 *Addressing the impacts of illicit drug-related activities on the environment* (2025),

Reiterating the implications to state sovereignty by transnational environmental degradation, caused by crops cultivated for drug production, for example, excessive irrigation and fertilizer runoff,

Alarmed that synthetic drug production generates 3,000 tons of toxic waste annually across 236 reported dumping sites, poisoning global groundwater and biodiversity, leading to massive killing of fish and amphibians according to the European Union Drugs Agency (EUDA 2025),

Observing the effectiveness of Alternative Development plans as outlined by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) report, for decreasing drug cultivation and furthering Environmental Sustainability,

Expressing its appreciation for the participation of communities and traditional leaders in local policy implementation,

Acknowledges that wastewater monitoring, established by the EUDA, has led to early detection in over 100 European cities and contributed, along with the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (EUROPOL), to the dismantling of 151 illicit drug trafficking sites,

Emphasizing the need of adopted international guidelines to respect national policy and cultural significance of Member States as it pertains to environmental regulations, in respect of sovereign equality of all Member States, as established by the 1648 Treaty of Westphalia,

1. *Recommends* the establishment of the United Nations root cause alleviation fund (UNROOT) through the UNODC, within one year, a voluntary framework to enhance AD-Programs that:
 - a. Facilitates the international exchange of best practice examples, evidence-based approaches, and national experiences within the field of AD, giving Member States the possibility to model their own initiatives in line with the pool of international experiences;
 - b. Funds and administers evidence-based AD-Programs in drug-producing Member States in cooperation with regional stakeholders that have a long-term focus and are evaluated in annual reports of the UNODC;

- c. Uses AD-Programs to ensure the security and protection of biodiversity of the land, as well as guaranteeing environmental sustainability by:
 - i. Ensuring the safety of local communities by removing them from the drug cultivation threat with the assistance of UNODC;
 - ii. Promoting the benefits of fighting extreme poverty within communities;
 - d. Shall be funded by private and public sources, among them the UNDP and voluntary contributions by Member States, who are encouraged to contribute a share of the money they seized in drug-related law enforcement operations to the UNROOT Fund;
 2. *Expands upon* CND resolution 68/6, *Strengthening the International Drug Control System: a path to Effective Implementation* (2013), in expanding the mandate of the panel to include specific recommendations that support the implementation of the UNGPAD to Developing Member States that are personalized to their unique needs, that help assure no Member State is left behind by:
 - a. Informing experts to prepare frameworks that take into account the native species of produce when recommending options to shift cultivation away from illegal to legal methods that are sustainable;
 - b. Preparing policy tools such as guides that support local policy-makers in their planning decisions, compiling best practices from similar Member States, and ensuring that the information is widely available;
 3. *Proclaims* the establishment of a conference, housed under CND, that is held annually in a different Member State, with hosting responsibilities rotating each year among regions in proportion to their respective representation every December, that focuses on UNGPAD in conjunction with GA resolution 70/1, *Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2015), and involves all interested Member States, civil society organizations, and key stakeholders in sharing best alternative development practices that utilize local knowledge to ensure that all voices are heard, and best supports the Member States involved in implementing their respective AD programs;
 4. *Requests* that the UNODC utilizes culturally aware AD frameworks to provide vulnerable communities and groups with the necessary tools to move away from drug-related dependencies under the UNODC Alternative Development Initiative through:
 - a. Promoting the reformation of existing AD programs to ensure access for vulnerable and marginalized groups by:
 - i. Building upon the existing programs that primarily focus on farmowners to include farmworkers, especially those who are underpaid;
 - ii. Expanding the access of existing AD programs to encompass other forms of production, including manufacturing and scientific development;
 - b. Developing culturally aware and gender-inclusive AD programs for women by:
 - i. Encouraging research on the socioeconomic information on women: income, source of income, involvement in the drug industry, and educational availability;

- ii. Promoting research of states' labor needs and strengths to match women with income opportunities;
 - iii. Recommending the focus on women entrepreneurship, as well as connecting women to international markets to advance local and domestic economies;
 - iv. Encouraging Member States to participate in culturally aware programs specifically designed to promote Member States economies;
- 5. *Proposes* the establishment and expansion of Creating Adolescent Safe Spaces & Advancement (CASA) as an extension of the existing international UNODC TreatNET Initiative, with a total of over 120 Member States already engaged, and with support of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Health and Education Resource Centre, taking note of best practices with school-based safe spaces by:
 - a. Increasing international cooperation initiatives providing free extracurricular activities, opportunities for skill-building and social development, and access to at least one warm meal through:
 - i. Active student participation in meal preparation to promote responsibility and community engagement as preventive factors;
 - ii. Cooperation with local authorities to establish partnerships with private sector actors, including supermarkets, hotels, and restaurants, to facilitate surplus food donations through municipal agreements used for the warm meals prepared by the students;
 - b. Requesting that monitoring and evaluation be conducted on par with annual UNODC TreatNET reporting within the World Drug Report and the Annual Report Questionnaire, including:
 - i. The percentage of adolescents (aged 12–19) participating in CASA activities for at least 12 hours per week, which represents a critical threshold that functions as a strong protective factor to significantly reduce the risk of drug consumption;
 - ii. Setting a target participation rate of at least 85% by 2032, prioritizing implementation and engagement as primary success indicators;
 - c. Encourages financing through a combination of existing UNODC TreatNET and Jornada Única budgets, UNESCO Health and Education Resource Centre, national co-funding, and voluntary support from international partners such as UNODC, the Financial Action Task Force, and the Inter-American Development Bank;
- 6. *Supports* programs under the UNODC Youth Initiative and recommends their expansion to out-of-school youth to sustainably reduce young people's exposure to production and trafficking networks by promoting international cooperation through the sharing of practice and knowledge that will allow out-of-school youth to have access to professional fast training that will allow young people to have access faster to a career;
- 7. *Strongly encourages* Member States to strengthen and expand education-based prevention strategies to address substance abuse, in accordance with the principles of CICAD, emphasizing public health, cooperation, and Indigenous or local perspectives through:

- a. Strengthening national and regional prevention frameworks by integrating substance abuse education into broader public health, social protection, and community safety strategies;
 - b. Developing age-appropriate, evidence-based, and culturally responsive educational curricula that promote awareness of the risks of drug use, reduce stigma, and encourage early prevention;
 - c. Reinforcing institutional capacity through the training of teachers, healthcare workers, social workers, and community leaders to identify risk factors and deliver prevention-oriented support;
 - d. Enhancing regional cooperation, technical exchange, and the sharing of best practices through relevant multilateral and inter-American frameworks, including CICAD, in order to support sustainable and inclusive prevention policies;
8. *Recommends* to expand the access-to-controlled-medicines working group of the UNODC into the Cooperative Action for Responsible and Equitable Narcotics Access Network (CARE-NET), which shall commence operations within one year for the following five years and shall:
- a. Be staffed equally by experts of the WHO teams MAP and AMP, and UNODC, as well as by experts appointed by the Member States covering the fields of public health, palliative care, law, governance, and rehabilitation, and thereby fixing the lack of national expertise in the current UNODC framework;
 - b. Facilitate equal global access to essential pain-relief medication by giving policy advice and peer-to-peer experience sharing, focusing on national legislation, public awareness, and reduction of stigma;
 - c. Encourage Member States to share domestic best practice examples and local solutions on how to facilitate access to pain medication;
 - d. Prevent the abuse and diversion of licit pain medication by sharing national experiences on the training of medical staff, limiting production of licit opioids to experienced Member States, and by promoting best-practice examples of prevention campaigns;
 - e. Create annual reports on the global accessibility of pain-relief medication with a special focus on the situation in the global south;
 - f. Encourage funding for its operation from willing Member States, the UNODC—including the funding of the incorporated UNODC working group—the WHO, the Program of Action for Cancer Therapy, as well as other United Nations funds tasked with public health, like the Joint SDG Fund;
9. *Encourages* increased global cooperation under existing UNODC programs, such as:
- a. Expanding international funding and technical assistance for addiction treatment programs under current UNODC funding structures and grant programs in order to increase global access to affordable prevention and rehabilitation services;
 - b. Promoting data-sharing and best practices among Member States for addiction treatment through accessible online databases and panels of experts;

- c. Recommending shifts of initial judgement of drug users as victims rather than perpetrators with the purpose of eradicating drug use, taking into account the jurisdiction of each Member State, and accepting punitive measures after repeated offenses;
 - d. Streamlining cooperation and standards between the UNODC–WHO's Global Program on Drug Dependence Treatment and Care, as well as the UNODC's Prevention, Treatment & Rehabilitation Strategy through increased interoperability;
10. *Strongly recommends* Member States to create transnational and regional mobile education task forces that are dedicated to providing education for groups where formal schooling cannot reach and are heavily vulnerable to the drug trade through:
- a. Close work between Member States and UN bodies dedicated to improving education and are experts in the field of drug policy and education such as the UNESCO, UNODC, and International Narcotics Control Board (INCB);
 - b. The creation of new Country-Based Pooled Funds (CBPF) to support these task forces, recognizing the humanitarian dangers that the global drug crisis poses;
 - c. Alternative education that prioritizes the perspectives of indigenous or local communities and marginalized peoples and reaches beyond the constraints of formal education;
 - d. Creating avenues for capacity building to allow victims of the drug trade to increase their ability and decrease their reliance on the drug trade to maintain a living;
 - e. Providing rehabilitation programs for those suffering from addiction to allow them to recover in a safe environment while also benefiting from education efforts;
 - f. Encouraging Member States to ensure the ability for these task forces to reach vulnerable and remote communities;
 - g. Ensuring that the links between the drug trade and other sources of danger for vulnerable peoples like human trafficking and gender based violence are known;
11. *Calls upon* Member States to promote grassroots and local social movements that organize against the drug trade in rural areas that have a greater local impact and asks for cooperation with UN organs dedicated to combat the drug trade such as UNODC and the INCB;
12. *Strongly encourages* Member States exchanging ideas of development educational science-based prevention measures within Member States through conferences:
- a. Booklets on rehabilitation techniques and available support services;
 - b. Guidance for educators and staff on identifying patterns and early warning signs associated with substance use;
 - c. Strategies for supporting and assisting individuals at risks and in need;
 - d. Training programs for teachers, educators, and school counselors to ensure effective delivery of preventive education;
 - e. The integration of interactive learning methods, such as workshops and youth-led programs;

13. *Encourages* a gender-sensitive approach to drug-related health and legislation measures, in order to incorporate intersectional realities to prevention measures, mainly through increased cooperation with WHO and relevant partners to expand evidence-based, stigma-sensitive treatment and rehabilitation services, particularly where treatment gaps remain severe, and the adoption of gender-sensitive drug policies that respond to the specific needs of women;
14. *Invites* the General Assembly (GA) to work together with the CND, to adopt a resolution declaring the lack of sufficient pain medication as a breach of universal human rights and an infringement of human dignity;
15. *Encourages* Member States to participate in a shared forum to discuss the implementation of measures for drug addiction prevention and rehabilitation in partnership with WHO, especially in rural and vulnerable areas affected by illicit drug crop cultivation and drug consumption, in order to promote prevention, education, and stigma reduction by:
 - a. Promoting a data-sharing platform among Member States, in cooperation with the UNODC;
 - b. Providing recommendations for psychological and psychiatric counseling services for victims of drug-related abuse to be carried out by national ministries of health, local public health authorities, hospitals, clinics, and community treatment centres;
 - c. Discussing how to create stronger cooperation among Member States and their law enforcement authorities, child protection agencies, and relevant social service institutions;
 - d. Requests the use of extrabudgetary funding from Member States, UNESCO, and the WHO;
16. *Calls for* the convocation of an expert panel to draft guidelines on the optimal use of AI in drug-related law enforcement, which shall be part of the UNODC, and finish its recommendations within one year after convocation, that should provide clear guidance on how to use AI:
 - a. Effectively in the detection of illicit crop cultivation from satellite imagery and other data; the identification of potential molecular structures usable as precursors for synthetic drugs; the monitoring of cyber activity to detect illicit marketplaces, and the detection of money laundering schemes by organized criminals;
 - b. In a manner that respects human rights, international law, and UNESCO's Recommendation on the Ethics of AI;
 - c. In a manner that is environmentally sustainable, especially by taking into account the extensive water consumption of AI and by discouraging its use where it does not promise meaningful progress for law enforcement;
17. *Calls upon* Member States to comply with local and national law regarding hazardous waste, pollution, and waste management to improve environmental consciousness alongside drug source crop growth and cultivation by:
 - a. Linking environmental sustainability with local development to prompt positive economic growth for Member States;

- b. Advancing an improvement on public health to incentivize Member States towards a healthier nation for positive push towards drug suppression;
- 18. *Invites* UNODC, regional interstate organizations and Member States to collaborate on launching an international commission in charge of:
 - a. Creating an international guideline for voluntary participation by Member States, including timing and clean-up strategies;
 - b. Cleaning up the sites where synthetic laboratories were found by the police;
 - c. Able to overtake the bureaucracy timeline;
 - d. Assisting communities to clean up their lands as fast as possible and permit the environment the ability to recover;
- 19. *Reiterates calls by the international community* to Member States and international organizations upon involving the local communities and traditional leaders in the implementation of cleaning policies for sites polluted by drug production;
- 20. *Calls upon* Member States to share environmental marker data and best practices under the UNODC AD Program, to ultimately recommend the integration of Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) into their national drug strategies to address the ecological degradation caused by illicit drug production by:
 - a. Utilizing advanced forensic and environmental technologies, such as satellite imagery for detecting deforestation and specialized soil and groundwater analysis kits to identify chemical discharges from clandestine laboratories and dumping sites;
 - b. Establishing a standardized National Environmental Monitoring Protocol to document the presence of precursor residues, including but not limited to acids, solvents, and heavy metals, ensuring that data collection is consistent across different regions;
 - c. Developing a global environmental footprint map in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) and the UNODC Laboratory and Scientific Service, by voluntarily sharing anonymized data on the chemical signatures and geographical distribution of toxic waste;
 - d. Promoting the UN Environmental Rapid Response approach, which provides technical guidance and chemical waste analysis to member States upon request, specifically focusing on the safe remediation of soil and water in border regions and protected ecosystems;
- 21. *Encourages* Member States to participate in environmentally friendly measures against the negative impacts of the narcotic drug industry such as training on proper disposal of precursor chemicals with the UN Environment Program, and dismantling of synthetic drug development sites;
- 22. *Requests* the Executive Director of the UNODC to report to the Commission, at its next session, on the implementation of the present resolution.

ANNEX 1 CND/1/3:

1. *Renews its appeal* to Member States to collectively shift the paradigm to health- and human rights-based approaches to address and unroot the world drug problem by 2035, focusing on non-punitive measures and cooperation initiatives, to prevent drug production and manufacture at its root, through:
 - a. Generation of inclusive political dialogue and a cooperation based on a social pact between the State and civil society, emphasizing the rights and duties of each party regarding drug production;
 - b. Promotion of civil society, local communities, and traditional leaders' participation in the development of sustainable and alternative development (AD) initiatives;
 - c. Creating and enhancing regional, continental, and international AD frameworks encompassing comprehensive and local approaches to prevention programs;
 - d. Meaningfully engaging civil society organizations, people who use drugs, affected communities, Indigenous Peoples, traditional leaders, and youth in the design and implementation of drug-related policies, to ensure that their knowledge and experiences are considered;
 - e. Adopting drug policies that recognize and advance the rights of people who use drugs, through ensuring access to medical care and voluntary treatment for people who consume drugs and develop human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), viral hepatitis, and other blood-borne infectious diseases.



Code: CND/1/4

Committee: Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Topic: Strengthening International Cooperation to Combat the World Drug Problem

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Guided by the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, and the 1988 United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances,

Alarmed by the significant impact that fentanyl and other synthetic drugs pose to public health, international peace, and security,

Recognizing the sovereign equality of all Member States, and emphasizing that all Member States share a responsibility to prevent their territory, institutions, and supply chains from exploitation by transnational criminal organization,

Reiterating its commitment to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, specifically Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3 (good health and wellbeing), SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions), and SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals),

Considering the rapid creation of New Psychotropic Substances (NPS) and the use of slight chemical composition and precursor changes by drug traffickers in order to evade legislation and anti-drug measures,

Deeply alarmed with the findings of the World Drug Report 2025, specifically its findings that the illicit cultivation, production, and manufacture of drugs have been exacerbated as a result of rapid growth of synthetic drug production,

Noting with deep concern that according to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), maritime routes remain a major channel for illicit trafficking and global smuggling, while international collaborations implemented by the United Nations lack enforcement, knowledge, and cooperation along those routes,

Recognizing the Precursor Chemical Control Programme (PCCP) impact to combat the illicit flow of drug-related materials being exported into Member States,

Affirms the importance of multilateral regional cooperation in intelligence sharing and security cooperation relating to illicit drug trafficking,

Appreciating the existing work of the Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA) and other international bodies like the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) in facilitating regional drug law enforcement cooperation, but having concerns their effectiveness is constrained by limited funding and scope,

Acknowledging the role encryption, crypto-currency, dark net markets, and contactless methods play in exacerbating the World Drug Problem, creating a drug trafficking route parallel to the traditional ones, as recognized in the 2023 World Drug Report,

Emphasizing the importance of international monitoring initiatives such as the INCB and its role in Member State accountability, information sharing and illicit narcotic-related recommendations, while coordinated border management and cross-border cooperation between Member States is essential to combat drug trafficking networks,

Recalling the importance and success of regional monitoring initiatives such as the Organization of American States (OAS) Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) and the Lancang-Mekong Law Enforcement and Security Cooperation Center, in the safe seizure, handling, and disposal of narcotics from clandestine manufacturing sites,

Reaffirms that treatment and long-term recovery must be matched by strong supply reduction efforts in order to create sustainable outcomes,

Convinced by the success of these regional initiatives in enhancing cooperation to disrupt trafficking routes and dismantle criminal networks, by putting in place Transnational Crime Units which effectively seized quantities of illicit drugs and arrested traffickers,

Expressing its praise to UNODC and other regional cooperation projects and bodies such as the West Africa Coast Initiative (WACI), the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre, Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission, and European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation,

Viewing with appreciation the vital role of international police organizations, such as the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), in coordinating joint operations and providing the necessary infrastructure for cross-border cooperation,

Conscious of the fact that destabilizing factors such as armed conflicts exacerbate the World Drug Problem,

Bearing in mind that drug trafficking is a global challenge and that policies in one Member State can significantly affect the security and public health of others, while highlighting the importance of Article 2, paragraph 5(b) of the *Single Convention* on the capacity of limiting the usage of precursor chemicals to medical and scientific research and goals,

Cognizant that unilateral or localized efforts to suppress illicit drug production and trafficking within a single Member State may result in the displacement of such activities to neighboring or otherwise vulnerable Member States, thereby undermining regional stability and placing disproportionate burdens on Member States with limited law enforcement capacity,

Acknowledging with deep gratitude the work and financial contributions of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) to the fight against the World Drug Problem and to the mission of the UNODC, such as the Drug Abuse Prevention Center (DAPC)'s donations that have been used, through UNODC, to support the drug abuse prevention activities of engaged NGOs from low and middle-income Member States,

Acknowledging the significant role of the European Union Drugs Agency (EUDA) in providing harmonized monitoring and early warning systems (EWS) across all Member States of the European Union,

Recognizing that the legalization of some types of drugs remains a challenge in combating drug use, as the legalization of drugs increases their accessibility for vulnerable populations, which would not have access to them otherwise,

Recalling the effectiveness of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Biometric Identity Management System (BIMS),

1. *Recommends* closer cross-border police cooperation between Member States that do not already have established cooperation frameworks to close gaps that criminal organizations exploit, with the possible voluntary integration of international police organizations, such as INTERPOL, with joint task forces, controlled deliveries, and coordinated investigations targeting transnational criminal organizations involved in trafficking illicit substances by:
 - a. Establishing joint training programs for law enforcement, customs, and judicial authorities, focusing on narcotic interdiction, forensic investigation, cyber-enabled trafficking, and financial crime detection;
 - b. Standardizing protocols for evidence collection, chain of custody, and forensic analysis to ensure admissibility of international judicial proceedings and share best practices on international border security;
 - c. Referring to the World Customs Organization (WCO) Coordinated Border Management (CBM) Compendium, the UNODC, or other Member States that already have cooperation frameworks like China-ASEAN, Japan-ASEAN, USA-Mexico, and the European Union;
 - d. Supporting vulnerable Member States by using capacity-building programs, under the facilitation of the UNODC, to prevent the displacement of illicit drug production and trafficking activities across borders;
2. *Encourages* Member States to update current bilateral legal treaties along borders to adapt them to current realities on NPSs through the establishment of frameworks suggested by ECOSOC by:
 - a. Referring to the 1988 *United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances* when updating existing legal frameworks;
 - b. Considering the introduction of clear laws at borders that take into account the legislations of both neighbouring Member States;
 - c. Considering best practices of other legal treaties highlighted by ECOSOC;
 - d. Reviewing these framework suggestions annually to ensure that they are kept up to date with current realities, referring to the ECOSOC to evaluate the efficacy of these frameworks based on objective measures;
3. *Requests* the Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA) to strengthen its existing intelligence cooperation functions by:
 - a. Including real-time intelligence exchange platforms incorporating:
 - i. Wastewater-based epidemiology, where applicable;

- ii. Trafficking route mapping and updates on known smuggling methods, including concealment techniques and transportation vectors used by transnational criminal networks, identified with technology and shared intel to identify existing trafficking corridors in the Sahel region;
 - b. Increase HONLEA's meeting frequency to respond faster to emerging trafficking routes;
 - c. Establish a secure digital information-sharing portal under HONLEA's sponsors;
- 4. *Encourages* the expansion of intelligence-sharing mechanisms among Member States, including real-time exchange of information on trafficking routes, encryption, precursor shipments, trafficking networks, using technology and artificial intelligence by:
 - a. Establishing specialized training programs through UNODC, aimed at enhancing the effective and ethical use of technologies and artificial intelligence;
 - b. Establishing International Intelligence Offices (IIO) to promote information exchange with foreign customs;
 - c. Recommending Member States engage in open collaboration with the World Customs Organization (WCO), as it has achieved significant results in harmonizing and standardizing customs procedures around the world;
- 5. *Encourages* regional collaboration through mechanisms such as or inspired by the OAS's Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD), balancing supply reduction with environmental safeguards and human rights, while ensuring respect for national legislation and reaffirming that treatment efforts must complement strong law enforcement and supply reduction strategies, by:
 - a. Implementing voluntary peer-review evaluation systems to assess Member States' drug control policies and progress;
 - b. Developing standardized indicators and reporting frameworks for data collection on drug trafficking, production, and prevention efforts, and ensuring all evaluation criteria integrate international obligations;
 - c. Basing regional collaboration on existing programs, such as CICAD's Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) Unit, as well as the Institutional Strengthening Unit (ISU) and the Lancang-Mekong Law Enforcement and Security Cooperation Center, which provide basis for multilateral, regional, and international cooperation by promoting international coordination with national drug commissions, assisting the development of national drug policies, and supporting capacity-building measures;
- 6. *Encourages* Member States in partnership with the UNODC, based on or inspired by the European Union's current mechanisms, to create Strategic Controlled Gateways (SCGs), in collaboration with relevant regional, and international partners promoting cross-border intelligence, designated as highly regulated ports of entry and exit, specifically engineered for the rigorous monitoring of precursor chemicals and synthetic substances used in the production of illicit drugs by:

- a. Operating under enhanced customs screening, including advanced chemical detection and real-time data sharing, if necessary across borders;
 - b. Implementing advanced Non-Intrusive Inspection (NII) technologies, including automated spectroscopic chemical detection, to ensure real-time identification of scheduled and non-scheduled precursors; Being staffed with trained professionals in narcotic interdiction, chemistry synthesis, and risk profiling;
7. *Suggests* that the UNODC expand on their existing programs, such as the Pre-Export Notification (PEN) and Early Warning Advisory (EWA), to:
- a. Identify trafficking patterns on encrypted platforms and develop early-warning indicators for emerging online drug markets, by:
 - i. Collaborating with cybersecurity agencies such as the United Nations International Computing Centre (UNICC);
 - ii. Consulting artificial intelligence research institutions and private firms on newly developed practices;
 - b. Facilitate the instantaneous, real-time sharing of data on suspicious shipments and designer precursors, by:
 - i. Advancing international information exchange through the International Narcotics Control Board to track suspicious shipments and emerging drug trends;
 - ii. Establishing specialized Multidisciplinary Interdiction Units (MIUs), composed of chemists, financial intelligence analysts, and customs officials, trained through joint training programs to disrupt the financial and weapon flows sustaining production;
8. *Calls for* an update to international drug controls by the INCB, including an international port tracking system under the PCCP, to oversee the transportation of precursor chemicals, plants, and seeds to cultivate illicit drugs, and narcotics by:
- a. Drawing upon available funds from the PCCP to develop port monitoring cooperation technologies between willing Member States;
 - b. Establishing an international port tracking system that follows precursor chemicals from port to port, ensuring that these chemicals are accounted for;
9. *Fully supports* expanding, through further collaboration, international maritime security measures, which are threatened by the global drug trafficking, based on existing international treaties by:
- a. Calling upon Member States to enhance their Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA) capabilities, such as the collection, analysis and voluntary international sharing of maritime and harbour data for various vessels sailing near national waters in order to address illegal activities at sea;
 - b. Recommending Coast Guard agencies and national police agencies from various Member States to implement joint task forces in order to allow lawful cross-border

interventions and collaboration and to carry out strict inspections and surveillance of critical maritime corridors;

- c. Affirming that engaging in open collaboration with the International Maritime Organization is critical in order to thwart maritime-based drug distribution;
 - d. Reaffirming its belief that providing UNODC with human resources through the deployment of outstanding personnel from Member States' government agencies, such as Customs or Coast Guard, can enhance capacity-building in developing Member States;
 - e. Expressing its hope that Member States and regional blocs will consider and draw inspiration from regional approaches that promote maritime security, such as the Maritime Analysis and Operation Center for Narcotics or the Free and Open Indo-Pacific Initiative (FOIP);
10. *Encourages* enhanced cooperation between Member States and private actors, including shipping companies, logistics firms, chemical suppliers, and financial institutions, in order to prevent the exploitation of illicit supply chains by enforcing protocols, ensuring strict supply-chain transparency and accountability for precursor exporting states;
11. *Calls for* the enhancement of existing efficient intelligence sharing systems of the INCB, such as Pre-Export Notification (PEN) and the Ion Incident Communication System (IONICS), aimed to reduce drug use and its associated harms while avoiding the creation of parallel structures by:
- a. Improving the early dissemination of evidence-based information on the entry and transit of precursor chemicals and other drugs into affected states;
 - b. Asking states to focus on the timely distribution of accurate information regarding drug movements and precursor chemicals;
 - c. Promoting Member states to participate in joint investigations in order to improve coordination, information and intelligence sharing;
 - d. Ensuring that all intelligence-sharing measures comply with international humanitarian obligations, including within joint investigations and coordinated enforcements among Member States;
 - e. Promoting the use of verified data and research to guide policy decisions and operation responses;
 - f. Encouraging Member States to expand the scope of country mission to incorporate operational trafficking vulnerability assessments, building on existing INCB intelligence platforms such as GRIDS and IONICS, to be shared through secure channels with relevant regional HONLEAs;
12. *Calls upon* Member States and other donors to contribute voluntarily to the provision of resources to strengthen shared institutional capacity and coordinated responses to the World Drug Problem, including through:

- a. Providing extrabudgetary resources in accordance with the rules and regulations of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;
 - b. Investing in common funding mechanisms in order to strengthen the collective response to the World Drug Problem;
 - c. Equitably sharing funding among Member States for the implementation of counternarcotics measures, including but not limited to: law-enforcement training and the facilitation of cross-border information sharing;
 - d. Providing adequate voluntary funding to UNODC to increase the frequency of INCB country missions to a minimum of one mission per Member State per four-year term;
 - e. Urging INCB to prioritize country missions in Member States identified as significant transit points for precursor chemicals used in synthetic drug manufacturing;
13. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), in voluntary cooperation with relevant international bodies and Member States, to take measurable actions to address the global drug problem, including illicit trafficking, synthetic drug production, and the diversion of precursor chemicals, by:
- a. Compiling a voluntary annual analytical summary, with the goal of ease of information sharing, drawing on existing reporting mechanisms, including suspicious narcotic-related seizures, designer precursor incidents, advanced warning alerts issued, and hazardous chemicals disposed of to improve accountability;
 - b. Encouraging UNODC's Independent Evaluation Section to be used more systematically to assess the impact, implementation, and sustainability of drug-control programmes and to identify areas requiring corrective action;
 - c. Integrating drug control strategies into conflict prevention and post-conflict reconstruction frameworks, recognizing that sustainable peace and the elimination of illicit drug economies are mutually reinforcing objectives;
 - d. Using mechanisms such as or inspired by CICAD (Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission), balancing supply reduction with environmental safeguards and human rights protections;
14. *Suggests* UNODC, regional interstate organizations, and Member States collaborate on developing specific national disposal plans for relevant illicit narcotic-related matters, including emergency storage standards and proper training for hazardous material management personnel in accordance with the United Nations System Common Position on drug policy, and according to shared best practices among Member States;
15. *Urges* major pharmaceutical-producing Member States to launch regional interstate initiatives in cooperation with UNODC to combat the diversion of medical substances by establishing and enforcing comprehensive regulatory frameworks governing the production, trade, and distribution of precursor chemicals, including through:

- a. Voluntary reporting mechanisms that ensure full transparency across pharmaceutical supply chains;
- b. Enhanced customs controls at national borders to detect and intercept diverted precursor chemicals before they enter illicit networks;
- c. Close and sustained cooperation with the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) to align national regulatory standards with international obligations, so as to prevent the diversion of such chemicals into illicit drug manufacturing networks operated by criminal organizations;
- d. Establishing a precursor chemical diversion alert system with strongly advised reporting thresholds by building on Project Prism and Project Cohesion;
- e. Bearing in mind new synthetic drugs on the global market, such as opioids and cathinones;
- f. Strengthening the national oversight of each Member State's pharmaceutical companies in order to detect illicit transfers of precursor chemicals:
 - i. Conducting systematic reviews of pharmaceutical cross-border transactions;
 - ii. Carrying out regular investigations of pharmaceutical companies to assess and evaluate diversion risks;
 - iii. Requiring pharmaceutical companies to implement a traceability system for precursor chemicals, including end-use verification and digital record keeping accessible to their Member States regulating bodies;

16. *Encourages* Member States to cooperate within the bounds of sovereignty, by:

- a. Supporting development of bilateral and regional agreements aimed at combating illicit drug trafficking and ensuring that such agreements respects sovereignty of States;
- b. Emphasizing the importance of addressing the root cause of the World Drug Problem through development-oriented approaches in accordance with each Member State's national legislation;

17. *Seeking* the wider considerations of national legislation banning substances, in accordance with international drug control conventions, national sovereignty, and existing legislation, based on their capacity to cause the same psychoactive effect as an existing illicit substance, as opposed to purely based on chemical composition, in order to prevent drug criminals from taking advantage of any individual Member State's legislation that may not include the newest NPS, through:

- a. The creation of a legislative framework and template by the UNODC within the UNODC Toolkit on Synthetic Drugs, based on expert advice from the International Network for Legislation on Drugs (INLOAD), funded by voluntary Member State funding, public-private partnerships under the oversight of national authorities, and by existing UNODC funding and resources;

- b. Additional technical assistance from the CND, UNODC, INLOAD, and public-private partnerships between legislation experts, and also utilizing publicly available drug databases in order to assist in the implementation;
- 18. *Welcomes* further international cooperation between Member States in order to successfully combat the World Drug Problem;
- 19. *Requests* the Executive Director of the UNODS to report to the Commission, at its next session, on the implementation of the present resolution.