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

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**Conference B**

6-10 April 2026

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# Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND)

## Committee Staff

<b>Director</b>	Kaylan Guvernator
<b>Assistant Director</b>	Liz Haley
<b>Chair</b>	Matthew Viskewich

## 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

<b>Code</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Vote (In favor - Against - Abstention)</b>
CND/1/1	Strengthening International Cooperation to Combat the World Drug Problem	Adopted without a vote
CND/1/2	Strengthening International Cooperation to Combat the World Drug Problem	24 in favor, 4 against, 13 abstentions
CND/1/3	Strengthening International Cooperation to Combat the World Drug Problem	Adopted without a vote
CND/1/4	Strengthening International Cooperation to Combat the World Drug Problem	25 in favor, 7 against, 9 abstentions
CND/1/5	Strengthening International Cooperation to Combat the World Drug Problem	22 in favor, 6 against, 12 abstentions
CND/1/6	Strengthening International Cooperation to Combat the World Drug Problem	25 in favor, 4 against, 12 abstentions
CND/1/7	Strengthening International Cooperation to Combat the World Drug Problem	24 in favor, 7 against, 10 abstentions
CND/2/1	Illicit Cultivation, Production, and Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs	Adopted without a vote
CND/2/2	Illicit Cultivation, Production, and Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs	Adopted without a vote

CND/2/3	Illicit Cultivation, Production, and Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs	26 in favor, 5 against, 10 abstentions
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## **Summary Report for the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND)**

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

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

The session was attended by representatives of 41 Member States. On Monday, the committee adopted the agenda of 2 then 1, beginning discussion on the topic of “Strengthening International Cooperation to Combat the World Drug Problem.”

By Tuesday, the Dais had received a total of seven proposals covering a wide range of subtopics, including capacity building, streamlined data collection, educational programs, monitoring systems, and drug addiction prevention. The committee demonstrated exceptional collaboration throughout the conference, with a consistently respectful and professional environment. On Wednesday, seven draft resolutions were approved by the Dais, two of which included successful annexes. The committee adopted seven resolutions following the voting procedure, with two receiving unanimous support from the body.

On Thursday morning, the committee began discussion on topic two, “Illicit Cultivation, Production, and Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs.” By the end of the first session, four proposals primarily focused on strengthening various monitoring systems and prevention programs. In the last session, after two of the proposals merged, the Dais approved three draft resolutions: one with an amendment and one with two separate annexes. The committee adopted three resolutions following the voting procedure, with two receiving unanimous support from the body. Throughout the week, delegates showed clear and consistent improvement in both the quality of their contributions and their overall engagement with the committee's work.



**Code:** CND/1/1

**Committee:** Commission on Narcotic Drugs

**Topic:** Strengthening International Cooperation to Combat the World Drug Problem

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*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Aware of* issues with the current International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) database, which has inconsistencies in data collection and reported data, leaving results incomparable between Member States,

*Conscious of* the effects of illicit drugs coming in from land, air, and sea, such as the proliferation of illegal drugs leading to economic strain and loss of life in international communities, and the various ways these effects need to be tracked down and tackled,

*Taking note of* the various methods that criminal organizations use to traffic drugs across borders, such as container shipping, light aircraft, yachts, small boats, and postal systems,

*Solemnly emphasizing* the efforts of the failed recommendation to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) during the 2016 Special Session of the General Assembly on the World Drug Problem (UNGASS), requesting the need to establish a standardized international database that included but was not limited to identities of criminal networks, individual drug seizure reports, precursor chemical tracking, and modus operandi,

*Recognizing* the importance of maintaining disaggregated data, data that is separated into categories across different societal groups, including but not limited to gender, age, and social groups, in order to ensure accurate analysis and informed decision-making,

*Concerned by* the data coming from the UNODC *World Drug Report (2025)*, indicating that one in twelve individuals suffering from a substance use disorder receives treatment,

*Acknowledging* the efficiency of the Organization of American States National Targeting Center (NTC) in its ability to share trafficking data across the North and South American continents effectively,

*Further acknowledging* the data collection systems that the European Union uses currently, such as wastewater and syringe analysis, which serve to understand what illicit substances are being used within specific regions,

*Recalling* the European Union Drugs Agency (EUDA) initiative to analyze sewage from European cities in order to monitor the real-time illicit drug habits of certain areas,

*Noting* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs' (CND) mandate to set the budget for the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) and to facilitate Member States' voluntary financial contributions,

1. *Reaffirms* the goals of the failed recommendation from the 2016 UNGASS to establish a standardized database under the guidance of UNODC, with the hopes of improving upon the recommendation to increase the likelihood of solvency by:

- a. Removing clauses from the outcome document of the 2016 UNGASS that required Member States to have high criminal penalties for drug-related offenses to have access to the database;
  - b. Separating discussions on harm-reduction, the death penalty for drug-related offenses, and standardizing rehabilitation systems from discussions on international collaboration and information sharing to tackle the world drug epidemic;
2. *Encourages* Member States to identify the specific methods that traffickers use to smuggle illicit narcotics into their country by using methods such as:
  - a. Physical and non-intrusive inspection at borders by conducting random searches, and using X-rays and gamma rays to scan packages and vehicles entering the country;
  - b. Forensic analysis on confiscated drugs to attempt to trace their origin, which provides information about how they could have been smuggled into the country;
  - c. Financial tracking of supply chains, which can show which methods international criminal organizations are using to transport the narcotics;
3. *Further requests* Member States to utilize the practical guidebook created by the Statistics Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs to collect, compile, analyze, and disseminate disaggregated data including by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location, or others that are relevant to Member States in accordance with the Fundamental Principle of Official Statistics in order to:
  - a. Strengthen data-driven policy formulation, improve analytical precision, and promote more inclusive governance outcomes;
  - b. Implement quantitative surveys to garner a more comprehensive understanding of the personal and economic needs of their people related to the world drug problem;
4. *Suggests* Member States use the data collected by the methods suggested in this paper to address existing disparities by strengthening access to treatment services and resources for minority populations such as women, children, indigenous populations, and low and middle-income areas;
5. *Recommends* Member States to follow the example of the NTC to share trafficking information internationally by:
  - a. Utilizing a network of drone surveillance devices with facial recognition software exclusively along trafficking routes and borders to identify known bad actors in order to be easily traced and captured;
  - b. Endorsing the refocusing of Latin American law enforcement agencies on higher-level criminal agents such as chemists, cappos, and manufacturers rather than street dealers and transporters;

- c. Following the CND's mandate to set the budget for the UNDCP to facilitate Member States' voluntary financial contributions in an effort to expand these programs across the globe;
- 6. *Urges* Member States to conduct a quarterly analysis of wastewater to identify which drugs are prominent in their area in order to:
  - a. Mimic the EUDA initiative in combatting drug use by sampling sewage water from water treatment facilities and testing these samples for quantities of illicit drugs in specific areas;
  - b. Utilize data in order to further understand where illicit drugs are being used and to further aid in identifying and monitoring trafficking routes.



**Code:** CND/1/2

**Committee:** Commission on Narcotic Drugs

**Topic:** Strengthening International Cooperation to Combat the World Drug Problem

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*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Cognizant* that traffickers take advantage of cooperation gaps to move drugs across regions, as highlighted in the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) *World Drug Report 2025*,

*Alarmed* by the need to protect the most vulnerable communities before harm reaches them by providing a collaborative and holistic framework, and highlighting the importance of strengthening international cooperation through global data-sharing initiatives that ensure the accuracy and comparability of reporting formats while also enabling the rapid exchange of intelligence,

*Deeply concerned* by the results of the European Union Drugs Agency's (EUDA) latest analysis of the European drug phenomenon, which reveals that the drug market continues to be resilient, and recognizing the continuing health and security problems presented by illicit drugs, the significant growth in illegal cultivation, and the presence of clandestine laboratories, particularly in southern and coastal areas,

*Reaffirming* the importance of the Maritime Analysis and Operations Centre - Narcotics (MAOC-N) based in Lisbon, which constantly gives information to the international community about the drug trafficking via seas worldwide,

*Keeping in mind* the importance of strengthening regional intelligence-sharing platforms and expanding joint training initiatives for law enforcement to focus on cyber-enabled trafficking,

*Concerned* by the 46.5% of Member States failing to report drug data, as reported in the *World Drug Report (2025)*, highlighting the ineffectiveness of current data-sharing programs,

*Affirming* the success of the Criminal Network Disruption Global Programme (CRIMJUST) program within Latin America, and the desire to expand the Republic of India's National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPPDR), two programs that focus on creating information-sharing networks, with CRIMJUST specifically incorporating transnational investigations and operations,

*Noting with satisfaction* policies set forth by Member States to encourage social control model farms, and acknowledging the reform adopted by the Portuguese Government in 2001 concerning the decriminalization of certain drugs for personal use,

*Conscious* of the 1.5 million person fatality rate annually in adolescents and youths aged between 10 and 24 per the World Health Organization *Adolescent and Young Adult Health*, consequent to the world drug problem,

*Recognizing* the West Africa Coast Initiative (WACI) as an established best practice for regional cooperation in combating the international drug trade through enabling communication between many West African countries, especially those considered fragile and post-conflict Member States, and organizations such as UNODC, United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS), International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), in collaboration with national and regional justice systems,

*Appreciating* the successes of the Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs (2021-2025) to cut cocaine use in the Bolivian population in half over the span of 5 years, according to the *World Drug Report 2025*,

*Seeking* continuation of goals set forth by General Assembly resolution 79/191, “ Addressing and countering the world drug problem through a comprehensive, integrated and balanced approach” (2024), specifically operative clause 14 calling for enhancement in the public health, education, and law enforcement agencies to aid in the development of science-based drug use prevention initiatives,

*Reaffirming* the 2019 UNDOC’s *Ministerial Declaration on strengthening our actions*, which recognized harm reduction alongside prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation as part of a balanced response to the world drug problem,

1. *Strongly encourages* the establishment of triennial Drug Route Understanding and Guidelines Simulations (DRUGS) held by regional bodies, voluntarily created within each region, modeled after the WACI, which will:
  - a. Encourage Member States to participate in simulations of new drug trafficking routes, either physically to practice simulations hands-on or digital analysis to predict patterns;
  - b. Conduct tests at new potential trafficking spots by utilizing a joint law enforcement task force to assess border communication protocol efficacy;
  - c. Evaluate the data and draft reports from these tests to come up with stronger collaboration protocols;
2. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen international cooperation through the establishment of a comprehensive, secure, and interoperable global data-sharing framework, modeled after the UNODC’s Data eXchange Program (DXP), in coordination with the UNODC, named Database On Narcotics Trafficking (DONT) by:
  - a. Hosting DONT through the CND, which will collect data from voluntarily created regional organizations, such as those modeled after WACI and relevant agencies, who will be in charge of uploading their data into DONT and updating it regularly;
  - b. Facilitating the real-time exchange of intelligence on drug trafficking routes, criminal networks, and methods of concealment;
  - c. Promoting the standardization of data collection methodologies and reporting formats to ensure accuracy, comparability, and reliability across jurisdictions;
  - d. Supporting voluntary information-sharing agreements between Member States, particularly among countries along major trafficking routes;
  - e. Creating a living database of best practices that links various stakeholders, including research institutions and treatment centers, national and regional data hubs, experts, and researchers, who regularly report and disseminate relevant data on drug production, transportation, and dissemination to directly share lessons learned worldwide;
  - f. Utilizing the database in connection with Artificial Intelligence (AI) Large Language Models (LLMs) built on DXP data, allowing for informed data-sharing and interconnection between participating countries;

3. *Renews* its interest in the restriction of cultivation exclusively to authorized centers for legitimate medical use, while dismantling and prosecuting illicit and unsafe production by:
  - a. Proposing the implementation of periodic inspections across territorial and maritime borders by national customs and anti-drug intelligence units in coordination with the UNODC;
  - b. Inviting the Member States to cooperate on global monitoring protocols regarding high-traffic maritime corridors to disrupt the flow of illicit substances;
  - c. Calling for centralized digital databases to facilitate the real-time transmission of information through intelligence sharing and coordination between law enforcement agencies;
  - d. Recommending the implementation of a traceability system to monitor production and prevent the diversion of medical supplies into illegal distribution networks;
4. *Strongly urges* strengthening collaboration between the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States and the European Union, specifically by following and expanding the frameworks set out by MAOC-N, concerning the collection and sharing of information on drug trafficking via seas and oceans among Member States;
5. *Further recommends* that the Inter-American Observatory on Drugs (OID) expand initiatives such as standardized surveys and surveillance as set forth by the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD), to strengthen institutions to allow Member States to combat the drug problem domestically;
6. *Requests* Member States to further facilitate international cooperation by increasing cross-border technical assistance through training and digital literacy development programs overseen by precursor chemical tracking and incident reporting software such as Pre-Export Notification (PEN) and Precursor Incident Communication System (PICS), in coordination with CND recommendations by:
  - a. Expanding precursor oversight to include transactional monitoring to better assist Member States in harm reduction;
  - b. Developing AI LLMs built on data gathered from PICS and PEN software for shipment tracking and incident reporting to generate predictive shipment models and increase staff efficiency by streamlining shipment and incident data, allowing for increased staff oversight, including mandatory AI regulation to ensure accurate data collection;
  - c. Encouraging regional cooperation through multilateral use of PICS, PEN online, and other precursor shipment notification and incident reporting systems to maintain consistent regional information sharing through national data hubs;
  - d. Seeking the implementation of 'flagging' systems under AI technological bodies marking purchased precursor chemicals over a specified quantity, paired with a permanent recorded history of purchases, including the involvement of AI oversight on routes crossing established high-risk zones;
7. *Urges* fellow Member States within the Asian region to collaborate to create a program, similar to India's (National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction) NAPDDR, following frameworks set forth by the CRIMJUST program, involving the creation of a technologically focused intelligence network, overseen by the CND and funded by Member States, that

harnesses data drawn from numerous digital policing networks and utilizing India's philosophy of combating the world drug problem;

8. *Expresses its hope* for the implementation of social control model farms worldwide, similar to the Bolivian "Coca Yes, Cocaine No" policy, with the goal of promoting safe and legal use and cultivation, with social control model farms looking to incentivize farmers to work with the government, selling excess coca and other precursors to the government in exchange for legal protection and land grants;
9. *Suggests* that Member States consider the implementation of AI technology in public health systems to analyze a person's body chemistry and provide recommendations for doctors to administer specific medication, dosages, and longevity of use before overdose or withdrawal symptoms appear to prevent fatalities, specifically in adolescents and youth;
10. *Calls upon* fellow Latin American Member States to work to renew the framework set forward by the Hemispheric Plan of Action, a five-year plan set forth in 2021 with the goal of curbing the drug trade in Latin America, specifically through the expansion of preexisting administrative frameworks, as well as increased training and continuity of legal systems between Member States;
11. *Encourages* Member States to expand access to evidence-based treatment and rehabilitation services for individuals with drug use disorders, recognizing addiction as a health issue that requires a medically informed response.



**Code:** CND/1/3

**Committee:** Commission on Narcotic Drugs

**Topic:** Strengthening International Cooperation to Combat the World Drug Problem

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*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Deeply concerned* by the 45% increase in drug use disorders based on the *World Drug Report 2025* from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) that has occurred over the past decade,

*Noting with regret* the study recently made by the UNODC, highlighting the presence of a significant treatment gap, with only one in twelve individuals receiving treatment,

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

*Reaffirming* the 2015, *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2030 Agenda) Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions), which aims to promote peaceful societies for sustainable development, and its efforts to enhance security sector governance across cross-border regions,

*Emphasizing* the need for stronger and more comprehensive monitoring of drug trafficking routes and the assessment of cross-border drug trafficking in regions with limited law enforcement capacities,

*Guided* by the 2030 Agenda, specifically SDG 3.5 and its importance in strengthening the prevention and treatment for individuals experiencing substance abuse,

*Noting* that the lack of sustainable livelihood opportunities in impoverished communities has contributed to the continuation of both the selling and use of illicit drugs,

*Taking into consideration* the dual use of illicit crops for economic and cultural purposes, which consequently leads to drug abuse when falling into the hands of non-state actors,

*Reaffirming* the need for stronger national legal frameworks to effectively criminalize illicit drug production and the misuse of precursor chemicals, in accordance with national sovereignty and domestic law,

*Draws attention* to the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), including ECOWAS Regional Action Plan on Drug Trafficking adopted in 2008, which aims to reduce illicit drug production and strengthen national drug control capacity across West Africa,

1. *Urges* the provision of external funds towards a sector that is focused on creating rehabilitation centers and ensuring therapy within these centers throughout all steps of improvement for victims of illicit drugs by:
  - a. Seeking external donations from developed countries that have existing connections to large corporations willing to donate to Rehabilitation International, a non-governmental organization that funds the construction of rehabilitation centers globally;

- b. Creating Detox Centers, Mental Health Rehabilitation, and Cognitive Rehabilitation centers throughout countries so they're easily accessible to the existing population;
  - c. Gathering data on drugs that have been accessed from consensual participants to share amongst countries to assess progress and find the initial root of these drugs that the data has collected;
- 2. *Recommends* the creation of a new toolkit, namely "Alternative Future for All" (AFA), modeled after the toolkit by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on sustainable food systems and inspired by the UNODC's Alternative Development Programme to provide farmers with the best practices to transition from illicit crop cultivation by:
  - a. Providing guidance and training on mobilizing resources and utilizing legal substitutes for agricultural production;
  - b. Providing workshops that could be overseen by the Food and Agriculture Organization on best practices for transitioning into legal farming, such as crop rotation and water management;
  - c. Supporting the advocacy for the growth of legal crops as a sustainable livelihood for farmers, except for crops of substances for medical purposes, to be monitored by the relevant Member State;
- 3. *Emphasizes* the importance of enhanced joint security operations through the coordination of UNODC, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), and the World Customs Organization (WCO), alongside regional bodies at ports, airports, border crossings, and online platforms for disrupting drug trafficking networks through:
  - a. Strengthening real-time information sharing through the utilization of regional actors such as the African Union (AU), the European Union (EU), the League of Arab States (Arab League), etc.;
  - b. Closing local law enforcement and customs agency gaps that are exploited by traffickers at these ports, airports, and border crossings;
  - c. Improving the efficiency of cross-border interdiction through collaborative efforts with local narcotic specialized law enforcement agencies, such as Ghana's Narcotics Control Commission (NACOC) or Saudi Arabia's General Directorate of Narcotics Control (GDNC), while respecting national sovereignty;
  - d. Creating an international task force dedicated to combating darknet-based drug trafficking by bringing together cybercrime experts from Member States, with technical guidance while emphasizing real-time intelligence sharing on darknet marketplaces, cryptocurrency transactions, and anonymization tools used in illicit drug sales;
- 4. *Encourages* all willing and able Member States to implement rehabilitation programs for individuals who use drugs through national Drug Demand Reduction (DDR) policies, which is an established policy pillar specifically including rehabilitation to prevent user recidivism;

- a. Reiterating the importance of providing aid for victims of drug trafficking abuse;
  - b. Desiring to help farmers switch from drug-related crops to legal ones;
5. *Reiterating* the importance of providing medical, legal, financial, and physical aid for victims of drug trafficking abuse;
6. *Welcomes* the expansion and effective utilization of the UNODC Early Warning Advisory (EWA) to enhance timely information exchange and coordinated responses to emerging drug-related threats, such as wrongful incarceration and drug use disorders;
7. *Promoting* cross-border multilateral use of the Precursor Incident Communication System (PICS), Pre-Export Notification (PEN) online, and similar shipment notification systems to foster international collaboration more effectively by:
  - a. Using artificial intelligence (AI) to analyze incident data to generate preventative measures against illicit precursor shipments, such as suspending or denying export authorization before the shipment leaves, and launching a combined investigation between exporting and importing countries, which might require additional records or lab verification before export approval, promoting prompt action, and enabling the rapid identification and reporting of new psychoactive substances and synthetic drugs;
  - b. Facilitating cooperation between law enforcement agencies and public health institutions at all levels by linking law enforcement intelligence with public health data in real time, which enables coordinated cross-border responses to emerging drug threats;
  - c. Requesting collaboration between private industry stakeholders and enforcement agencies such as the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) to foster the establishment of standardized data-sharing protocols and joint platforms, such as the international platform on public-private partnerships for sustainable development, that enable the secure and real-time exchange of information and data;
  - d. Promoting transparency and the sharing of best practices for responding to evolving drug trends, such as supporting the development of rapid response mechanisms like early warning, education, and treatment to reduce demand and legal controls, enforcement, and monitoring systems to restrict supply that allow Member States to act in a timely and coordinated manner;
8. *Supports* the expansion of public health initiatives such as treatment, prevention, and rehabilitation programs to reduce drug demand and address the physical consequences of illicit drug use;
9. *Encourages the expansion* of best practices on combating the global drug problem through early identification of unlawful substances and rehabilitation measures, specifically by:
  - a. Utilizing early identification of unlawful substances, such as the colorimetric test kits that are inexpensive and portable, allowing local authorities to identify the unlawful substances at ports of entry;

- b. Promoting programs like India's National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR) through its treatment, rehabilitation, and reintegration of individuals affected by illicit drug use through counseling opportunities, continuity-of-care programs, educational campaigns, awareness generation, and training facilitation of medical staff;
10. *Strongly advises* the use of digital platforms such as social media and televised advertisements to promote the presence of rehabilitation centers and national programs;
11. *Invites* all willing and able Member States to work with communities on increasing programs localized to community needs, such as improving educational infrastructure, raising awareness through social media campaigns and workshops, and enhancing access to medical services in rural areas, to help prevent the abuse of drugs through the promotion of communication between national and local levels;
12. *Further requests* cooperation with the UNODC and the private sector to strengthen accountability and integrity in law enforcement and criminal justice systems, and enforcement of international conventions and national policies while respecting Member State sovereignty;
13. *Expresses its hope* for Member States to reduce punitive measures, specifically against addicts and other victims of the drug trade, in favor of rehabilitative measures and medical assistance, which have been shown to reduce harm and demand side motivations behind the global drug trade;
14. *Asks* all willing and able Member States to reinforce and regulate precursor chemicals and pharmaceutical production of drugs by:
  - a. Advising manufacturers to monitor and report the distribution of controlled substances through the use of advanced data-tracking systems inspired by INTERPOL's project INSIGHT, which helps analysts detect crime patterns and trends of drug trafficking, in an effort to prevent diversion into illicit drug markets across borders;
  - b. Recommending the implementation of national tracking systems as outlined through the International Import and Export Authorization System (I2ES) to prevent the diversion of chemicals into illicit drug production within regional trafficking routes;
15. *Urges* all willing and able Member States to work together towards the identification and dismantling of clandestine laboratories through improved intelligence-sharing and coordinated enforcement efforts;
16. *Recommends* that all willing and able Member States enforce compliance with the reporting system by implementing legal penalties with respect to state sovereignty for any entities that fail to adhere to such regulations, to reduce drug-related abuse through:
  - a. Advocates for detailed reporting by the UNDP for both production and distribution volumes of illicit narcotics;
  - b. Encouraging transparent data-sharing between national and transnational authorities;

- c. Inviting the creation of oversight bodies made up of specialists to monitor precursor chemicals through licensing, monitoring, and limits on suspicious purchases to advise on legislation;
- 17. *Supports* expanding international training programs led or guided by United States agencies to build capacity in developing countries' law enforcement and judicial systems to prosecute drug-related crimes effectively.



**Code:** CND/1/4

**Committee:** The Commission on Narcotic Drugs

**Topic:** Strengthening International Cooperation to Combat the World Drug Problem

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*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Emphasizing* the relevance of the 2015 *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2030 Agenda) in addressing global health challenges through its integrated and multisectoral approach,

*Recalling* the invitation in the General Assembly resolution 45/179, "Enhancement of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control" (1990) for the Secretary-General to ensure adequate funding is allocated to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) fund,

*Recognizing* that the solutions to the world drug problem heavily rely on the welfare of people around the world,

*Determined to follow* the *International Guidelines on Human Rights and Drug Policy* (2020), emphasizing that drug use should be addressed primarily as a public health and social welfare issue that requires the protection of the rights of all individuals, particularly the most vulnerable and marginalized, such as youth and women,

*Taking note* that addiction is an ongoing public health crisis, and according to the *World Drug Report 2024*, it is estimated that 64 million people globally are suffering from a substance use disorder (SUD),

*Aware* of the existence of the World Health Organization (WHO), a key player focusing on prevention, treatment, harm reduction, access to controlled medications, and monitoring and evaluation, which is responsible for coordinating international public health, combating SUD as a public health crisis, rather than a criminal justice matter,

*Highlighting* that substance use is known to lead to varying chronic health conditions such as the Hepatitis B Virus (HBV), Hepatitis C Virus (HCV), and Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV),

*Illuminating* the importance of continued support for the *Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: Ending Inequalities and Getting on Track to End AIDS by 2030* (2021), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS),

*Deeply concerned* that according to UNAIDS, those who use injectable narcotics are among 10% of the new HIV Infections, approximately 39% of new HCV infections globally, and at high risk for other infections which can cause chronic diseases, long-term health conditions, and/or death,

*Acknowledging* the factors which contribute to drug use, such as poverty, unemployment, lack of access to healthcare, homelessness, political instability, conflict, and food insecurity,

*Considering* the importance of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 5 (gender equality), and SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions),

*Understanding* the importance of a health-centered approach focused on prevention to combat the world's drug problem,

*Stresses* the importance of treating widespread addiction as a public health issue rather than a criminal offense,

*Understanding* the extreme harm caused by unnecessary incarceration, from human rights violations to economic strain on Member States' judicial systems, as well as incarceration's inherent failure to treat the root causes of drug addiction, as found by WHO,

*Affirming* the 2018 *UN System Common Position on drug-related matters*, which mandates United Nations agencies to follow a human rights-first policy approach to drug control,

*Noting with alarm* that according to the *Death Penalty for Drug Offenses 2025 Global Overview* report (2025), 46% of all known executions worldwide are associated with drug offenses, and draconian drug laws continue to drive high incarceration rates, contribute to ill-treatment, and exclusion from social, economic, and cultural rights,

*Noting with deep concern* that the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) found in 2023 that indigenous populations are 4.5 times more likely than the general population groups to struggle with SUD,

*Referencing* the Commission's resolution 63/4 "Promoting the involvement of youth in drug prevention efforts" (2020) involving young people in drug prevention efforts and providing educational programs to those who are disproportionately affected by the current drug crisis,

*Concerned* with the lack of accountability measures currently for pharmaceutical companies that may inadvertently contribute to the opioid crisis,

*Taking note of* the devastating economic and environmental impacts the drug trade has globally, especially on the environment, the agricultural sector, and rural communities,

*Addressing* the need to provide alternative development programs for economies dependent on the drug market,

1. *Urges* Member States to facilitate comprehensive prevention based educational programs, outreach, and awareness campaigns centering those disproportionately affected by the drug trade, including women, youth, indigenous, and minority populations by taking initiatives to raise awareness among the youth regarding drug abuse through the distribution of online videos using QR codes, physically supplied by pamphlets and fliers, and social media campaigns across several social media platforms;
2. *Calls upon* Member States to develop and fund intervention-based welfare services such as Zimbabwe's Friendship Bench Program and the Zimbabwe Multisectoral Drug and Substance Abuse Plan by:
  - a. Establishing clinics that allow victims of SUD to seek medical consultation from a trained physician in areas with a lack of access to healthcare;

- b. Providing access to detoxification assistance, vocational training, and voluntary healthcare workers who are primarily advisory and diagnostic;
  - c. Expanding the testing for those affected by SUDs who are at higher risk of infections such as HIV, HBV, and HCV;
  - d. Increasing the availability of treatment, sterile injecting equipment, and syringe analysis capabilities;
3. *Implores* Member States to mitigate potential risks of drug abuse in health systems by:
- a. Implementing regional and local laws, sanctions, and oversight for pharmaceutical companies that have prioritized profit over public well-being by withholding the severity of addictive drugs, downplaying dependency rates, or failing to inform patients of unsafe drug combinations and toxicity, by implementing a Framework like the Actor-Network Theory, which examines the effectiveness of accountability measures in global health systems;
  - b. Educating healthcare providers about the risks of prescribing potentially addictive substances through resources, pamphlets, workshops, trainings, and outreach to fill knowledge gaps, addressing the divide between recommended practices and current procedures;
  - c. Assisting law enforcement and healthcare professionals in monitoring and controlling the prescription of these drugs to reduce the overprescription of opioids and their diversion into the illegal drug market;
4. *Encourages* Member States to reduce punitive measures, specifically against those affected by SUDs and other victims of the drug trade, by:
- a. Favoring harm reduction and rehabilitation measures such as fentanyl test strips, overdose prevention centers, naloxone distribution, syringe service programs, community-based hospitals, and medical assistance to reduce harm and demand for narcotics, which motivates the global drug trade;
  - b. Recommitting to the 2018 *UN System Common Position on drug-related matters*, pushing for international drug decriminalization;
5. *Emphasizes* the need for indigenous-focused initiatives to address historical inequities, following suit with effective measures in Latin America, such as Sweet Lodges, Ancestral Lands Corps camps, and the Living-Well constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia that reduce drug use and promote rehabilitation of drug-related illnesses by:
- a. Connecting modern medicine with cultural traditions and methodology alongside tribal governments;
  - b. Promoting the revitalization alongside tribal experts of Indigenous culture through the use of their unique religious practices and traditions to tackle the drug epidemic;

- c. Providing Indigenous peoples with a legal haven from criminal prosecution of Member States for drug-related offenses, under the condition that they voluntarily enter the programs aforementioned to safely rehabilitate in collaboration with fellow tribes on spiritual lands;
6. *Urges* Member States with economies that currently rely on illicit substances to move towards implementing alternative industries by following the previous Economic and Social Council resolution 66/4 “Promoting alternative development as a development-oriented drug control strategy that is sustainable and inclusive” to provide access to capacity building for Member States to incorporate sustainable infrastructure and alternative development;
7. *Strongly advises* the United Nations and Member States to tackle these policy priorities in this document by:
  - a. Voluntarily contributing financially to the UNIDCP fund;
  - b. Prioritizing the invitation in the General Assembly resolution 45/179 for the Secretary-General to ensure adequate funding is allocated to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme fund.

#### **Annex 1 CND/1/4:**

1. *Invites* Member States to adopt and support a voluntary health-centered approach in line with the 2030 Agenda to address the world drug problem through Prevention, Response, and Recovery (PREP-3) by:
  - a. Requesting assistance from the UNODC, in cooperation with the WHO, to develop PREP-3, a voluntary and modular reference framework outlining minimum standards and implementation guidance for prevention, response, and recovery;
  - b. Establishing a peer-to-peer cooperation mechanism coordinated by UNODC and WHO to match Member States based on identified needs and available technical expertise, facilitating training, policy support, and institutional support;
  - c. Emphasizing the integration of human rights-based and gender-responsive approaches across all pillars of the PREP-3 Framework to ensure equitable access to health and treatment services and reduce structural barriers to care, such as limited availability of services, high treatment costs, lack of insurance coverage, geographic distance to facilities, and discrimination affecting vulnerable populations;
  - d. Requesting that progress in implementation be monitored through existing data systems of the UNODC, including the Annual Report Questionnaire and the World Drug Report, as well as the WHO Global Health Observatory, in order to support evidence-based adjustments and responsiveness to evolving drug trends and public health needs.



**Code:** CND/1/5

**Committee:** Commission on Narcotic Drugs

**Topic:** Strengthening International Cooperation to Combat the World Drug Problem

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*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Acknowledging* existing partnerships with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) through direct initiatives and the utilization of their research, respectively,

*Affirming* the importance of regional institutions (i.e., Organization of American States, European Union, African Union, League of Arab States, etc.) and their notable ability to support the unique and individual needs of their regions in the context of combating the world drug problem,

*Noting with approval* international commitments to achieving the goals of General Assembly resolution 70/1 “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” (2015) before the 2030 deadline with special attention to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions), and SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals),

*Noting further* target 3.5 (prevent and treat substance abuse) for actively working to protect and rehabilitate those influenced by the world drug problem and 16.4 (combat organized crime and illicit financial and arms flows) for calling for the reduction of illicit substance flows and combat against all forms of organized crime,

*Emphasizing* SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals), which reminds us of the importance of international partnerships in addressing global challenges such as drug trafficking, by sharing resources and technological capacities to strengthen border control,

*Emphasizing* that strengthening forensic detection capacities is essential for improving effective data-sharing,

*Alarmed by* the lack of distribution and sharing of information between Member States regarding the ongoing global drug problem,

*Recalling* the success of regional coordination bodies such as the Asia-Pacific Information Coordination Center (APICC) in synchronizing cross-border drug investigations,

*Recalling* Commission of Narcotic Drugs resolution 63/1 “Promoting efforts by Member States to address and counter the world drug problem, in particular supply reduction-related measures, through effective partnerships with private sector entities” (2020), which has to do with working alongside private sector entities, and the importance of sharing these resources to combat the illicit drug trade,

*Recognizing* the role of artificial intelligence (AI) in enhancing governance and enforcement, and reaffirming the principles of responsible and ethical AI use as outlined in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization *Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence* (2021) and the United Nations *Global Digital Compact* (2024),

*Recalling* the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, specifically emphasizing the importance of strengthening border surveillance to better combat the world trafficking,

*Taking note* with appreciation of the advancements in automated monitoring systems that ensure the total traceability of controlled substances from production to consumption,

*Acknowledging* the Gaborone Strategic Framework for Action on Strengthening Continental Responses to Address Illicit Synthetic Drug Production, Trafficking, and Related Transnational Organized Crime (2025) and its encouragement to implement technologies to combat organized crime, border security, and corruption,

*Deeply concerned* by the continuous growth of the illicit drug trade that operates along borders, exploiting gaps in enforcement coordination,

*Recognizing* the need to address evolving drug trafficking routes facilitated through tourism and maritime transport, as well as emphasizing the importance of strengthening coordinated, technology-driven border and sea control mechanisms in line with international law and human rights standards,

*Stressing* that the lack of education on drug effects and prevention measures is crucial to all Member States, while revisiting previous efforts like the “YouthLeadChange Campaign” from the World Federation Against Drugs (WFAD), will continue to inform the youth on the perils of addiction and motivate them to provide more ways to combat it,

*Acknowledging* that the majority of narcotics and precursor chemicals are trafficked through legitimate ports of entry,

*Asserting* the importance of a collaborative multinational approach for oversight of cybercrime and narcotic networks operating in the vast online space,

*Recognizing* the increasing use of Virtual Assets and the Dark Web to mask the financial footprints of organized crime groups,

*Recognizing* the shared responsibility of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and the Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA) in addressing and combating the world drug problem,

*Recognizing* the need for trust-building and increased communication and cooperation across Member States to coordinate the dismantling of international drug trafficking networks,

*Recognizing* that drug and narcotics crime is increasingly conducted online, necessitating an evolving approach to control and enforce drug-related crimes, which are increasingly more and more online-based and intertwined with cybercrime as a whole,

*Recognizing* the importance of evidence-based research and the exchange of best practices in strengthening international responses to the world drug problem,

1. *Invites the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) to join the maintenance of a "Global Drug Intelligence Portal" co-hosted by UNODC and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL):*
  - a. Functioning as an international database to provide international access to real-time monitoring on key individuals and organizations exacerbating the world drug problem, Member States can contribute to and benefit from by:
    - i. Determining high activity geographic areas involved in the process of the drug market that require special attention;
    - ii. Logging and tracking precursor chemicals;
    - iii. Analyzing Member States' laws and regulations regarding narcotics, creating a free flow of information to identify disparities that traffickers can exploit;
    - iv. Allowing for higher quality and more accessible data on the greatest actors in the world's drug problem;
  - b. Operating in tandem with the INCB under the direction of ECOSOC;
  - c. Receiving funds from Member States' contributions, the General Assembly, and ECOSOC;
2. *Encourages Member States to cooperate in strengthening forensic detection capacities, including targeted capacity-building initiatives, the provision of advanced detection technologies, and the exchange of expertise and reference samples, to enable the early identification of synthetic drugs and new psychoactive substances, improve the effectiveness and timeliness of data-sharing, enhance early warning mechanisms, and support the disruption of emerging drug trafficking routes, thereby contributing to the protection of public health and a more effective response to the world drug problem;*
3. *Encourages Member States to form or expand partnerships with private-sector entities, in particular those focused on finance and data, to accelerate the implementation of real-time drug trade prohibition:*
  - a. Encouraging, in accordance with national laws, the collaboration of authorities dealing with illicit drug trafficking and drug-related money laundering, and private sector entities, including financial institutions, designated non-financial businesses and professions, and providers of money or value transfer services;
  - b. Urging collaboration between the entities mentioned above to identify suspicious transactions in real-time, halting potential money laundering and illicit financial flows;
4. *Invites all willing and able Member States to donate to the fund "3DA - don't do drugs anymore" overseen by the UNODC committee to enhance educational, technological, and implementational capabilities of Member States to strengthen border security by:*
  - a. Creating a scholarship to foster tech studies for each Member State to become technologically independent, students of transit states could obtain a scholarship from the

3DA to finance their studies entirely in exchange for a written engagement toward their State to work for 5 years for the State's development of technology;

- b. Helping Member States to buy monitoring technology such as drones, K-NASS (Korea Narcotics Surveillance System), and other technologies that could enhance border security, as further explained in the seventh clause;
  - c. Financing the formation and then the wages of national specialized border security employees who would use and analyze the information obtained by the new technological tools;
  - d. Funding careers/programs around psychology, science, or engineering for accredited individuals who plan to dedicate their work to healthier rehabilitation options for patients;
5. *Encourages* willing Member States to adopt AI-assisted systems as an implementation tool to help in various aspects, such as prevention measures, surveillance, and border control in accordance with domestic law and national sovereignty, by:
- a. Encouraging X-Ray AI scanning for cargoes leaving and entering known drug trafficking borders, focusing on air routes and maritime borders;
  - b. Requesting the implementation of AI-based predictive analytics systems that integrate existing customs, shipping and trade data, enabling authorities Digital Narcotics Management Systems (similar to the ROK's NIMS) to compare normal patterns with unusual or irregular activity in cargo movement and shipping routes, to prioritize inspections only where necessary, enabling more targeted and efficient border control with the use of resources by using tools like K-NASS (Korea Narcotics Surveillance System);
  - c. Suggesting that willing Member States use AI for facial recognition for known drug traffickers at borders;
6. *Encourages* all willing and able Member States to implement Tethered Aerial Vehicle (TAV) drone technologies as utilized by the Narcotics Control Commission (NACOC) in West Africa to enhance information gathering, emergency response, communication, and security along border regions to combat the illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs;
7. *Requests* all willing and able Member States to participate in technology and information sharing practices through the UNODC Drugs Monitoring Platform (DMP) to allocate data resources to Member States that may not be able to fund information gathering technologies independently, to collaboratively identify and combat drug crime;
8. *Strongly advises* Member States to promote and invest in educational programs that research the social/scientific effects of narcotic drugs by:
- a. Reviewing previous efforts made by non-governmental organizations, such as WFAD, as an example, to create more community-built platforms in which children can advocate on their personal struggles with addiction and prevent other children from taking drugs as well;

- b. Designing specific training for entry-level workers from various agencies to navigate new preventive technologies, whether those be aerial or maritime, to facilitate the process of national security;
  - c. Investing in initiatives that research the risks of drug withdrawal medication and if the benefits surpass the dangers to legalize healthier alternatives for hopeful patients;
- 9. *Calls upon* Member States to enhance risk-based screening of tourists and passenger flows at borders through the use of interoperable data systems and advanced detection technologies, to improve the identification of high-risk movements, strengthen real-time information-sharing, and increase the effectiveness of efforts to detect and prevent drug trafficking while facilitating legitimate travel;
- 10. *Encourages* the strengthening of maritime surveillance and coast guard cooperation among Member States, in particular through regional and bilateral frameworks, to better monitor and intercept illicit drug trafficking along sea routes, including through joint patrols, information-sharing, coordinated operations, and the exchange of technologies, personnel, and monitoring systems;
- 11. *Recommends* improved real-time information sharing among customs, border, and law enforcement authorities to identify and respond to high-risk movements more effectively, thereby strengthening the detection and disruption of drug trafficking networks and contributing to more coordinated and intelligence-led efforts to combat the illicit drug trade;
- 12. *Requests* Member States form intraregional commissions composed of a rotating membership of academics and professionals. Commission members will be sponsored either by their Member State of origin or by a friendly state wishing to promote their involvement. They will meet biannually in a location determined by the members. The commissions will be overseen by the INCB and will work to:
  - a. Compare drug trafficking prevention policies and work towards standardization;
  - b. Identify effective policies and recommend universal adoption when possible;
  - c. Share research regarding the world drug problem;
  - d. Present new technology related to the tracking and identification of narcotics and precursor chemicals;
- 13. *Requests* Member States redouble search and inspection efforts, cognizant that the majority of narcotics are trafficked through legitimate ports of entry, with the goal of monitoring all legitimate international trade to fully eliminate the possibility of moving illicit substances by legitimate means;
- 14. *Creating* a multinational cybercrime board with ambassadors from Member States that are already employed directly to their own regional narcotic and or cybercrime enforcement agencies that can share cybercrime patterns, trafficking routes, and intelligence in hopes to:

- a. Unveil narcotic networks and dampen the impact of multinational drug trafficking networks;
  - b. Ensure financing of these dual role ambassadors would be regional-based, as they directly report to their respective Member States;
  - c. Encourage multinational cooperation amongst Member States regarding the sharing of data regarding cybercrime related to drug trafficking;
  - d. Establish collaborative partnerships with regional cybercrime and or drug trafficking enforcement agencies at the leadership level with the intent of sharing best practices, data, and metrics on the effectiveness of the program;
15. *Request* stronger collaboration between ECOSOC and regional law enforcement bodies, including the Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies Asia and the Pacific (HONLAP) and the World Health Organization, with the intention of:
  - a. Facilitating information sharing to effectively combat transactional drug trafficking networks and emerging narcotic substances;
  - b. Training regional forces agencies to improve the detection of new drugs;
  - c. Promoting the coordination of meetings to improve the exchange of best practices to strengthen regional cooperation;
  - d. Supporting the warning mechanisms for the identification of synthetic and new substances;
16. *Calls upon* Member States to increase efforts to combat cybercrime using their local agencies, cognizant of the fact that the evolving nature of drug-related crime necessitates new methods, by:
  - a. Investing in local agencies specifically dedicated to fighting cybercrime;
  - b. Monitoring the online space to identify existing drug trafficking networks and illicit online marketplaces;
17. *Urges* the development of international standards for the regulation of Virtual Asset Service Providers (VASPs), in collaboration with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and UNODC, to dismantle the financial infrastructure of cartels, while strengthening border security through the deployment of advanced non-intrusive inspection (NII) technologies and digital "Smart Borders" to intercept synthetic substances;
18. *Calls for* the creation of a "Global Drug Policy Best Practices Index," regulated by ECOSOC, an initiative to compile, evaluate, and disseminate effective national and regional strategies in addressing the world drug problem by:
  - a. Utilizing identification and comparative assessment of prevention, treatment, and enforcement models;
  - b. Developing adaptable, policy-oriented guidance for Member States.



**Code:** CND/1/6

**Committee:** Committee on Narcotic Drugs

**Topic:** Strengthening International Cooperation to Combat the World Drug Problem

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*The Committee on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Aware of the* rising impact of the world drug problem on health, governance, and security, and the increasing risk this poses to the welfare of regions' national security,

*Alarmed* that the world drug problem continues to pose serious threats to the health, safety, and well-being of the international community,

*Acknowledging* the role of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) as the special agency that worked to broaden the understanding of drug policy, rights, and access to services for diseases related to the use of drugs,

*Recognizing* the *Outcome Document of the 2016 United Nations General Assembly Special Session on the World Drug Problem, Our Joint Commitment to Effectively Addressing and Countering the World Drug Problem* (2016), which emphasizes the importance of strengthening the capacity of Member States to collect, analyze data, and promote the use of innovative technologies to anticipate emerging drug trends,

*Further recognizing* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) 2019 *Ministerial Declaration on Strengthening Our Actions at the National, Regional and International Levels to Accelerate the Implementation of Our Joint Commitments to Address and Counter the World Drug Problem* recognizing the world drug problem to be a common and shared responsibility, requiring increasing international cooperation and a multidisciplinary balanced-approach to address supply and demand reduction, illicit trafficking, and human rights related to drugs,

*Reaffirming* the existing frameworks outlined in the three international drug control conventions, including the *1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs*, the *1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances*, and the *1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances*, as they provide Member States with guidance in combating the production, trade, and consumption of illicit drugs,

*Alarmed* by the intensified implementation of darknet-based drug trafficking and the strategic use of cryptocurrency ecosystems to facilitate money laundering, concerned by the fragmented digital transactions, via Bitcoin and privacy-centric assets, to bypass traditional financial monitoring and surveillance,

*Recalling* the General Assembly resolution 79/191 "Addressing and countering the world drug problem through a comprehensive, integrated and balanced approach" (2024), which targets the inclusion in national drug policies, international and national, along with cooperation as the main way for addressing and countering the world drug problem, to identify, disrupt, and dismantle organized criminal groups that operate transnationally with the trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

*Acknowledging* the increased need for technologically based networks to combat the drug problem, and expressing mutual desire to collaborate with Member States to create a technologically based network focused on tracking trafficking routes across borders, concerning the quantity of drugs, with no data or information on distribution centers or sources, and expressing desire to close these loopholes,

*Reaffirming* Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), most notably SDG 3 (good health and wellbeing), SDG 5 (gender equality), and SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions), which aim to effectively address the harms caused by the world drug problem,

*Remembering* the work of the Container Control Programme (CCP) administered by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the World Customs Organization (WCO), which aims to build capacity and enhance border security through at sea, land, and air ports and detect illicit shipments,

*Alarmed* with the growth in cross-border organized crime and drug trafficking operations, with the estimated annual revenue from global drug trafficking being between \$400-600 billion, representing roughly 0.5%-0.8% of global Gross Domestic Product (GDP), as stated by Global Financial Integrity (GFI),

*Further recalling* efforts made by Member States to address the rise in cross-border drug trafficking due to the rise in synthetic drug production, increasing international cooperation among law enforcement personnel and intelligence sharing,

*Acknowledging* the Commission's resolution 62/2, "Enhancing detection and identification capacity for synthetic drugs for non-medical use by increasing international collaboration" (2019), which urges Member States to support law enforcement, border control, and other authorities involved in drug control to better identify and prevent the illicit production and manufacture of and trafficking in synthetic drugs for non-medical use,

*Taking note* of the European Union (EU) funded initiative Artificial Intelligence in Fighting Illicit Drugs Production and Trafficking (ARIEN), which was implemented to utilize Artificial Intelligence (AI) driven tools to create a real-time intelligence framework monitoring illicit drug production and trafficking within the EU, and enhance effective international cooperation,

*Referring* to the Commission's Sixty-Seventh Session, which treats the prevention of illicit drug trade with a focus on children and adolescents, through accessible tools and practices nationally and globally,

1. *Stresses* the importance for Member States to adopt an AI-based intelligence network which would improve data collection efforts by:
  - a. Utilizing AI tools such as drones and enhanced screening systems to analyze the location of the illegal manufacturing and transport of drugs in port control units;
  - b. Collecting and sorting data on types of drugs and concentration of certain drugs, common regions of illicit drug use occurrence, and effectiveness and maintenance of public health services;
  - c. Harnessing data from a digital policing entity that monitors and predicts trafficking on land, maritime, and air routes;

- d. Implementing an early warning system that targets trafficking hotspots and alerts bordering nations of emerging trends that might pose a potential drug-related threat;
2. *Calls upon* Member States to enhance capacity-building efforts aimed at improving national data collection and analysis, particularly in developing, transit, and highly affected countries by:
  - a. Providing voluntary technological infrastructure established during the Commission's 67th Session in Vienna, such as AI-powered inspection scanners and training programs for personnel to strengthen national drug monitoring systems;
  - b. Encouraging further cooperation between governments and public health bodies in the private sector to improve evidence-based policymaking through diversified information-sharing across the public and private sectors;
  - c. Promoting the use of advanced analytical tools, including AI and data analytics, to better identify drug trafficking trends and predict emerging threats such as expansion of illicit drug activities, violence, crime, or rise of synthetic drug transit;
3. *Calls upon* Member States to implement AI technology to monitor illicit drug markets and enhance control of drug trafficking at border crossings, seaports, inland ports, and dry ports, by:
  - a. Implementing tools similar to the ARIEN Project of the EU, to use AI mechanisms to strengthen investigative abilities and promote a real-time intelligence framework for monitoring illegal drug production and trafficking, such as X-ray and imaging systems at border crossings and ports to strengthen detection capabilities;
  - b. Utilizing the expertise of the United Nations AI Resource Hub, a centralized platform developed through the collaboration of the UNDP, the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) to organize and provide best practices to streamline the collaboration of all Member States;
  - c. Encouraging Member States to use best practices aligned with existing UNODC guidelines that actively promote ethical, safe, and responsible use of AI in law enforcement and anti-corruption efforts, when implementing this AI technology to assist at border crossings and ports;
  - d. Assessing the risk of each container checked at border crossings and ports based on factors such as origin, route, type of goods, sender, and history of suspicious trafficking;
  - e. Developing a system that automatically improves its detection capabilities as it collects new data on suspicious trafficking;
4. *Urges* Member States to develop and integrate solutions based on large language models (LLMs) and AI for the analysis and tracking of cryptocurrencies, within the domain of cybersecurity, which can assist regulatory measures by:

- a. Helping mitigate existing limitations in traceability systems, providing law enforcement agencies with advanced tools for more accurate and efficient monitoring of transaction flows;
  - b. Strengthening the monitoring of virtual asset service providers to prevent the fragmentation of illicit transactions and the abuse of the Darknet for narcotics distribution;
5. *Respecting* the rights of each Member State in the context of cross-border data-sharing, surveillance, and cooperation measures to combat drug trafficking by:
  - a. Guaranteeing exclusive national jurisdiction, ensuring that all sensitive documents, passenger records, and domestic medical data remain strictly stored on national servers;
  - b. Adopting a zero-knowledge risk-scoring, which utilizes anonymized exchange protocols where intelligence sharing across borders is strictly limited to an algorithmic probability score, regarding illicit activities;
  - c. Aligning with domestic privacy frameworks, recognizing the right of every Member State to adapt and filter these predictive tracking systems in absolute compliance with their own constitutional frameworks and domestic data protection legislations;
  - d. Encouraging voluntary contributions of equipment, experience, and personnel in favor of local authorities from Member States;
6. *Requests* that the implementation of AI in strengthening efforts to combat drug trafficking be supported alongside relevant existing frameworks to prevent corruption and its effects on the environment, such as the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC);
7. *Expresses its hope* that an increase in law enforcement capabilities and surveillance on drug control will ensure the safety of borders and cross-border routes, such as civilian routes and shipment routes, by:
  - a. Utilizing AI within the existing CCP to further enhance capacity building and cooperation among Member States at border crossings and ports;
  - b. Encouraging the practice of procedural measures when crossing regional and international borders;
  - c. Placing law enforcement at all border crossings, seaports, inland ports, and dry ports to reinforce the efficiency of the current types of control;
  - d. Prioritizing surveillance towers and screening systems to further predict illicit drug routes;
  - e. Refocusing law enforcement priorities on the illicit production facilities rather than lower-level distributors to disrupt the chain of supply before it arrives at borders;
8. *Strongly encouraging* willing Member States to provide financial assistance for the implementation of this AI technology to Member States that do not have the capacity, infrastructure, or assistance to implement these efforts;

9. *Recommends* that all data collection and AI deployment fully comply with International Human Rights standards, including privacy, transparency, and non-discrimination principles, in line with frameworks such as the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948), and the *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights* (1966);
10. *Seeks* to increase drug monitoring and regulation, increase seizures of illicit drugs, and enhance illicit drug detection capabilities at border crossings, seaports, inland ports, and dry ports through the implementation of innovative AI tools and technologies globally.



**Code:** CND/1/7

**Committee:** Commission on Narcotic Drugs

**Topic:** Strengthening International Cooperation to Combat the World Drug Problem

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*The Commission on Narcotics and Drugs,*

*Deeply concerned* that drug use prevalence has increased to 6% of the global population aged 15-64 as of 2023, with approximately 316 million people worldwide having used a controlled substance in the past year, according to the *World Drug Report of 2025*,

*Affirming* the importance of the mission of the Commission on Narcotics and Drugs (CND) as laid out in the *Charter of the United Nations* (1945),

*Guided by* General Assembly resolution 70/1, "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" (2015), and the subsequent targets of its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs),

*Focusing* on youth awareness, prevention, and rehabilitation in the context of the growing illicit narcotic production, trafficking, and usage issue, acknowledging its severe impact on at-risk populations,

*Underlining* the importance of addressing the world drug problem through a balanced and evidence-based approach that integrates supply reduction, demand reduction, and harm reduction, while taking into account differing national capacities and circumstances,

*Reaffirming* General Assembly resolution 68/196 "United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development" (2013), which provides essential guidance to Member States on reducing illicit drug crop cultivation through long-term sustainable development and economic development,

*Emphasizing* SDG 3.4 (reduce mortality from non-communicable diseases and promote mental health) and its connections to the causes and consequences of the world drug problem,

*Recognizing* that the early detection of prescription drug abuse is a crucial first step in preventing addiction and directing vulnerable individuals toward rehabilitation, particularly among the youth,

*Recognizing* the growing complexity of the global drug problem, particularly with the rise of synthetic drugs and the need for coordinated international responses,

*Guided by* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Synthetic Drugs Strategy (2021), which emphasizes partnering with pharmaceutical experts from the WHO to implement science-based methods of preventing a drug crisis before it happens,

1. *Encourages* Member States to foster partnerships with private sector technology firms and non-governmental organizations to develop community-based digital literacy platforms that provide youth with accessible information regarding the risks of synthetic drugs and resources for mental health support;
2. *Invites* Member States to actively participate in a collaborative manner to address the world drug issue through active communication and a multidimensional approach addressing all aspects

leading to the growth of the illicit narcotic industry including the economic, social, and gender based factors contributing to addiction and participation in narcotics related activities through the disruption of trafficking routes, focus on rehabilitation for high risk communities, and investment in community programs in localities facing extreme negative effects in order to educate and prevent use;

3. *Establishes* evidence-based drug use prevention programs in collaboration with Harm Reduction International (HRI) focused on education targeting the youth and increasing access to treatment and rehabilitation for those suffering from addiction and addiction-related health complications by:
  - a. Further improving programs such as needle exchange prevention initiatives and awareness campaigns wherein youth are educated on the potential harm and impact of long-term drug use, as well as the differences in narcotics and the severity of the consequences of use, employing input from individuals previously impacted;
  - b. Focusing on harm reduction and healing as opposed to punitive measures, educating on safe use to encourage complete cessation, and inviting those in remission to partner with victims of the illicit narcotic industry to assist in transitioning away from usage;
  - c. Encouraging donations from Member States and citizens to support local rehab facilities and treatment programs;
4. *Advocates* for enhanced funding of evidence-based prevention strategies, including school-based drug education programs, aimed at deterring the initiation of drug use by increasing awareness of its harmful effects;
5. *Urges* Member States to address the root causes of illicit crop cultivation by providing sustainable livelihoods, generating jobs, and reducing costs for rural communities, thereby shifting from a purely eradication-centered approach to one focused on long-term sustainable change by:
  - a. Focusing on supporting at-risk populations in the illicit industry through grants and community initiatives combined from both the UN regular budget and Member State contributions, with priority given to developing skills through education and vocational training that would assist in transitioning these individuals into sustainable livelihoods relevant to the regions in which they reside;
  - b. Granting priority to women and youth impacted by the illicit drug trade, ensuring that these communities, which are often overlooked, receive prioritized assistance to address the disproportionate impacts of the narcotics industry on these populations including access to grants in order to make lifestyle changes in order to find sustainable employment, easier access to rehabilitation centers with specific focus on women and youth, and vocational training opportunities to assist in building skills necessary to enter the legal job market;
6. *Calls upon* the international cooperation of Member States in data collection and sharing to improve public health in accordance with SDG 3 (good health and well-being);

7. *Establishes* the International Pre-Market Evaluation Committee (IPMC), with members composed of experts from the World Health Organization (WHO) and the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB);
8. *Encourages* the integration of digital monitoring frameworks and Artificial Intelligence-driven health alerts, building upon successful models such as the internationally recognized Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs (PDMPs), Real-Time Prescription Monitoring (RTPM) systems, and the Republic of Korea's Korea Narcotics Surveillance System (K-NASS), within national healthcare infrastructures to identify early signs of "doctor shopping" and prescription abuse, thereby facilitating timely medical intervention rather than criminalization;
9. *Calls for* the establishment of the new International Pre-Market Evaluation Committee (IPMC), with members composed of experts from the WHO and the INCB, to proactively determine the likelihood of a chemical compound's potential for abuse and psychological danger before they enter the global market by:
  - a. Forming a diverse board of WHO and INCB experts to ensure an unbiased, expert decision;
  - b. Creating a thorough report, which will be sent back to the Commission, with a rigorous analysis of the chemical compound and why it was deemed dangerous;
  - c. Preventing potentially dangerous chemical compounds from entering the global market by:
    - i. Forming a diverse board of WHO and INCB experts to ensure an unbiased, expert decision;
    - ii. Referring these reports to the original manufacturers for further inspection;
    - iii. Advising against the public release of the chemical compound until it passes inspection;
10. *Recommends* the establishment and implementation of the Don't Do Drugs Anymore (3DA) fund, created and fueled voluntarily by Member States to finance scholarships overseen by the UNODC committee to:
  - a. Foster access to studies for vulnerable and underprivileged young people to reduce the likelihood of turning to illicit business and drug use in response to economic issues and lack of education;
  - b. Educate teachers and provide lesson plans that focus on improving students' understanding of the danger and harm posed by the use of illicit narcotics and participation in the illicit narcotic industry.



**Code:** CND/2/1

**Committee:** The Commission on Narcotic Drugs

**Topic:** Illicit Cultivation, Production, and Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs

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*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Confirms* the definition of a New Psychoactive Substance (NPS) as a substance of abuse, either pure or prepared, which is not controlled by the 1961 *Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs*, or the 1971 *Convention on Psychotropic Substances*, but still might pose a threat to public health,

*Confirms* cultivation as the planning, tending, harvesting, and processing of plants, specifically coca bush, opium poppy, and cannabis, used in the manufacture of narcotic drugs,

*Confirms* manufacturing as the chemical creation of controlled substances, including the production, preparation, propagation, compounding, or processing of a drug or other substance,

*Confirms* the definition of NPS's that are not yet regulated under international drug control and precursor chemicals as chemicals that are frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, regulated under Article 12 of the 1988 *United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances*,

*Confirms* the definition of a drug analysis laboratory as a scientific facility tasked with the identification, analysis, and characterization of substances under international control, including NPSs in seized materials, and, in some cases, biological specimens,

*Confirms* the definition of an Early Warning System (EWS) as a multidisciplinary inter-agency network which aims to enable the exchange of information among key actors in the field of drugs, identify emerging drugs that pose a potential threat to public health, identify changes in drug markets, facilitate assessment of the risks posed by such drugs, and provide evidence to guide effective response,

*Confirms* the definition of a narcotic drug as any natural or synthetic substance classified as Schedules I and II from the 1961 *Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs (as amended by the 1972 Protocol amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961)*, following the definition of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC),

*Confirms* the mandate of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) in monitoring the implementation of the international drug control convention and ensuring adequate supplies of controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes while preventing their diversion into illicit channels,

*Illuminating* the importance of the European Union (EU) as a key regional actor in combatting the world drug problem by increasing international cooperation, expanding research, and developing security protocols to track and monitor criminal networks,

*Encourages* Member States to actively participate in international operations such as the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), which promotes the monitoring, tracking, and interception of drugs and synthetic opioids,

*Highlighting* the success of INTERPOL's Operation Lionfish Hurricane, which led to the interception of 615 tonnes of drugs,

*Alarmed by* the critical negative impact of illicit crop cultivation and production on the global environment, as pointed out by the Commission's 2024 CND blog "Drugs and the environment: Towards more environmentally sustainable drug policies," stating how each kilogram of cocaine produced led to 590 kilograms of carbon dioxide,

*Emphasizing* the importance of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 3 (good health and wellbeing), SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production), SDG 15 (life on land), and SDG 17 (peace, justice, and strong institutions),

*Further proclaims* the need to enhance EWSs and data collection platforms on NPSs and synthetic opioids to compile Member State data, assess environmental risks and policy gaps, and help UNODC to anticipate and counter emerging trends,

*Highlighting* the important work of domestic programs such as the United States of America's (USA) Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and U.S. Customs and Border Protection, that cooperate to intercept illicit shipments, dismantle clandestine laboratories, and track financial flows,

*Expressing* its grave concern about the poverty of farmers and their dependency on illicit crop cultivation for their livelihood as the root of the global drug crisis, emphasizing the need for sustainable long-term solutions, and urging the shift from blaming individuals to enabling them,

*Appreciating* steps taken by the United Nations, Andean Community, the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR/UNASUL), the African Union (AU), the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), and other regional groups to place emphasis on farmers from vulnerable communities,

*Recognizing* the work of the formerly developed initiative called "Alternative Future for All" (AFA) in combating the world drug crisis,

*Acknowledging* the duality of the use of chemicals and crops, which may not inherently have practical legal benefits, such as in healthcare, agriculture, and other industries,

*Recognizing* the importance of scaling up integrated alternative development programs with sustained international support from UNODC and Member States, including long-term investments in rural infrastructure, education, healthcare, and market access for legal agricultural products,

*Calling attention* to the 2005 Polish Act on Counteracting Drug Addiction, focusing on both prevention and strict prohibition, which regulates the production, import, and export of precursor chemicals,

*Taking note* of a 2018 amendment to the 2005 Polish Act on Counteracting Drug Addiction that shifted from listing specific chemical compounds to adopting a generalized scheduling approach based on chemical structures and the similarities to prohibited drugs,

1. *Advises* Member States to create strategies to advance sustainability and protect the global environment by implementing global guidelines inspired by the UNODC on environmental sustainability, specifically by:
  - a. Focusing on forest restoration by expanding upon SDG 15 (life on land), which sets a framework for global efforts such as the United Nations Environment Programme which works to prevent and reverse ecosystem loss, including forest restoration;
  - b. Promoting sustainable agricultural practices and methods such as soil conservation, water management, and reduced reliance on harmful chemicals;
2. *Urges* Member States, following a recommendation from the INCB, to adopt frameworks similar to the 2005 Polish Act on Counteracting Drug Addiction and the subsequent 2018 amendment in order to generalize the way chemical compounds are regulated based on the

structural and pharmacological makeups of the substances, specifically aiming at combating NPSs by:

- a. Suggesting that psychotropic substances are grouped according to a degree of risk in developing a dependence following their use for non-medicinal purposes and the scope of their use for medicinal purposes;
  - b. Implementing new provisions such as expanding banned substance lists based on chemical structure models, enhancing legal authority to eliminate NPS from commercial use, and strengthening cooperation between law enforcement and public health systems,
  - c. Following the intention of the original 2005 Polish Act on Counteracting Drug Addiction to shift to a formula approach of schedules, instead of a list, of controlled psychotropic substances, narcotic drugs, and new psychoactive substances, specified in a Regulation of the Minister of Health;
  - d. Suggesting instead of listing individual substances in schedules, that definitions are used to describe the chemical structures;
  - e. Regulating the restrictions around groups of substances that pose the highest risk of addiction, such as 2-phenylethylamine derivatives, Canthinone derivatives (2-amino-1-phenylpropan-1-one), Synthetic cannabinoids (cannabinomimetics), Fentanyl derivatives, Benzodiazepines, and Tryptamine derivatives;
3. *Strongly encourages* all relevant Member States of the UNODC, United Nations, and regional unions like the EU, the UNASUR/UNASUL, the AU, the ASEAN, the Andean Community, and many others to recognize the crucial role that farmers play in the global economy and the burden that illicit crop cultivation puts on them, and to create a Comprehensive Supply Reduction Framework (CSRF) inspired by AFA that considers land rights through clear ownership and regulations, gender equality through education and participation, and training of farmers and relevant staff through education campaigns by:
- a. Enhancing institutional resilience through infrastructure investments such as storage, irrigation, and digital access to connect farmers with legal markets and encourage engagement among communities;
  - b. Preventing the expansion of narcotic cultivation by law enforcement, such as the Côte D'Ivoire Interministerial Committee For The Fight Against Drugs (CILAD), the official system that includes coordination between police, customs, and judicial authorities as a standard operational practice;
  - c. Deterring the manufacture of narcotic drugs by raising awareness about its related risks and consequences among local communities by implementing workshops in schools, universities, and public spaces;
  - d. Encouraging increased technical and financial assistance, like forensic expertise and data collection led by UNODC, achieved through offering a voluntary-based workshop directed by Member States to share their expertise for technical training in sustainable and high-value crops;
4. *Promotes* engagement in intergovernmental negotiations for the creation of a UN framework, the Track, Trace, Investigate, and Alert Program (TTIA), modeled on the EUDA program and coordinated by UNODC, to address the illicit cultivation, production, and manufacturing of narcotic drugs by:

- a. Creating regional and international forensic and toxicology laboratories which provide the development of quality control standards and best practices to identify new and emerging synthetic and psychoactive substances;
  - b. Utilizing pharmacological profiling to detect the potential harm from emerging synthetic substances, assess current manufacturing trends, monitor doses, and calculate potential death rates;
  - c. Creating a Public Health Drug Alert System (PHDAS) with real-time threat monitoring and assessment to warn Member States of potential public health hazards of new and emerging synthetic and psychoactive substances to reduce fatalities, overdoses, poisoning, and unnecessary deaths;
  - d. Utilizing expertise to create a Security & Threat Assessment System (STAS) to give Member States a best-practices-first protocol to assess infrastructure, emergency preparedness, and security risks to prevent potential environmental disaster and security threats related to the world drug problem;
  - e. Supporting an early-warning-to-action workflow that links the Annual Reporting Questionnaire and Individual Drug Seizures reporting through the UNODC Data eXchange Platform with EWA alerts and interdiction indicators, using national focal points and regular reporting to identify emerging synthetic drug and precursor diversion risks earlier;
5. *Encourages* Member States to implement alternative development programs, similar to Colombia's National Comprehensive Program for the Substitution of Illicit Crops (PNIS) by:
- a. Providing training in sustainable agriculture techniques such as crop rotation, soil management, and climate-resilient farming;
  - b. Granting access to modern farming technology and equipment, such as irrigation systems, machinery, and seeds;
  - c. Offering guidance on transitioning to high-value legal crops such as cacao and coffee.



**Code:** CND/2/2

**Committee:** Commission on Narcotic Drugs

**Topic:** Illicit Cultivation, Production, and Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs

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*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Recalling* the *United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances* (1988), which establishes the international legal framework for combating illicit drug production and trafficking,

*Affirming* the sovereign right of Member States to determine and implement national drug control strategies in accordance with domestic priorities to ensure policies are tailored to and reflective of each nation's unique social, economic, and cultural contexts,

*Recognizing* that illicit cultivation, production, and manufacture of narcotic drugs by transnational criminal organizations and non-state actors directly threaten regional stability, economic development, and public safety, which undermine sustainable development and governance efforts in affected regions,

*Concerned* by the increasing decentralization of drug production driven by organized criminal networks and illicit actors through the expansion of small-scale clandestine laboratories and synthetic drug manufacturing, which complicates detection, enforcement, and international control efforts,

*Noting* with alarm the growing accessibility of precursor chemicals through both legal and illicit markets, enabling rapid expansion of narcotic production and trafficking networks, due to insufficient regulation, weak monitoring systems, and the diversion of legally traded substances into illegal channels,

*Reaffirming* the need for the implementation of innovative artificial intelligence (AI) mechanisms, such as intelligence networks for data collection, enhanced monitoring systems at border crossings and ports, and surveillance capabilities to further foster multilateral collaboration, to integrate solutions addressing transnational drug trafficking,

*Recalling* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) resolution 66/4 "Promoting alternative development as a development-oriented drug control strategy that is sustainable and inclusive" (2023) on promoting sustainable alternative development programs pertinent to helping curb the cultivation, production, and manufacturing of illicit narcotics,

*Further recalling* the Commission's resolution 68/4 "Promoting research on scientific evidence-based interventions for the treatment and care of stimulant use disorders" (2025), which promotes proper safety training for law enforcement dismantling clandestine laboratories, specifically producing synthetic drugs, from the severe risks posed by hazardous materials present, addressing the risks associated across the multifaceted synthetic supply chain,

*Recognising* the important role of the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training (CEPOL) in supporting law enforcement officials of European Union (EU) Member States concerning the development, implementation, and coordination of training, as well as facilitating cooperation and knowledge sharing aimed at strengthening institutional capacity and operational effectiveness in

addressing transnational crime and security threats, to enhance security, improve investigations, and insure a coordinated response to evolving criminal networks,

*Alarmed* by the fact that, according to the UNODC, illicit cocaine production hit a record high of 3,708 tons in 2023, a nearly 34% increase over 2022, which indicates that illicit drug production is forecasted to double within 2 years,

*Taking* into account the work of the UNODC Laboratory and Scientific Services (LSS), providing scientific and forensic advice to support national, regional, and international measures to improve the identification of precursor chemicals, recognizing that improving this capacity is an essential part of preventing their diversion into the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs, and to strengthen responses to the global drug problem,

1. *Calls* upon all willing and able Member States to standardize and strengthen their national Anti-Money Laundering agencies (AMLs) to improve detection and reporting of suspicious activity like prior offences of money laundering, through a framework overseen by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) to facilitate the collaboration between Member States in dismantling the financial networks of any individual involved in the illicit cultivation, production, and manufacture of narcotic drugs, thereby stifling their supply;
2. *Urges* all willing and able Member States to use frontier technologies such as AI or drone technology to collect information surrounding trafficking routes and the products being transported to predict drug trafficking routes, inspired by the precedent set by the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL);
3. *Strongly encourages* all willing and able Member States to implement a coordinated supply reduction framework that includes a strong model of Alternative Development (AD) as a sustainable, human rights-based opportunity for the affected communities by:
  - a. Addressing the illicit cultivation, production, and manufacture of drugs through coordinated national and regional strategies;
  - b. Establishing targeted, intelligence-led enforcement mechanisms aimed at dismantling large-scale production and trafficking networks;
  - c. Enhancing cross-border cooperation and information-sharing among law enforcement agencies to combat transnational drug operations;
  - d. Ensuring that AD initiatives are designed and implemented in accordance with human rights standards and local socio-economic needs by creating programs that will help finance people with low economic backgrounds with better employment opportunities to target those who align with the profile of drug-related offenders and focusing on helping marginalized socio-economic groups to have access to basic needs such as food, housing, and financial stability;
  - e. Supporting capacity-building and technical assistance for Member States to implement supply reduction measures effectively, including the provision of targeted training for law enforcement, judicial, and regulatory authorities;

- f. Encouraging partnership with international and regional organizations such as the EU, specifically the European Union Drugs Agency (EUDA), tasked with monitoring the drug crises and issuing alerts on high-risk substances to strengthen a coordinated response to illicit drug production;
4. *Invites* Member States to strengthen global forensic capacity through the development of standardized benchmarks to support Member States in improving laboratory standards, analytical training, and systematic reporting, overseen and funded by ECOSOC, with the recommended support of LSS by:
- a. Establishing national and regional forensic laboratory networks equipped with standardized detection technologies;
  - b. Strengthening technical assistance and training programs by establishing regional workshops and online platforms to share best practices and improve laboratory capacities to help implement international standards and promote early identification of new substances and precursor chemicals;
  - c. Expanding the use of UNODC Early Warning Advisory (EWA) by promoting systematic and standardized reporting of forensic data to improve the speed, accuracy, and accessibility of information shared among Member States.

**Annex 1 CND/2/2:**

1. *Encourages* the implementation of stringent penalties for drug-related offenses, in accordance with national domestic legal frameworks and with respect to national sovereignty, as a means of deterring involvement in illicit drug production and trafficking networks by:
  - a. Establishing tiered sentencing systems that impose harsher penalties on individuals involved in large-scale production, trafficking, and organized criminal networks;
  - b. Authorizing the confiscation and forfeiture of assets derived from illicit drug activities, including property, financial holdings, and equipment used in drug production;
  - c. Criminalizing the diversion and misuse of precursor chemicals through strict penalties for unauthorized possession, sale, or distribution of substances used in drug manufacturing.

## **Annex 2 CND/2/2:**

1. *Advises* the expansion of joint investigative operations between neighboring Member States and specialized law enforcement bodies, such as national narcotics control agencies, to target cross-border production networks and investigate and dismantle clandestine laboratories and organized criminal networks by:
  - a. Establishing joint task forces between border security, customs, and anti-narcotics agencies to coordinate investigations and share intelligence on trafficking routes and illicit production sites;
  - b. Facilitating real-time information sharing, including forensic data, to identify and dismantle interconnected criminal networks operating across borders;
  - c. Conducting coordinated enforcement actions, such as synchronized raids and inspections, along with hosting workshops among Member States, bringing together law enforcement and forensic experts, facilitating information sharing, cross-border cooperation, and ideas for future collaboration among partners to prevent traffickers from exploiting jurisdictional gaps between states;
  - d. Facilitating voluntary regional training initiatives, modeled after organizations like CEPOL, which ensure cross-border police cooperation training and the appropriate skills to cooperate with other Member States effectively;
  - e. Ensuring proper training for officers in safely dismantling illicit synthetic laboratories, including advanced decontamination protocols, provision of personal protective equipment, and specialized training for handling highly potent substances, and the toxic waste from synthetic production, in line with CND resolution 68/4 (2025).



**Code:** CND/2/3

**Committee:** Commission on Narcotic Drugs

**Topic:** Illicit Cultivation, Production, and Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs

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*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Affirming* the United Nations General Assembly resolution 77/238 “Addressing and countering the world drug problem through a comprehensive, integrated and balanced approach” (2023), addressing the world drug problem by respecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Member States, for considering or refraining from the use of drugs in social, cultural, and religious contexts,

*Acknowledging* the *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2030 Agenda) (2015) and its subsequent 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with special attention to SDG 3 (good health and well-being),

*Highlighting* the importance of responsible agricultural practices and the need to protect the environment and combat climate change, as highlighted in SDG 13 (climate action) and the example set by the European Union Sustainable Cocoa Initiative, which works with Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana, and Cameroon to protect forests, produce sustainable cocoa, improve farmer livelihoods, and combat child labor,

*Recognizing* that the manufacture of narcotics, drugs, and other controlled substances occurs for scientific, medical, religious, and cultural purposes, which supports SDG 3 (good health and well-being), and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization’s (UNESCO) mandate, without violating the spirit or writ of existing Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) treaties and conventions,

*Emphasizing* Session 67 of the Commission (2024), which recognizes the social and economic conditions that impact people’s vulnerability to the use and manufacture of synthetic drugs,

*Recalling* resolution 66/4 (2023) on promoting sustainable alternative development programs, such as the “Coca Yes, Cocaine No” that gave Bolivian farmers a legal framework to safely dispose of excess coca leaves in exchange for cash and police-enforced protections from cartels,

*Having studied* CND resolution 63/4 (2020), “Promoting alternative development as a development-oriented drug control strategy that is sustainable and inclusive” on promoting the involvement of youth in drug prevention efforts, the efforts of the United Nations Office of Narcotic Drugs Youth initiative (UNODC Youth) and Annual Youth Forum in empowering the youth to promote drug-free communities and a healthier society,

*Guided by* the *Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs* (1961), the *Convention on Psychotropic Substances* (1971), and the *United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances* (1988) which further expanded controls to include synthetic drugs, classifying them into schedules according to their potential risks and recognized medical uses and limits the production, manufacture, and possession of substances such as opium, coca, and cannabis exclusively to medical and scientific purposes under the supervision of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB),

*Cognizant* of the statistics provided by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) *World Drug Report 2025*, which states that cannabis continues to be the most cultivated drug worldwide, with 244 million users,

*Having noted* initiatives by the UNODC, such as the UNODC Opioid Strategy, in which a primary focus is the rational prescription and access to opioids for genuine medicinal and/or scientific use,

*Alarmed by* the exploitation of economically vulnerable farming communities by drug trafficking networks, to cultivate illicit substances,

*Keeping in mind* that unregulated illicit production exposes consumers to substances of unknown composition, contributing to contamination and preventable overdose deaths, accounting for two-thirds of all drug overdose deaths globally, as reported by the *World Drug Report 2024*,

*Further recalling* evidence from nationally regulated production demonstrates measurable reductions in illicit market activity when paired with licensing requirements, product quality control, and ongoing government oversight, as evidenced by Canada's *Cannabis Act* (2018), under which legal market share rose from 4% to 72% of consumers purchasing primarily from legal sources (Health Canada, Canadian Drugs and Substances Survey, 2024),

*Reaffirming* the principles of empower, care, and protect the citizen, contained in the National Plan for the Reduction of Addictive Behaviors and Dependencies 2030 (PNRCAD 2030), released by the Portuguese Government in 2021,

*Fully aware* of the work of the INCB acting as a quasi-judicial and investigative body, identifying weaknesses in national and international control systems, and contributing to correcting situations relevant to the manufacturing and international trafficking of narcotics,

*Taking into account* that not all people involved in the manufacture and production of illicit narcotics are willing participants,

*Noting with approval* the contributions of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Civil Society Organizations such as Release, Change, Grow, Live (CGL), and the International Drug Policy Consortium (IDPC) in helping combat the illicit cultivation, production, and manufacturing of narcotic drugs,

*Referring* to the International Labour Organization's (ILO) *Forced Labour Convention* in 1930, when identifying those forced into the production or cultivation of drugs,

*Conscious* that the World Health Organization (WHO) recognizes not only the rising levels of HIV/AIDS, but 23% of new Hepatitis C Virus diseases are attributable to unsafe drug injection, along with other liver diseases,

*Taking into consideration* the fact that 35% of incarcerated women were incarcerated for drug-related offenses, compared to only 19% for men, as reported by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), highlighting the disproportionate effects of drug-related offenses on women,

*Underlining* that, according to the National Institute of Health *Treatment of Drug Use Disorders and Associated Mental Health Disorders in Prison Settings and Forensic Hospitals* paper from 2022, nearly 40% of inmates grapple with co-occurring substance use and mental health disorders,

*Deeply disturbed* by the 29% recovery rate for fentanyl addicts as recorded by the Vista Research Group, which constitutes a public health emergency affecting economic productivity and international morale,

1. *Recognizes* the sovereign rights of Member States to maintain strict policies against the non-medical use of drugs, while legitimatizing the medical and scientific use of certain controlled substance where there is historical evidence and requests access for all Member States

regarding legitimate medical, scientific, and historical purposes to respect traditional licit uses in accordance with national legislation while maintaining strict measures to prevent the abuse of these substances;

2. *Urges* the cooperation between Member States to work closely with the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) to establish more secure and end-to-end supply chains for essential medicines to maintain strict regulatory oversight, while simultaneously suggesting that national law enforcement and customs agencies increase scrutiny on the trade to disrupt the illicit manufacture of synthetic psychotropic substances;
3. *Recommends* that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) conduct a global survey of drug and narcotics use to identify communities of users who consume narcotic drugs or other controlled substances for cultural or religious purposes, furthering their stated mission of preserving important cultural institutions and practices, leveraging the results of this survey to:
  - a. Establish protections for the regulated legal production of these substances in recognition of their cultural and religious value by collaborating with Member States' legislative bodies;
  - b. Better distinguish licit and illicit cultivation to separate production for local cultural use from production for commercial distribution and further legitimize cultural and religious usage while simultaneously freeing law enforcement agencies to focus on illegal production and trafficking operations;
  - c. Increase global oversight and regulation of licit production, which will greatly reduce opportunities for outflow into illicit channels by eliminating unsupervised production and consumption, and simultaneously making production for legitimate purposes safer;
4. *Welcomes* the establishment of the Legal Crop Farming Initiative (LCFI), supervised by the UNODC, modeled after the Global Seed Network, and in collaboration with the World Bank, which would:
  - a. Provide high trafficking risk regions with financial incentives such as legal crop seeds and grants to promote legal farming practices;
  - b. Establish programs with voluntary crop buyback guarantees focused on encouraging farmers to send excess coca and other crops to the government as opposed to selling them to cartels and other organized crime groups;
  - c. Provide farmers in high-risk areas with seminars detailing the dangers of cultivating illicit substances to foster the legal and stable farming enterprises;
5. *Encourages* all willing and able Member States to adopt a framework modeled after the Ghanaian Cannabis Regulatory Programme which would facilitate a legal framework for cannabis cultivation by:
  - a. Providing licensure application opportunities for individuals over the age of 18 to legally cultivate less than 0.3% THC cannabis plants for medicinal uses;
  - b. Using alternative development as a strategy to discourage the illicit cultivation of cannabis;

6. *Endorses* Member States to adopt principles similar to the Opioid Strategy (2018) to further emphasize the importance of narcotic drug regulation while also protecting recognized medicinal and scientific use, such as:
  - a. Generating evidence in support of effective policy decisions and operational responses to ensure the efficacy of proposed solutions;
  - b. Promoting inter-agency cooperation in addressing non-medicinal uses of opioids to reduce dependency and recreational use;
  - c. Strengthening and supporting prevention and treatment programs related to opioids, which will ensure a safer environment for legitimate medicinal use;
  - d. Enhancing protections and monitoring to prevent the diversion and trafficking of synthetic opioids;
7. *Asks for* the voluntary creation of partnerships modeled after the European Union Sustainable Cocoa Programme, which would operate under the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to facilitate best practices for sustainable farming and apply it to controlled substances, and promote equitable partnerships between developed and developing nations by:
  - a. Creating agroforestry projects that include mapping of existing local ecosystems and interlacing local fauna with agricultural spaces to maximize both farmer income and preservation of local ecology;
  - b. Coordinating stakeholders to invest and create policies that allow for the continued responsible cultivation of controlled substances and coordinate fair trade for said substances;
  - c. Providing technological infrastructure necessary to assess the child labor situation at the discretion of every Member State involved, and provide guidance as needed for policies to reduce child labor and combat poverty that can lead to child labor;
8. *Accepts* Member States to ensure access to justice and fair treatment for youth, indigenous communities, and women involved in the illicit cultivation, production, and manufacture of narcotic drugs by:
  - a. Strengthening legal assistance with the collaboration of Civil Society Organizations and support from the UNODC. To improve judicial efficiency and anticorruption measures within the justice system, with the guidelines of the Program for Legal Empowerment and Aid Delivery (PLEAD), which expand access to legal resources;
  - b. Promoting rehabilitation, reintegration, and alternative livelihood programs for individuals previously involved in or affected by the illicit cultivation and production market;
  - c. Maintaining the application of international legal frameworks that support the promotion, rehabilitation, and non-punitive treatment of people involved in illicit cultivation and manufacture, such as the *Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs* and the *Convention on Psychotropic Substances*;
9. *Introduces* the implementation and improvement of health programs to help the vulnerable youth and young women with low economic backgrounds by advising the EU4Health program, which

provides affordable access to healthcare to people of all ages, to put a greater focus on vulnerable women and children in areas with high illicit drug cultivation and trafficking activity;

10. *Advises* Member States to focus on rehabilitation rather than incarceration when addressing those involved in the drug trade by providing education on alternative career opportunities and skills based on the job market of the Member State, and promoting societal reentry and reducing stigmatization;
11. *Suggests* the creation of the Investigation of Cartel Trafficking and Forced Labor Board (ICTFLB) under the advisement of the INCB to investigate cases of alleged forced labor as defined under the ILO on behalf of Member States that will then advise Member States judiciary systems to recommend lighter sentences for those individual cases, further encouraging Member States to:
  - a. Incentivize farmers forced to grow illicit crops to willingly report to ICTFLB instead of facing legal consequences decided by individual Member States;
  - b. Provide training for those who choose to enroll in training programs and participate in the cultivation of legal crops;
12. *Implores* Member States to focus on key organizers of international criminal organizations rather than menial laborers when administering punishment for those involved in the drug trade by:
  - a. Utilizing the resources and networks of national intelligence-led bodies in cooperation with the UNODC's guidelines and regulations on sharing best practices and cross-border communication;
  - b. Strongly advising on the use of an interconnected platform such as PEN-Online for real-time data sharing to successfully target criminal organizations;
13. *Supports* expanding education and prevention efforts on illicit drugs, specifically among youth, by using social media platforms to distribute targeted and engaging content that raises awareness of the risks associated with involvement in drug cultivation and production, while promoting alternatives and informed decision-making;
14. *Transmits* the international recognition of drug addiction as an official disease to combat public stigma, effectively reducing prison sentencing, and shifting to a sensitive, community-based, holistic approach by:
  - a. Developing already existing drug rehabilitation programs, including 12-step programs (Narcotics Anonymous) and medication-assisted therapy (MAT) through focused systems dependent on drug class use for:
    - i. Psychoactive dependencies, including expanding access to Cognitive-Reframing Therapies to repair cognitive and sensory distortions;
    - ii. Stimulant dependencies, including prioritizing Incentive-based behavioral Therapies where pharmacological interventions are limited;
    - iii. Depressant dependencies, including integrating Structured Physical Activity Regimens into MAT protocols to accelerate neuro-chemical stabilizations;

- b. *Enhancing* the collection and analysis of disaggregated data based on age, gender, socioeconomic status, and employment profile to identify high-risk demographic clusters and implementing precision-targeted preventive measures and tailored rehabilitation programs;
  - c. *Implementing* long-term health interventions such as Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) and Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT), moving from acute medication treatment to chronic therapeutic management, and differentiating between the treatment of fentanyl addicts, disrupted physiological 'hunger,' and methamphetamine addicts, disturbed reward system, respectively;
15. *Requests* Member States to inclusively and comprehensively amend their National Action Plans (NAPs) to address and combat substance use by promoting health-centered drug policies by:
- a. Improving Member State coordination with local and global NGOs to provide crucial data and recommendations for balanced drug policy, focusing on rights-based approaches to synthetic opioids and updating outdated global mortality data;
  - b. Adopting practicable measures for the prevention of abuse, early identification, treatment, and social reintegration of individuals, such as those outlined by the *Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs*, and supporting collaborative efforts among Member States through training and resources to ensure they can effectively deliver prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation services to assist vulnerable populations such as women, youth, and prisoners.