

NMUN•NY 2016



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Documentation of the Work of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND)

Courage
for **peace**



Compassion
in **action**

CONFERENCE A

Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND)

Committee Staff

Director	Robert Cahill
Assistant Director	Eileen Austin
Chair	Lanson Hoopai
Rapporteur	Travis Barrett

Agenda

- I. Addressing Drug Trafficking and the Financing of Terrorism
- II. The Role of Civil Society in Addressing the World Drug Problem
- III. Evaluating the Impact of Global Narcotics Drug Control

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
CND/1/1	Addressing Drug Trafficking and the Financing of Terrorism	Adopted without a vote
CND/1/2	Addressing Drug Trafficking and the Financing of Terrorism	Adopted without a vote
CND/1/3	Addressing Drug Trafficking and the Financing of Terrorism	29 votes in favor, 0 votes against, 11 abstentions
CND/1/4	Addressing Drug Trafficking and the Financing of Terrorism	25 votes in favor, 6 votes against, 9 abstentions
CND/1/5	Addressing Drug Trafficking and the Financing of Terrorism	Adopted without a vote
CND/1/6	Addressing Drug Trafficking and the Financing of Terrorism	31 votes in favor, 0 votes against, 9 abstentions

Summary Report

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

- I. Addressing Drug Trafficking and the Financing of Terrorism
- II. The Role of Civil Society in Addressing the World Drug Problem
- III. Evaluating the Impact of Global Narcotics Drug Control

On Sunday, the session was attended by representatives of 40 Member States. On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of I, II, III, beginning discussion on the topic of “Addressing Drug Trafficking and the Financing of Terrorism.”

By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of seven proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics, including information sharing, money laundering, sustainable alternative development, domestic and educational development, drug financing, border security, and anti-corruption policy. The two groups working on information sharing and border security were successful in merging their respective papers. The body was involved in a cohesive conversation regarding the topics and worked towards developing cooperative solutions. Moreover, the atmosphere of the committee was collaborative as delegates moved to a consensus.

On Wednesday, six draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, four of which had amendments. The committee adopted six resolutions following voting procedure, three of which received unanimous support by the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including the exchange of information by national financial intelligence units, the investment of Member States in education on sensitization towards the threat of terrorism, the promotion of agricultural development to provide employment opportunities, and the intensification of existing educational programs and providing workshops to promote government transparency. The eagerness of the body to come to a consensus motivated participating delegations to support the work of their co-delegates and strive towards passing practical and beneficial resolutions.



Code: CND/1/1

Committee: Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Topic: Addressing Drug Trafficking and the Financing of Terrorism

1 *The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

2
3 *Keeping in mind* the sovereignty of all Member States within their own borders,

4
5 *Recognizing* that the *International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism* prohibits
6 manufacturing, distribution and possession of crime-related drugs,

7
8 *Recognizing* the work achieved by the United Nations (UN) Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Terrorism
9 Prevention Branch (TPB) that provides support to Member States on their counter-terrorism measures,

10
11 *Emphasizing* the 16th Sustainable Development Goal (SDG), which calls for the strengthening of national
12 institutions and other relevant capacities for the prevention of crime and terrorism,

13
14 *Aware of* the Security Council (SC) resolution 2253, which urges Member States to provide full coordination in
15 investigations or proceedings involving terrorist organizations,

16
17 *Recalling* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) resolution 58/6, which prevents and combats illicit financial
18 flows linked to drug trafficking from the anti-money laundering perspective,

19
20 *Concerned by* the insufficient funding for national drug treatment programs, CND activities, and World Health
21 Organization (WHO) objectives on drug-related diseases from Member States,

22
23 *Recommending* Member States comply with the *Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism*,
24 which criminalizes acts of financing acts of terrorism,

25
26 *Acknowledging* the work of the Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism (AML-CTF)
27 department of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in investigating illicit drug-related financial activities,

28
29 *Appreciating* the work of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) in implementing efficient regulatory, legal and
30 operational measures for stopping money laundering and terrorist financing,

31
32 *Noting with approval* the successes of the IMF and its ability to serve in financial aid,

33
34 1. *Encourages* all Member States to implement domestic legislation on illegal drug-related financial activities,
35 according to the recommendations from the AML-CTF, such as:

36
37 a. The implementation of national agencies that the Member States should establish in order to increase
38 efficiency in the coordination among law enforcement entities within the countries which leads to be
39 more concise in the investigations concerning drug-related activities;

40
41 b. The establishment of sovereign-created specialized law enforcement groups;

42
43 2. *Invites* Member States to contribute to the exchange of information provided by national financial intelligence
44 units and other national agencies from serious drug-related financial transactions, including:

45
46 a. Background checks, executed by collaboration between the state's various law enforcement agencies,
47 towards suspicious financial transactions;

48
49 b. Technical assistance from the TPB in the form of a national framework—derived from international
50 legal instruments—to prevent and suppress terrorism;

- 51 c. Counter-terrorism legislation assistance that aligns with the TPB;
52
- 53 3. *Stresses* the importance of the national competent authorities, such as law enforcement agencies, governments,
54 and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), to entertain a massive cooperation between local communities
55 and governments in order to enhance cohesion between actors in combatting illicit financial streams;
56
- 57 4. *Requests* other financial organizations, such as the banking sector with the IMF, to provide their expertise and
58 assistance in highlighting illicit activities related to drug trafficking and other offenses and initiating
59 investigations;
60
- 61 5. *Suggests* Member States use the FATF in order to improve global cooperation between Member States;
62
- 63 6. *Recommends* that the private sector show more transparency concerning their financial transactions to the
64 state's officials by:
65
- 66 a. Reporting about financial statistics more consistently;
67
- 68 b. Being more observant regarding suspicious financial transactions;
69
- 70 7. *Encourages* the use of investigated and verified frozen assets resulting from drug-related activities for:
71
- 72 a. Financing national drug treatment and prevention programs;
73
- 74 b. Funding the UNODC and WHO;
75
- 76 c. Increased donation to the TPB;
77
- 78 d. Asset recovery to the country of origin.



Code: CND/1/2

Committee: Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Topic: Addressing Drug Trafficking and the Financing of Terrorism

1 *The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

2
3 *Looking forward to the imperative data held within the United Nations (UN) Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)*
4 *World Drug Report 2016,*

5
6 *Noting with concern the unfavourable link between a lack of education and growth of illicit crops as noted in the UN*
7 *Development Programme (UNDP) publications on *Addressing the Development Dimensions of Drug Policy,**

8
9 *Acknowledging socio-economic surveys conducted by the UNODC, which indicate a “source of income” as the*
10 *main reason farmers choose to cultivate illicit crops,*

11
12 *Recognizing the technical and financial need of farmers who depend on the cultivation of illicit drugs for their*
13 *livelihood, as stated in the *Second Ministerial Anti-Drug Conference on the Influence of Drugs on Global Security**
14 *and *Sustainable Development,**

15
16 *Calling attention to the threat forced upon farming communities from terrorist groups for the purpose of creating*
17 *financial dependency on the illegal drug trade, as the poor lack viable alternatives of profit,*

18
19 *Recalling the *Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and**
20 *Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,*

21
22 *Noting further the importance of Goals 8 and 9 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which promote a*
23 *sustainable economic growth and employment as well as the building of sustainable infrastructure and fostering*
24 *innovation,*

25
26 *Keeping in mind that alternative development is an important, lawful, viable and sustainable alternative to illicit*
27 *cultivation of drug crops and an effective measure to counter the world drug problem and other drug-related crime*
28 *challenges by reducing and eliminating supply of illicit drug traffic,*

29
30 *Acknowledging the *Lima Declaration on Alternative Development* and the *International Guiding Principles on**
31 *Alternative Development as the *United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development* aiming to provide*
32 *alternate livelihoods for local farmers and cultivators,*

33
34 *Appreciating the security regulations suggested by the *International Convention for the Suppression of the**
35 *Financing of Terrorism,*

36
37 1. *Calls upon* Member States to invest into the knowledge of their populations in collaboration with programs of
38 education under the UNODC’s global alternative development activities specific for their needs regarding:

39
40 a. Sensitization towards the national threat of terrorism;

41
42 b. The effect of drugs and its trafficking on health, society, and the global community through media
43 campaigns on international events, such as the Cap 21;

44
45 c. Technical training to ensure the success of sustainable alternative development strategies;

46
47 2. *Invites* Member States to support the alternative livelihood of farmers to produce a legal and sustainable living
48 by providing technical assistance, namely:

49
50 a. Providing technological advance tools, including:

- 51 i. Irrigation systems;
52 ii. Access to genetically modified organisms (GMOs);
53
54 b. Providing raw materials in order to reduce the cost of production, including:
55
56 i. Cash-crop seeds;
57 ii. Fertilizer;
58
59 c. Developing infrastructure;
60
61 3. *Encourages* sustainable alternative development programs through bilateral partnership between Member States
62 and UNODC seeking to discourage the cultivation of illicit crops to finance terrorism in order to:
63
64 a. Include local communities and relevant organizations to be involved in the design, implementation,
65 monitoring and evaluation of such programs;
66
67 b. Protect the environment at the local level by promoting and sharing the practice of sustainable
68 measures and new technologies in the crop-raising sector for agricultural production;
69
70 4. *Strongly suggests* Member States to increase willingness to share data for the UNODC's upcoming *World Drug*
71 *Report* in order to monitor sustainable alternative development programs to achieve transparency;
72
73 5. *Supports* the exchange of information and strategies between Member States so all can successfully learn from
74 each other and implement sovereign and sustainable alternative development programs to satisfy their needs,
75 such as:
76
77 a. Expertise regarding agricultural development, including:
78
79 i. Crop-raising knowledge;
80 ii. Crop-rotating techniques;
81 iii. Effective use of agricultural tools;
82
83 b. Advancement regarding the dignity and financial security of farmers;
84
85 6. *Approves* that Member States aid those affected to leave the illicit drug trade through sustainable alternative
86 development using incentives which include tax reduction or communal funds;
87
88 7. *Calls upon* Member States, within national legislation, to consider providing the funds and resources necessary
89 for the implementation of sustainable alternative development, in accordance with the rules and procedures of
90 the United Nations.



Code: CND/1/3

Committee: Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Topic: Addressing Drug Trafficking and the Financing of Terrorism

1 *The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*
2
3 *Guided by Article 55 of the Charter of the United Nations, which promotes the creation of conditions of stability*
4 *and well-being that are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations,*
5
6 *Recognizing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the vital role that they play in deterring drug*
7 *trafficking and the financing of terrorism,*
8
9 *Having considered General Assembly (GA) resolution 68/187, which hopes to provide technical assistance in*
10 *implementing international conventions and protocols on the fight against terrorism,*
11
12 *Acknowledging the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism established in GA*
13 *resolution 54/109, with aims of facilitating the prosecution of persons accused of the involvement in the financing of*
14 *terrorist activities,*
15
16 *Recognizing the data of Policy Brief on Gender and Drugs of 2014 which states that women's participation in drug*
17 *trade rises worldwide,*
18
19 *Affirming the Convention against Corruption established in GA resolution 55/61, which aims to strengthen*
20 *measures to limit corruption, promote international cooperation to stop corruption, and to promote accountability in*
21 *public affairs,*
22
23 *Reaffirming GA resolution 64/182, which stresses the need to reduce drug demand by a sustained widespread*
24 *initiative that integrates a public health approach,*
25
26 *Noting with satisfaction the Convention Against Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances*
27 *mandated through GA resolution 39/141,*
28
29 *Noting with deep regret the lack of civilian educational tools and techniques specifically designed to counter the*
30 *funding of terrorist cells through drug networks,*
31
32 *Recognizing Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) resolution 58/6, which ensures the availability of controlled*
33 *substances for medical and scientific purposes,*
34
35 *Bearing in mind the Airport Communication Project (AIRCOP) deployed by the United Nations (UN) Office on*
36 *Drugs and Crime (UNODC) which aims to assist in the coordination of joint international operations to identify and*
37 *dismantle criminal networks,*
38
39 *Reemphasizing the importance of Security Council (SC) resolution 1373, which ensures that any person who*
40 *participates in the financing, planning, preparation or perpetration of terrorist acts or in supporting terrorist acts will*
41 *be brought to justice,*
42
43 *Recalling CND resolution 49/8 which called for bilateral and international cooperation to facilitate transnational*
44 *investigations, as well as UNODC's mission of increasing law enforcement capacities,*
45
46 *Further recalling CND resolution 54/12, which emphasizes the common and shared responsibility of all members of*
47 *the international community to contribute financial and technical resources to counter the world drug problem,*
48
49 *Noting with approval that an international cooperation and educational exchange is needed when facing the issue of*
50 *financing terrorism through drug trafficking,*

51 *Affirming* that Member States need to establish new solutions to solve the financing of terrorism and the drug trade,
52 through entrepreneurial opportunities,
53

- 54 1. *Encourages* Member States to intensify their already existing educational programs directed to enhance and
55 counteract drug trafficking as well as promoting a culture of transparency through the creation of the Education
56 and Development Program Against Drug Trafficking and Terrorism-Financing (EDP), to enhance the
57 collaboration within Member States' governments, police officers, citizens and the wider civil society, to
58 increase domestic development for developing regions, which could be modeled after the Turkish International
59 Academy Against Drugs and Organized Crime (TADOC);
60
- 61 2. *Recommends* the creation of the Terrorism and Drug Trafficking Voluntary Fund (TDTV), dedicated to the
62 financing of the aforementioned EDP, as well as any other future programs designed to counter drug networks
63 that finance terrorism:
64
 - 65 a. Which will be monitored and administered by the Terrorism Prevention Branch (TPB) of the UNODC;
 - 66 b. To be funded by Member States' voluntary contributions;
- 67 3. *Further recommends* the EDP to be divided into three sections that can address training in regards to corruption,
68 drug trafficking, terrorism financing, and the creation of the Anti-Corruption Monitoring Program (ACMP) to
69 oversee irregular transactions in Law Enforcement Officials through:
70
 - 71 a. Providing training and information to the individual police agencies within Member States, regarding
72 anti-corruption practices inside their security institutions to increase transparency between Member
73 States;
 - 74 b. Providing training and information to the police forces regarding drug trafficking and the appropriate
75 treatment of those suspected in the drug trade and terrorism financing, as indicated in Article 9.1 of the
76 *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights*;
 - 77 c. Providing training and information to the police forces regarding terrorism financing and how to
78 identify it as well as surveying of financial transactions involving Law Enforcement Officers
79 administered through the International Monetary Fund (IMF);
80
- 81 4. *Considers* drafting a report to include data on the actual number of women in police operations and their impact
82 in combatting drug trafficking and terrorist financing supporting SDG 5.5;
83
- 84 5. *Determines* that the implementation of the EDP for police officers, which can be managed by the Ministry of
85 Security, or its equivalent, of each State through the promotion of culture and transparency in a worldwide
86 aspect, and will be designed by the Ministries of Security, to further incorporate the general training of police
87 officers;
88
- 89 6. *Suggests* States directly utilize the EDP in order to train young police officers in anti-corruption, drug
90 trafficking, and terrorism financing programs through:
91
 - 92 a. Independent workshops and meetings to share ideas, bring knowledge, and exchange information for
93 anti-corruption, drug trafficking and terrorism financing strategies through:
94
 - 95 i. Hosting a bi-yearly conference with rotating host status in which interested Member States
96 can fully utilize EDP strategies;
 - 97 ii. The creation of a five Member State Rotating Task Force to oversee and administer these
98 meetings, for a period of two years;
 - 99 b. Launching a platform to allow political participation and discourse among the EDP and civil society, in
100 order to utilize new social media platforms, to identify and discuss the strategies to deter corruption,
101 drug trafficking and terrorism financing;
102
103
104
105
106

- 107 7. *Proposes* that the EDP will partner with civil society organizations (CSOs) in order to create a law enforcement
108 educational program that will be available to law enforcement agencies and departments around the world to:
109
- 110 a. Teach law enforcement officers how to identify potential sources of drug-related revenue for terrorist
111 organizations, which will be administered by United Nations Police (UNPOL), the International
112 Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), and other subsidiary bodies;
 - 113
 - 114 b. List drug networks that UNODC has identified to finance terrorism;
 - 115
 - 116 c. Instruct law enforcement agents to notify local authorities if they believe a drug trafficking group is
117 financing terrorist activity;
 - 118
 - 119 d. Encourage law enforcement agencies to exchange agents and officers with agencies from other
120 Member States;
 - 121
 - 122 e. Promote civil and human rights in accordance with the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* during
123 the course of any and all investigations;
 - 124
- 125 8. *Encourages* the partnership with CSOs to educate the local communities and youth about the link between
126 terrorism and drug trafficking through:
127
- 128 a. The expansion of the UNODC mobile eLearning centers which aim to increase the accessibility for
129 education in remote areas to learn about the implications of drug trafficking and terrorism by:
130
 - 131 i. Better equipping local communities to utilize educational resources;
 - 132 ii. Allowing those communities without sufficient infrastructure to partake in the educational
133 enhancements offered by the UNODC;
 - 134
 - 135 b. The creation of a voluntary task force to administer tools and techniques to successfully halt the
136 financing of terrorism through drug trade;
 - 137
 - 138 c. Education promoting peace, non-violence, and tolerance toward cultural diversity in accordance with
139 the principals of SDG 4.7 and 17;
 - 140
- 141 9. *Recommends* that the EDP utilize microbusiness and agribusiness programs to increase domestic development
142 in order to deter the reliance on drug trade and terrorism to encourage economic well being by creating long and
143 short term financing programs through public-private partnerships (PPPs), directed to launch small enterprises
144 and assist current micro businesses to continue to thrive, which will be administered under the TVTD;
145
- 146 10. *Encourages* the establishment of community funds aimed at promoting investments in local businesses by
147 calling on the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and volunteer network to help
148 local community members budget smartly, leading to sustainable investments in long term profitable businesses
149 in compliance to SDG 8.3;
150
- 151 11. *Promotes* the implementation of a program targeted at helping the youth develop entrepreneurship and
152 management skills which can be used for micro businesses, providing them alternatives to avoid illegal
153 involvement with terrorist organizations, and criminal groups.



Code: CND/1/4

Committee: Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Topic: Addressing Drug Trafficking and the Financing of Terrorism

1 *The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

2
3 *Having examined* the drug problem as one parallel to that of terrorism, border fragility, labor instability and
4 infrastructural decay,

5
6 *Recognizing* the need for the international community to establish transnational information exchange in order to
7 monitor and thereby prevent the financing of terrorism through regional and transnational cooperation,

8
9 *Seeking* to provide the necessary financial vehicles of action and sustainability that most developing nations lack and
10 require addressing the drug issue,

11 *Convinced* of corporate and financial globalization as a tool for the facilitation of money laundering,

12
13 *Deeply concerned* with the lack of international resources and financial cooperation between states to address the
14 drug problem and emphasizing the need nations fiscal autonomy in dealing with the drug issue domestically,

15
16 *Highly alarmed* by the deficiencies in border controls in underdeveloped and geographically isolated regions,

17
18 *Recalling* the utility of border liaison offices as already established by the United Nations (UN) Office on Drugs and
19 Crime (UNODC) in various situations,

20
21 *Recognizing* the need for standardized judicial procedure in order to effectively address the convergence of
22 Transnational Organized Crime (TOC),

23
24 *Believing* that individuals involved in the illicit drug market should become self-sufficient through the provision of
25 alternative means of income as it will lessen the pathways for the financing of terrorism,

26
27 *Drawing attention* to the importance of providing alternative options for low-income individuals, especially
28 agricultural workers, as targeted by the current UNODC Alternative Development and Sustainable Livelihood
29 programs, that are more susceptible to being recruited into the illicit drug market allowing for higher financing of
30 terrorism,

31
32 *Taking into consideration* the benefits of community centers, operated in collaboration with civil society
33 organizations (CSOs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), that give low-income individuals such as
34 youths, agricultural workers, and the unemployed, the possibility of upward social and economic mobility through
35 the opportunity to develop leadership skills,

36
37 *Recognizing* the UNODC's alternative development program in Peru as an example of a successful initiative
38 advancing innovative agricultural opportunities,

39
40 *Observing* the escalation of the use of maritime channels for drug trafficking due to insufficient surveillance, and
41 inadequate resources provided to coastal territories and borders,

42
43
44 1. *Encourages* the cooperation with CSOs and NGOs to implement demand reduction in order to reduce profits in
45 the illicit drug market through domestic initiatives by:

46
47 a. Providing counseling and drug abuse treatment, such as rehabilitation and reintegration;

48

- 49 b. Approaching the treatment of drug addicts by recognizing their unique local circumstances, ethics, and
50 cultural values;
51
- 52 2. *Further recommends* the collaboration between CSOs and NGOs to facilitate educational programs about the
53 dangers of being involved in the illicit drug trade by:
54
- 55 a. Targeting children in poor environments who may not have access to traditional education systems
56 and are vulnerable and more susceptible to being used by the drug trafficking community;
57
- 58 b. By expanding upon extant UNODC educational support systems such as the Anti-Corruption
59 Academic Initiative (ACAI) which would be able to:
60
- 61 i. Inform civil society about addictive substances and their effect via presentations in schools
62 twice a year;
63 ii. Provide visual material and other resources in all concerned languages in order to reach a
64 wider audience;
65 iii. Encourage the participation of former addicts, who voluntarily visit classes to share their
66 negative experience concerning using drugs;
67
- 68 3. *Endorses* the creation of community centers for low-income citizens, such as youths, farmers, and the
69 unemployed who are at risk of being recruited into the illicit drug trade and citizens already involved, so that the
70 amount of people involved in the illicit drug trade is lessened thereby cutting down the routes for the financing
71 of terrorism; within local community centers:
72
- 73 a. Vocational and sustainable development programs will be implemented so that they have alternative
74 options for employment by:
75
- 76 i. Teaching citizens reading, writing, and accounting skills to strengthen their entrepreneurial
77 abilities;
78 ii. To provide the youth with vocational training for specific careers and trades by focusing on
79 practical applications of skills;
80
- 81 b. Particularly facilitating the:
82
- 83 i. Involvement in sports;
84 ii. Arts and crafts;
85 iii. Other productive activities for youth involvement in local communities;
86
- 87 4. *Further recommends* the creation of job opportunities via private investors as alternatives to individuals
88 involved in the illicit drug market such as farmers who produce illicit crops:
89
- 90 a. By encouraging them to start their own entrepreneurial businesses through the implementation of a
91 microloan system which encourages sustainability by:
92
- 93 i. Providing farmers with legal facilities and machinery to process their crops;
94 ii. Offering funds for farmers to transform raw goods into value-added products;
95 iii. Offering small communities beneficial incentives to stop illicit crop growing;
96
- 97 b. Allowing former victims of the illicit drug market to be self-sufficient;
98
- 99 5. *Encouraging* the expansion of UNODC's alternative development programs to all agricultural states in order to
100 reduce illicit drug production by:
101
- 102 a. Training farmers on how to cultivate in a sustainable and environmentally-friendly way;
103

- 104 b. Creating independence and security for farming families by benefiting through enhanced market
105 access;
- 106
- 107 c. Working through cooperatives and using a joint property model;
- 108
- 109 6. *Endorses* the advancement of established shared record systems such as the Central Asian Regional Information
110 and Coordination Centre (CARICC), to be placed under the auspices of the UNODC, composed of information
111 voluntarily provided by Member States, which can be assessed by both state and non-state organizations for the
112 purposes of analyzing illicit drug trafficking and its impact on the development of terrorist organizations;
- 113
- 114 7. *Further recommends* the reinforced collaboration between Member States, regional bodies and the international
115 community in order to enforce a unified front against terrorism and TOC, which operates beyond state borders;
- 116
- 117 8. *Expresses its hope* that Member States will contribute to a coalition of technical expertise from which
118 developing states are enabled to pursue the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 9,
119 Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure, to educate domestic agents and strengthen border controls in response
120 to the danger of terrorism by:
- 121
- 122 a. Training local forces in specific, effective techniques pertaining to drug enforcement by:
- 123
- 124 i. Providing necessary assets (K-9 units, technological equipment, expert personnel);
- 125 ii. Establishing necessary facilities to guarantee proper communication networks and access to
126 resources;
- 127 iii. Creating a space in which states can develop their own innovative responses to TOC and
128 terrorism;
- 129
- 130 9. *Proclaims* the need to adapt the existing UNODC maritime initiatives such as Global Maritime Crime
131 Programme (GMCP) in order to strategically address the unique difficulty of coordinating the protection coastal
132 borders from drug trafficking and related TOC;
- 133
- 134 10. *Draws the attention* of Member States to the need of standardized judicial procedure, based on an international
135 treaty bodies, in the processes of detaining individuals and eliminating of illicit substances through the
136 cooperation of domestic, regional and international bodies as needed;
- 137
- 138 a. The *UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols Thereto* need to be
139 expanded to explicitly include the illicit drug trade in addition to the nexus of TOC and terrorism;
- 140
- 141 b. Building upon the established process outlined in the Piracy Prisoner Transfer Programme to include
142 provisions for the treatment of individuals caught in the drug trafficking cycle;
- 143
- 144 11. *Draws the attention* of Member States to the need of standardized procedure in processes of detainment of
145 individuals and elimination of illicit substances through the cooperation of domestic, regional and international
146 bodies as needed;
- 147
- 148 12. *Calls upon* all nations affected by the problem of drug trafficking to centralize their financial resources in order
149 to effectively respond to illicit drugs at an interstate level, in a joint venture by creating a new international fund
150 for the financing of governmental actions such as drug prevention and rehabilitation programs, military counter-
151 narcotics, border control, strengthening labor and commerce and thus:
- 152
- 153 a. Is able to counter illicit interstate drug trade, drug trafficking, terrorism, money laundering, corruption
154 and labor abuse due to the executive force and joint agreements that are firmly established;
- 155
- 156 b. Shall be a fund specifically to attend the interstate issues of investor states where financial cooperation
157 is needed, as opposed to the Commission on Narcotic Drug's (CND) central fund that is used for
158 attending specific issues rather than assuring interstate financial cooperation;
- 159

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172
- c. Could be managed multilaterally by UNODC and CND legislation and investor states, through a standardized vote on operations, in order to include developing as well as developed nations equally;
 - d. Consists only of volunteering countries that may end their investment after fulfilling one cooperative fiscal year (two years) with no repercussions to their status as a Member State of the CND;
 - e. Presents the means for a rapid response as well as long-term support through regular dividends that originate from infrastructure and labor development;
 - f. Shall establish a list of investment priorities at the beginning of each year;
 - g. Should send yearly financial and commercial reports as a requirement for establishing a comparative monitoring method for detecting money laundering on an international scale.



Code: CND/1/5

Committee: Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Subject: Addressing Drug Trafficking and the Financing of Terrorism

1 *The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

2
3 *Guided by the purpose and the principle of the Charter of the United Nations,*

4
5 *Referring to the General Assembly (GA) resolution 66/183, which aims to encourage Member States to participate*
6 *in training programs and to offer technical assistance in order to improve and combine efforts in countering the*
7 *world drug problem,*

8
9 *Deeply convinced by the success of Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre (CARICC) and the*
10 *potential in monitoring individuals and organizations on a shared database where Member States can utilize*
11 *information relating to the illicit drug trade in order to halt the movement of perpetrators across Member State*
12 *borders,*

13
14 *Recalling GA resolution 70/178, which objectives are to strengthen the United Nations' (UN) drug trafficking*
15 *prevention and technical cooperation capacities,*

16
17 *Calling attention to the successful work of the Airport Communication Programme (AIRCOP), under the scope of*
18 *action of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), in collaboration with the International Criminal Police*
19 *Organization (INTERPOL) and the World Customs Organization (WCO), in strengthening detection, interdiction,*
20 *and investigative capacities of participating international airports,*

21
22 *Emphasizing the importance of expanding the CARICC to provide Member States pertinent and accurate details to*
23 *further engage into info sharing practices,*

24
25 *Recognizing the work of the UNODC entity the Terrorism Prevention Branch (TPB), which works to improve the*
26 *rule of law, regional and international cooperation in criminal matters regarding terrorism,*

27
28 *Trusting the TPB'S Global Project on Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism functions as an ongoing*
29 *project which is regularly revised and updated to ensure its continued relevance, and to incorporate new initiatives in*
30 *response to new requirements,*

31
32 *Noting with appreciation that the TPB has increased strategic partnerships and synergies, including with other UN*
33 *entities and international, regional and sub-regional organizations with a view to strengthen coordination and*
34 *cooperation in assistance delivery,*

35
36 *Strongly emphasizing the Commission on Narcotic Drugs' (CND) resolution 50/9, which values drug*
37 *characterization and chemical profiling in order to support drug law enforcement intelligence-gathering and*
38 *operational work,*

39
40 *Keeping in mind CND's resolution 57/8, which recognizes the utility of sharing information through the*
41 *International Narcotics Control Board (INCB),*

42
43 *Recalling actions made in Security Council resolution 1373, which calls upon Member States to implement sharing*
44 *of information with other governments on any known groups practicing or planning acts of terror or piracy through*
45 *non-profit organizations, such as Information Sharing Centers (ISC), which is a non-profit organization that*
46 *provides a central resource for gathering information on cyber threats to provide two way sharing,*

47
48 *Recognizing the importance of sharing information on drug findings with more than just law enforcement and*
49 *governmental bodies, as stated in CND resolution 58/7,*

50 Welcoming that the UNODC elaborates a *World Drug Report* on an annual basis, in order to gather available data
51 collected by UN expertise, to enhance collective responses to the threat posed by the illicit drug trade,
52

- 53 1. *Encourages* the implementation of workshops through regional exchange and mentoring programs to increase
54 and encourage cooperation and education between all nations for the purpose of strengthening cross-border
55 security partnerships by:
 - 56 a. Encouraging Member States to volunteer their border security personnel to act as mentors to fellow
57 counterparts outside of regional boundaries, if requested by receiving Member States;
 - 58 b. Recommending Member States to volunteer to host the workshops with the objective of strengthening
59 technical cooperation capacity across Member States' borders;
- 60 2. *Further encourages* the UNODC to expand data sharing through the implementation of Regional Information
61 Coordination Centers (RICCs) by:
 - 62 a. Incorporating RICCs in those regions specified by the UNODC's Political Declaration and Plan of
63 Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the
64 World Drug Problem (The Plan), namely in the Balkans, West Africa, Central America, and the Andes
65 Mountains Range;
 - 66 b. Sharing information through database, which can be checked by local law enforcement agencies,
67 regional airports, and immigrant authorities, with the most updated information on drug trafficking and
68 terrorism, so known affiliated illicit activities can be prevented from entering Member States;
- 69 3. *Recommends* that the RICCs will be most effective when focusing on information regarding drug trafficking
70 and the financing of terrorism by:
 - 71 a. Including information that will pertain to previously recognized:
 - 72 i. Drug trafficking organizations and drug traffickers;
 - 73 ii. Drug trafficking routes;
 - 74 iii. Links between terrorists and drug organizations;
 - 75 iv. Locations of drug concentrated markets;
 - 76 v. Financial Intelligence Unit data;
 - 77 b. Providing strictly voluntary information, Member States are only able to access information to the
78 database information subcategory that they have contributed to, which will encourage more input
79 and ensure that the RICCs will be as effective as they can be;
- 80 4. *Invites* Member States of the CND to participate in a review of the effectiveness of the RICCs, bring forward
81 new ideas, and plan further expansion of data sharing through the RICC's model with an ultimate goal of
82 creating a global intelligence network during the annual CND meeting by:
 - 83 a. Aiming towards a five-year time frame;
 - 84 b. Looking forward to expand on a global level;
- 85 5. *Recommends* the UNODC to establish a Border Security Intelligence Network through the connection of all
86 expanded and expanding RICCs with the objective of strengthening the global community for tackling drug
87 trafficking and the financing of terrorism;
- 88 6. *Suggests* that the Border Security Intelligence Network includes a common global data base, in which:
 - 89 a. UN Members are welcomed to voluntarily share domestic watch lists of suspected individuals to
90 reduce risk of drug trafficking and the financing of terrorism;

- 106 b. Information will be shared between UN Member States on a voluntary give-to-take basis;
107
- 108 c. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society organizations (CSOs) are invited to share
109 their knowledge and expertise through the submission of reports and statistics to the Border Security
110 Intelligence Data Base;
111
- 112 7. *Further recommends* the Border Security Intelligence Network funding to be backed by the UNODC budget
113 plan, and:
114
- 115 a. The funding for the Network will be considered in the standard UNODC budget allocation method;
116
- 117 b. Additional funding through earmarked donations specifically for the Border Security Intelligence
118 Network will be accepted;
119
- 120 8. *Requests* that the Border Security Intelligence Network will work in cooperation with the International Air
121 Transportation Association (IATA) and WCO in order to implement the Border Security Intelligence Network
122 and identify individuals crossing national borders through traditional checkpoints such as, but not limited to:
123
- 124 a. Ground checkpoints;
125
- 126 b. Airports;
127
- 128 c. Seaports;
129
- 130 9. *Emphasizes* that the Border Security Intelligence Network will be involved in monitoring specific zones
131 expressed in the UNODC annual report as transit routes;
132
- 133 10. *Recommends* the contribution of emerging technologies to improve the effectiveness of the Boarder Security
134 Intelligence Network in order to provide efficient results in the fields of, but not limited to:
135
- 136 a. Border surveillance;
137
- 138 b. Coastline and border line protection;
139
- 140 c. Illicit drug trafficking;
141
- 142 d. Protection of land, air, sea and underwater transportation;
143
- 144 e. Protection of sites and infrastructure such as, harbors, airports and other immigration control
145 checkpoints;
146
- 147 11. *Encourages* Member States to use the strong expertise in the numerous publications of technical assistance
148 tools, by UNODC's Terrorism Prevention Branch (TPB) and the CND, which enable the creation of the
149 necessary expertise among national criminal justice officials to effectively prosecute cross-border terrorist cases
150 in order to strengthen international cooperation in criminal matters with, but not limited to, INTERPOL and
151 Europol's *Modus Operandi Monitor*, linking Europol intelligence products and aiming to provide real-time
152 expertise and intelligence to the relevant Member States' agencies;
153
- 154 12. *Recommends* the TPB expand its capacity building for countering terrorism financing by creating training tools
155 that enable the simulation of criminal trials and investigations through the use of Internet and new technologies
156 for governmental and legal practitioners in order to:
157
- 158 a. Facilitate the access of information for specialist of information technology and specialist to
159 communicate and share the best methods regarding the financing of terrorism though drug trafficking
160 by creating a new platform for information sharing;

- 161 b. Work closely with UNODC's Global Programme against Money Laundering; Proceeds of Crime and
162 the Financing of Terrorism of Terrorism (GPML);
163
- 164 c. Place the platform on the internet easing access to information;
165
- 166 d. Recognize that said platform will be monitored under the TPB because of its tie to the INCB;
167
- 168 13. *Further recommends* Member States who participated in any of the 193 new or revised pieces of counter-
169 terrorism legislation, legislative assessments and gap analysis of existing national legal instruments against
170 terrorism by the TPB to share the results of such provisions in the upcoming *World Drug Report*;
171
- 172 14. *Supports* the collaborative relationships between Member States and their respective individual law
173 enforcement agencies that foster open communication and update the relevant agencies on international
174 developments and strategies pertinent to combatting the drug trade, thus encouraging uniquely moulded training
175 protocols;
176
- 177 15. *Encourages* Member States to increase the amount of information they currently provide to the INCB, seeing as
178 mechanisms for information sharing have already been created by this body, regarding methods used by both
179 drug traffickers and law enforcement bodies, including but not limited to:
180
- 181 a. Routes through which drugs are trafficked, especially those used most frequently;
182
- 183 b. Methods traffickers use to transport drugs between States;
184
- 185 c. Best practices and information for combatting drug trafficking, such as:
186
- 187 i. Means of detecting trafficking;
188 ii. Laws that have been effective in reducing or eliminating trafficking;
189 iii. Means of enforcing relevant laws;
190 iv. New substances being trafficked for use in manufacturing synthetic drugs;
191 v. Any other information that the Member State deems relevant;
192
- 193 16. *Urges* Member States to consider methods of sharing collection of data who have been suspected of terrorism in
194 order to rightfully and fairly sentence and correctly prosecute suspected terrorists by:
195
- 196 a. Encouraging police forces to share information of piracy cases between Information Sharing
197 Corporations (ISCs);
198
- 199 b. Sharing said information with navies to develop awareness of regional attacks and surrounding areas to
200 effectively reduce the amount of dangers;
201
- 202 c. Continuing to implement workshops to strengthen the defence of regional security and background
203 information of suspected persons to assure rightful prosecution and national indictment addressing the
204 number of terrorists and calling upon Member States with expertise in this field for their assistance,
205 coordinated by the UNODC;
206
- 207 d. Encouraging Member States to develop maps of drug routes in major sale and supply cities in the
208 countries that can be shared with other Member States and CND on the UNODC's website;
209
- 210 17. *Invites* university research departments and relevant private research organizations to share and update the
211 UNODC and CND with their findings, recommendations, and policy suggestions in order to assist the
212 upcoming *World Drug Report* by the UNODC.



Code: CND/1/6

Committee: Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Topic: Addressing Drug Trafficking and the Financing of Terrorism

1 *The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

2
3 *Keeping in mind* the responsibility of all nations on the global struggle to combat corruption and its relation to the
4 illegal drug trade and link to terrorism,

5
6 *Expressing its concern* about the unenforceable and grossly ineffective deluge of counter-narcotic and anti-
7 corruption legislation and treaties that are found in the international arena,

8
9 *Strongly emphasizes* the development of anti-corruption educational incentives for youth vulnerable to involvement
10 in the international drug trades, especially the societal repercussions of corruptive activities,

11
12 *Recognizing* the role of the United Nations (UN) High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in the promotion
13 of transparency and its relation to anti-corruption,

14
15 *Deeply convinced* of the importance of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), particularly Goal 5.5, that
16 ensures the full participation of women and access to equal opportunities in public and economic sectors, as well as
17 address how it can positively contribute to the fight against the financing of terrorism,

18
19 *Noting with concern* the lack of accountability and transparency in ongoing anti-corruption efforts such as the
20 General Assembly (GA) resolution 55/61 in the *UN Convention Against Corruption*, specifically in regards to
21 trafficking and financing of terrorism,

22
23 *Firmly convinced* that anti-corruption measures tackle both supply and demand of illicit drugs, as it reduces drug
24 flowing into countries as well as stopping money that finances terrorism,

25
26 *Acknowledging* the *UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime*, which highlights the extent and
27 difficulty of preventing the consequences of the drug trade on an international scale,

28
29 *Having considered* the *UN Convention Against Corruption* and its intent to implement security measures noted in
30 *The Protocol Against the Illicit Manufacturing and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components, and*
31 *Ammunition Supplementing the UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime* that serve countries that are
32 susceptible to the drug trade within the global community,

- 33
34 1. *Strongly suggests* emphasizing the need for both already existing and new methods of fundraising inspired by
35 the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) approach, and:
36
37 a. Notes the UN International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) Voluntary Fund as a practical way of
38 financing this program;
39
40 b. Properly be fundraised by:
41
42 i. Awareness campaigns that promote donations and acknowledging the issue;
43
44 ii. Donations from the private sector to the fundraising program allowing visibility on the
45 awareness campaign against corruption in exchange of a tax reduction;
46
47 iii. Following the best practice model as provided by the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) in order
48 to promote branding of the anti-corruption initiative and thereby further support transparency
49 in the fundraising structure itself while simultaneously ensuring better results in revenue

- 50 cultivation;
- 51
- 52 c. Use the fundraising money for:
- 53
- 54 i. Anti-corruption monitoring systems in order to bar governmental officials and people of
- 55 authority participating in the drug trade and links to terrorist organizations;
- 56
- 57 ii. Workshops in order to train border officers;
- 58
- 59 iii. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) promoting education and awareness, especially
- 60 focusing on youth and the consequences of drug consumption and how it can lead to
- 61 disastrous acts like financing of terrorism;
- 62
- 63 2. *Recommends* implementing at least one background check for suspicious transactions in order to:
- 64
- 65 a. Set priority to domestic standards regarding the definition, evaluation, and monitoring of suspicious
- 66 transactions and will be followed by the Transparency International in accordance of internal policies
- 67 if not followed by the original area;
- 68
- 69 b. Call for the implementation of specifically monitoring any regional area that may be of concern;
- 70
- 71 3. *Encourages* empowering officials in regions particularly affected by the scourge of corruption through
- 72 cooperation of all Member States thus suggesting:
- 73
- 74 a. A more efficient exchange of best practices between domestic authorities with an emphasis on
- 75 professionalism, ethics, and governmental responsibility and therefore:
- 76
- 77 i. Further recommends Member States to be more proactive in the UN Office on Drugs and
- 78 Crime (UNODC) corruption surveys that follow the methodical standards in order to promote
- 79 the involvement and raise awareness of the issue with all member states;
- 80
- 81 ii. Encourages the inclusion of anti-corruption surveys in the standardized state report
- 82 administered and monitored by OHCHR;
- 83
- 84 b. To improve cross-border cooperation between nations known as the drug transiting countries
- 85 accordingly to the UNODC annual *World Drug Report* where the drug trade and corruption have
- 86 become embedded;
- 87
- 88 c. To allow for the diversification of patrol officers stationed at high-risk areas with a minimum of
- 89 officers from 3 different Member States affected by the production, trafficking, and consumption of
- 90 illegal narcotics, which would allow for greater objectivity and the exchange of expertise;
- 91
- 92 4. *Suggests* increasing the number of women in the position of border control officers, thus allowing for the
- 93 empowerment of women in support of eliminating bribery connected to drug trafficking.