

NMUN•NY 2016



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27 – 31 MARCH 2016

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

Courage  
for **peace**



Compassion  
in **action**

CONFERENCE B

## Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND)

### Committee Staff

|                           |                 |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| <b>Director</b>           | Alfie Jones     |
| <b>Assistant Director</b> | Ivan G. Zhivkov |
| <b>Chair</b>              | Kiki Bouwmans   |
| <b>Rapporteur</b>         | Travis Hand     |

### Agenda

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

### Resolutions adopted by the Committee

| <b>Code</b> | <b>Topic</b>   | <b>Vote</b>  |
|-------------|--|--|
| CND/RES/1/1 | Addressing Drug Trafficking and the Financing of Terrorism | 29 votes in favor, 4 votes against, 10 abstentions |
| CND/RES/1/2 | Addressing Drug Trafficking and the Financing of Terrorism | 33 votes in favor, 3 votes against, 7 abstentions  |
| CND/RES/1/3 | Addressing Drug Trafficking and the Financing of Terrorism | 33 votes in favor, 0 votes against, 7 abstentions  |
| CND/RES/1/4 | Addressing Drug Trafficking and the Financing of Terrorism | 21 votes in favor, 6 votes against, 16 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

The session was attended by representatives of 45 Member States.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of I, III, II beginning discussion on the topic of “Addressing Drug Trafficking and the Financing of Terrorism.” By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of nine proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics including transnational crime units, border protection, information sharing, corruption and money laundering, and finance and health. Delegates established working groups and worked on submitting and subsequently revising their working papers. They incorporated the recommendations from the Director and Assistant Director, worked diligently to revise and improve, and eventually merged into four working papers.

On Wednesday, four draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, two of which had amendments. The committee adopted four resolutions following voting procedure. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including transnational crime units, intelligence sharing databases, health and legal issues pertaining to drug trafficking, and the relationship between criminal and terrorist organizations. The delegations of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs collaborated and produced in-depth draft resolutions that properly reflected their country’s international positions.



**Code:** CND/RES/1/1

**Committee:** Commission on Narcotic Drugs

**Topic:** Addressing Drug Trafficking and the Financing of Terrorism

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1 *The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

2  
3 *Acknowledging* the importance of taking action against the established link between the global drug trade and the  
4 financing of terrorism, as noted in Security Council resolution 2195 (2014),

5  
6 *Reiterating* the principles promoting coordinated international actions espoused in the *United Nations Convention*  
7 *against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances* (1988),

8  
9 *Reaffirms* the *Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and*  
10 *Balanced strategy to counter the World Drug Problem*, that recognizes an international drug issue as a common yet  
11 differentiated responsibility, and calls for action in high risk regions specific to each issue faced within that region,

12  
13 *Understanding* that the two primary impediments preventing tackling the financing of terrorism via drug trafficking  
14 are corruption and money laundering,

15  
16 *Recognizing* the success of the *United Nations Convention Against Corruption* (UNCAC) as the primary legal  
17 instrument to address and combat corruption,

18  
19 *Recalling* the World Drug Report published by the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in 2011,  
20 which acknowledges the unfortunate involvement of some ministers and heads of national law enforcement agencies  
21 in drug-related corruption,

22  
23 *Emphasizing* Security Council resolutions 2199 (2015) and 1267 (1999), which stress the need to hold all parties  
24 related to the financing and execution of terrorism accountable,

25  
26 *Affirming* Security Council resolutions 2199 (2015), 1267 (1999), and its subsequent strengthening modifications  
27 with Security Council resolutions 1333 (2000), 1390 (2002), 1455 (2003), 1526 (2004), 1617 (2005), 1735 (2006),  
28 1822 (2008), 1904 (2009), 1989 (2011), 2083 (2012), and 2161 (2014), which work to limit both financing and  
29 operations of Al-Qaida and its affiliates,

30  
31 *Highlighting* the work of regional bodies such as Financial Action Task Force, Asia/Pacific Group on Money  
32 Laundering, Caribbean Financial Action Task Force, Eurasian Group, Eastern and Southern Africa Anti-Money  
33 Laundering Group, GABAC, Financial Action Task Force of Latin America, Inter Governmental Action Group  
34 Against Money Laundering in West Africa, Middle East and North Africa Financial Action Task Force, and  
35 Committee of Experts on the Evaluation of Anti-Money Laundering Measures in facilitating regional cooperation to  
36 create comprehensive recommendations,

37  
38 *Recognizing* the appeal of the informal financial sector, such as hawala and hundi, compared to the formal financial  
39 sector, as it provides savings and access to credit for lower-income households, enterprises, and farmers, with  
40 simpler procedures and more flexible times,

41  
42 *Understanding* that informal fund transfer (IFT) systems such as hawala and hundi facilitate the laundering of drug  
43 money for terrorism purposes, as affirmed by the seizure of a \$7 million hawala scheme in a joint effort by Indian,  
44 American, and Australian authorities in 2014,

45  
46 *Noting with deep concern* the 2013 report “The Role of Hawala and Other Similar Service Providers” in which the  
47 FATF highlighted the lack of effective frameworks regarding regulation and supervision of these informal providers,  
48

49 *Applauding* the efforts of the United States of America, the Republic of India, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and  
50 the State of Japan among other Member States in banning the use of IFT systems,  
51

52 *Commending* the use of seized illegal drug related assets by Member States to aid further seizing initiatives and pilot  
53 programs by the UNODC and its subsidiary Terrorism Prevention Branch, and remit recovered assets to the  
54 economy of origin for sustainable development programs,  
55

56 *Recognizing* the efforts of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) in strengthening multilateral  
57 coordination and coherence of counter-terrorism working groups within the task force,  
58

59 *Reminds* the commission that efforts should be taken to empower the African continent, which serves as a major  
60 transit platform for international drug trafficking, intended to finance global terrorism efforts,  
61

62 *Deeply concerned with* main transit areas, which have become vulnerable to the growing threat of narcotic drug  
63 trafficking, such as the Sahel region of Africa, Central Asia's Golden Crescent, and Southeast Asia's Golden  
64 Temple,  
65

66 *Expresses its appreciation* of the AFRIPOL initiative and its objectives,  
67

68 *Understanding* that forming a network between organizations such as INTERPOL in Western and Eastern Africa,  
69 Asia, Europe, North and South America is beneficial in combatting international drug trafficking,  
70

71 *Stressing* the need for cooperation of civil society organizations (CSOs) with local communities and governments in  
72 leading cohesive and efficient actions against the world drug problem,  
73

74 *Reminds* Member States to continue strengthening cooperative measures and exploring new, creative, and original  
75 strategies in order to achieve its objectives and better results,  
76

77 *Reaffirming* the need for multilateral cooperation as outlined in General Assembly resolutions 55/6, 55/2, and  
78 Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) resolution 54/6,  
79

- 80 1. *Urges* the reconvening of the Conference of the States Parties to the UNCAC to discuss financial corruption,  
81 which facilitates the funding of terrorism;  
82
- 83 2. *Implores* Member States to rely on comprehensive regulations to combat all forms of financial corruption;  
84
- 85 3. *Encourages* the strengthening of the formal banking sector and the wider financial infrastructure:  
86
  - 87 a. In order to decrease widespread reliance upon IFTs in Africa, and South and East Asia;
  - 88 b. By emphasizing transparency and deviating from financial institution secrecy laws;
- 90 4. *Calls upon* willing and able Member States to implement the 40 recommendations of the FATF by creating  
91 ongoing employee training programs to promote the detection and reporting of seemingly fraudulent  
92 transactions;  
93
- 94 5. *Recommends* Member States collaborate in creating an anti-money laundering and counter terrorist financing  
95 regulatory and supervisory framework which will include but not be limited to:  
96
  - 97 a. Policies to identify unregulated hawala and other similar service providers systems by working with law  
98 enforcement and anti-money laundering agencies;
  - 99 b. Best practices in detecting a list of funds within the system such a tracking patterns of collective  
100 accounts, transfers at regular intervals to international locations;
  - 101 c. Effective investigative methods to inspect these service providers;
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6. *Strengthens* existing frameworks within the CTITF including the Working Groups on Border Management and Law Enforcement Relating to Counterterrorism and Countering the Financing of Terrorism through measures including but not limited to:
    - a. Emphasizing the importance of addressing the compliance of narcotic drugs crossing international borders with international conventions, legislation, prohibitions and restrictions;
    - b. Encouraging the UNODC and the CTITF Working Group on Countering the Financing of Terrorism to continue their collaboration in combating drug trafficking and the financing of terrorism;
    - c. Increasing the scope of these existing policies to envelop combatting drug-trafficking through the integration of the policies of the aforementioned working groups;
  7. *Proposes* cooperation between AFRIPOL and CTITF due to a shared perspective on socioeconomic status as an indicator of the vulnerability of regions, thus reinforcing the link between narcotic drug trafficking and its detrimental ramifications;
  8. *Recommends* INTERPOL to assist AFRIPOL and AMERIPOL in devising efficient policies and strategies in drug trafficking and financing terrorism by measures including but not limited to:
    - a. Helping to secure access to proper resources;
    - b. Providing job training and expert investigative support;
    - c. Offering relevant data and secure communications channels to carry out AFRIPOL operations;
  9. *Encourages* the integration of the African Union's counter-terrorism framework into the AFRIPOL mandate to serve as a mainstay in AFRIPOL's operations;
  10. *Promotes* the coordination of continental efforts overseen by AFRIPOL among multiple entities in enforcing border security by measures including but not limited to:
    - a. Utilizing a report system from government agencies to further supplement AFRIPOL's intelligence on border security issues in order to adequately prevent narcotic drugs trafficking practices;
    - b. Incorporating CSOs in addressing the socioeconomic implications of drug trafficking, by providing education and awareness on the ramifications of participating in drug trafficking that finances terrorist activities;
  11. *Urges* AFRIPOL to create a Sahel Drug Enforcement Agency with support from the international community as a way to pursue the fight against international drug trafficking, through measures including but not limited to:
    - a. Collaborating with regional entities such as the Southeast Europe Law Enforcement Center and the West Africa Coast Initiative Task Force, to promote security and drug trafficking control border measures;
    - b. Concentrating efforts in northern Africa in order to eliminate prevalent drug trafficking patterns throughout the region;
    - c. Maintaining strong collaboration with agencies such as AMERIPOL, EUROPOL, INTERPOL, ASEANAPOL;
    - d. Including CSOs in ongoing policy discussions;

160 12. *Emphasizes* further international collaboration of AFRIPOL with the similar emerging organizations  
161 AMERIPOL, ASEANAPOL in order to promote regional cooperation.



**Code:** CND/RES/1/2

**Committee:** Commission on Narcotic Drugs

**Topic:** Addressing Drug Trafficking and the Financing of Terrorism

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1 *The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*  
2  
3 *Taking into Consideration* the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly goals 16 and 17, which call on  
4 Member States to identify solutions to conflict and insecurity,  
5  
6 *Recognizing* the success of Transnational Crime Units (TCU's), such as those created by the West Africa Coast  
7 Initiative, along with those of regional agreements such as the Merida Initiative, the Central American Regional  
8 Security Initiative, and Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization that provided training,  
9 funding, and allowed for increased assistance between Member States' respective agencies,  
10  
11 *Recalling* the 2009 *Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated*  
12 *and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,*  
13  
14 *Clarifying* that TCUs combine national and international law enforcement into an elite, centralized, inter-agency unit  
15 that capitalizes on the array of resources and expertise offered by the its members,  
16  
17 *Acknowledging* Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) resolution 58/6 (2015), which draws a direct link between  
18 the financing of terrorism and illicit drug trafficking,  
19  
20 *Having examined* CND's resolution 54/15 (2013), promoting international cooperation to assist states most affected  
21 by the transit of drugs,  
22  
23 *Further recognizing* Security Council resolution 2253 (2015) urging Member States to provide full coordination  
24 with the United Nations in investigation or procedures involving terrorist activities,  
25  
26 *Reaffirming* CND resolution 56/10 (2013), which states that sharing information among Member States to monitor  
27 illegal narcotic activity is paramount to curbing the world drug problem, as well as the financing of terrorism,  
28  
29 *Deeply concerned* by the societal consequences that narcoterrorism forces upon citizens of the international  
30 community, which can include economic and security issues,  
31  
32 *Recognizing* that TCUs do not replace national law enforcement agencies, and exist as an additional agency that  
33 does not violate state sovereignty, as stated in General Assembly resolution 50/172,  
34  
35 *Affirming* that TCUs will have the ability to collaborate with national agencies and security services in  
36 counterterrorism operations within Member States, as well as with regional organizations,  
37  
38 *Recalling* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) reports on drug production and consumption  
39 worldwide, such as the Afghanistan Opium Survey 2015 and the South East Asia Opium survey 2015,  
40  
41 *Recognizing* the abundance of information that non-state actors may possess, but are limited in contributing due to  
42 financial constraints,  
43  
44 *Deeply conscious* of the fact that only 13 Member States have installed the UNODC's National Drug Control  
45 System (NDS), in spite of the fact that the international community is in need of an information gathering strategy,  
46  
47 *Fully aware* of the lack of coordination between information sharing resources concerning narcotic drugs and the  
48 financing of terrorism,  
49



50 *Taking into consideration* the expansion of the Internet, and its role in the ability of terrorist factions to  
51 communicate better, and aid in the sale and transit of narcotics,  
52

- 53 1. *Calls upon* the UNODC and the Heads of National Law Enforcement Agencies to establish TCUs on a  
54 regional basis across the globe, in order to increase law enforcement cooperation among Member States in  
55 various regions, where the responsibilities of TCUs include but are not limited to:
  - 56 a. Working with national coast guard and naval organizations within their region of responsibility in  
57 order to counter the large amount of illicit narcotic drugs which are transported by sea;
  - 58 b. Working with relevant anti-drug and counterterrorism organizations such as the Drug Enforcement  
59 Agency (United States), Anti-Narcotic General Administration of Egypt (ANGA), and Bundesamt  
60 für Verfassungsschutz (Germany);
  - 61 c. Coordinating with the UNODC's Container Control Program to assist Member States in  
62 monitoring illicit drug flows especially through the established Joint Port Control Units to identify  
63 the contents of incoming vessels and consolidate customs control;
- 64 2. *Establishes* TCU's dual responsibility for curbing the trafficking in narcotic drugs, as well as  
65 counterterrorism, due to the strong link between drug trafficking and the financing of terrorism;  
66
- 67 3. *Directs* TCU's to collaborate with the Terrorism Prevention Branch of the UNODC in order to supplement  
68 the existing partnership between the aforementioned TCU's and national counterterrorism agencies;  
69
- 70 4. *Requests that* Member States submit an annual report on the demand and supply of drugs in their territory  
71 to the UNODC, which would then compile an annual comprehensive regional report, that would then be  
72 submitted to the CND, evaluating the regional flow of illicit drug trafficking;  
73
- 74 5. *Designates* TCUs to be funded by measures including but not limited to:
  - 75 a. Member States voluntarily contributing funding with TCU's establishing a suggested financial  
76 contribution as a region-specific guideline to provide for the continued financial security and  
77 efficiency of these units;
  - 78 b. Provided limited financial support from the UNODC to TCU's that will enable them to meet all of  
79 their financial needs due to regional financial constraint;
- 80 6. *Establishes* TCU's as a forum for national law enforcement agencies to share capabilities, and enable the  
81 transfer of knowledge in order to increase regional law enforcement synergy;  
82
- 83 7. *Calls for* the creation of a centralized database on an international level under the supervision of the  
84 UNODC that would allow for the contribution of information from the global community, and the  
85 dissemination of information regarding narcotic activity and illicit fiscal transactions amongst terrorist  
86 groups, which would be named Promoting Information Sharing to Overcome Narcoterrorism (PISTON),  
87 which will collate information voluntarily submitted by groups including but not limited to:
  - 88 a. Member States;
  - 89 b. NGOs;
  - 90 c. Individuals;
  - 91 d. Law enforcement agencies;
  - 92 e. TCUs;

- 106 8. *Ensures* the database will act as an information sharing avenue where authorized organizations may  
107 exchange information but PISTON will not possess independent surveillance capabilities;  
108
- 109 9. *Affirms* all Member States have unrestricted access to PISTON;  
110
- 111 10. *Endorses* a global information sharing apparatus that monitors narcotic activity and tracking of funds  
112 gained from the sale of narcotics, the additional applications of PISTON shall include but not be limited to:  
113
- 114 a. Integrating information on growing, trafficking and consuming states;
  - 115 b. Submitting an annual report to CND;
  - 116 c. Encouraging organizations to disclose as much information as possible including previously  
117 constructed profiles;
  - 118 d. Uploading information regarding known narco-terrorists and activities to PISTON;
- 119  
120
- 121 11. *Urges* TCUs to share information with all other TCUs through the PISTON database, in order to provide a  
122 global information network that can deliver intelligence to the various national and international law  
123 enforcement agencies;  
124
- 125 12. *Directs* PISTON to work in collaboration with Member States, regional law enforcement agencies, and  
126 research organizations to contribute information to this database regarding:  
127
- 128 a. Identifying fluctuating drug routes;
  - 129 b. Targeting illicit financial activities;
  - 130 c. Monitoring and reporting terrorist activities and groups;
  - 131 d. Recognizing the creation of new psychotropic drugs;
- 132  
133
- 134 13. *Further recommends* uploading pre-existing surveys to PISTON in order to portray the trend of drug  
135 production and transit as well as the illicit fiscal activity of terrorist groups funded and promoted by such  
136 drug activity;  
137
- 138 14. *Requests* the UNODC allow NDS to communicate with PISTON, to ensure an open dialogue between the  
139 two databases and further ensure a centralization of all information between both information sharing  
140 networks by measures including but not limited to:  
141
- 142 a. Including the information that has already been collected by the NDS into PISTON;
  - 143 b. Gradually merging the NDS to PISTON's standard operating procedures and removing the  
144 financial constraints which the NDS imposes on contributors, with the aim of merging fully in a  
145 near future;
  - 146 c. Creating PISTON's security measures by using NDS's standards as a precedent by only allowing  
147 access to Member States, TCU's, and organizations or individuals approved by the UNODC;
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- 152 15. *Calls for* an assessment of the performance and application of PISTON six months following its  
153 implementation in order to assess the impact of the new technology.  
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**Code:** CND/RES/1/3

**Committee:** Commission on Narcotic Drugs

**Topic:** Addressing Drug Trafficking and the Financing of Terrorism

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1 *The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

2  
3 *Cognizant of Article 2.1 and 2.7 of the Charter of the United Nations affirming the sovereign equality of all Member*  
4 *States, and the importance of implementing anti-corruption measures that respect the sovereignty and domestic*  
5 *jurisdiction of Member States,*

6  
7 *Noting with deep concern that 1% of the global gross domestic product is derived from the international drug trade,*  
8 *as mentioned in the 2012 Global Drug Report,*

9  
10 *Further noting that 80% of the financing of terrorism is funded through the global drug trade, as stated in the 2011*  
11 *report from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC),*

12  
13 *Noting with appreciation the past efforts of relevant United Nations bodies, non-governmental organizations*  
14 *(NGOs), and Member States who have contributed to the development of drug reduction on the national, regional,*  
15 *and international level through programs such as Economic Cooperation Organization Project Fight against*  
16 *Trafficking from and to Afghanistan, the World Health Organization's (WHO) country drug reports, and the*  
17 *UNODC Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and*  
18 *Balanced strategy to counter the World Drug Problem,*

19  
20 *Keeping in mind the global eLearning program created by the UNODC to enhance the knowledge of law*  
21 *enforcement agencies about transnational crime, drug trafficking and terrorism in developing Member States as*  
22 *education initiatives have been linked to reducing opiate cultivation as mentioned in the 2012 Afghanistan Drug*  
23 *Report,*

24  
25 *Acknowledging the importance of Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) resolution 58/7 (2015), which supports*  
26 *research initiatives aimed at the reduction of drug trafficking to effectively combat the world drug problem, such as*  
27 *the United Nations University WIDER research department,*

28  
29 *Noting with admiration the role of civil society organizations (CSOs) in combating corruption, as mentioned under*  
30 *Article 13 of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption and its measures to combat corruption by*  
31 *encouraging transparency, accountability and good governance in initiatives such as International Anti-Corruption*  
32 *Day,*

33  
34 *Recognizing the importance of using public service campaigns to raise awareness of the dangers of drug*  
35 *consumption as highlighted in Article IV in the Declaration on Fundamental Principles concerning the*  
36 *Contribution of the Mass Media to Strengthening Peace and International Understanding, to the Promotion of*  
37 *Human Rights and to Countering Racism, Apartheid and Incitement to War, which emphasizes the effectiveness*  
38 *of mass media in educating the youth and help shape the views on future generations,*

39  
40 *Encouraging Member States to ratify Security Council resolution 1566 (2004), which calls for greater anti-terrorism*  
41 *legislation and cooperation of the Counter-Terrorism Committee with regional and sub-regional organizations,*

42  
43 *Recognizing the success of multilateral initiatives in the reduction of supply routes while respecting national*  
44 *sovereignty and territorial integrity, such as the Afghanistan Anti-Narcotics Special Force, the Triangular Initiative*  
45 *in Islamabad, the United States and Mexico Security Collaboration, and the Mérida Initiative,*

46  
47 *Emphasizing the findings of the World Drug Report 2015 by the UNODC, including the fact that 310,891 hectares*  
48 *of fertile soil are used for the cultivation of narcotic drugs, and the potential of this land to be used for more*  
49 *productive legal crops necessary to reduce the infrastructure of the international drug trade,*

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*Noting with admiration* the Peruvian Alternative Development Program settled in San Martin and recognized by the UNODC, which promoted local economic post-conflict development, and enabled farmers to transition from the production of the coca plant to the cultivation of alternative cash crops,

*Acknowledging* the success of Thailand's' Doi Tung Sustainable Alternative Livelihood Development Project, an NGO sponsored program that assists local farmers in switching from opium production to the production of alternative cash crops,

*Further Reminding* Member States that educating the public on current drug reduction and harm prevention program have proven to be effective in deterring current and future drug use, which further reduces the market for drugs trafficking and the funding of terrorism,

*Recognizing* the continual expansion and efforts of current CSOs on a local as well as a regional scale such as the Caribbean Harm Reduction Coalition, the Middle East and North Africa Harm Reduction Network, the sub-Saharan Africa Harm Reduction Network and the European Harm Reduction Network that collectively advocate for harm reduction programs and engage in national, regional, and international decision-making,

*Reaffirming* CND's resolution 55/5 (2012) that seeks to promote strategies and measures that address the specific needs of women in the context of drug demand reduction and strategies and resolution 54/5 (2012), which promotes rehabilitation and reintegration for individuals, families and communities affected by drug usage that will be addressed through Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3 about ensuring well-being and promoting health of all individuals, including the eventual eradication of HIV/AIDS,

*Highlights* Brazil's Psychosocial Attention Center for alcohol and other drugs, which offers psychological services to drug addicts and their families, helping to eliminate the demand for drugs that finance terrorism,

*Recognizes* the success of Treatnet in aiding the international network of drug dependence treatment and rehabilitation resource centers providing universal access to evidence based treatment and care,

*Acknowledging* the success of the Iran's Anti-Narcotics Task Force, the Afghanistan Anti-Narcotics Special Task Force, and the Pakistan's Anti-Narcotics Force, highlighting development efforts such as infrastructure, conversion works for farmers, health care programs, and educational centers as a necessary strategy in opium growing areas linked to terrorist groups, and transit areas faced with drug trafficking from terrorist financing regions,

*Expressing* its utmost concern regarding the linear relationship between illicit narcotic trafficking and the financing of terrorism and the need for complex economic solutions to address these issues,

1. *Stresses* the need for multilateral agreements strengthening the implementation of national anti-corruption measures in drug trafficking regions, through enhanced cooperation of national law enforcement agencies, and relevant measures including but not limited to:
  - a. Bolstering national anti-corruption frameworks such as the United Nations *Convention Against Corruption*, through the facilitation of a dialogue on the better harmonization of anti-corruption policies through self-reporting forums as a means of providing Member States with the opportunity for collaboration;
  - b. Encouraging the utilization of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation Drug Offences Monitoring Desk (SDOMD) to increase dialogue between Member States by sending annual reports regarding national methods combatting drug trafficking and the financing of terrorism;
  - c. Strengthening the role of financial mechanisms in line with the UNODC, to enhance existing financial monitoring units to oversee suspicious transactions linked to terrorist organizations;
  - d. Encourages greater cooperation of Member States on the regional level to enhance regional monitoring systems;

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- e. Imploring Member States to continue to uphold Security Council resolution 2160 (2014) and Security Council resolution 2161 (2014) to freeze funds allocated to terrorists organizations;
  - 2. *Calls for* the expansion of the Global eLearning Program, in collaboration with local and regional NGOs and CSOs to:
    - a. Train local and regional law enforcement agencies in the field of transnational crime, drug trafficking, and terrorism;
    - b. Suggest Member States to have annual reports and evaluations of the trainees to adjust and enhance the program;
    - c. Recommends Member States to integrate the UNODC's training programs, specifically those that seek to neutralize the proliferation of illicit crops such as the investigation of drug organized crime, land border and seaport interdiction, and money laundering;
    - d. Encourages greater deployment of the mobile eLearning unit to support knowledge and technical skills training to law enforcement agencies in regions that do not have access to the Internet;
  - 3. *Calls for* Member States to dedicate more resources for research on the precise links between drug trafficking and the financing of terrorism, and invites the United Nations University WIDER research department to work with all willing Member States to create case studies in drug trafficking regions in accordance with CND resolution 58/7 (2015);
  - 4. *Encourages* Member States to utilize CSOs as consultants in areas including but not limited to:
    - a. Increasing transparency for policy making bodies for their respective governments through intergovernmental annual meetings;
    - b. Promoting the maintenance of current harm reduction measures and anti-corruption and anti-drug policies;
  - 5. *Recommends* public awareness campaigns to be created and funded by selected CSOs to:
    - a. Inform the public that the trafficking of drugs adds to global instability regarding the financing of terrorism;
    - b. Educate the youth and general masses on proper steps to eradicate drug consumption in the home and other social venues;
    - c. Remove the stigma of voluntarily entering rehabilitation facilities, which would simultaneously encourage the use of rehabilitation centers;
  - 6. *Calls on* the Heads of National Law Enforcement Agencies to promote regional best practices in order to:
    - a. Train regional law enforcement on strengthened detection methods and best practices in dealing with the illicit growth of crops;
    - b. Encourage task forces where necessary, to aid in alternative livelihood programs and training for farmers in order to:
      - i. Aid in the elimination of illicit crops;
      - ii. Strengthen law enforcement agencies to better coordinate control mechanisms;
      - iii. Promote international cooperation multilateral agreements and efforts;

- 161                   iv.     Work alongside a strengthened drug policy, including drug rehabilitation efforts and  
162                   intensified harm-reduction programs;  
163
- 164 7. *Strongly advises* the international community to provide funding for alternative agricultural development  
165 programs, which create a long-term solution to the drug trafficking problem through measures including but not  
166 limited to:  
167
- 168           a.     Expanding production of licit crops and livestock such as improved wheat varieties, medicinal plants  
169           and dairy cattle as defined by the WHO, as viable alternatives to illicit crops;  
170
- 171           b.     Integrating education opportunities aimed at improving living conditions among indigenous  
172           populations through measures including but not limited to:  
173
- 174                   i.     Creating a series of educational programs that will allow men, women, and children to be  
175                   taught the negative effects of certain cultivation practices;  
176                   ii.    Teaching farmers different methods of agricultural technologies to facilitate the cultivation of  
177                   crops in order to secure income;  
178
- 179           c.     Being culturally sensitive and differentiating between regions according to producers, consumers and  
180           traffickers;  
181
- 182           d.     Enhancing the productive investment from the private sector and public-private-partnerships (PPPs)  
183           giving greater added value to agricultural products integrating these products in the global market;  
184
- 185 8. *Encourages* the UNODC to collaborate with Member State health ministries and law enforcement agencies to  
186 develop harm reduction policies in Member States as a part of comprehensive drug development policies  
187 focusing on:  
188
- 189           a.     Emphasizing the establishment of harm and demand reduction programs such as:  
190
- 191                   i.     Syringe exchange programs;  
192                   ii.    Methadone Maintenance Treatment (MMT);  
193                   iii.   Implementation of drug courts for first time offenders as a rehabilitative alternative;  
194
- 195           b.     Heighten efforts directed towards the prevention and eventual eradication of venereal and non-venereal  
196           diseases, sexually transmitted diseases, as well as any other prevalent diseases especially in areas that  
197           are vulnerable to epidemic outbreaks;  
198
- 199 9. *Endorses* the further development of curriculums, brochures, and other existing resources of UNODC's  
200 TreatNet Program to address the proper prevention, rehabilitation and education of differing demographics by:  
201
- 202           a.     Using culturally sensitive information collected from regional CSOs located in areas with increasing  
203           narcotic consumers;  
204
- 205           b.     Providing specific curriculum for age demographics such as ages ranging from 5-11, 12-17, and 18 or  
206           higher including:  
207
- 208                   i.     Primary curriculum for children that encourages questions and highlights dangers of personal  
209                   and family drug use;  
210                   ii.    Secondary curriculum for teenagers that is incorporated in larger health courses and provides  
211                   greater detail on diseases correlating with drug use and promotes an anti-drug environment;  
212                   iii.   Tertiary curriculum for adults focusing on drug prevention by involving community and  
213                   collegiate organizations for regular keynote speakers and seminars in addition to providing  
214                   information and access to rehabilitation services;  
215

- 216 10. *Requests* the creation of the Gender Education Through Wellbeing and Environment and long-term program  
217 under the UNODC that will:  
218  
219 a. Provide support training and coordinating national cooperation through global CSOs;  
220  
221 b. Expanding upon current operating non governmental organizations, such as Brazil's Psychosocial  
222 Attention Center for Chemical Dependency, specializing in providing voluntary and confidential  
223 rehabilitation services for both male and female drug abusers as well as their families;  
224  
225 c. Provides gender specific education:  
226  
227 i. To increase awareness on the health consequences of drug abuse on pregnant women  
228 especially with regards to mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS with encouraged  
229 collaboration from the WHO;  
230 ii. Efforts such as the HIV Prevention Program for Female Drug Users attempting to close the  
231 treatment and prevention gender gap;  
232
- 233 11. *Encourages* all Member States to implement these programs and measures to the best of their ability to most  
234 effectively combat drug trafficking and the financing of terrorism;  
235
- 236 12. *Urges* Member States to attend the 2016 United Nations General Assembly Special Session on Drugs to ensure  
237 dialogue is increased regarding transnational cooperation in the following topics:  
238  
239 a. Strengthening efforts to eradicate supply routes through law enforcement agencies and border security  
240 decreasing the amount of available and trafficked drugs;  
241  
242 b. Emphasizing the importance of cooperation between governments as a pivotal role in combatting the  
243 world drug problem;  
244  
245 c. Include harm reduction policies to strengthen accessibility to rehabilitation centers while increasing  
246 gender inclusive policies.



**Code:** CND/RES/1/4

**Committee:** Commission on Narcotics Drugs

**Topic:** Addressing Drug Trafficking and the Financing of Terrorism

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1 *The Commission on Narcotics Drugs,*  
2  
3 *Recalling the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs as amended by the 1972 protocol, the 1971 Convention on*  
4 *Psychotropic Substances, and the 1988 Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic*  
5 *Substances, which are the three foundational conventions governing narcotic drug control,*  
6  
7 *Stressing the ideas in the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols*  
8 *Thereo (2000), which establishes the link between transnational organized crime (TOC) and terrorist organizations*  
9 *including the trafficking of drugs,*  
10  
11 *Reaffirming the sovereignty of all Member States within their own borders,*  
12  
13 *Recognizing previous efforts of a cooperative legal framework in regards to global terrorism and narco-terrorism*  
14 *especially to those states that have less developed judicial systems, as well as the necessity of Member States to*  
15 *remain as Westphalian sovereign entities,*  
16  
17 *Recognizing that greater international focus on combating corruption is required to ensure the success of supply*  
18 *reduction policies that tackle the trafficking of illicit substances, and its link to the financing of terrorism,*  
19  
20 *Desiring Member States to acknowledge the new technologies used by terrorist organizations to recruit, finance and*  
21 *coordinate, particularly through the internet and social media,*  
22  
23 *Encouraging Member States to renew their efforts and creativity that led to the Paris Pact Initiative of 2003,*  
24  
25 *Appreciating Security Council resolution 2195 (2014) that recognizes that terrorism in all its forms is a serious*  
26 *threat to international security,*  
27  
28 *Acknowledging the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) strategy as well as other internationally recognized bodies*  
29 *on the offshoring and movement of money providing for a global framework to combat money laundering and*  
30 *terrorist financing,*  
31  
32 *Recognizing the Offshore Financing Centers created by the IMF, which monitor the movement of money and goods*  
33 *across countries,*  
34  
35 *Affirming the role that regional non-governmental organizations (NGOs) play in providing cooperation and networks*  
36 *on narcotic drug trafficking while particularly noting the African Council on Narcotics the African Network for*  
37 *Information and Action Against Drugs Europe Against Drugs and the Drug Free America Foundation,*  
38  
39 *Recognizing the efforts made by the Heads of National Law Enforcement Agency and its past attempts to coordinate*  
40 *progress on a regional scale,*  
41  
42 *Noting the concern expressed in Security Council resolution 2253 (2015) of the lack of implementation of previous*  
43 *resolutions addressing terrorist financing and cutting the flow of funds, as well as other financial assets to*  
44 *individuals and entities on the Security Council Blacklist,*  
45  
46 *Having adopted Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) resolution 52/2 (2009) on strengthening the law*  
47 *enforcement capacity of main transit states through shared regional responsibility,*  
48



49 *Guided by* the strategy that the European Union has implemented using Joint Investigation Teams (JIT) to tackle  
50 trans-border crime,  
51

52 *Alarmed by* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) report that states that less than 30% of border  
53 control officials receive adequate training,  
54

55 *Fully supporting* the UNODC developing curricula such as the Family Skills Training Programs and the  
56 International Standards on Drug Use Prevention, to teach the public of the dangers and presence of drug trafficking  
57 as well as the difficulties in controlling the transit of drugs,  
58

59 *Recognizing* Security Council resolution 2175 (2014) on the impact of social media and the Internet as tools used by  
60 terrorist organizations, which are detrimental and threatening to nations, regions, and the global sphere,  
61

62 *Deeply disturbed by* the UNODC report stating that about 70% of the total quantity of drugs seized is confiscated  
63 either from maritime modes of conveyance, or after having been transported by sea,  
64

65 *Further alarmed* that the same report by the UNODC stating that only 8% to 12% of the total volume of drugs  
66 trafficked through maritime modes are actually seized,  
67

68 *Referring to* the success of the Border Management Program in Central Asia (BOMCA) and the Central Asia Drug  
69 Action Program (CADAP), aimed at enhancing security while fighting against illegal trafficking in Central Asia,  
70

71 *Noting with great concern* that drug production and trafficking remains a major source of funding for terrorist  
72 groups around the world, especially in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, where the Taliban and the Islamic State  
73 of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) both depend on a weak Afghan border in order to maintain their network of drug  
74 trafficking, which bankrolls their deadly acts of terror,  
75

76 *Fully aware* that due to the flexible nature of the narcotics trade, increasing security in only one part of the Afghan  
77 border and other states would simply redirect the flow of dangerous narcotics through other routes,  
78

79 *Observing* that a porous Afghan border is key to Taliban strategy, in that insurgents routinely escape justice, and  
80 retain the capability to commit subsequent acts of terror, because they are allowed to freely maneuver across border  
81 areas,  
82

83 *Recognizing* the significant progress achieved by previous measures to secure the Afghan border against narcotics  
84 trafficking and the trafficking of narcotics precursors, specifically the Mobile Detection Teams and Mobile  
85 Precursor Control Units established by the Targeted Anti-Trafficking Regional Communication Expertise Training  
86 operations,  
87

88 *Bearing in mind* urgent requests from governments bordering Afghanistan, including Pakistan and Uzbekistan, to  
89 increase the level of international aid toward their border control efforts,  
90

91 *Having considered* the need for greater cooperation on border control efforts beyond Afghanistan, in places  
92 including the broader Golden Crescent (Iran, Pakistan), the Golden Triangle (China, Vietnam, Laos, Thailand,  
93 Myanmar), as well as Central and South America (Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Brazil, Paraguay,  
94 Argentina, Chile, Panama, Guatemala and Caribbean states),  
95

96 *Emphasizing* the UNODC Executive Director's report in the March 2011 Vienna conference highlighting the  
97 increasing gains allocated through illicit drug trafficking used to fund terrorist activity, as well as the 2012  
98 Afghanistan Drug report stating that Afghanistan produced 74% of the world's illicit opium and \$125 million of the  
99 sale of these narcotics go to the Taliban,  
100

101 *Keeping in mind* that there is no universal definition of terrorism, looks to General Assembly resolution 49/60,  
102 which defines terrorism as "criminal acts intended or calculated to provoke a state of terror in the general public, a  
103 group of persons or particular persons for political purposes are in any circumstance unjustifiable, whatever the

104 considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or any other nature that may be  
105 invoked to justify them,”

106  
107 *Taking into consideration* the distinction between terrorist organizations, as previously addressed, transnational  
108 criminal organizations (TCOS) that have a connection to terrorist organizations or engage in some form of drug  
109 trafficking, producers of illicit drugs who are coerced by either TCOs or terrorist organizations that engage in some  
110 form of drug trafficking,

111  
112 *Supporting* the goals in General Assembly resolution 54/132, advocating Member States prevent terrorist groups  
113 from accumulating capital from the cultivation of narcotic substances, by means of eradicating poppy production,

- 114  
115 1. *Resolves* that already successful programs, specifically BOMCA and CADAP, which currently include five  
116 countries north of Afghanistan, should be expanded to include all countries bordering Afghanistan,  
117 including Turkmenistan, Iran, Pakistan, India, China, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan while maintaining national  
118 sovereignty;
  - 119  
120 2. *Recommends* that this group of states declare themselves to be a Coalition of Neighboring Countries  
121 (CONC) committed to combining their efforts to secure the Afghanistan border against drug trafficking;  
122
  - 123 3. *Expresses its hope* that implementing annual reports to evaluate the success of the CONC program will  
124 allow the expansion of the program to Central America, South America, South Africa and the Golden  
125 Triangle pending on the success;  
126
  - 127 4. *Supports* the creation of a Chemical Access Control List, which identifies the chemical precursors that are  
128 distributed by pharmaceutical companies, and grants access limited to authorized businesses to assist in the  
129 regulation of outflow of chemical precursors that can be reused as synthetic drugs;  
130
  - 131 5. *Encourages* Member States to update information relating to new technologies to other Member States to  
132 aid tracking and monitoring the trafficking of drugs, and coordination of terrorist organizations that will  
133 take place through media platforms;  
134
  - 135 6. *Recommends* heads of regional law enforcement agencies to work with Program for Aligning Regional and  
136 Transnational Narcotics Enforcement Regulations (PARTNER) in order to encourage the creation of an  
137 annual forum that allows for sharing and coordination between these agencies, to better coordinate  
138 international efforts by sending liaison officers from financial institutions to facilitate faster targeting and  
139 freezing of terrorist assets;  
140
  - 141 7. *Further recommends* developing the existing UNODC International Border Liaison Officers under  
142 PARTNER to assist in the training of regional border units that will further the quality of training by wider  
143 usage of the already existent UNODC Family Skills Training Programs curriculum and the International  
144 Standards on Drug Use Prevention;  
145
  - 146 8. *Authorizes* PARTNER to hire specialists in economics, technology, geography, and finance that will advise  
147 the PARTNER initiative and willing Member States to better track and monitor drug trade and money  
148 gained through illicit activities;  
149
  - 150 9. *Further authorizes* regional UNODC offices to train their surrounding Member States in order to decrease  
151 the level of drug trafficking and terrorist activities by measures including but not limited to:  
152
    - 153 a. Training all UNODC offices to recognize smuggling activities and illicit financial patterns;
    - 154  
155 b. Using the information UNODC learns from the JITs to train regional Member States and hold  
156 quarterly workshops to teach the specific skills that are necessary for law enforcement and border  
157 security and focused on maritime security;
- 158

- 159                   c. Identify transit states and encourage the increase of training of border officials from 30% trained  
160 officials to a target of 60% trained officials by the year 2020;  
161
- 162 10. *Calls for* border control to assist governments and police forces in border investigations and reports with  
163 the aid of regional specialized advisors appointed under the CND that includes regional United Nations  
164 officers trained to assist investigations with responsibilities that include but are not limited to:  
165
- 166                   a. Monitoring by the UNODC the investigations and security system in order to ensure transparency;  
167
- 168                   b. CND appointed specialists and advisors will assist in monitoring governments in order to  
169 document the records and reports;  
170
- 171 11. *Recommends* the PARTNER initiative work with the IMF and other relevant international bodies to get  
172 more information about the transfer of money, with a specific focus on transit states;  
173
- 174 12. *Further requests* Member States to follow the Offshore Financing Strategy;  
175
- 176 13. *Requests* Member States respect the Security Council sanctions list to rapidly and efficiently freeze the  
177 assets of terrorist and organized criminals;  
178
- 179 14. *Encourages* Member States to take into account distinctions between terrorist cells and coerced farmers,  
180 when utilizing their legal system to take on terrorist organizations within their borders;  
181
- 182 15. *Further encourages* Member States to prosecute TCOs supporting supply of illicit drugs trafficked by  
183 terrorist organizations as supporters of terrorist groups;  
184
- 185 16. *Implores* Member States to treat coerced individuals amicably by the judicial system, and in some respects  
186 receive aid for sustainable and alternative development, as their actions are not a direct action of their  
187 autonomy;  
188
- 189 17. *Encourages* the consideration of legal frameworks regarding the overlap between TCOs and terrorist  
190 groups through measures including but not limited to:  
191
- 192                   a. Distinction of legal consequences for TCOs that engage in activity or sales with terrorist groups,  
193 and those who do not engage in activity with terrorist groups, noting:  
194
- 195                           i. TCOs that engage in activities with terrorist organizations should be prosecuted by the  
196 sovereign Member State's judicial system as a degree higher than criminals and as a  
197 supporter of terrorist groups;  
198                           ii. TCOs that do not engage in activities with terrorist organizations should be tried as  
199 criminals;  
200
- 201                   b. Member States reserve the right to handle this matter in a way that is deemed most applicable by  
202 the Member State;  
203
- 204 18. *Implores* Member States to attend the upcoming 2016 United Nations General Assembly Special Session  
205 on Drugs to ensure future narcotic policies and TCOs are strengthened to accomplish the goals set by the  
206 *Political Declaration of Action and Plans of Action* and encourages cooperation between Member States,  
207 CND, and NGOs.