



American Model United Nations

Commission on Narcotic Drugs

CND/II/1

SUBJECT OF RESOLUTION: The Need for a Balance Between Demand for and Supply of Opiates Used to Meet Medical and Scientific Needs

SUBMITTED TO: The Commission on Narcotic Drugs

SUBMITTED BY: United Kingdom, Canada, Mexico, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, United States of America

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs

1 *Noting* the basic international drug control instruments, in particular the Single
2 Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of
3 1971 and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and
4 Psychotropic Substances of 1988,

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6 *Recalling* the 1986 United Nations Declaration on the Right to Development and
7 that the right to development is an indivisible part of universal human rights,

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9 *Recalling* the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its
10 twentieth special session in which Member States reaffirmed their unwavering
11 determination and commitment to overcoming the world drug problem through domestic
12 and international strategies to reduce both the illicit supply of and demand for drugs,

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14 *Recognizing* that action against the world drug problem was a common and shared
15 responsibility requiring an integrated and balanced approach with full respect for the
16 sovereignty and territorial integrity of states,

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18 *Further recalling* resolution E/CN.51/9 (2008) and emphasizing the need for a
19 balance between the supply of and demand for opiates used to meet medical and scientific
20 needs,

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22 *Considering* that some internationally controlled drugs, particularly opiates that
23 are diverted from the official, health related market and sold on the unregulated market,
24 may have harmful or even fatal consequences and potentially lead to the dependence upon
25 the international community, of individuals and Member States that benefit from the licit
26 drug trade,

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28 *Concerned* with the continuing production of illicit opium and the threat that
29 subsequent trafficking and distribution pose to international development, peace, and

30 security,

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32 *Noting* with concern that the gradual stockpiling of illicit drugs, particularly
33 opium, can potentially have a detrimental effect upon the international community,

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35 *Further noting* the necessity of integrating demand reduction strategies aimed at
36 curbing use, promoting treatment programs, and information campaigns, as well as the
37 development of alternative livelihoods for individuals that profit from the illicit drug
38 trade,

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40 *Further noting* the importance of building international and regional institutions
41 that promote cooperation among Member States,

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43 1. *Recommends* the continued and increased support of global and regional
44 institutions that function on a regional level, including non-governmental organizations
45 focused on decreasing trafficking and distribution of illicit narcotic drugs;

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47 2. *Emphasizes* the efficacy of these institutions at promoting regional cooperation
48 in the effort to decrease the effects of the illicit narcotics trade;

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50 3. *Further recommends* the integration of informational campaigns targeted at
51 demand-side reduction, as well as the integration of treatment programs directed toward
52 drug-abusers, particularly in the context of illicit opiate consumption;

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54 4. *Invites* all Member States to promote and support reliable drug trafficking
55 monitoring systems as well as accurate statistic gathering systems that would function
56 with cooperation from regional and global institutions, particularly the United Nations
57 Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) as well as the International Narcotics Control
58 Board (INCB) that would implement increased border control policies as well as the other
59 functions of these organs;

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61 5. *Endorses* the creation of Technology Investment Programs functioning through
62 non-governmental organizations to support the development of infrastructure and
63 education, and to divert the illicit production of opiates as well as recognizing the
64 essential economic stability provided by the agricultural sector of society, by:

65 (a) Providing alternative sources for revenue such as incentives to grow

66 alternative crops or leave areas untouched in non-fertile regions;

67 (b) Promoting cooperative eradication in a long-term strategy for the creation of
68 alternative livelihoods;

69 (c) Encouraging the strengthening of food security and income generation

70 programs to support licit cultivation operations;

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72 6. *Takes into account* the rights of communities involved in the protection of the
73 environment and supporting the integration of United Nations programs that have been
74 set forth in this and previous resolutions, as well as those set forth by all other bodies of
75 the United Nations, in order to:

76 (a) Improve international cooperation on drug control and development policies
77 and strategies to the implementation of projects for legal alternatives to opium
78 production;

79 (b) Encourage affected states along with the international community and
80 UNODC to continue their combined efforts to design appropriate policies and sound
81 programs to ensure sustainable alternative livelihoods for opium cultivators and their
82 communities;

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84 7. *Recommends* that the International Narcotics Control Board promote more
85 intensive regulations concerning the supply of illicit opium, particularly illicit opium
86 cultivation, trafficking, and distribution;

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88 8. *Invites* all Member States to cooperate in support of curbing the illicit drug
89 trade on a national, regional, and global level in order to ensure the security of opium
90 cultivators as well as the medicinal and scientific needs of the global community.

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Passed by consensus, with 3 abstentions
China, Niger, Thailand