



*American Model United Nations*

**CND**

**Report to the Economic and Social Council  
on The Need For A Balance Between  
Demand for and Supply of Opiates Used to  
Meet Medical and Scientific Needs**

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs recalls past resolutions, Declarations and Conventions such as resolution E/CN.51/9 (2008), The Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1954 and as amended by the Protocol in 1972, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, the United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, as well as the 1986 Declaration on the Right to Development and the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its 20th special session.

With all consideration and respect to the individual sovereignty of Member States, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs emphasizes the necessity of demand reduction strategies. Implementation of these strategies should be in cooperation with the international and regional bodies that promote treatment, information campaigns, and are focused on decreasing trafficking and distribution by strengthening monitoring and reporting systems.

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs recommends the creation of Technology Investment Programs that function through Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). These programs would support the development of infrastructure and education. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs emphasizes that these programs would, by building infrastructure and capacity in states that produce illicit opium, divert this illicit production by providing alternative livelihoods for individuals currently Dependant on illicit production. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs recognizes cooperative eradication as a long term goal for Member States. This goal includes the strengthening of food security as well as licit cultivation operations. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs also emphasizes the pursuit of strengthened regulations out of the International Narcotics Control Board as well as other UN organs.

Finally the Commission on Narcotic Drugs recommends that ECOSOC invite all member states to cooperate in support of curbing the illicit drug trade on a national, regional, and global level in order to ensure the security of opium cultivators, the medicinal and scientific needs of licit suppliers and consumers of opiates, and the international community in general.

The Commission recognizes the position of Afghanistan as the world leader in illicit opiate cultivation. However, the Commission also acknowledges that the situation regarding Afghani opium cultivation is intertwined with issues of security and development. With this in mind, the Commission encourages the world community and the appropriate international organizations to take tangible and effective action to curb the export and import of Afghani opium, and, once the security situation in Afghanistan becomes amenable to the implementation of appropriate programs, such as programs be expeditiously executed.

## **CHAPTER I**

### **Matter calling for action by the Economic and Social Council or brought to its attention**

#### **A. Draft resolutions for adoption by the Economic and Social Council**

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

##### **Draft resolution I**

*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs*

*Noting* the basic international drug control instruments, in particular the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1954, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) Providing alternative sources for revenue such as incentives to grow alternative crops or leave areas untouched in non-fertile regions;

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

(c) Encouraging the strengthening of food security and income generation programs to support licit cultivation operations;

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

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

(b) Encourage affected states along with the international community and UNODC to continue their combined efforts to design appropriate policies and sound

programs to ensure sustainable alternative livelihoods for opium cultivators and their communities;

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

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

## **Draft Resolution II**

### *The Commission on Narcotic Drugs*

*Recalling* Economic and Social Council resolutions 2006/34 of 27 July 2006, 2007/9 of 25 July 2007, E/2003/INF/2/Add.4 of 22 July 2003, E/2004/INF/2/Add.2 of 21 July 2004, 2005/26 of 22 July 2005, and other relevant resolutions,

*Recognizing* that the medical use of narcotic drugs, including opiates, is indispensable for the relief of pain and suffering,

*Emphasizing* that the need for a balance between the global licit supply of opiates and the legitimate demand for opiates used to meet medical and scientific needs is central to the international strategy and policies of drug control,

*Noting* the fundamental need for international cooperation to ensure universal application of the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 and the Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol,

*Further noting* the 1998 Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction which requires governments to ensure the provision of psychotropic substances and narcotic drugs for medical and scientific purposes while encouraging parties to take steps to protect health and welfare of their population,

*Considering* the rights and sovereignty of all nations,

*Stressing* the importance of collective efforts to put into practice broad framework for international cooperation,

*Reaffirming* the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) which is an independent and quasi-judicial body to control and monitor the implementation of the Convention,

*Realizing* the importance of ensuring the availability of opiates for medical and scientific purposes whilst discouraging over production to prevent illicit trade,

*Noting* unequal distribution of demand and consumption among affected regions,

1. *Encourages* Member States to report their opiate needs to the INCB, so that accurate demand counts can be maintained;

2. *Requests* the use of Guidelines for Governments on Preventing the Illegal Sale of Internationally Controlled Substances through the Internet;

3. *Suggests* in Member States to control the use of licit drugs through:  
(a) The World Health Organizations Model List of essential medicines including morphine and codeine;  
(b) Improving access to controlled medicines because it is estimated that as many as 86 million persons suffer from moderate-to-severe pain annually;  
(c) Increasing education and training to physicians prescribing these medications;  
(d) Providing sufficient assessments in pain management;

4. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to continue to support the focus on regional, sub-regional, and national strategies for drug abuse control;

5. *Recommends* that nations with a significant number of drug users initiate through anti-addiction and rehabilitation programs to decrease the demand for opiates;

6. *Suggests* education programs focusing specifically on drug avoidance should be emphasized, with at least one education center being established in cities or towns that are major major opiate consumers/buyers;

7. *Recognizing* that the education and rehabilitation establishment should focus first on curing those with opiate addictions and second with raising awareness in order to discourage opiate use;

8. *Recommends* treatment programs to decrease opium abuse and consumption following the guidelines of specific programs such as:

- (a) Psychotherapy and counseling to enhance the feeling of self-worth;
- (b) Detoxification centers to provide treatment such as:
  - (i) Medical Detox using prescription medications to produce similar physiological responses and to precisely regulate and adjust medication to allow for the patient's metabolism to readjust;
  - (ii) Neuro-adaptation treatment through the: administer general anesthesia to ensure subjective distress, and to ensure rapid and complete removal of the exogenous opiate drugs from the opiate receptor in the brain using substantial doses of opiate antagonists such Naltrexone, Naloxone, and Nalmefene;
  - (iii) Therapeutic approaches through the use of Buprenorphine;
  - (iv) Substitution therapy to decrease the addictive effects through

the use of the available range of medications such as Methadone,  
and Codeine/dihydrocodeine;

(v) Low-threshold work for addicts who have stressed their immune  
response systems;

(vi) Vocational reintegration;

(vii) Self-help groups;

9. *Further recommends* maintenance strategies to ensure the success of treatment  
programs through:

(a) Flexible medication delivery systems by alternating days of treatment;

(b) Continued morphine administration in a controlled environment;

10. *Recommends* detoxification centers to provide low doses of opiates and to  
eliminate take home medications.



## **A. Deliberation**

As deemed by the World Health Organization (WHO), the production of opiates for medical and scientific purposes is needed. All Member States have a concern for the illicit production of opiates, in regards to supply and demand. Specifically, opium producing countries are highly affected by the over production of opiates, and other Member States are calling for a demand of opiates. The United States already has substantial programs addressing opiate issues within its own borders, and would like to see similar programs established in nations throughout the world.

The African states are deeply committed to eliminating the illicit drug trade within their borders, however, the legal supply of opiates for medicinal use has not met their demands. Their main concern is the welfare of their people so the African countries support any and all resolutions seeking to end the violent illicit drug trade. Uganda would like to emphasize the importance of sovereignty with each nation and opposes the establishment of regulations.

Most of the Latin American countries are still deliberating the subject and could not reach a clear consensus, however, they are open to any ideas and will support the Commission's decisions. Argentina, in conjunction with El Salvador and Columbia, emphasize the need for international cooperation in order to achieve a balance between the demand for and supply of opiates used to meet medical and scientific needs. The illicit sale of opiates has limited the available supply for medical use. They would like to stress their support for those countries trying to legally and responsibly increase their supply of opiates.

The Netherlands and other European countries have implemented social programs to help drug addicts. These progressive ideals, focus on decriminalizing drug addiction and implementing social programs for addicts. These measures can help reshape and restructure the stability of the economy and the global perception of drug addiction. The Netherlands wishes to express their need to maintain the medical supply of opiates because of their drug programs. Their decriminalization policies make these supplies necessary. In addition, they would like to see additional substantive steps be taken to improve monitoring the transfer of opiates through nations. The Kingdom of Spain would like to maintain the current abilities of licit trade to meet the medicinal and scientific needs to the global community. Austria wholeheartedly supports the measures taken by the Commission of Narcotic Drugs and Belgium reflects the interests of the European Union and believes, the suggestions of this report are substantial steps towards addressing these concerns. Finland supports the recommendations in this report and believes they are a substantial step to addressing these concerns. As one of the top producers of legal opiates, Turkey supports the expansion of the governments of these nations in order to more effectively monitor the licit trade of opiates according to their capacities. It supports regional cooperation, border control and production reporting.

It is Germany's belief that the medicinal use of opiates is important for the alleviation of pain. However, the consideration of sovereignty is vital while maintaining the effects as a collective framework in order to maintain international cooperation. Germany also

needs to ensure their supply of opiates for medicinal and scientific purposes is sustained. Italy's priority is on the use of opiates in health care and would like to promote access and more regulations on trade. It does not support military measures and believes preventative measures are essential.

Islamic countries strongly wish for the self-regulation of borders in efforts to combat illicit drug trafficking. The States may increase border control by United Nations training of border control agents. Also Islamic countries wish to stop the practice of paying corrupt leaders who are illegally producing poppy. Some have expressed concern about the Afghanistan initiative for drug fighting and how it has used funds from the United States.

The People's Republic of China believes international cooperation and bilateralism is necessary to balance the concerns of demand and supply of opiates used to meet medical and scientific needs. Japan recognizes the seriousness of the issues concerning the use of opiate and believes a comprehensive solution is necessary to address the monitoring of legal opiates. It supports the establishment of monitoring systems, treatment and, education facilities while respecting the sovereignty of all Member States. The Republic of Korea wants to emphasize the importance of the production of opiates as a key part of their economy and hopes to establish more free trade policies to facilitate these legal transactions.

It is clear the production of illicit opium is a global problem that is not limited to any individual region of the world and concerns all Member States. Furthermore, the production of illicit opium contributes to the increase in a variety of violent crimes which infringe on the ability of many nations to enforce the rule of law and undermine the governments of Member States. Any solution must be comprehensive and address all aspects of the opium trade.

There has been concern about possible subsidy options in terms of powerful nations buying opium in exchange of stricter measures of cultivation, to encourage long-term sustainable agricultural growth. However, these programs pose an essential problem in terms of sovereignty, specifically regarding negotiations with the affected countries thus, their successful implementation represents a difficult task and significant work would have to be done to ensure they can be managed effectively.

It is also necessary to discuss illicit drug trafficking in this regard, and many nations have expressed interest in the establishment of specific United Nations bodies to design cooperation strategies with willing nation states on the control of the production and trafficking of illicit narcotics. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs endorses this suggestion, the creation of a Technology Investment Program that would provide infrastructure and education directed to divert the cultivation of opiates to alternative ways of sustained production, these programs will be funded by willing countries and will be enforced and monitored by Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). This program along with United Nations specific bodies would train regional workers, provide resources and establish infrastructure for the purpose of developing anti-narcotic strategy

and techniques, especially along borders and coastlines.

One interesting proposition is the recommendation nations who import opiates for legal medical uses begin to buy these supplies in part from the illicit opium seized by the police forces of other nations, particularly those with a large amount of illicit production. This purchase would come with the condition that a certain percentage of the money received from this transaction be spent on United Nations sponsored projects emphasizing long-term sustainable economic development. The aim of this project is to provide further incentive for nations to fight illicit production in the short-term.

Austria would like to emphasize the importance of addressing drug trafficking between nations. The Kingdom of Spain is primarily concerned with reducing the flow of illicit opiates and would like to reach a consensus with the international body on the best methods by which this could be accomplished. The United Kingdom would like to call for the strengthening of monitoring and regulatory programs by member states regarding this issue and calls upon the international community to work towards the suppression and eventual eradication of the illicit opiate trade. The Czech Republic believes that it is essential to expand cooperation systems to halt ill production of opium poppy, through diverse mechanisms such as investment programs and providing alternatives for production. The Republic of Moldova is primarily concerned with drug trafficking and border security. It would like to see more research and funding being put towards the development of artificial opiates with the understanding that some nations rely on the production of opiates as a key element of the economy. The Russian Federation supports tougher restrictions for illicit supply assisted from countries in the Middle East and Latin America.

Bolivia is primarily concerned with the development programs that provide economic alternatives to the production of illicit opiates, potentially including financial incentives. Cuba supports the creation of stricter penalties for the production and use of illicit narcotics. It would also find the right to search homes and businesses for these substances and acceptable measure to control their use. Jamaica is primarily concerned with the regulation of supply in order to limit the acquisition of opiates by potential abusers. Peru believes it is not within the scope of the committee and does not comprehensively address the drug problems prevalent throughout the world. Venezuela recognizes that the illicit drug trade is a major global problem and believes that efforts must be taken to stem it in all regions regardless of conflicts between individual nations.

The People's Republic of China would like to emphasize the need border control measures. Thailand would like to emphasize the need for border security in the golden triangle especially because they are not major users of opiates. They have a policy of strict enforcement of drug laws and believe in more cooperation and funding through United Nation bodies.

The Democratic Republic of the Congo recognizes the seriousness of this issue but would like to emphasize it does not support the tampering with opium markets or the use of security forces without the request of the nations involved. As a nation heavily involved

in the trafficking of illegal opiates, Ethiopia would support additional funding for programs designed to combat this trafficking, as it would allow them to focus on other issues within the nation. Nigeria believes participation in reporting methods for the yearly needs of medical opiates to the INCB are necessary to reduce trafficking of illegal opiates.

The United Arab Emirates would like to reaffirm the principles of the Islamic countries, specifically their unwillingness to produce opiates. It tightly controls the use of illicit drugs. It believes other issues exist that should be given priority. The Republic of Yemen finds the illicit drug trade deplorable and would like to emphasize the need to more effectively prevent drug trafficking while respecting the needs of the medical and scientific communities for legal opiates. Pakistan believes in stronger border control and asks for additional funding to address this. It believes in alternative solutions to substitute opiates such as synthetic opiates in order to reduce the demand for opium production.

The production of opium in Afghanistan remains a crucial problem. After speaking to the representative from Afghanistan, many nations seemed interested in addressing the root problems of drug trafficking in this country. Afghanistan requested countries contribute military or financial support on an individual nation basis, however, all nations expressed concerns over the security issues. It was therefore decided it would be efficient to address trafficking issues and express our hopes to the other committees of the United Nations that they address the ongoing security difficulties. At the same time, they must understand the security issues cannot be addressed without simultaneously working to limit the production of opium in this region.

The United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in recognition of the importance of the recent opium production situation in Afghanistan, proposes that the international community begin to plan for the future in regards to solving this issue. Due to the unstable nature of Afghanistan this body cannot properly enact policies to help solve the issue at this time. Having spoken with a representative from the delegation of Afghanistan, this body has been informed that the infrastructure, security and economic stability are not sufficient enough to implement any relevant policies. Therefore, this body urges the international community to begin addressing the issue of security in Afghanistan and stabilize the region. Once the situation in Afghanistan has been stabilized, the Commission would be able to begin to address the issue of illicit opiate production in Afghanistan in a more direct manner.

The Commission believes that education and training on alternative crop production would benefit Afghanistan greatly. Having spoken with a representative from the delegation of Afghanistan, the Commission was informed that the general population of Afghanistan would prefer to grow crops other than poppy. This leads the body to believe that an education program would be greatly successful, and the Commission also believes that such a program could be implemented in regions of Afghanistan that have already been stabilized. In working with the farmers of these regions, including those that do not produce opiates, this would help the Commission's educational programs in determining the best ways of growing other crops. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs would

recommend that experts from neighboring countries that grow crops in a similar climate play a central role in this educational program. Furthermore, the body suggests experts from developed nations work with the Afghani farmers on advanced irrigation and alternative growing techniques. This body also recognizes the work of NGOs, such as Heifer International, and encourages the continued cooperation of these NGOs in helping the population of Afghanistan move away from poppy production.

Recognizing the deficiencies in border control of Afghanistan and Pakistan, this body calls upon the international community to work together to increase security along the border. The delegation from Afghanistan informed us the Afghanistan government does not have sufficient security forces or funding to properly police the narcotics trade. This body calls upon neighboring states, such as Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran, to increase their cooperation with international security forces as well as increasing their own border patrols. Recognizing much of the opium produced in Afghanistan is manufactured into heroin before it's exported. By strengthening the borders of Afghanistan and the surrounding countries, the flow of opiates from Afghanistan can be better controlled.

Canada has given much attention to the illicit drug trade and development of opiates, especially in Afghanistan. The United States would like to see additional programs developed throughout the world, particularly in Afghanistan.

Japan believes a comprehensive solution is necessary to address the many issues facing Afghanistan. While the first concern of the region must be on security. Japan hopes any solution will take into consideration the many interrelated between the illicit opium trade in Afghanistan and ongoing security problems. It would like to emphasize that both issues must be addressed in any successful initiative. The People's Republic of China would like to see comprehensive action taken in regards to Afghanistan.

### **CHAPTER III**

#### **Adoption of the report of the Commission**

At its meeting on 24 November 2009, the draft report of the Commission was made available for consideration. The Commission considered the report, and with no amendments, adopted the report by consensus.