



American Model United Nations
Commission on Narcotic Drugs

CND/I/2

SUBJECT OF RESOLUTION: Promoting alternative development as a development-oriented drug control strategy

SUBMITTED TO: The Commission on Narcotic Drugs

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

1 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 68/196 of 18 December 2013, in which the Assembly adopted the
2 United Nations Guiding Principles of Alternative Development, which addresses providing agricultural infrastructure
3 and providing the most profitable legal crops to be cultivated in place of illicit drugs,

4 *Reaffirming* the principles of the Ministerial Declaration on Strengthening our Actions at the National,
5 Regional and International Levels to Accelerate the Implementation of our Joint Commitments to Address and
6 Counter the World Drug Problem (2019) and the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals,

7 *Emphasizing* the lack of research done on alternative development by the Food and Agriculture Organization
8 of the United Nations (FAO),

9 *Stressing* the importance of alternative crop development as a key component of alternative development
10 regarding drug control and the trust-building component between governments and the growers of illicit crops,

11 *Recognizing* the extreme differences in the political and cultural situations of the different regions where drug
12 cultivation occurs, and the subsequent need for regionally specific drug control policies,

13 *Stressing further* the damage of the environment by the cultivation of illicit crops, and the need for sustainable
14 crop production for the preservation and creation of a healthy environment for future generations,

15 *Further emphasizing* the need for continuing the human-focused approach to drug control,

16 *Recalling also* the economic benefits of government-controlled cannabidiol and hemp product production
17 that would come from both government taxation of these products and the movement of money from cannabis out
18 of the black market,

19 *Reaffirming further* the fact that allowing governments to control cannabidiol and hemp production can
20 drastically increase trust and collaboration between Cannabis/illicit drug cultivators and governments,

21 *Emphasizing especially* the importance of sustainable development and sovereignty within the methods
22 thereof,

23 1. *Requests* that the FAO address alternative crops that can be developed in place of illicit crops, especially
24 in those countries that rely on the production of illicit crops to support the economy by creating reports on the most
25 effective alternative crops that can be used in the different regions of the world that are affected by drug cultivation;

26 2. *Urges* the FAO to develop region-specific reports on alternative crop development to holistically approach
27 the production of illicit crops and subsequent sale of drugs, within the span of one year;

28 3. *Recommends* that Member States of the United Nations research the potential of cannabidiol and hemp
29 products as a potential source of economic development;

30 4. *Recommends also* that regional approaches to controlling the illicit drug industry be taken both within
31 and outside of United Nations bodies;

32 5. *Further recommends* that governments who choose to allow cannabidiol and industrial hemp growth
33 enact strict monitoring policies to prevent the use of cannabis crops for illicit drugs, and that a limit of 0.2%
34 tetrahydrocannabinol allowed within cannabidiol and hemp products be imposed;

35 6. *Requests also* that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and General Assembly address the issues of
36 alternative uses for cannabis (hemp) by the end of the next session, and that the Secretary-General report on this
37 issue at the end of the next session.

Passed, Yes: 12 / No: 4 / Abstain: 6