



AMERICAN MODEL UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL
"Bringing Global Perspectives to Future Leaders"

SAMPLE REPORT

COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

REPORT TO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ON ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING AND SUPPLY

(SAMPLE – MODIFIED FROM REPORT OF THE FIFTIETH SESSION OF CND, MARCH 2007 - E/2007/28-
E/CN.7/2007/16)

CONTENTS

CHAPTER	HEADING	PAGE
	Executive Summary	3
I.	Matters calling for action by the Economic and Social Council and brought to its attention	4
	A. Draft resolutions for adoption by the Economic and Social Council	4
	I. The need for a balance between demand for and supply of opiates used to meet medical and scientific needs	4
	II. Support to the counter-narcotic measures and programs of Afghanistan	6
	B. Other recommendations for action by the Council	8
II.	Consideration of Illicit Drug Trafficking and Supply	9
	A. Deliberations	10
	B. Action taken by the Commission	11
III.	Resolutions Decisions adopted by the Commission at its 2007 session	12
	I. Resolution CND/I/1 –Provisions regarding travelers under medical treatment with internationally controlled drugs	12
IV.	Adoption of the report	13

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs is pleased to present to the Economic and Social Council its final report on the topic of Illicit Drug Trafficking and Supply. The following report covers a wide range of sub-topics, ranging from international travel of persons under medical care whose treatment regimens include internationally controlled substances to the current counter-narcotic measures taking place in Afghanistan.

The first chapter of the report includes two draft resolutions, which the CND is submitting and recommending to ECOSOC for consideration and adoption. The first draft resolution, entitled “The need for a balance between demand for and supply of opiates used to meet medical and scientific needs” recognizes the legitimate uses of opiate drugs for medical treatment and for scientific research, while recognizing that an overabundance of such drugs may lead to increased illicit demand and exchange or sale. The activating clauses encourage governments to adhere to standards already in place and to base estimates of licit need for such supplies on actual consumption, for governments in supplying countries to restrict the production of poppy, and encourages the international community to oppose legalizing opium poppy production in Afghanistan.

The second draft resolution is entitled “Support to the counter-narcotic measures and programs of Afghanistan,” and its focus is on increasing international support for anti-narcotic programs in Afghanistan, especially those that involve the growth and production of opium poppy. Its activating clauses encourage support for the Counter-Narcotic Trust Fund, tighter border controls for States bordering Afghanistan, and the continued efforts of the Afghan government to eliminate corruption at all levels of government.

Other recommendations of the Commission, which are not included in draft resolutions include the further investigation of the implications of using herbicides to control the growth of illicit narcotic drugs; and the encouragement of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime to amplify its efforts to address the issue of drug-trafficking in North Africa.

Chapter two covers the deliberations and proceedings of the CND that produced this proposal. It includes a brief summary of the relevant and significant debate on this topic as well as the voting record for the resolutions presented in the report.

Chapter three includes a single resolution, which was adopted by the CND, on the issue of international travel and medical regimens that involve internationally controlled narcotics. The CND urges Member States to notify the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) immediately of any changes to their national jurisdictions in the scope of control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances relevant to such travelers. Further, it encourages the INCB to publish this information in a consistent form, including electronically, so that the information can be easily disseminated to travelers, their medical providers, and government agencies.

CHAPTER I

Matters 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 need for a balance between demand for and supply of opiates used to meet medical and scientific needs

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 2006/34 of 27 July 2006 and previous 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 policy of drug control,

Noting the fundamental need for international cooperation with the traditional supplier countries in drug control to ensure universal application of the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol,

Reiterating that a balance between consumption and production of opiate raw materials was achieved in the past as a result of efforts made by the two traditional supplier countries, India and Turkey, together with established supplier countries,

Noting that the stocks of opiate raw materials continue to be sufficient to cover the expected licit demand and that, despite lower production levels in 2005 and 2006, excessive stocks should be avoided,

Emphasizing the importance of the system of estimates, based on actual consumption and utilization of narcotic drugs, furnished to and confirmed by the International Narcotics Control Board on the extent of cultivation and production of opiate raw materials, in particular in view of the current oversupply,

Recalling the Joint Ministerial Statement adopted during the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in which ministers and other government representatives called upon States to continue to contribute to the maintenance of a balance between the licit supply of and demand for opiate raw materials used for medical and scientific purposes and to cooperate in preventing the proliferation of sources of production of opiate raw materials,

Considering that opiate raw materials and the opiates derived from them are not just ordinary commodities that can be subjected to the operation of market forces and that, therefore, market economy considerations should not determine the extent of cultivation of opium poppy,

Reiterating the importance of the medical use of opiates in pain relief therapy, as advocated by the World Health Organization,

Noting that countries differ significantly in their level of licit demand for narcotic drugs and that in most developing countries the use of narcotic drugs for medical purposes has remained at an extremely low level,

1. *Urges* all Governments to continue to contribute to maintaining a balance between the licit supply of and demand for opiate raw materials used for medical and scientific purposes, supporting traditional and established supplier countries, and to cooperate in preventing the proliferation of sources of production of opiate raw materials;

2. *Urges* Governments of all producer countries to adhere strictly to the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol and to take effective measures to prevent the illicit production or diversion of opiate raw materials to illicit channels, and encourages improvements in practices in the cultivation of opium poppy and the production of opiate raw materials;

3. *Urges* Governments of consumer countries to assess their licit needs for opiate raw materials realistically on the basis of actual consumption and utilization of opiate raw materials and the opiates derived from them and to communicate those needs to the International Narcotics Control Board in order to ensure effective supply, calls on Governments of countries producing opium poppy to limit its cultivation, taking into account the current level of global stocks, to the estimates furnished to and confirmed by the Board, in accordance with the requirements of the 1961 Convention, and urges that, in providing estimates of such cultivation, producer countries consider the actual demand requirements of importing countries;

4. *Endorses* the concern expressed by the International Narcotics Control Board in its report for 2005 regarding the advocacy by a non-governmental organization of legalization of opium poppy cultivation in Afghanistan, and urges all Governments to strongly oppose such proposals and to continue to strengthen drug control in compliance with their obligations emanating from the international drug control treaties;

5. *Urges* the Governments of all countries where opium poppy has not been cultivated for the licit production of opiate raw materials, in compliance with the relevant Economic and Social Council resolutions and with the appeal of the International Narcotics Control Board in its report for 2006 and in the spirit of collective responsibility, to refrain from engaging in the commercial cultivation of opium poppy in order to avoid the proliferation of supply sites, and calls on Governments to enact enabling legislation to prevent and prohibit the proliferation of sites used for the production of opiate raw materials;

6. *Commends* the International Narcotics Control Board for its efforts in monitoring the implementation of the relevant Economic and Social Council resolutions and, in particular:

(a) In urging the Governments concerned to adjust global production of opiate raw materials to a level corresponding to actual licit requirements and to avoid creating imbalances between the licit supply of and demand for opiates caused by the exportation of products manufactured from seized and confiscated drugs;

(b) In inviting the Governments concerned to ensure that opiates imported into their countries for medical and scientific use do not originate from seized and confiscated drugs;

(c) In arranging informal meetings, during the sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, with the main States that import and produce opiate raw materials;

7. *Requests* the International Narcotics Control Board to continue its efforts to monitor the implementation of the relevant Economic and Social Council resolutions in full compliance with the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1954 and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the present resolution to all Governments for consideration and implementation.

Draft resolution II

Support to the counter-narcotic measures and programs of Afghanistan

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing the threat that the cultivation of opium poppy and the production of and trafficking in narcotic drugs pose to the security and development of Afghanistan and to security at the regional and international levels,

Noting with concern the unprecedented increase of 59 per cent in the illicit cultivation of opium poppy in Afghanistan from 2005 to 2006, according to the report of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime entitled *Afghanistan: Opium Survey 2006*,

Bearing in mind that 65 per cent of that increase was registered in the three southern provinces of Afghanistan, that the growing insurgency has further weakened the vulnerable security in those provinces and that the remaining 35 per cent of that increase was elsewhere in Afghanistan,

Recognizing the need for further intensified efforts for the complete elimination of opium poppy cultivation in all Afghanistan, in accordance with the National Drug Control Strategy,

Noting with concern the links between illicit drugs and terrorist activities in Afghanistan,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 60/179 of 16 December 2005, in which the Assembly called upon the international community to provide the necessary support to the objectives of the Government of Afghanistan, in particular to the Counter-Narcotics Implementation Plan,

Recalling also the commitment of Member States to the fight against the production of and trafficking in illicit drugs, in line with the provisions of the international drug control conventions and pursuant to its resolution 2006/32 of 27 July 2006, in which it invited the international community to provide the necessary support to enable the Government of Afghanistan to implement the National Drug Control Strategy,

Recalling further the Moscow Declaration adopted by the Second Ministerial Conference on Drug Trafficking Routes from Afghanistan, held in Moscow from 26 to 28 June 2006, which emphasized the need to ensure a steady reduction in the illicit cultivation of opium poppy and trafficking in opium,

Noting with appreciation the bilateral and multilateral support provided to assist the Government of Afghanistan in eliminating opium poppy cultivation and drug production, trafficking and abuse,

Noting with interest the Good Performance Initiative of the Government of Afghanistan, aimed at supporting provinces that achieve sustained progress towards eliminating opium poppy or remaining free of opium poppy, through the provision of financial assistance for agreed priority development projects,

Welcoming the efforts of the Government of Afghanistan to fully implement the National Drug Control Strategy,

Emphasizing the necessity to strengthen the involvement of the international community in eliminating opium poppy cultivation and drug production, trafficking and abuse in Afghanistan,

Bearing in mind that securing the elimination of opium poppy cultivation will require sustained effort and that, as recognized by Member States in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, action against the world drug problem is a common and shared responsibility and the problem must be addressed in a multilateral setting,

Noting that corruption is rampant at many levels of government and has an impact on drug production and drug trafficking in Afghanistan,

1. *Calls upon* the Government of Afghanistan to intensify the efforts of its counter-narcotic programs and to hold accountable those responsible for or complicit in opium poppy cultivation and production and trafficking in narcotic drugs, in order to eliminate opium poppy cultivation and trafficking in narcotic drugs;
2. *Encourages* the international community to continue to support the implementation of the National Drug Control Strategy of Afghanistan by contributing, inter alia, to the Counter-Narcotics Trust Fund in order to enable the Government of Afghanistan to finance its counter-narcotic programs effectively, including alternative development livelihood initiatives and the Good Performance Initiative;
3. *Welcomes* the commitment of the international community to the broader development and reconstruction of Afghanistan, as reflected in the endorsement of the Afghanistan Compact, adopted at the conclusion of the London Conference on Afghanistan, held from 29 January to 1 February 2006, and reconfirmed during meetings of the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board, established under the Compact;
4. *Calls upon*, in this context, the Government of Afghanistan and its development partners to implement the Afghanistan Compact and the Afghanistan National Development Strategy with counter-narcotics as a cross-cutting issue;
5. *Also calls upon* the Government of Afghanistan to intensify its efforts to eliminate corruption at all levels of government, including by the prosecution of offenders;

6. *Notes* the opposition of the Government to licit cultivation of opium poppy in Afghanistan, which concurs with the concerns expressed by the International Narcotics Control Board in its report for 2006;

7. *Welcomes* the recommendations of the Second Ministerial Conference on Drug Trafficking Routes from Afghanistan, held in Moscow from 26 to 28 June 2006, including those that address strengthening cooperation between Afghanistan and its neighboring States, as well as the need for a balanced approach, tackling both illicit drug supply and demand issues;

8. *Calls upon* Member States and invites international organizations to strengthen their support to the States in the forefront of the fight against drug trafficking from Afghanistan, while commending border control measures taken by some neighboring States;

9. *Invites* international organizations and Member States to provide new and additional financial resources and technical assistance with a view to enhancing regional cooperation and cross-border management involving Afghanistan and the most affected transit States;

10. *Calls upon* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to work alongside donors, in their capacities as partner nations, in particular the lead partner nation to the Government of Afghanistan on counter-narcotics, in order to ensure that the multilateral assistance provided to Afghanistan is fully aligned with the priorities set in its National Drug Control Strategy;

11. *Decides* to continue the consideration of this matter.

B. Other recommendations for action by the Council

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs recommends that the Economic and Social Council further consider the implications of using herbicides to control the growth of illicit narcotic drugs.

The Commission further recommends that the Economic and Social Council and the international community encourage the abolition of illicit drug trafficking, especially within Afghanistan, as a means to promote economic and social development.

The Commission applauds the efforts of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) surrounding the second phase of the Paris Pact, and encourages it to take further action to address the growing problem of African trafficking routes, especially as demand for illicit narcotic drugs increases in Europe.

CHAPTER II

Consideration of Illicit Drug Trafficking and Supply

At its 1279th and 1280th meetings, on 15 March 2007, the Commission considered agenda item 1, Illicit Drug Trafficking and Supply.

For its consideration of this item, the Commission had before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to drug trafficking (E/CN.7/2007/4);
- (b) Report of the Secretariat on action taken by the subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (E/CN.7/2007/5);
- (c) Report of the Executive Director on strengthening international cooperation for alternative development, including preventive alternative development, with due regard for environmental protection (E/CN.7/2007/8);
- (d) Report of the Executive Director on implementation of the Paris Pact initiative (E/CN.7/2007/9).

A. Deliberations

Representatives expressed their appreciation for the work undertaken by UNODC in preparing reports on illicit crop monitoring and the surveys of the cultivation of opium poppy, coca bush and Moroccan cannabis, together with the reports on global and regional trends in illicit drug trafficking. It was noted that all those efforts had added considerably to the international pool of knowledge on those topics and constituted valuable tools to help Member States understand the global significance and the interconnection of illicit drug trafficking.

Representatives spoke of the ongoing threat that illicit drug trafficking posed to the international community and expressed the need to enhance international and regional coordination, particularly in the areas of law enforcement cooperation, the engagement of States and agencies in joint initiatives and strategies to counter the production of and trafficking in drugs, combined with a concerted approach to the control of precursor chemicals.

General concern was expressed about the sharp increase in the total area affected by illicit opium poppy cultivation in Afghanistan. Speakers recognized that no Member State was spared the threat posed by the illicit production of opiates in Afghanistan, which had become the world's primary source of illicitly produced opiates. It was noted that the international community therefore had to continue to support the Government of Afghanistan politically, financially and practically in its implementation of its national drug control strategy. It was also noted that well targeted efforts at alternative development should be integrated into wider economic reconstruction efforts. Some speakers stressed that there was a growing link between the production of narcotic drugs and terrorism in Afghanistan.

Revenue generated by drug trafficking created parallel power structures in weak economies, further adding to instability and insecurity. Countering the illicit production of narcotic drugs could not eliminate trafficking unless that action was accompanied by measures to address corruption and strengthen the rule of law in the affected States. A number of representatives spoke of their experiences, attesting to the links

between illicit drug trafficking, organized crime, terrorism, kidnapping and extortion. They acknowledged that there was a clear need to tackle that problem and that UNODC had a key role to play in that effort.

Speakers commended UNODC for its initiation of a second phase of the Paris Pact initiative, which aimed to promote a better assessment and understanding by, and coordination among, donors and Member States directly affected by the transit and traffic of Afghan opiates and which was following a balanced approach, addressing both supply and demand reduction. Because of the growing importance of Africa as a trans-shipment area for heroin consignments, speakers suggested that future efforts in the framework of the Paris Pact initiative should focus on the needs of that region as it met that threat. The new and emerging use of Africa for trafficking in both cocaine and heroin was viewed with concern. The increase in the transit traffic was facilitated by many factors specific to Africa and by the increasing illicit drug demand in Europe and other regions. In Northern Africa, authorities had observed a shift in the focus of the operations of established drug trafficking networks from cannabis resin that had been produced locally to cocaine that had entered Africa elsewhere.

Representatives expressed great concern over the situation regarding the manufacture of and trafficking in amphetamine-type stimulants and precursor chemicals used in such manufacture. Attention was drawn to the emerging trafficking in and increased abuse of ketamine, which some States had already placed under national control. Support was expressed for the possible addition of ketamine to the list of internationally controlled substances. Speakers felt it was important that, given the ongoing development of new psychoactive substances, authorities were prepared and able to quickly exchange information on developing trends. It was noted that controls over those new synthetic substances had to be introduced swiftly. Representatives provided examples of the success of their authorities in dismantling clandestine laboratories and identifying the transnational groups involved in their operation.

A number of speakers drew attention to new national initiatives in drug prevention and highlighted the integrated, multidisciplinary and balanced approaches being followed to target both illicit drug demand and supply. Others spoke of the implementation of changes to bring national legislation in line with the international drug control treaties and regulations.

Representatives noted that in the face of the constantly changing modus operandi and tactics employed by traffickers, authorities needed to respond to the challenge with equal flexibility, taking such steps as the regular review of technical infrastructure in land, sea and air border areas, together with control procedures and the regular training of border officials. A number of speakers endorsed the use of controlled delivery techniques. They reported on the success achieved in their countries by using controlled deliveries to identify key figures in drug trafficking syndicates and to dismantle their illegal operations. Because such operations required a fast response in order to be effective, Member States were encouraged to review their legislation in order to ensure that their authorities were empowered to deal with such operations and were provided with appropriate training.

The observer for Afghanistan stressed that more coordination was needed among donor countries, international organizations and the Government of Afghanistan with respect to development assistance for alternative livelihoods. He also rejected the proposal by an international non-governmental organization for the legalization of opium poppy cultivation in Afghanistan for the production of medicines such as morphine. The representatives of other countries also rejected the proposal for the legalization of opium poppy in Afghanistan. Appreciation was expressed for the Good Performance Initiative of UNODC, which would reward those provinces that had eliminated or significantly reduced opium poppy cultivation.

The representative of Colombia drew attention to the achievements of his country with respect to illicit crop eradication, both compulsory and voluntary. He indicated that aerial eradication of illicit crops was carried out in conformity with environmental regulations governing the use of herbicides, because that activity did not represent any risk to human health or the environment, as recognized in a recent study by the Organization of American States.

B. Action taken by the Commission

At its meeting on March 16, 2007, the Commission approved for recommendation for adoption by the Economic and Social Council a revised draft resolution entitled “The need for a balance between demand for and supply of opiates used to meet medical and scientific needs,” sponsored by Argentina, Belgium, France, India, Nigeria, Norway, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey and the United States. Before passage, the resolution was amended by Amendment A, which added operative clause 6. This amendment was introduced by Argentina and France, and was passed by consensus. (For the text of the final resolution, see chapter I, section A, draft resolution I.)

Also at this meeting, the CND debated and approved a draft resolution entitled, “Provisions regarding travelers under medical treatment with internationally controlled drugs,” sponsored by Turkey, Peru, Belgium, and India. The delegation from the United Kingdom requested a roll call vote on the resolution. The final resolution passed with a vote of 24 in favor, 8 opposed, and 3 abstentions. The votes were as follows:

In Favor: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Croatia, Cuba, Guatemala, Hungary, Italy, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Namibia, Peru, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States;

Opposed: Cameroon, France, Germany, Japan, Malaysia, Norway, Poland, Thailand;

Abstain: Bosnia Herzegovina, Canada, Republic of Korea.

Also at this meeting, the Commission considered a resolution concerning the use of herbicides in controlling illicit drug supply but was unable to reach a satisfactory conclusion for recommendation to the Council.

CHAPTER III

Resolutions and decisions adopted by the Commission at its 2007 session

CND/I/1

Provisions regarding travelers under medical treatment with internationally controlled drugs

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling article 4 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, permitting special provisions for international travelers regarding the scope of control for psychotropic substances other than those in Schedule I of that Convention,

Recalling its resolution 43/11, in which it invited the International Narcotics Control Board, with the participation of Member States, to examine provisions that might facilitate and enhance security in cases involving travelers under medical treatment with internationally controlled drugs in order to maintain the continuity of their treatment in the country of destination and/or transit,

Taking note of the publication of the guidelines for national regulations concerning travelers under treatment with internationally controlled drugs, prepared pursuant to its resolution 44/15,

Recalling its resolution 45/5, in which it encouraged States to consider implementing the recommendations contained in the guidelines for national regulations concerning travelers under treatment with internationally controlled drugs,

Recalling also its resolution 46/6 on provisions regarding travelers under medical treatment with drugs containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances under international control,

Taking into account the need to keep travelers under medical treatment with internationally controlled drugs informed of different national requirements and limitations, while acknowledging the importance of making the transport of such drugs secure,

1. *Urges* States parties to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 to notify, through their competent authorities, the International Narcotics Control Board of restrictions in their national jurisdictions currently applicable to travelers under medical treatment with internationally controlled drugs;

2. *Requests* Member States to notify the International Narcotics Control Board immediately of any changes in their national jurisdictions in the scope of control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances relevant to travelers under medical treatment with internationally controlled drugs;

3. *Urges* the International Narcotics Control Board to publish the above-mentioned information in a consistent form, including electronically, in order to ensure its dissemination to the traveling public, thereby facilitating the task of government agencies;

4. *Requests* the International Narcotics Control Board, in its report for 2007, to inform Member States of the state of the implementation of the present resolution.

CHAPTER IV

Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fiftieth session

At its 1282nd meeting, on 16 March 2007, 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.