Cleveland-Autumn Conference 2017

Position Papers for:

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs
Delegation from: Belarus  
Represented by: Mentor High School

Position Paper for United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs

The issues before the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs are: Addressing the Links Between Drug Trafficking and Terrorist Finance Networks; and Improving Access to Addiction Treatment Resources in Developing Countries. The delegation of Belarus has come to the conclusion that drug trafficking and terrorism are somewhat linked in Belarus, and Belarus hopes to extend treatment options for drug addicts in developing countries like itself.

I. Addressing the Links Between Drug Trafficking and Terrorist Finance Networks

Drug Trafficking in Belarus strongly supports many terrorist finance networks. The trafficking of drugs within the nation, produces revenue which increases the amount of money owed to supply different types of narcotic drugs. It is unknown how much terrorist groups associate with illicit drug trade in Belarus, but the large of the amount of illegal drug trade is enough to make people start to worry about the connection.

Drug trafficking in Belarus is considered a serious crime. Noting that most citizens are aware of this, many people still use or sell drugs within the cycle of drug trafficking. Due to the magnitude of punishment by which a drug holder or user may endure, they usually form close knit and private communities. Drug use is widespread throughout Belarus. Due the fact that drugs are popular within Belarus, drug use is more imminent in the urban and industrialized places within the country. Unfortunately, the majority of these drug users citizens are under the age of 25 years old. Narcotic drugs are most commonly trafficked between Belarus, Ukraine and Russia. Many terrorist groups assist in this matter in Belarus.

Belarus has been taking actions to reduce money laundering and financial support to terrorist groups. This act may help eliminate most drug trade as well because much of the funding that the drug dealers receive, would be gone. A new law was signed into action. It prevents suspicious transactions from banks by allowing banks to ban or not allow individuals to make those transactions. This new law had prompted some additional changes to the criminal code. There were some new amendments produced acted upon the central idea of threats to commit terrorism. Terrorism and drug trafficking are somewhat related in Belarus because they are both very terrible crimes to commit and both result in horrible punishment.
II. Improving Access to Addiction Treatment Resources in Developing Countries

As a developing nation, Belarus is pushing for easier access to drug addiction treatment. Not only does Belarus believe that everyone should be able to help their disorders heal, but Belarus also believes that everyone should help others heal. As drug addiction rates increase in Belarus, so do rehabilitation center enrollment rates. This is due to Belarus working with its citizens to find treatment resources within its borders.

The Narcological Service is a network of outpatient and inpatient medical units in the healthcare system that provides treatment to alcohol and drug users within Belarus. The Narcological Service in Belarus keeps track the Narcological Register of known people who are kept under observation due to drug abuse and addiction. Many types of treatment resources are available in Belarus including inpatient medical detoxification, outpatient medical detoxification, outpatient abstinence oriented treatment, and substitution maintenance therapy of opioid dependence. As a developing country that is experiencing many nation-wide illicit and pharmaceutical drug issues, Belarus relies highly on funding. The delegation of Belarus believes that in order to provide treatment resources for those with drug addictions in developing countries, the governments of those countries must be funded by the governments of other nations and nongovernmental organizations.

The delegation of Belarus hopes to further extend its treatment resources for those with drug addictions in developing countries like Belarus. In recent years, drug related diseases, including AIDS and HIV have spiked because of the sharing of needles. Due to these circumstances, the delegation of Belarus plans to open up more opportunities for treatment options before it gets to the point where everyone is infected. This can be through the production of more rehabilitation centers, better therapy options, and the overall elimination of drug use and trade. The delegation of Belarus is very aware of its nation’s terrible drug issue, and continues to work to eliminate or exponentially decrease it.
Delegation From: Brazil  
Represented By: Lakewood High School

Position Paper for The Commission on Narcotic Drugs

The issues before the Commission on Narcotic Drugs are as follows: Addressing the Links Between Drug Trafficking and Terrorist Finance Networks and Improving Access to Addiction Treatment Resources in Developing Countries. Brazil looks forward towards making meaningful progress, and is fully committed to solving the problems before this commission.

I. Addressing the Links Between Drug Trafficking and Terrorist Finance Networks

Since the end of the Cold War, terrorist groups in central Asia and the Middle East have been financing their operations with the sale of illicit drugs such as cocaine, opium, and heroin on international black markets. This has become a major source of income for these groups, using the profits to purchase supplies, most notably weapons, on the same black markets. These international markets will require international cooperation to dismantle, and Brazil believes that the United Nations must work together as a whole to facilitate the destruction of these networks.

Brazil understands the importance of fighting criminal and terrorist organizations that are funded by the sale of illicit drugs. As of 2014, there were 11,000 drug officers and agents employed by the Brazilian government within the Federal Police for the purpose of bringing drug-related criminals to justice. Brazil has supported many peacekeeping operations in the Middle East and Africa, places where black market drug sales are most prevalent. Brazil has also supported the United Nations General Assembly resolution S-30/1 which focuses on preventing the spread of illicit drugs, as well as Resolution 59/8 of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs which focuses on preventing the spread of psychoactive drugs and amphetamines through illegal black markets.

Brazil aims to make meaningful progress in committee by passing a resolution to assist national governments with their fight to end the trafficking of illicit drugs in accordance with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (2005). This would be similar to Security Council Resolution 1873, a resolution on preventing the smuggling of raw materials intended for the production of narcotics in and out of Afghanistan, but on a much broader scope. This international cooperation is the only way to effectively thwart the criminal activities of international black markets. With support from nations across the globe, we can create a world free of terror and narcotics.

II. Improving Access to Addiction Treatment Resources in Developing Countries

Drug addiction rates have skyrocketed over the last decade. Cultivation of the opium poppy in Afghanistan is at an all time high. Africa is highly vulnerable to these drugs and remains a concern. As drugs become more and more accessible to the population, addiction rates rise exponentially. Highly potent drugs such as cocaine and heroine have roped many people in and have cause them to become addicted to these dangerous substances. Brazil has been a major transit country for illegal substances,
especially cocaine. Addiction to cocaine has been an issue for Brazil since the 1990s, and the problem has grown exponentially since then. In countries such as Thailand, meth addiction has skyrocketed, and in the northeastern United States, the opioid epidemic continues to grow and grow. Addiction is a huge, pressing issue and Brazil encourages the United Nations to find a solution as soon as possible.

Brazil recognizes the importance of the issue at stake. Over 15 million individuals are registered drug users, and 977,000 of those people are under the age of 15. Brazil has more than 2,000 government settings for drug dependence treatment. Brazil supports the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which includes the goal of ensuring healthy lives for all and to promote well-being at any and all ages. Over 12 million individuals perished from the use of opioids, cocaine, amphetamines and cannabis use in 2013 alone. Drug addiction threatens the wellbeing of individuals, and Brazil is committed to the success of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Brazil aims to move forward and come up with solutions that will solve the issue. Brazil encourages other countries to put programs into place such as the ‘Open Arms’ program, which allows for beneficiaries to receive money, shelter and meals under the condition that participants do community work. Brazil also calls for the creation of task forces that will monitor drug-infested areas, such as São Paulo, which is known and ‘Crackland.’ In addition, Brazil pushes for the implementation or renovation of drug rehabilitation centers in countries, especially the countries affected most by this issue. Funds would be requested from the Drug Free America Association, the New York NGO Committee on Drugs and Journey. Brazil hopes to help advance and further implement the goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and use these goals to identify and solves the pressing issue of drug addiction.
**Delegation from: Canada**  
**Represented by: Mentor High School**

**Position Paper for the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs (UNCND)**  
The issues which will be discussed before the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs are: Addressing the links between drug trafficking and terrorist finance networks and improving access to addiction treatment resources in developing countries. Canada is on the side of increasing prohibition in its country while still allowing exports of certain drugs like morphine for medical purposes to developing countries and trying to provide a national and global form of addiction treatment. As for drug trafficking and terrorist finances, the country is having a national conflict.

**I. Addressing the Links Between Drug Trafficking and Terrorist Finance Networks**

The issue between drug trafficking and terrorist finance is in a grey area. Canada, in the past, has had extensive drug trade from the US along with other countries threw borders and some ports. Immigration has caught only about 1,000 people trying to make it in or out the country and most are trying to get in America or snuck in from Mexico. They have arrested or simply taken away what they were trying to get or get out of the country and sent them back and if they are from Canada they would arrest them. The country of Canada has not had major problems with drugs such as marijuana or MDMA, the biggest terrorist threats they have are some of the native Canadians as said by Canada's officers. Canada does not have a big drug or illegal immigrant problem.

The Canadian prohibitionist drug laws have encouraged marketers to sell and users to use more potent forms of drugs or more dangerous methods of ingestion in order to better hide the drug or to get a bigger "hit" for less money. Users have no guarantee of the quality of black-market drugs and as a result, some die (300 in Vancouver in the last year alone) and others are seriously injured because of adulterated drugs or drugs of unknown potency. Instead of looking for policies that might minimize the harm of all psychoactive substances, including alcohol and tobacco, Canada has created a black market for some drugs. Money that could be far better spent in dealing with real drug problems and their causes instead goes to those who support the prohibition system and all that is attendant upon it. The active support for prohibition is destabilizing to developing countries as well as to the new states emerging in Central and Eastern Europe.

**II. Improving Access to Addiction Treatment Resources in Developing Countries**

In contrast with the attention paid to prescription drug misuse in North America and Australia, developing countries in regions including Africa, Central America, the Caribbean and South Asia are more concerned with improving access to prescription drugs. Canada sees health as a human
right which must be it’s overarching global commitment, and thinks human rights should be prioritized over other elements of international law including international trade and investment law as it applies to access to pharmaceuticals. Therefore, in regards to developing countries and medical drugs, Canada sides with organizations worldwide calling for an end to the unethical practice of promoting access to expensive opioid analgesics without also making available low cost immediate release oral morphine. The country also calls upon governments, healthcare institutions and pharmaceutical industries to ensure the accessibility of immediate-release morphine to patients in need, at a cost individuals and the community can afford. Canada has also been the first to pass a legislation allowing the export of generic versions of patented medicines to developing countries in times of health crises.

However, that’s not to say Canada is in control of drug use in its own country. There are still problems at home, as Canada is in the midst of an epidemic of opioid use and abuse, involving both prescription and illicit forms of the potent narcotics, that show no signs of weakening and has led to an explosion of fatal overdoses. Canada remains the second highest per-capita consumer of opioids in the world, right after Americans.

However, Canada’s addiction treatment is trying to catch its voice. Within the framework of Canada's Medicare, addiction and psychiatric disorders are insured on par with other medical disorders. Canada's strategy recognizes the four pillars of prevention, treatment, harm reduction, and enforcement. Those receiving treatment are from Public sectors, Private sectors, Joint public-private sector ventures, and NGOs, and are most commonly treated for drug (including alcohol) use disorders.
Delegation from: Czech Republic  
Represented by: Orange High School  

Position Paper for the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

The issues presented before the Commission on Narcotic Drugs are: Addressing the Links Between Drug Trafficking and Terrorist Finance Networks and Improving Access to Addiction Treatment Resources in Developing Countries. The Czech Republic, recognizing the significance of these two topics in relation to its own state and the rest of the world, looks forward to working with its fellow delegations to find lasting solutions.

I. Addressing the Links Between Drug Trafficking and Terrorist Finance Networks

The Czech Republic became independent from Slovakia (both formerly conjoined as Czechoslovakia) on January 1, 1993. The Czech Republic has a population of nearly 11 million people, and is also a member nation of the European Union. As a first world country, the Czech Republic has resources and finance to aid member nations experiencing issues with drug trafficking and their connections with terrorism. Drug Trafficking is used by various terrorist organizations in various countries to finance their organizations.

While the Czech Republic experiences few issues closely related to terrorist organizations, the Czech Republic has a strong anti-terrorist standpoint. The Czech Republic also experiences few issues with drug trafficking, but has issues with uses of recreational drugs. In particular to addressing links between drug trafficking and terrorist finance networks, the Czech Republic has taken measures to finance member nations in investigation of drug trafficking in their country, as well as terrorist activity in their country, to grasp a better understanding of their linkage. There are organized crime groups (similar to terrorist organizations) in the Czech Republic that make money off of drug trafficking. They hire drug farmers to harvest both recreational and hard drugs. After selling these drugs on the black market, this money is used to finance criminal and terrorist activity. Organized crime groups such as the Šarić group sell illicit drugs to finance their organization. Investigations through organizations like Organized Crime and Corruption Reporting Project (OCCRP) and the Czech unit for combating organized crime (ÚOOZ) have led to conclusions that billions of dollars (in USD) have been used to finance criminal activity. The Czech Republic and their criminal organizations also act as hubs and middlemen for drug trafficking. Drugs to and from places like the Middle East, Asia, and the Americas are transported and carried through the Czech Republic, which is found to play a huge role in the middleman complex of drug trafficking, especially for terrorist organizations. Czech crime organizations often partner with terrorist groups from the Middle East, and earn a bit of profit as middlemen in shipments from Afghanistan to China, for example.

Under these terms, the Czech Republic suggests financing investigations to identify where middleman exchanges occur, as well as investigate crime organizations involved in these exchanges. If this is further investigated, then information on terrorist groups involved in these exchanges with Czech crime organizations can be found. Also, the Czech Republic suggests that funding from its own resources and budget towards nations more involved in drug trafficking
and/or terrorist organizations can be implemented. With these solutions executed, the links between drug trafficking and terrorist finance networks will be seen more clearly.

I. Improving Access to Addiction Treatment Resources in Developing Countries

Around the world the use illicit drugs are becoming more and more available to countries causing a high percentage influx in the amount of people using drugs. As of 2013 more than 200 million people have used, or are still using illicit drugs. Unfortunately, in developing countries the availability of treatment to combat drug addiction is a rare necessity. This lack of availability to medical care has resulted in high percentages of addiction, increase in crime rates, severe poverty, and has even been linked to terrorism.

The Czech Republic has a population close to 11 million, and as of 2017 it currently stands as a first world country, that has in the past has not suffered majorly from drug abuse. However, as of 2016 there has been an increase in illicit drug usage affecting over 30% of the population. Due to the growth in drug abuse and addiction, the Czech Republic has seen an increase in deaths caused by overdose, as well as an increase in drug law offences reaching over 5,000 offences per year. Consequently, the Czech Republic has established a National Drug Policy strategy that has recently expanded its boundaries to focusing on drugs such as marijuana, and tobacco. The strategy focuses on a system of four pillars which include: prevention, treatment and resocialization, harm reduction, and supply reduction. Specifically in drug addiction the Czech Republic has enforced several policies to reduce the level of experimental drug use. They also preside over reducing accidents related to drug abuse such as vehicle accidents, as well as physical altercations. Moreover, the Government Council for Drug Policy Coordination (GCDPC) has found that with enforcing the strategies of the National Drug Policy, more than fifty percent of cannabis, methamphetamine, and tobacco consumption has been reduced. Furthermore, the Czech republic spends a total of 52.9 million dollars of their budget to provide treatment and medical aid to people suffering from drug addiction. Some of these medical treatments include bedside monitoring at hospitals from people who are suffering from addiction as well as withdrawal.

The delegation of the Czech Republic believes that more expenses should be sent out to developing countries in order to aid with the medical treatment for Drug Abuse. Additionally, the Czech Republic suggests that first world countries should provide forms of medical treatment to developing countries, if they are unable to provide income. Specifically, in Southeast Asia and the middle east, where there have been reported signs of drug addiction, the Czech Republic believes that other countries should focus on aiding these countries specifically before aiding other countries. The Czech Republic also believes that in order to ultimately reduce drug addiction, several measures must be taken in order to reduce the availability of drugs in developing countries.
Delegation from: El Salvador
Represented by: North Olmsted High School

Position Paper for the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs

The relevant conflicts pertaining to the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs include: Addressing the Links Between Drug Trafficking and Terrorist Finance Networks; and Improving Access to Addiction Treatment Resources in Developing Countries. El Salvador is dedicated to curbing drug trafficking, which contributes to the rampant drug use, and hopes through the cooperation with other Central American delegations to be able to deter these problems.

I. Addressing the Links Between Drug Trafficking and Terrorist Finance Networks

The Republic of El Salvador resoundingly supports the importance of deciphering the links between drug trafficking and terrorist finance. El Salvador strongly recommends the reinforcement of anti-drug laws and operations, which could limit the amount of trafficking extensively. The value of communication between neighboring Central American delegates is utmost important, which is why El Salvador has signed numerous bilateral agreements and enacted domestic legislation. Drug trafficking in El Salvador hasn’t been linked to contributing financially to terrorists groups, but gang violence is apparent.

The Republic of El Salvador understands and recognizes the importance of addressing drug trafficking head-on which can most notably be seen in the Agreement between the United Mexican States and the Republic of El Salvador on Cooperation to Combat Drug Trafficking and Drug Dependency in 1993. Through different legislation the El Salvadoran Government are able to tighten the law around cartels and gangs who are the main contributor of drug trafficking. Also through cooperation between Central American countries El Salvador is able to inhibit the trafficking between delegation states. Because of these actions the government has been able to break up the big cartels, but as a result to the breaking up of cartels, smaller gangs have come out of them; which are harder to break up.

It’s essential that drug trafficking and terrorism finance networks seize to end. In order to achieve this goal every country has to be on board with their domestic laws and enforcement. Trafficking thrives within countries with weak law enforcement and corruption, El Salvador has launched a three year program in 2016 to strengthen El Salvador's institutional capacity to prevent, investigate and prosecute corruption. These are the efforts that has to be taken in order for the world wide halt to drug trafficking.

II. Improving Access to Addiction Treatment Resources in Developing Countries

The Delegation of El Salvador plans to relieve the issue of drug use despite the previous failures. Knowing that cocaine is a serious problem, El Salvador has served as a transit country for cocaine destined to the United States since the 1980s. Yet, like other developing countries, El Salvador has done little research to test their implementation. The efforts to improve substance user treatment in El Salvador have failed because of the Salvadoran government’s lack of political drive to effectively supervise, track, and support substance user treatment, as well as the
failure of the international community to stress the importance of committing to several resources with intentions to decrease the demand for drugs.

Specifically during the 12 year (1979-1992) Salvadoran Civil War, human rights were violated by the governmental forces as well as the left-wing guerillas. Nonetheless, the political democracy of El Salvador remains in a precarious state. Being in a precarious state and having limited available resources restricts the country in regards to planning, implementation, assessment, availability, and accessibility of treatment.

Societies that have been confronted by tremendous corruption and have suffered from weak legal systems demonstrated a lack of confidence on which drug operators thrived. To counter that trend, nations must create an international legal and institutional environment to prevent criminal exercises, provide better witness protection and promote intelligence-sharing. Leaders of the State and Government called for more finance to developing countries at the most recent gathering of the United Nations on organized crime. Beyond that, in February, the African Union embraced a decision to deal with the drug trafficking issue in West Africa. With all the action taking place towards diminishing drug use, the Convention on Transnational Organized Crime should receive more regional support.
Delegation from: Ethiopia  
Represented by: Fuchs Mizrachi School

Position Paper for the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs

I. Addressing the Links Between Drug Trafficking and Terrorist Finance Networks

The Federal Republic of Ethiopia has a major narcotic drug problem. Ethiopia has spoken out about the major harm and danger of narcotic drugs. The UN has been trying to work with Ethiopia as well as many other countries to limit drug use across the globe. It is very hard to stop narcotic drug use due to the increasing rate of addiction throughout Africa and the entire world. Another problem with drug use is that it funds terrorist organizations through the black market. Terrorist organizations such as ISIS and Al Qaeda are selling narcotic drugs over the black market. With the income they get from these transactions they are able to buy weapons that inventory that help them cause attacks on innocent citizens.

This year the 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem was approved. This plan addresses the link between drug trafficking and terrorist finance networks. This plan helps aid nations with their mechanisms, increase research measures on the subject, and provides technical assistance to member states. This plan has been thoroughly revied and it will have an impact on the use and distribution of narcotic drugs.

The Federal Republic of Ethiopia as well as many other countries want to limit the use and distributions of Narcotic drugs. They are going to have much more strict security at the borders of countries, Airports and many other forms of transportation. By increasing security in will decrease the amount of drugs that are being transported. By decreasing the transportation of drugs it will limit the use of these illicit narcotics. Alongwith this Police will get more educated about drugs. As a result of this police will patrol for drugs more frequently and it will become of much more of a priority for these police. People will be less likely to use narcotic drugs and drug addiction will rapidly decrease. Sense drug use and addiction will decrease so to will the purchasing of illicit narcotics from the black market. This will lower the funding of terrorist organization and there will be less attacks. Therefore making the world a better place to live on.

II. Improving Access to Addiction Treatment Resources in Developing Countries

A rapid increase in drug abuse in Ethiopia led to a study monitoring the actual amounts of drugs used by profession. It was discovered that the highest consumed drug across 24 Ethiopian cities is a narcotic known as Khat. What allowed for the rapid increase of khat production was the fact that it was indigenous to Northern Ethiopia. The drug truly became an issue when it was discovered that it often caused people to use illegal substances. Not only is this an issue in Ethiopia itself, it is also a major issue globally. In 2013, a study showed that about 5% of adults across the globe had consumed an illicit drug that year. Naturally, drugs consumed cause major
health issues which leaves the United Nations to come up with a solution. The “epidemic” is you will is spreading rapidly and increasing health issues daily.
Delegation from: France  
Represented by: Cleveland Heights High School  
Delegate: Fiona Macke

Position Paper for the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs

The topics before the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs are: Addressing the Links Between Drug Trafficking and Terrorist Finance Networks and Improving Access to Addiction Treatment Resources in Developing Countries. France recognises that these are both pressing issues and is eager to assist in any way possible.

I. Addressing the Links Between Drug Trafficking and Terrorist Finance Networks

Drug Trafficking is a major point in the journey to fully stopping terrorism. It is able to promote and finances terrorism. Drug trafficking both provides drugs to various populations, causing many health and problems throughout the world, as well as the severe economic impact it can have on communities. Additionally, greater harm is inflicted upon tons of innocent people when the money acquired from trafficking is used to carry out terror acts across the globe. The UNODC's World Drug Report in 2007, placed the total potential value of Afghanistan's 2006 opium harvest at around 3.1 billion US dollars. And in 2004, about 400 tons of cocaine were exported from a single Latin American country. It is impossible to verify how much of this money is going to fund terrorism, however even a seemingly insignificant portion of this money could easily fund acts of terrorism carried out by small groups or individuals.

France Recognises the urgency of this issue and the need to put an end to it. We have experienced several terror attacks in recent years, and want to do as much as possible to end these tragedies, which in this case is finding a way to cut off some of their financing. Much has already been done to remedy this issue. The UN Security Council has passed several resolutions to effect change. These resolutions have frozen assets, and placed travel bans upon Taliban and Al-Qaeda members. There is also already a sense of confidence about stopping drug trafficking in the UNODC. Irka Kuleshnyk, the UNODC Senior Terrorism Prevention Officer has said that drug traders and terrorist are not mysterious rather they usually operate in ways that can be understood, and ultimately disrupted.

France believes that we must firstly continue to fund, support, and expand current and effective programs, such as the security council’s travel bans and freezing of assets of terrorist members. However, many smaller groups are funded by drug trafficking as well and may slip through the cracks of larger programs such as these. Therefore, the UN should work with individual countries to create ‘anti-drug’ programs for both kids and adults. These programs would act as prevention by providing alternative activities to communities. They will also have an addiction
treatment aspect to them, assisting those already on drugs. If the amount of drugs being bought is limited, then the terror groups will have fewer funds, providing a safer and healthier world.

II. Improving Access to Addiction Treatment Resources in Developing Countries

Throughout developing countries around the world there is a growing issue of substance abuse. Due to the instability of countries, many are turning to the over consumption of addictive substances such as alcohol and cigarettes. According to the World Health Organization the use of addictive substances among urban populations throughout Asia, Africa and Latin America, has increased from 16% to 50%. Additionally, WHO stated that 77% of Brazilian street children drink heavily. There has been little research done in developing countries on how their unique social and environmental factors play into addiction and substance abuse throughout the population. While addiction and substance abuse are important problems, their effects on public pale in comparison to the many other issues developing countries face. Alcohol and tobacco account for less than 2% of the burden of disease in these countries, even though alcohol alone is related to more than 60 various diseases. The problem is furthered by the cycle of addiction. Even if you can get people healthy for a time, without further intervention, it’s almost guaranteed that the person will go back to using the substance and end up furthering their issues.

France, being a developed country isn’t greatly affected by this issue, however, we believe that this is a serious problem and that actions must be taken to resolve it. As of today, very little has been done towards ending this crisis. While there are a few resources for the physical health side of the problem, access to programs for addiction treatment is virtually non-existent. This is despite the fact that the World Health Organisation addressed addiction as a problem in 2004, even stating that “In addition to cost-effective treatments, major efforts will be needed in prevention of substance dependence, focusing on the social risk factors,”.

We think that there are several steps that must be taken by the United nations. Firstly research. While there are plenty of functioning systems in developed countries to help addicts, those may not necessarily work in an environment as different as these countries. Without this research, there’s no way to effectively treat people. Next the UN needs to use both research as well as combining current programs in use in developed countries to create a program that can be used throughout the developing world to treat addiction. It is absolutely vital that the program treats the mental health issue of addiction, getting to the root issue instead of just putting a bandaid on the problem by providing medical treatment. If the UN works to create a program such as this, the nation of France would be proud to support.
Committee: United Nations Commision on Narcotic Drugs
Delegation: Germany

Position Paper for the United Nations Commision on Narcotic Drugs

The issues for the United Nations Commision on Narcotic Drugs are: Addressing the Link between Drug Trafficking and Terrorist Finance Networks; and Improving Access to Addiction Resources in Developing Countries. The delegation of Germany hopes to form strong democratic relations with other delegations as we work to find efficient solutions to these issues.

I. Addressing the Link between Drug Trafficking and Terrorist Finance Networks

The black market connections created by terrorist groups has long linked these groups to various illicit activities, and drug trafficking has been no different. Drug trafficking networks have always provided a much needed source of income for terrorist activities, providing funding for weaponry, supplies, transportation, and countless other malicious necessities. In recent years, the drug trades within Africa and Asia have brought about concerns. Utilizing the high demand for various opiates, as well as marijuana and cocaine, terrorist organizations such as Al-Shabaab and Al-Qaeda have been able to thrive. The high demand for various drugs, as well as the weak political infrastructures within vulnerable countries has also supported these groups, fueling the already brutal and widespread carnage. A solution must be found that can connect nations to one and other, and effectively cut off these drug networks from the terror groups.

Although Germany does not presently have terrorist groups within our nation, we are heavily involved in the fight against drug smuggling networks. Germany, in collaboration with other nations, operates 24 operational groups investigating these networks. Additionally, we have been an active provider of equipment and information, provided to other nations to solve their drug smuggling issues, and we hope to bring this experience with us to assist in the development of resolutions.

Relying on our history of information sharing and collaboration, the delegation of Germany proposes a resolution that focuses on uniting the nations together, pooling our resources and information. The importance of collaboration between developed and underdeveloped nations must be stressed. Drug production within high production nations must be mitigated. Other business and farming opportunities must be provided for low income housing. Additionally, global think tanks and committees must be formed to bring nations closer together in collaboration. Nations will be able to see the global issues on a larger scale instead of fruitlessly battling their own isolated drug wars.
II. Improving Access to Addiction Resources in Developing Countries

The use of drugs has become one of the most widely problematic issues in the world, affecting over 200 million people in almost every country and region of the globe. The failure to treat drug use around the world leads to many health concerns, and effects many other aspects including the spread of diseases and increase of crime as well as many other issues. Combating the drug addiction has many problems including the lack of treatment facilities and other treatment options available to many individuals. While, some countries, such as Europe have excellent treatment facilities, there are many other countries that lack any sort of support and the resources needed to address drug addiction. Furthermore, the necessary treatment needed for accused drug users is very poor as drug users often receive severe criminal punishments or the death penalty, further increasing the drug addiction problem as they don't receive any help to combat their addiction. There are many other problems that arise that contribute to the drug addiction epidemic as many people lack the necessary treatment and countries are unable to provide the resources because of location and financial problems. In order for the world to help combat this drug addiction epidemic, countries need to work together so a solution can be found to provide treatment and resources to all individuals.

Germany has one of the strictest drug policies in the world as well as provides some of the best treatment available to drug users. Many resources and finances are put forth to treatment facilities and other accessible treatment options. In 2012, the Bundestag (German parliament) passed the National Strategy on Drug and Addiction Policy, which overall recognized drug addiction as a public health issue that needed to be addressed. Germany also provides reduced sentences for drug users depending on the severity of the drug crime, where convicted drug users are able to seek treatment instead of having to go to jail. This provides convicted drug users with therapy to help them rid of their addiction problem, instead of them just being sent to jail. Lastly, Germany also provides drug consumption centers, where drug users are able to use whatever drug they want, without using it illegal, and they are provided treatment and counseling as well. We hope to bring out our ideas and policies in order to assist other countries as well as improve our own regarding the treatment of drug addiction.

The delegation of Germany proposes to unite all countries under the common goal of combating drug addiction by working together and sharing policies and information in order to form an international policy that will work to benefit all countries. Countries with better resources and treatment options available need to work hand in hand with countries who don't have the necessary means to provide treatment to individuals. Each country must devote the resources needed to address the drug problem, especially by developing treatment facilities and other treatment options that most effectively works based on the success of other countries. Further research and awareness must be increased in order for not only the country itself, but society as a whole, in order for each country to be able to work together.
Position Paper for the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs

The cases before the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs are: Addressing the Links Between Drug Trafficking and Terrorist Finance Networks; and Improving Access to Addiction Treatment Resources in Developing Countries. India is invested in preventing terrorist organizations from profiting from drug trafficking and providing access to those that are addicted and need treatment.

I. Addressing the Links Between Drug Trafficking and Terrorist Finance Networks

There is a direct link between terrorist groups in India and surrounding counties. India is mostly used as a gateway country to export and import drugs. Terrorist organizations otherwise known as resident groups, use the black market in India to sell narcotics. Terrorist organizations in some places collect tax money from small villages, to provide funding, others find it easier to obtain capital through the black market. These terrorist organizations take the profits from narcotics trade and use it to purchase more weapons. India is surrounded by what is known as the “Golden Triangle,” a string of countries that include Myanmar, Laos and Thailand. The route that borders these nations is being used to smuggle narcotics into India. Because of illegal opium trade, which creates a whole host of drug trafficking issues throughout the North Eastern part of India. India has found that its gravest issues regarding drugs is its locational ties to its surrounding countries; it tends to hold a role in the middle.

The trafficking of narcotics in India enables terrorists and insurgent groups to prosper. A more recent terrorist organization in India is known as Indian Mujahideen insurgency. Also another insurgent group on the rise is known as the “Naxalite,” a left wing extremist group. Both groups currently gain their funds through taxing small villages. However, as they grow, they will continue to find other methods of funding which will likely involve the sale of illegal narcotics. To address this issue internationally, India has signed the NEP (New Economic Policy), which has made the country more susceptible to drug trafficking. Murshidabad, Bongaon, and Gao are currently India's most predominant drug trafficking cities. India has currently has amped the support of central armed police forces. There is now more coordination between intelligence and security agencies. Russian Mafia members own much land in these cities and use them to traffic narcotics through. The trafficking of narcotics due to terrorism has many negative effects towards the nation. It causes diseases, illness, addiction, and it slows the economic and cultural development of the nation.

UN member states support is essentially unanimous in favor of the idea of fighting against narcotic sales on the black market. The government of India believes that more effective networks need to be built up in order to defeat terrorist-financed drug trafficking. India would like to work with surrounding countries such as China, Myanmar and Thailand to help keep more control over exports and imports along with greater border control. In March of 2017 the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs passed Resolution 60/L5 which also tried to commit to defeating illegal drug trafficking. India hopes to see this resolution continue in effect. India believes that in order to mitigate the harmful effects of terrorist-funded drug operations, countries need to cooperate more in border security.

II. Improving Access to Addiction Treatment Resources in Developing Countries

The Republic of India is invested in improving access to supplies for treatment of addiction in developing regions. This issue has great significance to India because the lack of treatment resources brings much
suffering upon nation. Three million of the people of India have been reported as drug addicts using illicit substances. However, according to the World Health Organization, these numbers do not accurately represent all those who are affected by narcotic drugs. The Republic of India hopes this committee will help increase access to addiction treatment in developing countries, as it’s interested in beginning to solve the country’s own resource shortage issue and decrease citizens addicted to illicit drugs.

Providing addiction treatment resources to those in developing countries is critical to India because the country too is in dire need. India has performed studies on the most effective way of reducing addiction to opioid substances and they confirm what other Western studies have discovered. Opioid Substitution Therapy (OST) has demonstrated better retention rates than opioid antagonist treatment and detoxification. OST is administered with an injection low-dose buprenorphine followed up by higher doses of the substance. Providing access to buprenorphine to reduce the devastating effect of opioid addiction on the nation, India has created in collaboration with the National AIDS Control Programme, OST centers. These centers follow strict guidelines and procedures to effectively implement OST to those in need. As of 2014, there were 150 centers located throughout India. OST should spread beyond India and into other developing countries in order to reduce not only drug addiction but also HIV and AIDS epidemics. India’s National AIDS Control Programme has helped to make sure that cases of HIV due to Injecting Drug Users (IDUs) and the sharing of needles for the purposes of substance abuse, drop and ensuring that there are less IDUs in the first places reduces the risk of the spread.

To give access to drug addiction treatment, the Republic of India wishes for this committee to set up similar centers in developing nations. These centers are critical to helping developing countries not only in drug addiction but the spread of HIV as well. OST, the most effective treatment of opioid addiction, would be accessible with these centers throughout developing nations. The Republic of India calls upon funding from NGOs for these centers, which are currently functioning properly in India. The implementation of OST centers with strict guidelines would help decrease the devastation drug addiction has on developing countries by providing access to critical care to the people of these nations.
Delegation from: the United Mexican States  
Represented by: Strongsville High School

Position Paper for the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

The issues before the Commission on Narcotic Drugs are twofold: Addressing the Link between Drug Trafficking and Terrorist Finance Networks; and Improving Access to Addiction Resources in Developing Countries. Mexico expresses a deep concern for addiction rates and violence against civilians as narcotics are smuggled across the world, and seeks to improve the situation in Mexico itself as well as in other countries affected by the narcotic crisis.

I. Addressing the Link between Drug Trafficking and Terrorist Finance Networks

The United Mexican States recognizes the growing threat that narcoterrorism poses to developing countries and developed countries alike. As a state inherently affected by the international drug trade, preventing the spread of narcotics is crucial to Mexico in reducing the violence against civilians and corruption in local governments. It is approximated that half of all homicides in Mexico can be attributed to the Mexican War on Drugs between the years 2007 and 2014. The turmoil fueled by cartels has had an outstanding impact on Mexican domestic legislation and policies.

Terrorist groups have consistently possessed a greater power over government in weak or developing areas, in addition to those states that have neglected to take action against them. Mexico has independently implemented two main policies. In 2006, under the presidency of Felipe Calderon, military had been used directly against the homicidal cartels. Today, under the presidency of Pena Nieto, Mexico has found success in seeking to limit the violence that occurs as a result of the cartels. With the declining assistance of the United States, however, Mexico has seen a slight growth in homicides.

The United Mexican States recognizes that terrorism has become heavily reliant on income rather than ideology. Mexico itself has seen the resulting benefits of legalizing the use of medical marijuana. The legalization of drugs should be considered as a global action, as it would significantly decrease the presence of terrorist groups by eliminating their source of income.

The United Mexican States addresses Resolution 60/1 of the Committee on Narcotic Drugs and reaffirms the importance of providing financial aid and technical assistance to developing nations affected by international drug trafficking. Furthermore, Mexico hopes to implement a policy of legalizing certain quantities of drugs in an effort to diminish the profits of drug trafficking, and therefore power, accumulated by terror groups in Africa and the Middle East. In addition, intercepting the trafficking process in its processing stage is ultimately the most effective in locating the labs and key players involved in narcoterrorism. The United Mexican States hopes to eliminate the prominence of narcoterrorism with financial aid, rather than sending troops to foreign nations. The scope of the drug trade is far too widespread for warfare, and would incite an unnecessary global war. Instead, the issue of narcoterrorism should be resolved peacefully on a global level, though each sovereign state has the liberty to implement military policies as is seen fit.

II. Improving Access to Addiction Resources in Developing Countries

The United Mexican States addresses that, due to the increasing use of illegal narcotics across the globe, drug addiction has developed into a prominent issue that the United Nations must resolve. The access to treatment centers in different parts of the world poses a significant problem in solving the drug addiction
epidemic. With the accessibility of drug cartel networks, it has become increasingly noticeable that instead of exclusively fighting the drug cartels, the Mexican government should also control the spillover effects of drug addiction.

Mexico is currently placing a greater emphasis on limiting the amount of drug users by providing assistance to those addicted, rather than specifically targeting the practice of drug trafficking. In 2009, President Felipe Calderón implemented new legislation governing the use of drugs that decriminalizes the possession of limited quantities. If having small amounts of narcotics is no longer a criminal offense, it will encourage drug addicts to seek treatment. This is evident through the aspect of this law that states that, after an individual’s third offense of drug possession, the said individual will be required to attend a treatment center.

The United Nations has set standards to reverse the negative influences that drug use has on an individual. For example, loss of productivity, increased involvement in crime, and other negative social consequences are the most prominent effects of drug abuse. The standards implemented by the United Nations allow an addicted person to become integrated back into society as a functioning member. The United Nations developed these standards for pharmacological and psychological intervention. Intervention will help an individual overcome addiction and become a productive member in society. The scientific standards suggested by the United Nations assists developing countries (especially those with little resources to spare for drug treatment centers) evenly disperse the resources.

Mexico and multiple other Latin American and Caribbean countries have united to form the United Nations Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, otherwise known as the ILANUD. The ILANUD is an agreement between these nations, stating that they will provide aid to one another and resolve domestic affairs. These domestic affairs include crime prevention, criminal justice, and drug abuse.

To improve addiction treatment in developing countries, accessibility to treatment centers needs to be increased and the resources of a country need to be properly allocated. This even distribution of resources is significant in the implementation of treatment centers across the world. The legalization of the possession of small amounts of drugs will help decrease the stigma of drug addicts and help them seek treatment.
Delegation from: Pakistan  
Represented by: Beachwood High School

Position Paper for the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs

The issues before the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs are Narcotics and Their Link to Terrorism; and Improving Access to Addiction Resources in Developing Countries. Pakistan is devoted to stopping terrorism and helping people in need of assistance.

I. Narcotics and Their Link to Terrorism

The issue of global terrorist networks and their connection between drug networks has been untouched for some time. Becoming increasingly clear after the Cold War though the links found between opium production and terrorist networks in central Asia, the use of these drug networks has become a significant source of income for terrorist networks. They use the funds to purchase things like weapons, vehicles, and other materials. Because of the global networks that drug trafficking and terrorist networks command, the issue is often difficult for a single country to address. The issue is not only posing a threat to global peace and security, but global health as well because of increasing addiction to opioids.

The connection between the drug trade and terrorism has been a particular concern in Africa and the middle east in recent years with significant recent increases in the demand for drugs including cocaine, and marijuana. This growth happens in most countries that do not have the materials or money for enforcement of the law. Because of this lack in enforcement, it only makes it easier for terrorists to link with drug networks. Al-Shabaab in particular receives much of its predatory income from trafficking heroin from Asia, while Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb. Difficulties in addressing these issues often come from lack in money or resources to enforce law, or just corruption within the government of the country. This allows the terrorist and drug networks to further expand and grow to threaten the health of individuals around the world.

Perhaps the most significant challenge to addressing the link between drug trafficking and terrorist networks is international coordination and communication. The recent 2017 World Drug Report found that a significant factor in with the connection between illicit drug traffickers and terrorist organizations is that there is a dearth of information that can actually be gathered by the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs. Because states often withhold information or are unable to collect it themselves, the true scope of the links between terrorist networks and drug trafficking are virtually unknown, making the task of addressing the issue to stop the flow of cash used to plan and execute terrorist attacks around the world increasingly challenging for the international community. With the inability to effectively study and understand the full scope of the issue, developing effective solutions is hindered, allowing these networks to grow, expand, and continue their threat to the health and safety of people around the world. Furthermore, the report also found that corruption has also contributed to the difficulties of addressing these issues.

In March of 2017, the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs passed Resolution which reaffirmed its commitment to the 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem. The resolution further recalled some of the other efforts that the United Nations has made in the past to address the link between drug trafficking and terrorist finance networks. These included steps to aid nations with their reporting mechanisms, increase research measures on the subject, and provide technical assistance to member states. The resolution further laid the groundwork for a comprehensive solution to the problem; however, significant work remains to fully address the underlying issues. The Financing between these two groups has led to a large and easy money making enterprise that is easily overlooked by authorities and individual state actions. If this issue is to be resolved, the international community has
to work together and target the many linkages of association between illegal drug traffickers and terrorist organizations.

II. Improving Access to Addiction Resources in Developing Countries

In very recent times, being addicted to all different kinds of drugs has become a particularly widespread epidemic. In fact, in 2013, an estimated 246 million people used an illicit drug in some way shape or form. Furthermore, this figure is not constant; it is, and has been in recent times, increasing at a horrifyingly quick rate. This problem does not just affect one or two countries. This problem affects every country, which indicates that the world’s population, as a whole, is becoming more and more susceptible to addiction to drugs than ever before. The problem of addiction to drugs is not only a tremendously foreboding problem in itself, but it leads to an entire series of new, sometimes even worse problems. These new problems include but are not limited to the spread of disease, poverty, and even crime. This brings up an essential topic: access to addiction resources. Addiction is a disease, and you can’t go at it alone. People who are so unfortunate to be addicted to some sort of drug, whether it be cocaine or methamphetamine, need access to said addiction resources in order to rid them of their addiction problem. There are three main issues that prevent people from being able to access the addiction resources they deserve. The first one is various countries’ lack of sufficient resources to provide enough treatment to the people in the country. Next is the fact that the globe in general stigmatizes the idea of drug addiction. This makes it markedly difficult for treatment to occur because it disincentives people from wanting to publicly admit that they have a problem with using drugs in the first place. The third and final prong that causes this issue is geographical barriers to treatment. For example, people who live in rural areas find it much more difficult to get treatment than do the people who live in urban areas or people who live near urban areas. This is because where there is a low population density, it becomes less likely for there to be apt addiction resources nearby, and transporting them from somewhere else is often particularly difficult.

Pakistan has quite a fascinating and interesting experience in the realm of drugs. Pakistan is a country with a lot of internal problems, notably domestic terrorism, and these problems are exacerbated by the fact that Pakistan is very involved in the drug trade. In fact, the drug trade in Pakistan is estimated to generate about $2 billion per year, which makes Pakistan the most heroin-addicted country (per capita) in the entire world. In every country, increasing access to addiction resources decreases the drug problem in that country. Corroboratively, Pakistan lacks in the ability to distribute proper care to its citizens and thus is fully committed to the cause of improving access to care.

As discussed in the first paragraph, there are three prongs that prevent people in the world from getting the proper care for their drug problems and thus prevent the drug problem from being solved. The sheer lack of addiction resources in some countries needs to be solved by an economic solution or donations. The poorer countries either need the resources or more capital so they can acquire the resources. Likewise, we need to reduce the worldwide stigma against drug users so they can come forward and get the help they need. This can be accomplished through use of propaganda that shifts people’s view on drug addiction from a self-inflicted pain to an unavoidable disease. Finally, to remedy the geography problem, countries should be given either more capital or more resources that allow for the transportation of addiction resources. For example, more trucks and cars dedicated to solving drug addiction can make more resources available to people in rural areas.
Position Paper for the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs (UNCND)
The issues before the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs (UNCND) are: Addressing the Links Between Drug Trafficking and Terrorist Finance Networks; and Improving Access to Addiction Treatment Resources in Developing Countries. Russia is dedicated to finding a solution that better rehabilitates addicts and better fights terror and its involvement of the illicit drug trade.

I. Addressing the Links Between Drug Trafficking and Terrorist Finance Networks

Throughout history, the distribution of drugs has been an integral vessel for monetary support in wartime. During the aptly-named Opium Wars, England’s monopoly on the titular addictive narcotic contributed to their ultimate victory. During America’s capitalist crusade in Vietnam, the United States military facilitated the importation of heroin to win the support of Vietnamese drug kingpins. Later, the Reagan administration sent troops to assist the paterfamilias of the Nicaraguan cocaine cartels, providing funds for Contra, an anti-Communist terrorist group. Throughout history, the drug trade has been a lucrative one, and nations, even when opposed to recreational drug use, have went out of their way to not only secure this boon of income, but keep said boon from enemies. Today, we see a similar yet tenfold more horrifying situation. The Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant has a chokehold on the illicit drug trade, and the money it generates is used for the purpose of promoting terror, violence, and sexism.

The Russian Federation, and the Russian people too, have a titanic stake in both the spheres of narcotics and actions of their distributors. It is a touch of poetic justice that Adolf Hitler, who swept across our Russian countryland slaughtering, enslaving, and interning our common folk, was himself patient zero for methamphetamine addiction. Our Russian land later came under fire of the drug trade, as central-Asian heroin barons contributed to the halting of southward Soviet expansion and the eventual collapse of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. To this day, the heroin trade is present in Russia, the very trade fueling the Islamic State. Radical islamic terrorism is on top of this a gnawing threat to the Russian Federation as the Chechen opposition to the Federation has abandoned its dream of an autonomous republic and embraced the methods of sunni jihadism. Though Chechnya is independent from the Islamic State, as ISIL grows, so does Chechen radicalism. The growth of ISIL as a result of their involvement in the drug trade is a threat to Russian safety and sovereignty.

The first step in taking down ISIL is thus rehabilitation. If every country simultaneously rehabilitates its addicts, ISIL will be cut off from this lucrative source of income. We encourage a crackdown on addiction, with a combination of military force, improved child care, religious coercion, and television propaganda. The use of military force can better find addicts. Improving child care will not only prevent the children of addicts from continuing the cycle, but can also be used to coax children into turning in their addict relatives. Religious coercion will appeal to the spiritual and conservative sentiments of addicts, encouraging them to seek help. Finally, propaganda will encourage sobriety and unity through this horrid ideal. Though we recommend that every country adopt its own means for battling addiction, we also intend to reward countries monetarily for their efforts. Our Russian coffers shall grant a negotiable monetary bonus for every addict rehabilitated, under the condition that all narcotics discovered be handed to Russia for storage and eventual destruction. Such precautions will prevent these drugs from falling into corrupt hands. We also plan to reform the fight against ISIL in a way that targets their drugs empire specifically. We fight ISIL on the ground, we bomb their oil reserves, but we do not target their drug operations. The Russian Federation encourages tracking down and destroying narcotics laboratories in the area, as well as an embargo on the area controlled by ISIL. New and robust vetting measures must be put into action; not a single man, woman, or child should leave Iraq, Syria, or any airport close to ISIL’s areas of influence without their
luggage and person thoroughly examined by dogs and men alike. Without the drug trade, ISIL will be left crippled and paupered, falling soon after.

II. Improving Access to Addiction Treatment Resources in Developing Countries

In the world we live in today, drug addiction affects the lives of numerous individuals around the world. With the attainability of dangerous drugs increasing, so does the amount of abusers. It is estimated that around 246 million people have used illicit drugs in the year 2013, and the amount of abusers has only increased since then. With all the illicit drug use and addiction, the need for treatment clinics in all countries has increased. While developed countries have continually tried to develop programs, underdeveloped countries have been incapable of providing treatment programs to its citizens. One example of this is the figures for illicit drug use in developing countries are constantly recorded, whilst it is hard to find concrete data on the illicit drug use in developing countries. Issues such as funding, ineffective treatment methods, and a stigma against drug addiction has stunted treatment programs and festered the problem of the illicit drug use.

As of right now, Russia has one of the greatest drug trafficking problems in the world, and because of this drug abuse in Russia has been steadily growing. Even worse, Russia has repeatedly suffered HIV epidemics due to the lack of treatment programs. Abusers often have increased interactions with each other, thus HIV has ran rapid in the country. Although Russia is both a prominent state and a widely considered a world power, it has been incapable of implementing ample treatment programs in its system. Russia sails in the same boat as many other developing countries. In the treatment centers that have been provided, Russia has practiced its own form of treatment. We believe that a proper amount of punishment is necessary for our abusers to be treated. Russia practices a program in which we detain and bind abusers, forcing them to deal with the symptoms of withdraw. This is only done with the consent of the abuser’s family and has proven extremely effective in treating addiction. With this treatment method being surely unpopular for some countries, Russia has suggested that treatment programs be implemented on a case to case basis. Each country needs funding, but the truth of the matter is that each country knows their own people best, and what will work. Russia has in the past delegated the decision of rehabilitation to the families of abusers, so that treatment isn’t reliant upon the abuser coming forward themselves. Russia has made progress in the matter, but there is a lot of work that needs to be done. And in Russia’s current state, being buried in heroin, drastic measures need to be taken.

Russia believes that several steps need to be taken in order to aid abusers. To begin, Russia suggests that the all member of the U.N. come together and share different treatment methods. This way, when treatment is giving to those in developing countries, the most effective method will be used. Russia almost believes that in order to distribute resources equally, data must be collected on the use of within certain regions. By being to identifying where the level of abusers is high, additional resources can be supplied there, as well as plans to limit drug abuse there in the future.
Delegates from: The Kingdom of Thailand  
Represented by: Strongsville High School

**Position Paper for the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs**  
The issues presented to the UNCND of Addressing the Links Between Drug Trafficking and Terrorist Finance Networks, and Improving Access to Addiction Treatment Resources in Developing Countries, are issues that the Kingdom of Thailand hopes to resolve, while still maintaining national sovereignty.

I. Addressing the Links Between Drug Trafficking and Terrorist Finance Networks

The Kingdom of Thailand is aware of the prevalence of the drug trade in central Asia, and would like to stress just how much of a priority anti-narcotic, as well as anti-terrorism efforts are. Thailand, as a member of ASEAN, is a supporter of ASEAN’s efforts to promote regional stability, as well as economic development and prosperity. While a strong advocate of The Kingdom of Thailand’s own national sovereignty, Thailand does, in fact, agree with fellow ASEAN members on how economic development and societal betterment, is an issue that is reasonably prioritized to be of high importance. The linkage between the trafficking of narcotics and the finance networks of terrorists makes taking out this particular issue similar to taking out two birds with one stone. The Kingdom of Thailand currently has a zero-tolerance drug policy, and focuses much of the (foreign) financial aid on Middle Eastern reconstruction efforts, despite having a newfound preference of withholding foreign aid, with, of course, reasonable exceptions.

On the topic of combating drug trafficking, within Thailand itself, a zero-tolerance drug policy has been implemented. While the Kingdom of Thailand has no interest in direct anti-terrorism combative efforts, Thailand is willing to assist via a humanitarian approach. Previously, until 2004, Thailand sent in humanitarian aid into Iraq, assisting the US. Subsequently, Thailand has helped the developmental process of the Greater Mekong Subregion, as well as Middle Eastern reconstruction efforts. While Thailand, for the most part, has given up on giving substantial foreign aid, there are still exceptions, especially due to ASEAN, and the priority Thailand holds for the reconstruction and economic growth of developing and neighboring nations. Thailand recognizes the UN’s previous approaches to combating the links between drug trafficking and terrorist finance networks, however, Thailand fails to see a successful attack of the issue at its source.

On the topic of desired outcomes, the Kingdom of Thailand hopes to see the painfully, and unnecessarily bountiful financial resources for terrorist networks cut off. As previously mentioned, the UN has failed to hit the issue at its source. Now is not the time to fear the truth. The outcome the Kingdom of Thailand wants, is for the UN to acknowledge the source for what it is: narcotics. Not only does the Kingdom of Thailand see the trade of narcotics as a burden on society already, but urges the rest of the world to see that as well. This is especially due to the fact that now not only is it a preventative measure for progress, but that it is directly fueling the heinous and radical actions of terrorist groups. What Thailand sees fit is for the world to take a look at Thailand’s drug policy. A conservative, and zero-tolerance approach, has resulted in a limit in organized crime, and non-violent drug markets. The Kingdom of Thailand believes that the rest of the world has something to learn. A weak anti-narcotic approach has the same effect on drug trafficking networks as a weak antibiotic does on a disease; it makes the disease just as (if not more) prevalent, but more resistant to the antibiotic as well. A strong, zero-tolerance anti-narcotic approach, would have the same effect as a strong antibiotic would. The Kingdom of Thailand, as well as the rest of the world, has seen that this societal infection now has major complications. Therefore, the desired outcome is the implementation of a policy that would function just like a strong antibiotic would in response to an illness: annihilate it.
II. Improving Access to Addiction Resources in Developing Countries

While the Kingdom of Thailand sympathizes with addicts of narcotics, it does not condone usage, especially for getting off without punitive action taken. Thailand holds the opinion that while all those involved in the drug trade are burdens on society, those who manufacture, traffic, and deal, are much worse in the eyes of the law. This does not change the fact that Thailand is a strictly prohibitionist nation, as it is for a betterment of society. Drug usage is an unfortunate fate, but due to the addictive nature of the crime, abstinence from narcotics is the only way to ensure the safety of the public. In the past, Thailand has advocated for empathetic measures to be taken towards those who are addicted, however, as mentioned earlier, that has not excused said individuals from the law. The history of this issue is quite brief in the eyes of the Kingdom of Thailand. Thailand fully understands, and wishes to stress sympathy for those affected by the plague on citizens worldwide, and understands the importance of addressing concerns of the public, and those affected by narcotics in developing countries. However, it does not change the fact that Thailand wishes to express national sovereignty, and hold back foreign aid for issues deemed more important.

The Kingdom of Thailand has been asked to address how this issue relates to the nation, and with all due respect to citizens of the world, the Kingdom of Thailand expresses resentment for the fact that it does, in fact, involve this nation. The Kingdom of Thailand has, for the most part, given up on foreign aid, and finds it quite frankly, outrageous, that the United Nations would even consider pandering to those who have expressed ill decision making skills, when money could be going towards those who need it more. For example, those harmed by terrorism is fueled by none other than the drug trade. Thailand has a zero-tolerance drug policy, and a policy of limited foreign aid. To ask the Kingdom of Thailand to support those in any way, support, who are actively plaguing society, under the title of help, is borderline cultural insensitivity, despite if citizens of the international community’s hearts are in the right places. On a lighter note, Thailand has expressed a need for empathy for these individuals, especially in the case of UNGASS 16, where it was mentioned, as stated previously before, that the real perpetrators of societal betterment, are dealers, traffickers, and manufacturers, despite no active change in the law in relation to narcotics users.

For the outcome of this particular topic, Thailand would see it to be quite disappointing if breakers of the law were to be catered to, instead of money going towards others with a greater need for financial assistance, for example, those harmed by illicit drug usage. Thailand hopes to see stricter laws, perhaps laws that mirror some of Thailand’s own, as Thailand has been experiencing a relatively successful decrease in narcotic usage. Thailand believes that the best way to end this substance abuse debacle is a path which is strictly abstinence-only. Education is a preventative measure. Rehabilitation is a measure which is taken after the damage is done. Thailand encourages the UNCND to use logic over heart, and to think of those who suffer at the hands of the international drug trade, rather than those who serve punishments that they knew the risk of, when deciding to knowingly break the law.
Delegation from: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland  
Represented by: North Olmsted High School

Position paper for the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs

The United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs assembles to achieve progress in the particular subjects of Addressing the Links Between Drug Trafficking and Terrorist Finance Networks; and Improving Access to Addiction Treatment Resources in Developing Countries. The United Kingdom recognizes the worldwide need to deal with the issues that The drug trade brings, and look forward to working with other nations to solve these pressing issues.

I. Addressing the Links Between Drug Trafficking and Terrorist Finance Networks.

Terrorist groups are often funded through illegal means. The delegation from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland aims to find a more modern and adaptive solution. Historically there are many examples of terrorist groups getting involved with the drug trade. One of the very first examples was during the Boxer Rebellion. All over Asia many terrorists have fought troops under the influence of narcotics. It is not uncommon for suicide bombers to be given a tranquilizer so that they do not back out of the mission at hand. In the past, terrorist groups have had been financed by the selling and purchasing of illegal drugs. These two things, drugs and terrorism, seem to go hand in hand in some countries. More recently, it turns out that ISIS has been in the drug trade to gain financial support for their operations. They need money to buy guns, pay operatives to execute missions, and to rent various locations for strategic position. Drugs are easily accessible terrorist groups, with them being so accessible they are taking advantage and making an easy profit out of it. Terrorist and drug groups are facing similar enemies such as government and intelligence agencies, it is not a far stretch to assume they would work together. The integration of drugs and terrorism is strong enough to bring a nation to it’s knees. Britain has started to educate its people about the dangers that drugs pose, so if we can up a form of public education on the dangers of drugs we should be able to make the situation with drugs more manageable. The Delegation from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland would like to form a resolution that would focus on increasing surveillance of alleged terrorist organizations, to inhibit the possibility of collaboration with drug trafficking groups. We are concerned with our people and their safety, we would like to do anything that we can to keep them safe as well as any other country's citizens. Terrorism and drugs are two major problems that any country faces and we want to lower the risks that both of these issues bring up.

II. Improving Access to Addiction Treatment Resources in Developing Countries.

Many nations, small and large, have sustained constant bombardment by the drug trading industry; developed countries, such as the United kingdom, have been weakened. Thus, one can only imagine the effect done upon still developing countries. The United kingdom looks forward to partnering with many great nations of this committee to achieve immediate short term solutions, and lasting long term solutions, that will help bring a much needed stability to the developing countries of our world. 

As it is in many countries, drug use is a rising problem for the citizens of the United kingdom. A 2014 survey found that 31% of British citizens admitted to using illegal substances, up from 27%
in 2008. Drugs most heavily affect working age adults, with nearly half of all 35-44 year olds using at a devastating 47%. Police forces in the united kingdom aim to work with drug abusers as soon as possible, providing them as many of the necessary resources as possible to get clean. With proper U.N. funding, similar policies could speak for themselves in developing countries. The United Kingdom has already showed support, through the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. In most developing countries, data on narcotic drugs is very difficult to properly obtain, however the effects of alcohol are completely undeniable. 77% of street children in Brazil drink heavily, according to the World Health Organization, and similar studies have also found high child usage of cigarettes in these same nations. As a solution, higher legal ages could be implemented to obtain these substances, and strict enforcement of these regulations.

As anyone could tell, drug abuse is an ever growing problem everywhere. Whether it be Heroin in the United States, ecstasy in the United Kingdom, or alcohol in Brazil, the effects are all the same, ruined lives, and dead people. We must work together as a world. For these reasons, The Delegation of The United Kingdom looks forward to working open-mindedly with the other nations of this committee, and implementing resolutions that will provide funding and the implementation of tasks forces to bring addiction recovery resources to developing countries, both immediately in the short term, and provide lasting results in the long term.
Position Paper for the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

The issues before The United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs are: Addressing the Links Between Drug Trafficking and Terrorist Finance Networks and Improving Access to Addiction Treatment Resources in Developing Countries. The United States of America is devoted to finding the solution to these issues through the cooperation of all member states.

I. Addressing the Links Between Drug Trafficking and Terrorist Finance Networks

The drug trade has been a cornerstone of financial dependency for many terrorist organizations and has been an issue for many years. Historically, ISIS and Al-Qaeda have both participated in drug trafficking to increase their capital to purchase weapons, trucks, and increase their sphere of influence. Through these means, it is estimated that ISIS earns close to $1 Billion dollars in illicit drug trafficking. This stream of revenue must be stopped in order to halt these terrorist groups from expanding and growing. The United Nations has addressed this problem in the past, however as times have changed, The United States believes it pertinent once more.

The United States of America has been at the forefront of combatting terrorist organizations and halting their drug trade. The United States has also established 2019 as a target date for United Nations members to eliminate or significantly reduce the cultivation of illicit drugs, the demand for these drugs, the manufacturing of synthetic drugs, and the stoppage of laundering of money related to these illicit drugs. This has been the goal for the United States, but the problem can be helped along by strong cooperation between many of the member states of the United Nations. The United States of America has continued to push for the opening of dialogue between countries so the full scope of this problem can be understood and solved accordingly. The United States encourages open research into areas deeply affected by these drug trafficking problems. The United States sees the increase in drug use as a massive problem, and stated by President Donald Trump, we believe that, “We first should stop the inflow of opioids into the United States … As this is a national problem that costs America billions of dollars in productivity, we should apply the resources necessary to mitigate this problem.”

The United States in the past has fostered international cooperation in order to fight the illegal drug economy and believes that this strategy is an effective start if implemented. The United Nations must maintain a country’s right to autonomy, so all programs related to studying drug addiction and opening dialogue between countries must be ran by the individual state. This means a full discussion cannot be opened without consent of state, which is harder than it may seem. In the past, the United Nations has provided countries with ways to make sure elections are held fairly. This could help root out corruption in many other countries and prevent corruption in future years.
II. Improving Access to Addiction Treatment Resources in Developing Countries

Although the use of narcotic drugs is not nearly as prevalent in developing countries as it is in more wealthy and developed countries, the use of narcotic drugs has been on the rise during the past decade. Due to the destitute nature of these countries, treatment is also considerably less developed in developing countries. In recent years, the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs has recorded a steady increase in the use of synthetic drugs such as ecstasy and meth as opiate use remains steady or in some cases on the decline. The United States of America realizes the increased health concerns of developing countries who struggle with the mandation of illicit drug trafficking. According to the World Health Organization, Asian, African and Latin American, urban populations increased from 16% to 50% of the total. The United States recognizes that this shift in population has directly affected the amount of illicit drug trafficking in developing countries.

The United States of America realizes many issues currently exist in still developing countries with the access of treatment, education on illicit drugs and their effects, consumption of harmful drugs as it relates specifically to children, and the lack of capital needed in order to achieve reparations. The United States of America wishes to stress the importance of education on illicit drugs; this will help lower drug abuse rates in developing countries as many will now know of the harmful effects of using drugs. The United States of America looks forward to work with other delegations in order to achieve a definitive plan which can be effectively implemented across multiple nations. Another issue in the way of expanding addiction treatment in developing countries is the lack of professionals administering treatment. The United States of America believes that an increase in qualified professionals will drastically improve treatment options for individuals who seek treatment.

The United States of America believes that a multilateral, multifaceted approach to this issue is best to properly remedy the current situation as there exist many issues needed to be taken into account when viewing the entirety of the issue. The United States of America also believes that it would be best for the Commission to focus on treatment and remedy as opposed to enforcing punishment on drug offenders. As Bill Piper, the senior director of The Drug Policy Alliance said, “A supply side approach to drugs has never worked”; The United States finds it more important to focus on reducing death and illness than to reattempt what history has proven ineffective. As one of the founding members of the United Nations, The United States of America remains an active member of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and looks forward to discussing new solutions to improve the accessibility of addiction treatment in developing countries.
Delegation from: The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela  
Represented By: Lakewood High School

Internationally, 208 million people consume drugs. Therefore, drugs have infested their way into every aspect of society. This addiction epidemic can only be cured through international cooperation. Fewer than one in every five people who need drug rehabilitation do not receive it and those who do do not get sufficient follow-ups. The availability of treatment facilities in developing nations has increased steadily, but the demand has surpassed the supply. As the suppliers—cartels—grow in power, the rate of crime, such as murder, rise. The republic of Venezuela looks forward to working with other nations to address these prevalent issues that affect us all.

I. Addressing the Links Between Drug Trafficking and Terrorist Finance Networks

While the effects of narco-terrorism have not been seen dramatically in Venezuela, the delegation would like to recognize the role Venezuela’s drug trade has in funding said organizations. A complete understanding of the groups and their benefactors-- for the purpose of properly addressing the situation-- is greatly needed. We believe an adequate solution could be to destroying the link by cutting it off at the source. Aggressive measures must be taken to both decrease the demand and deplete the providers.

Venezuela is having a humanitarian crisis, crime, poverty, and corruption is rampant. Due to its proximity to both Columbia and Mexico, Venezuela serves as a gateway. Its location paired with its vulnerability makes Venezuela the optimal country for major drug trafficking. Since 2013, a majority of the cocaine transported aerially had been through Venezuela. The increasing amount of drug trafficking has resulted in the deterioration of national health, high-level corruption, and an incalculable increase in crime.

In 2005 Venezuela ceased previous fervent affiliation with the Drug Enforcement Administration of the United States due to suspicious US activities, hindering future relations. Regardless, Venezuela has continued to be an active participant in the inter-american convention on Terrorism and the inter-american drug abuse control commission. Aggressive measures have been taken to address the supply; in 2015 35.5 MT of illegal narcotics, 20 laboratories, and 108 airstrips with connections to drug trafficking were seized along with numerous other seizures of aircrafts and bases. Narco-Terrorism has been addressed as a prominent grievance among nations and Venezuela has taken peacekeeping and preventive measures to combat the issue and would like to continue doing so.

II. Improving Access to Addiction Treatment Resources in Developing Countries

The illegal drug trade has been a rampant issue throughout Venezuela for decades. This has caused a decline in our economy and more importantly the safety and health of our citizens. Measures have been taken to rehabilitate and integrate abusers as well as making help readily available. For developing countries, Venezuela hopes to provide resources and guidance.

Based on data collected by the dysregulation inventory, it has been determined that a majority of drug users are Venezuelan youth. This in turn increases violence and crime among adolescents. Targeting schools as a source of preventive education and resistance is a key aspect of any future resolutions. The UN World Drug Report has estimated that .64% and 1.7% of Venezuelans are user of cocaine and marijuana, respectively. Addiction is a large issue that if targeted at a global level can be diminished through treatment and prevention.

The National Anti-Drug Office of Venezuela has implemented a nationwide program to treat substance abuse disorders. In 2013 the ONA reportedly treated over 37,000 patients. Venezuela previously had been sending their addicts to the drug free Cuba for treatment but the high rate of relapse has resulted in the addressing of the social factors that encourage drug use. This in turn has spurred increased education and prevention campaigns. The rehabilitation system that was later implemented focused on both psychological and physical detoxing while all the while being free and abundant. Much
has been done to combat our residents dependency on narcotics and the delegation wished to guide other nations and continue our efforts on a larger scale.

During the committee, the Republic of Venezuela wishes to come to a conclusion with other nations to help solve the issues of Narco-Terrorism and lack of proper treatment facilities. We would like to address and fully comprehend these issues in order to lessen the burden of Narcotics on all nations. We hope to use aggressive attacks at the source of these narcotics distributors as well as providing the preventive and rehabilitative resources so desperately needed by all people.