



PEAMUN XV

UNODC - Drug Trafficking

General-Assembly Committee Background Guide

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Letter from the Chairs

Hello delegates,

Welcome to PEAMUN! I also would like to formally welcome you all to the UNODC committee on Drug Trafficking. My name is Akubah Ndubah and I will be your Co-Chair. I'm a senior from Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, but I am originally Ghanaian-American. I found my love for MUN in 7th grade and have been participating in various ways since. I am currently a co-head of the Exeter Model UN club where I contribute as a Director-General. Outside MUN some of my hobbies/interests are dancing, producing music, learning languages, neuroscience, and coding. General assemblies such as this one are a great opportunity to practice and showcase your diplomacy, speech-making skills, rhetoric, and creativity.

We chose to focus this committee on drug trafficking because of the wide scope of the issue, the history of the UN and global involvement in the issue, as well as the numerous subsections and nuances of the topic. I hope to see you touch on all areas of the issue and provide innovative solutions while also examining the effectiveness of existing/past UN structures. I'm so excited to watch this committee unfold, and to see how you will engage with each other and drive a fruitful debate. I encourage you all to be bold, quick on your feet, and creative with your ideas. Please reach out if you have any questions!

Best regards,

Akubah Ndubah - andubah@exeter.edu



Greetings delegates, and welcome to PEAMUN XV! My name is Phin Gibbs, I'm an 11th grader here at Exeter and I will be acting as your co-chair for this committee! I started Model United Nations my freshman year and have participated in a number of conferences over the past few years. I have been involved in every type of committee in mun, last year I did a lot of crises and I am excited to work in general assemblies. This is my third PEAMUN, I was a delegate my freshman year, last year I was a crisis director. I'm excited to take on the lead role in this committee.

Outside of MUN I play lacrosse and football, sail, play golf, enjoy reading philosophy, writing, and listening to music (favorites include Kanye West and Jimmy Buffett). As I'm sure a lot of you have seen shows ranging from Narcos, to Breaking Bad, as well as an innumerable number of news stories about drug use and trafficking, this topic is extremely relevant to today's world and a problem global leaders will have to solve for generations to come. Akubah and I were super excited to bring this topic to the sec gens and we are even more excited to share it with all of you! Please don't be hesitant to reach out if you have any questions.

Kind Regards,

Phin Gibbs

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Introduction

Drug trafficking stands as a historically extensive and multifaceted challenge that has left an indelible mark on countries across the globe, permeating societies in diverse and profound ways. In 1997, in recognition of the urgent need to combat this pervasive issue, the United Nations took decisive action by establishing the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). Serving as a dedicated entity, the UNODC assumes the responsibility of addressing drug-related concerns, conducting in-depth research, fostering international collaboration, and implementing comprehensive strategies to mitigate the adverse consequences associated with drug trafficking.

At its core, drug trafficking refers to the illicit global trade involving the cultivation, manufacture, distribution, and sale of substances that fall under the purview of drug prohibition laws. The complexities of this illicit trade encompass a broad range of interconnected issues that reverberate across borders, impacting societies, economies, and governance structures worldwide.

One of the critical aspects of drug trafficking lies in the unlawful production of drugs and their components. This entails the clandestine cultivation of illicit crops, such as opium poppy, coca leaf, and cannabis plants, which serve as the raw materials for the production of narcotics. The manufacturing processes involve sophisticated techniques to extract and refine these substances, leading to the creation of potent drugs like heroin, cocaine, methamphetamine, and synthetic opioids. These illicit activities not only undermine the rule of law but also pose significant health risks, contributing to the escalation of substance abuse and addiction-related problems.



Moreover, drug trafficking intersects with agricultural regulations, as illicit farming practices often take root in regions with inadequate governance structures or regions embroiled in conflict. Criminal organizations exploit vulnerable communities, coercing farmers to engage in the cultivation of illicit crops as a means of survival or profit. These illicit agricultural activities disrupt legitimate agricultural practices, endanger food security, and contribute to deforestation, environmental degradation, and soil erosion.

Another disturbing facet of drug trafficking is its connection to terrorist groups and organized crime units. The illicit drug trade serves as a lucrative source of revenue for these nefarious entities, providing them with the necessary funds to finance their illicit operations, armament, and expansionist agendas. The symbiotic relationship between drug trafficking and terrorism poses a grave threat to global security, as it facilitates the proliferation of violence, instability, and corruption on a transnational scale.

International interdiction efforts constitute an essential pillar in the fight against drug trafficking. Governments and law enforcement agencies collaborate closely to enhance border control measures, intelligence sharing, and the dismantling of drug trafficking networks. Through coordinated efforts, countries strive to disrupt the intricate web of drug smuggling routes, interdict shipments, and apprehend key individuals involved in these illicit activities. Interagency cooperation, coupled with advancements in technology and information sharing platforms, has proven crucial in addressing the complex challenges posed by drug trafficking. Drug trafficking remains an ongoing global predicament that necessitates concerted efforts from the international community. The establishment of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in 1997 marked a pivotal step towards addressing this complex issue comprehensively. By conducting rigorous research, fostering cooperation among nations, tackling various dimensions



of drug production and distribution, combating ties to terrorism and organized crime, and enhancing interdiction measures, the UNODC plays a vital role in mitigating the adverse impact of drug trafficking on societies, economies, and global security.

Committee Structure and History

The international drug control landscape is underpinned by three major treaties: the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 (as amended in 1972), the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988. These treaties are designed to work harmoniously, complementing one another and reinforcing the global efforts to combat drug-related issues.

The primary objective of the first two treaties is to establish internationally applicable control measures that ensure the availability of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for legitimate medical and scientific purposes, while simultaneously preventing their diversion into illicit channels. By codifying these control measures, the treaties provide a framework for countries to regulate the production, distribution, and use of controlled substances. Additionally, these treaties include provisions addressing the general aspects of illicit drug trafficking and drug abuse, aiming to curb the negative consequences associated with these activities.

The 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances builds upon the foundation laid by the earlier conventions. It expands the scope of control to encompass precursor chemicals used in the illicit manufacturing of drugs. This extension aims to address the growing concern of drug production through the control of precursor chemicals, which are substances used in the synthesis of illicit drugs. The 1988



Convention places significant emphasis on combating illicit drug trafficking, tackling related issues such as money laundering, and strengthening international cooperation in criminal matters. It introduces measures to disrupt drug trafficking networks, enhance law enforcement efforts, and establish frameworks for cooperation in areas such as extradition and mutual legal assistance.

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) and the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) play crucial roles in implementing and overseeing the provisions of these conventions. The CND, comprising 53 Member States elected by the Economic and Social Council, serves as the central policy-making body for drug-related matters. It monitors global trends in illicit drug trafficking and abuse, adopting resolutions and recommending measures to address the drug phenomenon effectively. The CND also decides whether new substances should be included in the schedules of the conventions or if changes and deletions in the schedules are necessary.

The INCB, an independent and quasi-judicial body, is responsible for ensuring the implementation of the international drug control treaties. It monitors the compliance of countries with their treaty obligations, assesses the licit production and distribution of controlled substances, and provides recommendations to governments to enhance their adherence to the treaties. The INCB plays a critical role in promoting a balanced approach to drug control, safeguarding public health, and preventing the diversion of controlled substances into illicit markets.

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) supports these treaty-based bodies in fulfilling their mandates and assists States Parties in implementing their obligations under the international drug control treaties. The UNODC provides technical expertise,



capacity-building programs, and policy guidance to countries, facilitating the development and implementation of comprehensive drug control strategies.

In summary, the three major international drug control treaties, working in tandem, establish a comprehensive framework to address the multifaceted challenges posed by drug trafficking and abuse. By combining efforts to regulate the availability of controlled substances, combat illicit drug trafficking, and promote international cooperation, these treaties, alongside the CND, INCB, and UNODC, contribute to global efforts to mitigate the negative impact of drugs on societies and protect public health.

Topic Overview

Major Drugs Flows Involved

Cocaine

Cocaine is an addictive stimulant drug that is sometimes used in medical settings for local anesthesia during surgeries, but of which recreational use is widely prohibited. It originated from the leaves of the coca plant, which originates in South America. Coca leaves have historically been used by ethnic groups in South America for traditional and medicinal practices. South America currently holds the highest amount of cocaine production, with most of it originating in the Andean-Amazonia region. A large amount of cocaine seizures are concentrated in the Americas and Europe, where you will also find almost four-fifths of the world's cocaine users.¹

¹ “The Cocaine Market.” n.d. United Nations : Office on Drugs and Crime.
<https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/the-cocaine-market.html>.



Opioids

Opioids is a class of drugs that include illegal opioids like heroin, prescription opioids like morphine and OxyContin, and synthetic opioids like fentanyl. This class of drugs are often medically used as severe pain relievers and not meant for recreational use.²

Marijuana (cannabis)

Marijuana, formally known as cannabis is a psychoactive drug that is derived from the cannabis sativa plant.³ Cannabis is grown and produced almost everywhere in the world, as it can thrive in several climates. Some major producers include but aren't limited to: Afghanistan, Columbia, Mexico, and the US.⁴ In addition to traditional outdoor cultivation of cannabis studies show an increasing prevalence of indoor cultivation methods.⁵ Indoor growing is beneficial to illegal cannabis producers for many reasons, one being lower detection rates. There are several countries, states, and territories that have ruled the recreational use of cannabis legal, but most places in the world it is still illegal.

Subtopic 1: Civil Policy and Law Enforcement: US War on Drugs

The issue of drug trafficking is accompanied by a significant debate concerning civil policies aimed at combating this illicit trade. Effectively addressing drug trafficking requires a comprehensive approach that encompasses various measures. One prominent case study to

² "Opioid Basics | CDC's Response to the Opioid Overdose Epidemic | CDC." 2021. www.cdc.gov. October 2, 2021.

³ United States Drug Enforcement Administration. 2019. "Marijuana." [Dea.gov](http://www.dea.gov). 2019. <https://www.dea.gov/factsheets/marijuana>.

⁴ Thomas, Claire. 2022. "9 Major Drug Trafficking Countries of the World | Asheville Recovery Center." ASHEVILLE. May 18, 2022. <https://www.ashevilerecoverycenter.com/9-major-drug-trafficking-countries/>.

⁵



examine is the United States' well-known "war on drugs," which was initiated in the 1970s as a comprehensive effort to combat illegal drug use and trafficking within the country.⁶

The "war on drugs" began under President Nixon, who allocated government resources towards drug control and treatment initiatives.⁷ Over the years, the campaign gained momentum and became increasingly prominent under subsequent presidencies. The approach at the time primarily focused on repressive measures targeting all stages of the drug distribution chain, supported by civil prohibition law enforcement. This involved concentrating efforts on intercepting drug shipments, apprehending suppliers, and imposing severe penalties, including mandatory minimum sentences for drug possession. The enforcement strategy encompassed crackdowns on drug offenders, including dealers, as well as individuals struggling with addiction.⁸

Consequently, this approach led to a significant rise in drug-related incarcerations.⁹ However, despite the increase in law enforcement efforts and strict penalization measures, the global drug trade continued relatively unabated. The "war on drugs" also had unintended consequences. Trafficking routes shifted, drug prices decreased, and vulnerable governments faced destabilization. Additionally, the approach resulted in the imprisonment of individuals struggling with addiction, rather than providing them with effective treatment and support.¹⁰ Critics of the repressive approach employed during the "war on drugs" argue that it has yielded limited success. Instead, it has generated unintended negative outcomes and failed to achieve

⁶ PBS. 2014. "Thirty Years of America's Drug War | Drug Wars | FRONTLINE | PBS." Pbs.org. 2014. <https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/shows/drugs/cron/>.

⁷ PBS. 2014. "Thirty Years of America's Drug War | Drug Wars | FRONTLINE | PBS." Pbs.org. 2014. <https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/shows/drugs/cron/>.

⁸ Doyle, Kate. 2003. "Operation Intercept: The Perils of Unilateralism." Nsarchive2.Gwu.edu. 2003. <https://nsarchive2.gwu.edu/NSAEBB/NSAEBB86/>.

⁹ Doyle, Kate. 2003. "Operation Intercept: The Perils of Unilateralism." Nsarchive2.Gwu.edu. 2003. <https://nsarchive2.gwu.edu/NSAEBB/NSAEBB86/>.

¹⁰ PBS. 2014. "Thirty Years of America's Drug War | Drug Wars | FRONTLINE | PBS." Pbs.org. 2014. <https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/shows/drugs/cron/>.



substantial reductions in the global drug trade. As a result, many countries are exploring alternative strategies to address drug use and trafficking in more effective and less harmful ways. These new approaches prioritize harm reduction and public health measures, focusing on prevention, treatment, and support for individuals struggling with substance abuse. Emphasis is placed on evidence-based interventions, such as comprehensive drug education programs, access to quality healthcare and treatment services, harm reduction initiatives like needle exchange programs, and the decriminalization or legalization of certain substances.¹¹ Moreover, countries are increasingly recognizing the importance of international cooperation, emphasizing collaboration, intelligence sharing, and coordinated efforts to dismantle transnational drug trafficking networks.

As countries seek to reform their drug policies, lessons from the United States' "war on drugs" and its limitations provide valuable insights. The evolving discourse surrounding drug control now places greater emphasis on finding holistic solutions that prioritize public health, human rights, and addressing the underlying social factors contributing to drug abuse. By adopting multifaceted strategies that combine law enforcement efforts with prevention, treatment, and harm reduction, countries strive to develop more effective and compassionate approaches to combat drug trafficking and promote healthier societies. Delegates should come prepared to debate the most effective and important drug-related laws and policies. To prepare, study the policies and measures that have been implemented or suggested in your assigned country, and the degree of their effectiveness.

¹¹ The White House. 2022. "FACT SHEET: White House Releases 2022 National Drug Control Strategy That Outlines Comprehensive Path Forward to Address Addiction and the Overdose Epidemic | the White House." The White House. The White House. April 21, 2022. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2022/04/21/fact-sheet-white-house-releases-2022-national-drug-control-strategy-that-outlines-comprehensive-path-forward-to-address-addiction-and-the-overdose-epidemic>.



Subtopic 2: Unilateral Interdiction: US-Mexico, Operation Intercept

When US President Nixon came into office, amidst an ongoing “War on Drugs,” he made halting the illicit drug flow into the country one of his top priorities.¹² Part of his plan was directing focus to the Mexico-US border, and thus he launched Operation Intercept. The primary step of this operation sent two thousand US customs officers to the Mexico-American border.¹³ They enforced a zero-tolerance drug policy, however, sources say it was detrimental to border economies on both sides and failed to increase the amount of drug seizures. It also was launched with limited consultation with the Mexican government. An interesting aspect of the operation was that Nixon chose to focus on marijuana instead of hard drugs- for which anti-hard-drug resources were found to be largely more effective.¹⁴ Marijuana also happened to account for 9% of Mexico’s exports, and of which many farmers depended on -seeing as they could get a much larger profit from marijuana than legal crops.¹⁵ Critics also raised the issue that an elimination of marijuana would stimulate positive growth among the hard drug trafficking groups as it would ease the creation of more hard-drug addicts. Although the operation was not helpful, it did result in the US getting Mexico to sign the Operation Cooperation agreement, the document that gave way to US involvement in Mexico for decades. Operation Intercept opens up debate on the possible negative effects of unilateralism when it comes to interdiction on issues like drug trafficking and crime. It also highlights the importance of strong bilateral agreements that are contributed to equally by both parties. To prepare for debate, delegates should study their

¹² Pozzebon, Stefano. 2022. “This Country Calls Time on the ‘War on Drugs.’” CNN. August 21, 2022. <https://edition.cnn.com/2022/08/21/americas/colombia-marijuana-bill-war-on-drugs-intl-cmd/index.html>.

¹³ PBS. 2014. “Thirty Years of America’s Drug War | Drug Wars | FRONTLINE | PBS.” Pbs.org. 2014. <https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/shows/drugs/cron/>.

¹⁴ Doyle, Kate. 2003. “Operation Intercept: The Perils of Unilateralism.” Nsarchive2.Gwu.edu. 2003. <https://nsarchive2.gwu.edu/NSAEBB/NSAEBB86/>.

¹⁵ Doyle, Kate. 2003. “Operation Intercept: The Perils of Unilateralism.” Nsarchive2.Gwu.edu. 2003. <https://nsarchive2.gwu.edu/NSAEBB/NSAEBB86/>.



countries' experience in unilateral vs. multilateral interdiction and their stance on the issue, as well as bilateral agreements they may have related to drug trafficking,

Subtopic 3: Agricultural Regulation and Policy: Coca Plant in Bolivia

The coca plant, well known for being a key ingredient in the production of cocaine, has huge cultural, traditional, and historic ties in South America. Specifically, it holds significance to people living in the Andes region.¹⁶ The leaves are often chewed raw, traditionally used to treat a myriad of medical ailments. It is also consumed through tea and food.¹⁷ From 1997 to 2004, the US funded an initiative that attempted to eradicate the growing of the coca plant. Several victims of this initiative, particularly farmers have recounted the conflict and violence that ensued. Starting in 2004 the Bolivian government legalized the growing of the coca plant.¹⁸ This legalization has allowed Bolivia and UN agencies to monitor the land used to produce the coca plant and keep it near levels that meet local demand without a lot of it leaking to illegal production markets. However, Governments such as the US have expressed disapproval for Bolivia's counter-narcotics methods, saying it has not been effective enough.¹⁹

¹⁶ "Bolivia Ended Its Drug War by Kicking out the DEA and Legalizing Coca." n.d. Pulitzer Center. Accessed July 17, 2023. <https://pulitzercenter.org/stories/bolivia-ended-its-drug-war-kicking-out-dea-and-legalizing-coca>.

¹⁷ "Bolivia Ended Its Drug War by Kicking out the DEA and Legalizing Coca." n.d. Pulitzer Center. Accessed July 17, 2023. <https://pulitzercenter.org/stories/bolivia-ended-its-drug-war-kicking-out-dea-and-legalizing-coca>.

¹⁸ "Bolivia Ended Its Drug War by Kicking out the DEA and Legalizing Coca." n.d. Pulitzer Center. Accessed July 17, 2023. <https://pulitzercenter.org/stories/bolivia-ended-its-drug-war-kicking-out-dea-and-legalizing-coca>.

¹⁹ Ledebur, Kathryn, Linda Farthing, and Thomas Grisaffi. 2020. "Bolivia Reverses Years of Progress with New Draconian Cocaine Policy, Supported by the EU." *The Conversation*. September 7, 2020. <https://theconversation.com/bolivia-reverses-years-of-progress-with-new-draconian-cocaine-policy-supported-by-the-eu-144386>.



Subtopic 4: Terrorist Affiliation: Afghanistan and the Taliban

Afghanistan's opium trade has played a significant role in fueling the activities of the Taliban, a militant group that has been embroiled in conflict and insurgency in the country. With more than 80 percent of global opium and heroin originating from Afghanistan, the illicit drug trade has become a major source of income for the Taliban.

Despite efforts to combat the drug trade, such as poppy eradication, interdiction raids, and alternative crop programs, the problem persists. The involvement of the Taliban in all aspects of the narcotics trade, including poppy planting, opium extraction, trafficking, and charging fees to smugglers, has allowed them to establish a strong presence and control over the illicit drug economy.

The economic and humanitarian crisis in Afghanistan has further exacerbated the dependence on the narcotics trade. Widespread destruction caused by the prolonged conflict, displacement of millions of people, and foreign aid cuts have left many Afghans with limited options for survival. As a result, they turn to the drug trade as a means of generating income and sustaining their families.

The continued prevalence of the drug trade poses significant challenges for the stability and security of Afghanistan. The Taliban, along with other armed groups, ethnic militia leaders, and corrupt officials, compete for control and profits from the illicit drug business. This power struggle not only perpetuates violence but also undermines the efforts of the Afghan government and international community to establish a stable and prosperous nation.

Efforts to address the drug trade in Afghanistan have faced numerous obstacles. Previous attempts at poppy eradication and enforcement measures have often backfired, leading to resentment among farmers and laborers who rely on opium cultivation for their livelihoods. The



Taliban's ban on poppy cultivation in 2000, which initially gained them international legitimacy, triggered a backlash and contributed to their loss of support.

It is evident that combating the drug trade requires a multifaceted approach. Merely focusing on repressive measures and eradication efforts has proven ineffective, as the trade continues to flourish. There is a need for comprehensive strategies that address the root causes of drug production, such as poverty, lack of alternative livelihoods, and political instability. These strategies should include initiatives to promote sustainable agriculture, economic development, and effective governance to reduce the reliance on the drug trade.

Additionally, international cooperation is crucial in addressing the global dimensions of the drug trade originating from Afghanistan. Collaborative efforts between countries, organizations, and law enforcement agencies are essential for disrupting the flow of illicit drugs, dismantling trafficking networks, and tackling money laundering associated with the trade.

As Afghanistan faces an uncertain future, with the Taliban regaining power, addressing the drug trade becomes even more critical. It requires a comprehensive and nuanced approach that takes into account the socio-economic dynamics, security challenges, and regional cooperation to effectively curtail the influence of the drug trade on the country's stability and the activities of militant groups like the Taliban.

Elaboration on Past Conventions/Documents

Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961

The goal of this convention was to initiate international cooperation surrounding the issue of illicit drug abuse. It aimed to limit international drug possession to medical and scientific uses



only.²⁰ It consolidated previous treaties that only controlled opium, coca, and its derivatives and expanded the scope of the treaty to include cannabis and synthetic drugs of similar effects.²¹ The International Narcotics Control Board was reemphasized as incharge of global drug production control. The job of the UNODC was reaffirmed as monitoring the situation in each country related to drug abuse. In addition, it took a prohibitionist stance on drug addiction, and to further eradicate drug use it suggested intervening in places of production and trafficking to halt the supply of illicit drugs altogether instead of prosecuting drug addicts individually.²²

Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971

This convention focused on regulating the abuse of psychotropic substances, which are psychoactive drugs of which when taken produce a chemical change and effect on the brain and nervous system.²³ These drugs are often used to treat mental disorders but are prevalent on the illegal drug market as well. Like the aforementioned treaty, it aimed to limit the use of these drugs to scientific and medical purposes. It encouraged governments to provide statistical reports on the production, imports, and exports, related to psychotropic drugs.²⁴

²⁰ “Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs.” n.d. United Nations : Office on Drugs and Crime. <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/single-convention.html>.

²¹ “Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs | OSCE POLIS.” n.d. Polis.osce.org. <https://polis.osce.org/single-convention-narcotic-drugs>.

²² “Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs (Adopted 30 March 1961, Entered into Force 13 December 1964) 520 UNTS 151 | Human Rights and Drugs.” n.d. Wwww.hr-Dp.org. <https://www.hr-dp.org/contents/735>.

²³ Brennan, Dan. 2021. “What Are Psychotropic Medications?” WebMD. April 20, 2021. <https://www.webmd.com/mental-health/what-are-psychotropic-medications>.

²⁴ “INCB Psychotropic Substances.” n.d. Wwww.incb.org. <https://www.incb.org/incb/en/psychotropics/index.html#:~:text=The%201971%20Convention%20was%20adopted>.



United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988

This treaty targets the issue of drug trafficking by emphasizing international cooperation. It provided measures against money laundering as well as gave a legal basis for topics such as the extradition of drug traffic criminals. It also recommends mandating civil cooperation in targeting drug trafficking by tracking down and seizing “drug related assets”(ex. Asking a bank for private records).²⁵

Other topics to consider

Money Laundering

Perhaps, another factor to consider is that drug trafficking may be considered a predicate offense for money laundering. According to an explanation by the Financial Services Regulatory Commission (FSRC), the predicate offense of drug trafficking “can generate revenue and through one of the basic steps of placement, layering and integration, conceal the illegal source of the funds; this allows the drug trafficker to use the funds without generating suspicion of criminal activity.”²⁶

Criminal extradition related to drug crimes

Further attention should be paid to the roles of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs (amended in 1972) and the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic drugs, as described above, in the extradition processes that references the two documents. Delegates should examine the

²⁵ “Convention against the Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances | OSCE POLIS.” n.d. Polis.osce.org. <https://polis.osce.org/convention-against-illicit-traffic-narcotic-drugs-and-psychotropic-substances>.

²⁶ “What Are Predicate Offences? - FSRC,” Applying KYC to Detecting Predicate Offenses, November 2021, <https://www.fsrc.kn/newsletters/838-november-2021-newsletter-applying-kyc-to-detecting-predicate-offences>.



intricacies related to the principle of “double criminality,” which essentially stipulates that an act is “not extraditable unless it constitutes a crime under the laws of both the requesting and requested countries,”²⁷ the fiscal character of the offense, etc. Many different member states will hold different laws and policies regarding what is considered an extraditable act; delegates must ascertain whether or not a common protocol can be determined for drug-related crimes.

Note about Committee Direction

The goal of this committee is to eventually assemble and pass a comprehensive resolution that addresses all areas of debate. To get there, members of committee will engage in numerous moderated caucuses to debate their stance on various issues and the most effective solutions.

Position Papers

At PEAMUN XV, we believe that position papers are crucial in encouraging delegates to have a thorough understanding of their delegation and the topic. In addition, they will help you think of solutions and possible talking points. However, it is not required for our one-day conference. If you would wish to submit one, please email to andubah@exeter.edu and pgibbs@exeter.edu before the conference begins. Feedback from the dais will be available upon request, though the timing of feedback is at the chair’s discretion due to the potential for the volume of requests to exceed the dais’s capacity.

²⁷Steven A Bernholz, Martin J Bernholz, and Nicholas G Herman, “International Extradition in Drug Cases - Core,” International Extradition in Drug Cases, 1985, <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/151515752.pdf>.



Questions to consider

- What methods have been employed in the past to counter drug trafficking? How effective or potentially harmful were these methods?
- How should drug use be regulated or policed within countries to produce the most effective result?
- How do drug policies affect local farmers?
- How do drug policies and interventions affect a country's economy or social wellbeing?
- Should drug trafficking interdiction be unilateral or multilateral?
- What is the impact of international drug policy on unequal access to controlled medicines globally?
- How should we handle the inequality that stems from some countries not being able to afford to pump as much of their GDP into anti-drug-trafficking initiatives?



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