



SOFIMUN
Sofia International Model United Nations

Edition: III/2010
Period: 24-31 July 2010
Location: Sofia, Bulgaria

Website: www.sofimun.org
Edition: www.2010.sofimun.org
E-mail: info@sofimun.org

"Search Of Future Ideas, Models Us Now"

COMMITTEE:
SECURITY COUNCIL

CHAIRPERSON:
PLINIO LIMATA & YANISLAVA
KARUSHEVA

TOPIC: (B)
THE THREAT TO PEACE AND SECURITY
BY DRUGS

UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL (SC)



The Security Council has primary responsibility, under the Charter, for the maintenance of international peace and security. It is so organized as to be able to function continuously, and a representative of each of its members must be present at all times at United Nations Headquarters.

When a threat against international peace is brought to the attention of the Security Council, the council first attempts to negotiate a settlement between the disputing parties. The council may use its own member delegations, refer the issue to discussion in the General Assembly, or appoint the Secretary-General, the head of the United Nations, to act as mediator. It may set forth principles for a peaceful settlement as well.

If no peaceful agreement can be reached, and the disputing factions use violence, intimidation, or force, the Security Council can then enact policy resolutions to solve the conflict or restore peace. Sometimes this policy includes economic sanctions such as trade embargoes or prohibitions on governments borrowing from international funds. Under the Security Council regulations, however, humanitarian aid can never be withheld from any nation or group of people. The Security Council also reserves the right to recommend expulsion of any UN member state in gross violation of the UN charter and international law, though the dismissal must be voted on and passed in the General Assembly.

The Security Council is the only United Nations organization that can authorize military action and maintain a military-trained peacekeeping force. In violent international dispute, the Security Council can send intervening peacekeeping troops to secure areas in turmoil.

The Security Council is further responsible for overseeing compliance with international agreements involving weapons, the rules of engagement (conduct during war), the illegal spread of nuclear technology, and other threats to international peace. To enforce these treaties, such as international agreements on nuclear non-proliferation, the Security Council can authorize UN-led inspections of a nation's military arsenal. In addition, the Security Council can order sanctions or authorize military action.

More at: www.un.org/Docs/sc



SOFIMUN
Sofia International Model United Nations

Edition: III/2010
Period: 24-31 July 2010
Location: Sofia, Bulgaria

Website: www.sofimun.org
Edition: www.2010.sofimun.org
E-mail: info@sofimun.org

"Search Of Future Ideas, Models Us Now"

COMMITTEE:
SECURITY COUNCIL

CHAIRPERSON:
PLINIO LIMATA & YANISLAVA
KARUSHEVA

TOPIC: (B)
THE THREAT TO PEACE AND SECURITY
BY DRUGS

Topic B: The Threat to Peace and Security by Drugs - SUMMARY

Production and trafficking of illegal drugs, as well as all related activities, present a threat to international peace and security. Illegal drugs are often related to organized crime, violence, corruption and even terrorism. The situation is aggravated in states where the Rule of Law and territorial control is weakened. Trade and production of illegal drugs presents a direct threat to stability of these states and the wider region. As such this is an important obstacle to development. On the other hand however it cannot be neglected that drug production and trade are often a basic source of income for people and one of the few alternatives to poverty.

The large sums of money and global financial flows related to illegal drugs are of great concern as they not only sustain the current production and trade but also can be used to fund other illegal activities. Terrorist organizations, for example, are known to use these financial flows to fund their activities. The production and trade of illegal drugs remains an issue of concern in areas around the world, like Afghanistan and Mexico, despite efforts by the international community. Efforts to address the issue effectively are complicated due to the national and international dimension of illegal drugs and all related activities.



The SOFIMUN 2010 Security Council is requested to address the threat to international peace and security posed by illegal drug production, trade and all related activities in a comprehensive and integrated manner.

1. INTRODUCTION



Drugs have been on the International Community Agenda for more than a century, with a particular focus on drug control. The subject was never treated as a security matter, until a few years ago. The reason is easily understandable as during the Cold War, the traditional definitions of security were focused on the state and its military threats, the so-called "hard security issues". After the collapse of Communism and the end of the Cold War Era a wider perspective adaptable to the new context was needed and that meant to take into consideration what can be defined as "soft security issues": soft threats that challenge the state and its people in different ways. One of these is surely the drug business, which can be divided in three parts: production, trade and consumption.



SOFIMUN
Sofia International Model United Nations

Edition: III/2010
Period: 24-31 July 2010
Location: Sofia, Bulgaria

Website: www.sofimun.org
Edition: www.2010.sofimun.org
E-mail: info@sofimun.org

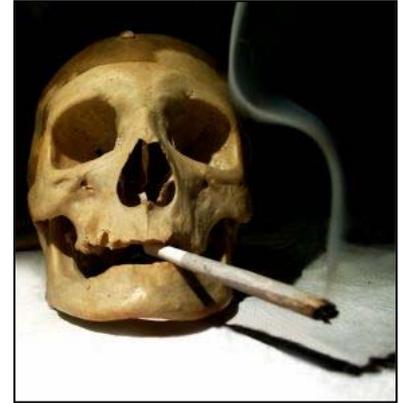
"Search Of Future Ideas, Models Us Now"

COMMITTEE:
SECURITY COUNCIL

CHAIRPERSON:
PLINIO LIMATA & YANISLAVA
KARUSHEVA

TOPIC: (B)
THE THREAT TO PEACE AND SECURITY
BY DRUGS

Drugs production and consumption is a matter that most of the time is related to national issues, even though these can affect an entire region. The more problematic aspect is obviously the drug trade which has become globalized, increased and has nowadays also more diverse trading routes (an example could be the opening up of the former Soviet Union and China to the market, that lead to the reopening of the ancient silk roads, which were also the ancient drug routes). Consumption cannot be addressed in the same way as trade and production given peculiar elements as history, habits, cultures and so on. Furthermore, while trade and production are generally faced with an international approach, consumption is considered as a national issue. This is reality presents an interesting discrepancy as drug demand gives an incentive for production and trading. The circle is vicious.



2. DEFINITION AND DISTINCTION OF DRUGS



There are a wide variety of definitions of drugs. Broadly speaking, it is possible to define drugs as every substance that, when absorbed into the body of a living organism, alters normal bodily function¹. The term 'narcotics' is frequently used as a synonym but often also refers to a sub-group being natural opioid drugs derived from the Asian poppy *Palaver somniferous* or semi-synthetic or synthetic substitutes for these drugs. These are generally used to relief pain and cause drowsiness and sleepiness².

In the context of this study guide the term 'drugs' will be used and refer to 'all those drugs with harmful properties which are generally considered illegal and regulated by legislation.'

Officially there are 4 kind of drugs treated by international legislation: cannabis derivates, opiates, cocaine, amphetamine-type stimulant (ATS) and its precursors (methamphetamine, amphetamine, and ecstasy group).

¹ World Health Organization. (1969). WHO Expert Committee on Drug Dependence. Sixteenth report. (Technical report series. No. 407). Geneva: World Health Organization.

² <http://medical-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/Narcotics>



SOFIMUN
Sofia International Model United Nations

Edition: III/2010
Period: 24-31 July 2010
Location: Sofia, Bulgaria

Website: www.sofimun.org
Edition: www.2010.sofimun.org
E-mail: info@sofimun.org

"Search Of Future Ideas, Models Us Now"

COMMITTEE:
SECURITY COUNCIL

CHAIRPERSON:
PLINIO LIMATA & YANISLAVA
KARUSHEVA

TOPIC: (B)
THE THREAT TO PEACE AND SECURITY
BY DRUGS

1. **Cannabis** derivatives refer to any number of preparations of the Cannabis plant, intended for use as psychoactive drug. Three species of plants exist: Cannabis sativa, Cannabis indica and Cannabis ruderalis. The major psychoactive chemical compound in cannabis derivatives is Tetrahydrocannabinol, commonly known as THC. Cannabis derivatives come in three different forms: herb, resin and oil³.
2. **Opiates** refer to constituents or derivatives of constituents found in opium. In a traditional sense, the term opiates has been used to refer not only to the alkaloids in opium, but also the natural and semi-synthetic derivatives of opium. The term is also incorrectly used to refer to all drugs with opium or morphine-like properties, which are instead classified as opioid.
3. **Cocaine** is a stimulant derived from an extract of the leaves of the coca bush called coca paste. The purification of this extract yields cocaine.⁴
4. **ATS** – Amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS) are a group of substances comprised of synthetic stimulants including amphetamine, methamphetamine, methcathinone and ecstasy-group substances (MDMA and its analogues).⁵

3. MARKET DIMENSIONS AND TRADE ROUTES



Drugs have become a global industry with no frontiers and an incredible economic power. The trends and the market dimensions may vary for different types of drugs and thereby also the security threats. International drug trafficking is valued at an estimated US\$400 billion per year, second only to the weapon industry. Globalization of the business leads to globalization of production and leaving apart historically productive regions (e.g. the Golden Triangle or the Golden Crescent). Distant are the times when every country tended to specialize in the production of certain drugs only. This kind of specialization is nowadays disappearing, especially when it comes to chemical drugs, due to the existence of a market that follows the globalization process.

³ [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cannabis_\(drug\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cannabis_(drug))

⁴ UNODC, World Drug Report 2009

⁵ Idem



SOFIMUN
Sofia International Model United Nations

Edition: III/2010
Period: 24-31 July 2010
Location: Sofia, Bulgaria

Website: www.sofimun.org
Edition: www.2010.sofimun.org
E-mail: info@sofimun.org

"Search Of Future Ideas, Models Us Now"

COMMITTEE:
SECURITY COUNCIL

CHAIRPERSON:
PLINIO LIMATA & YANISLAVA
KARUSHEVA

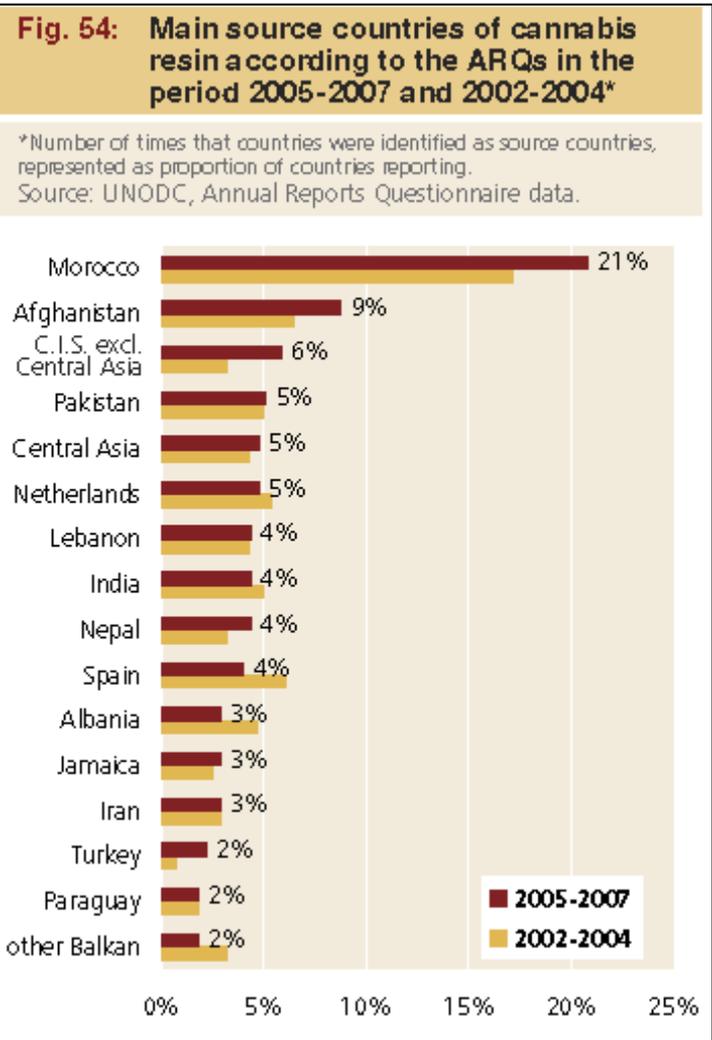
TOPIC: (B)
THE THREAT TO PEACE AND SECURITY
BY DRUGS

Cannabis is the most widely produced, trafficked and consumed plant-based drug worldwide. While cannabis herb is consumed everywhere, cannabis resin is basically consumed in Western Europe, since the global resin production is mainly concentrated in Morocco, even if according to the last survey also Afghanistan is reaching high levels of production. To estimate the precise amount of this market is basically impossible due to the fact that it can be grown everywhere, inside and outside. This also leads to the fact that international smuggling of cannabis does not reach the levels of the other drugs being smuggled.

Opiates' the global illicit market has its centre in Afghanistan, the largest illicit producer in the world (90% of the heroin on the market comes from there). While the period 2001 -2007 saw a significant growth of the opiate production, 2008 and 2009 represents a setback with a 19% reduction. The opium production however still remains a centerpiece of the economy. In 2009 the cultivation of opium in Afghanistan was concentrated in seven provinces in the South and West of the country, while the remaining were poppy-free. A large part of the Afghan production is smuggled to the Russian Federation, Western Europe, Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran. To smuggle opiates from Afghanistan there are two main routes:

- the Balkan route (Iran, Turkey, Southern Europe, Western-Europe)
- the Northern route (Tajikistan or Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation)

Other producers are reportedly found in South East Asia, where opium production takes place mainly in Myanmar (which during the 80s' and 90s' was the world largest heroin producer), Laos People's Democratic Republic, Thailand and Vietnam. In the past years, in this area the opium production decreased, while illicit manufacturing of ATS developed⁶.



⁶ UNODC, World Drug Report 2009



SOFIMUN
Sofia International Model United Nations

Edition: III/2010
Period: 24-31 July 2010
Location: Sofia, Bulgaria

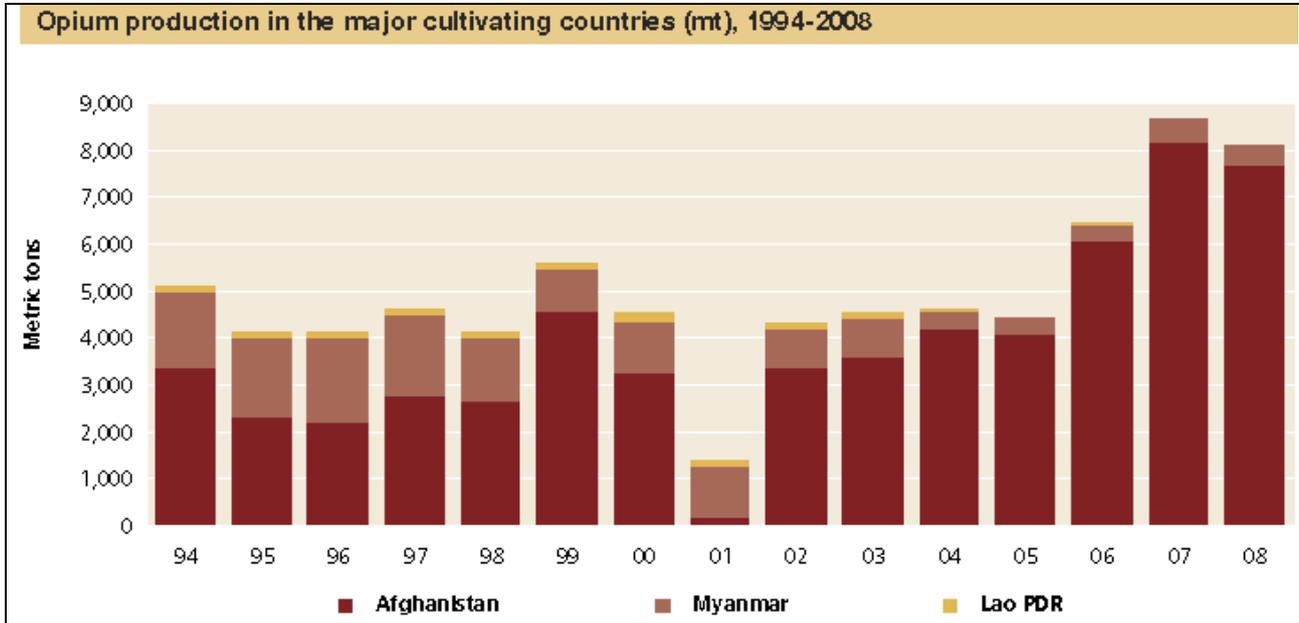
Website: www.sofimun.org
Edition: www.2010.sofimun.org
E-mail: info@sofimun.org

"Search Of Future Ideas, Models Us Now"

COMMITTEE:
SECURITY COUNCIL

CHAIRPERSON:
PLINIO LIMATA & YANISLAVA
KARUSHEVA

TOPIC: (B)
THE THREAT TO PEACE AND SECURITY
BY DRUGS



Coca bush is primarily cultivated in three Southern American countries; Bolivia, Colombia and Peru. Cocaine is basically sold to North America and Europe. In the past year the amount of coca production decreased by 8%, mainly due to a large reduction in Colombia.

ATS illicit manufacturing increased all over the world. As a matter of fact there is a high concentration in every single continent. Trafficking in ATS is generally an interregional phenomenon, since manufacturing often occurs close to the consumer market. The ATS producers can evade law and avoid controls by utilizing precursor chemicals not under international control, moving the manufacturing process to different locations, shifting precursor chemicals and changing drug trafficking routes.



SOFIMUN
Sofia International Model United Nations

Edition: III/2010
Period: 24-31 July 2010
Location: Sofia, Bulgaria

Website: www.sofimun.org
Edition: www.2010.sofimun.org
E-mail: info@sofimun.org

"Search Of Future Ideas, Models Us Now"

COMMITTEE:
SECURITY COUNCIL

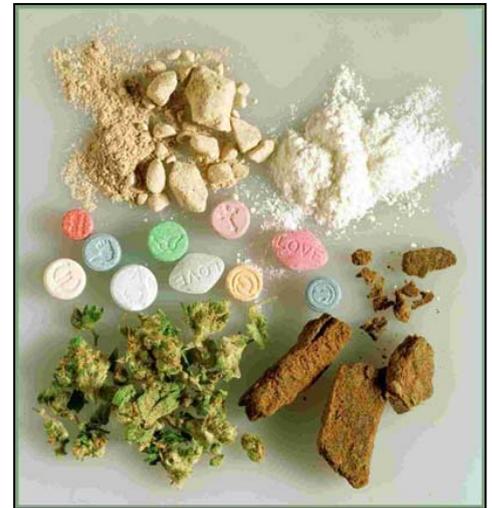
CHAIRPERSON:
PLINIO LIMATA & YANISLAVA
KARUSHEVA

TOPIC: (B)
THE THREAT TO PEACE AND SECURITY
BY DRUGS

4. CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF DRUG PRODUCTION AND TRADE

Drug business flourishes in realities where it is easy to find states with internal political and economic weaknesses. Criminal (networks) buy power, using their dirty money to defend their own illicit interest, creating a corrupted system that doesn't not respect or reflect the Rule of Law. Due to this aspect, societies are not able to develop in a proper way which has considerable consequences for their citizens, victim of the illegal system.

It is worth to mention that in many cases the economy of these states is not developed at all or there are prospering black markets. Consequently the absence of any kind of legal and right source of income forces the local population to find an escape to poverty and famine working as an active part of the drug production system. The way in which this phenomenon manifests itself is of course context dependent. The case of Afghanistan represents a perfect example: the fight against drug production is focused on destroying illicit drug crops which are crucial for people's income. But among all the discussions going on, this practice needs to join an economic development plan that could be able to offer solutions that respect people's rights and offer a chance for a better life.



The logic of drug trading is the same. Also here ordinary people are involved and not always part of well organized criminal networks. Data of drugs seizures clearly show this⁷.

In terms of the consequences of drug production and trade one can distinguish 4 types of security which are affected: human, economic, political and military⁸. These four aspects are all interconnected. A vicious circle is put in place. When starting from the human security point of view; threats to human rights and human dignity obviously affect not only the single human being, but also everything that is connected with the social aspect of his life.

Economic security is affected as illicit money becomes an obstacle to the right economical development. The existence and development of criminal organizations in realities with severe internal problems could lead to the conclusion that the drugs industry's effect on the legal economy hits just financially weak states, but this cannot be taken as a truth as it affects all the states in the world. Moreover, illegal income is often not invested in the country of origin but transferred to stronger economies such as the European or the American ones. The IMF estimates that 'money laundering' involves between US\$500 billion and US\$ 1.5 trillion, which is washed through the international banking system. This phenomenon is basically rampant, allowing illegal and official economies to be intertwined.

⁷ To have a look at data, please read the UNODC World Drug Report 2009

⁸ <http://www.informaworld.com/index/771061941.pdf>



SOFIMUN
Sofia International Model United Nations

Edition: III/2010
Period: 24-31 July 2010
Location: Sofia, Bulgaria

Website: www.sofimun.org
Edition: www.2010.sofimun.org
E-mail: info@sofimun.org

COMMITTEE:
SECURITY COUNCIL

CHAIRPERSON:
PLINIO LIMATA & YANISLAVA
KARUSHEVA

TOPIC: (B)
THE THREAT TO PEACE AND SECURITY
BY DRUGS

"Search Of Future Ideas, Models Us Now"



Illicit economic flows that alter the legal economic system contribute to the creation and the sustenance of shadow actors that are able to influence political and military security. It is obvious how dirty money can influence and buy power, weapons and armies to protect certain interests. Moreover well-rendered is the case where rebels gain a portion of a state's territory to provide asylum to terrorists. As such drugs can be an important factor of political and military instability, being at the same time a national and transnational security threat.

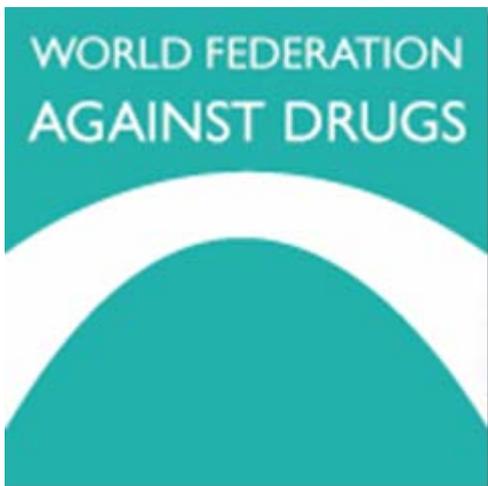
The gravity of the security threat presented by drugs is reflected in a statement by the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Antonio Maria Costa:

"The effects of drug trafficking on human security is devastating. Drug Traffickers use their war-chest to attack vulnerable countries through business acquisitions, corruption and violence. Drug Cartels buy more than real estate, bank and business. They buy elections, candidates and parties. In a word, they buy power. Here is where the drug business becomes a security threat."

5. EFFORTS TO ADDRESS THE ISSUE

There are various efforts to address drugs and related problems:

a) International Legislation



Drugs have been a concern for the International Community which responded with a variety of international agreements e.g. 1912 (the Hague Opium Convention), 1925 (the Geneva Opium Conventions), 1931 (the Geneva Narcotics Manufacturing and Distribution Convention and the Bangkok opium Smoking Agreement), 1936 (the Geneva Convention for suppression of the illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs), 1946 (Protocol amending the Agreements, Conventions and Protocols on Narcotic Drugs concluded at The Hague on 23 January 1912, at Geneva on 11 February 1925 and 19 February 1925 and 13 July 1931, at Bangkok on 27 November 1931, and at Geneva on 26 June 1936), 1948 (the Paris Protocol Bringing under International Control Drugs outside the Scope of the Convention of 13 July 1931, for

Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, as amended by the



SOFIMUN
Sofia International Model United Nations

Edition: III/2010
Period: 24-31 July 2010
Location: Sofia, Bulgaria

Website: www.sofimun.org
Edition: www.2010.sofimun.org
E-mail: info@sofimun.org

"Search Of Future Ideas, Models Us Now"

COMMITTEE:
SECURITY COUNCIL

CHAIRPERSON:
PLINIO LIMATA & YANISLAVA
KARUSHEVA

TOPIC: (B)
THE THREAT TO PEACE AND SECURITY
BY DRUGS

Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, on 11 December 1946) and 1953 (Protocol for Limiting and Regulating the Cultivation of the Poppy Plant, the Production of, International and Wholesale Trade in, and Use of, Opium).

These agreements formed the basis for the international conventions mentioned below.

- o [The Single Convention on Narcotic drugs of 1961](#)
- o [The Protocol of amendment to the Single Convention of 1972](#)
- o [The United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988](#)

b) UN Bodies involved

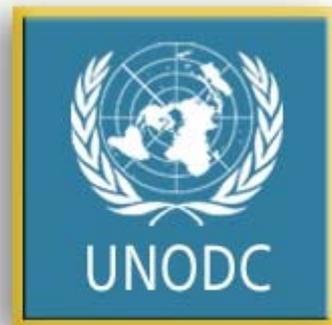
The United Nations body concerned with drugs is the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, established in 1946 by the Economic and Social Council. It functions as a policy-making body of the UN on drug related matters.

<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/commissions/CND/index.html>

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) was established in 1997 as a part of the UN Secretariat⁹. It is nowadays a global leader in the struggle against illicit drugs and international crime. With its United Nations International Drug Control Programme it fights the links between the illicit production, demand and traffic of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and the economic and social conditions in the affected countries. It also develops integrated approaches to eradicate or alleviate conditions that encourage criminal activities. The three pillars of its work are:

- research and analytical work;
- normative work to assist States in the ratification and implementation of the international treaties;
- technical cooperation projects .

Related to the 3rd pillar, UNODC runs several regional projects with several institutions and with countries affected (see part C below).



⁹ <http://www.un.org/ga/20special/>



SOFIMUN
Sofia International Model United Nations

Edition: III/2010
 Period: 24-31 July 2010
 Location: Sofia, Bulgaria

Website: www.sofimun.org
 Edition: www.2010.sofimun.org
 E-mail: info@sofimun.org

COMMITTEE:
 SECURITY COUNCIL

CHAIRPERSON:
 PLINIO LIMATA & YANISLAVA
 KARUSHEVA

TOPIC: (B)
 THE THREAT TO PEACE AND SECURITY
 BY DRUGS

"Search Of Future Ideas, Models Us Now"

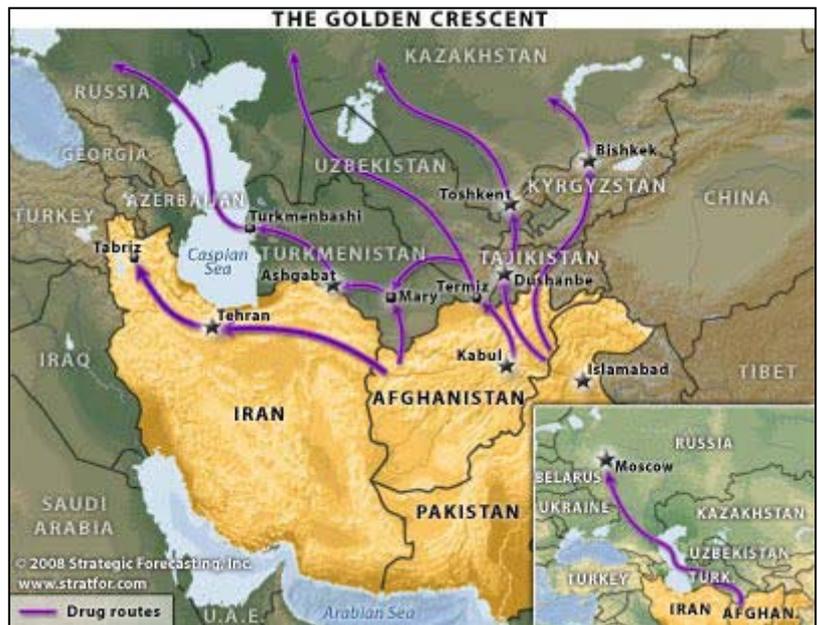


The first time the General Assembly addressed this matter was in its 20th special session (UNGASS) in 1998, where several resolutions were adopted.^{10,11} The goal was to counter the world drug problem with an holistic approach. Following this approach, drug problems have to be tackled with measures that: reduce demand and supply, including controlling precursors and amphetamine-type stimulants; foster international cooperation in eradicating the illicit cultivation of crops used for the production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and in

promoting alternative development; counter money-laundering; and promote judicial cooperation to enhance international cooperation.

At the high-level segment of the fifty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, held on 11 and 12 March 2009 in Vienna a Political Declaration and a Plan of Action were adopted with measures as well as the year 2019 as a target date for states to eliminate or reduce significantly illicit cultivations, illicit demand, illicit production, manufacture, trafficking in drugs, the diversion of and an illicit trafficking in precursors, and money laundering related to illicit drugs.

The Security Council has addressed the issue of drugs in the context of several resolutions including:



¹⁰ <http://www.un.org/ga/20special/>

¹¹ (a) Political Declaration (resolution S-20/2, annex), (b) the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction (resolution S-20/3, annex), and (c) measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem (resolution S-20/4), including the Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors (resolution S-20/4 A), measures to prevent the illicit manufacture, import, export, trafficking, distribution and diversion of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (resolution S-20/4 B), measures to promote judicial cooperation (resolution S-20/4 A), measures to counter money-laundering (resolution S-20/4 D) and the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development (resolution S-20/4 E).



SOFIMUN
Sofia International Model United Nations

Edition: III/2010
Period: 24-31 July 2010
Location: Sofia, Bulgaria

Website: www.sofimun.org
Edition: www.2010.sofimun.org
E-mail: info@sofimun.org

"Search Of Future Ideas, Models Us Now"

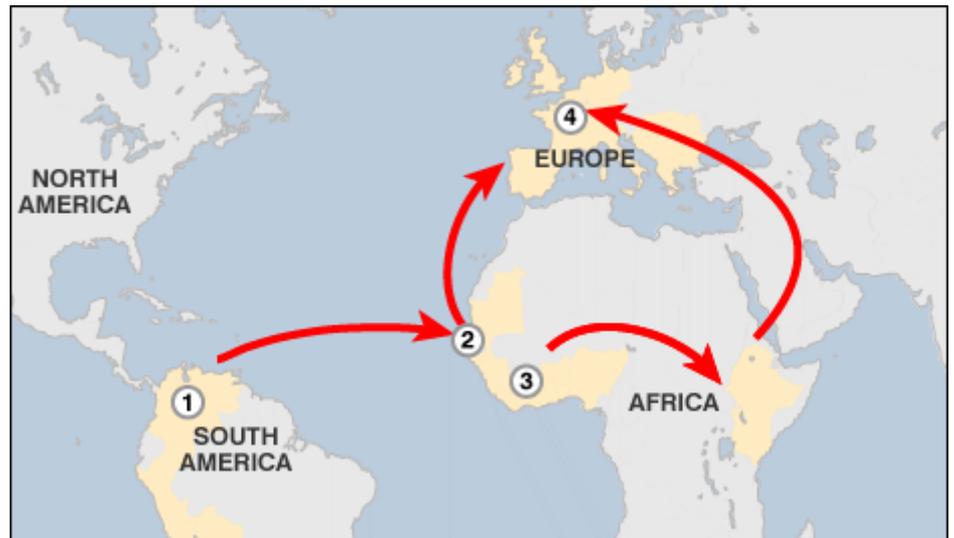
COMMITTEE:
SECURITY COUNCIL

CHAIRPERSON:
PLINIO LIMATA & YANISLAVA
KARUSHEVA

TOPIC: (B)
THE THREAT TO PEACE AND SECURITY
BY DRUGS

- Afghanistan (resolution 1980/2009)
- Guinea Bissau (Presidential Statement of October 15, 2008 and November 5, 2008)
- Haiti (resolution 1892/2009)

Furthermore at the meeting held the 24th of February 2010 the Security Council made a presidential statement recognizing drug issues as security issues, being notably concerned by the increasing linkage between drug trafficking and financing of terrorism and other criminal activities that undermine the authority of a state. The SC welcomed also such initiatives as the Paris pact¹² and welcomed other regional activities that could take place to strengthen the common efforts of the International Community.



Furthermore at the meeting held the 24th of February 2010 the Security Council made a presidential statement recognizing drug issues as security issues, being notably concerned by the increasing linkage between drug trafficking and financing of terrorism and other criminal activities that undermine the authority of a state. The SC welcomed also such initiatives as the Paris pact¹² and welcomed other regional activities that could take place to strengthen the common efforts of the International Community.

In relation to drugs the following conventions and strategies are also relevant:

- o [The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000](#)
- o [The United Nations Convention Corruption of 2003](#)
- o [The United Nations Counter terrorism Strategy of 2006](#)

It has to be noted that at present different strategies work disjointed addressing only some aspects instead of using a comprehensive approach which also requires international cooperation based on the principle of sharing responsibility.

¹² This was signed at the Ministerial Conference on Drug routes From Central Asia to Europe held in Paris in may 2003, where more than 50 countries and international Organizations subscribed to the principle of sharing responsibility in the fight against opium and heroin trafficking from Afghanistan. The Second Conference on drug trafficking routes from Afghanistan was held in Moscow in June 2006 renewed the principles subscribed at the first meeting. This Pact recognized the leading role of UNODC and is made up of seven operational plans. Moreover the Paris Pact gives an "Automated Donor Assistance Mechanism" - ADAM – that is an internet based tool for the coordination of technical assistance in the field of counter narcotics



SOFIMUN
Sofia International Model United Nations

Edition: III/2010
Period: 24-31 July 2010
Location: Sofia, Bulgaria

Website: www.sofimun.org
Edition: www.2010.sofimun.org
E-mail: info@sofimun.org

"Search Of Future Ideas, Models Us Now"

COMMITTEE:
SECURITY COUNCIL

CHAIRPERSON:
PLINIO LIMATA & YANISLAVA
KARUSHEVA

TOPIC: (B)
THE THREAT TO PEACE AND SECURITY
BY DRUGS

c) Regional Cooperation



In the last years, on the basis of the Paris Pact (<https://www.paris-pact.net/>), signed in 2003, many other regional cooperation agreements and initiatives were developed. Some examples:

In 2009 the Santo Domingo Pact was signed among different organizations such as CARICOM (the Caribbean Community), the UNODC, the Central America Integration System (SICA) and the Organization of American States.

A successful initiative put in place by the UNODC is the Triangular Cooperation against transnational trafficking in Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan. The idea behind the project is to strengthen counter-narcotics cooperation, build confidence and share intelligence among the three neighbors, creating a joint planning cell that was established in Teheran. After this first step, due to the good results, the countries involved and the UNODC decided to enhance the trilateral cooperation to fight drug production, smuggling and terrorism too. When it comes to Africa, the UNODC in the last years has been cooperating with the programmes launched by the Economic Community of West African States, particularly in relation to the development of the Regional Action Plan.

Another example of Regional Cooperation in which the UNODC is involved is the Central Asian Regional information and Cooperation Center (CARICC). Created by a Memorandum of Understanding among five Central Asian States (Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan), the Russian Federation and the state of Azerbaijan. Many other international institutions are involved in the project committed to facilitate information exchange and analysis, and to assist in the coordination of operational activities of the various law enforcement agencies in the region and thereby improve effectiveness in countering drug trafficking.

Many other programmes are developed into the Asian and Pacific area.

6. QUESTIONS A RESOLUTION SHOULD ANSWER

The SOFIMUN 2010 Security Council is requested to address the threat to international peace and security posed by illegal drug production, trade and all related activities in a comprehensive and integrated manner. The questions below are intended to provide guidance.

- o How can the issue be address in a comprehensive manner?
- o How can the effectiveness of current approaches and programs be enhanced?



SOFIMUN
Sofia International Model United Nations

Edition: III/2010
Period: 24-31 July 2010
Location: Sofia, Bulgaria

Website: www.sofimun.org
Edition: www.2010.sofimun.org
E-mail: info@sofimun.org

"Search Of Future Ideas, Models Us Now"

COMMITTEE:
SECURITY COUNCIL

CHAIRPERSON:
PLINIO LIMATA & YANISLAVA
KARUSHEVA

TOPIC: (B)
THE THREAT TO PEACE AND SECURITY
BY DRUGS

- o To what extent should strategies, programs etc. be tailored to specific regions or types of drugs?
- o Do supply and demand need different approaches? If yes, what kind?
- o Are there any other international bodies that should be involved in the process?
- o Are there any other facets of the matter that should be analyzed?

To address the topic well it's necessary to fully understand the current efforts, take into consideration the necessity to renew them and the possibility to find new patterns or strategies that could effectively work.

Suggested Reading and Additional Sources

Topic B: The Threat to Peace and Security by Drugs

For a better understanding of the issue, the following sources should be consulted, but they are not exhaustive, therefore it is recommended that the delegates research the topic on their own, both through academic sources, as well as informal channels.

Mandatory

The following materials should be read by the participants in order to gain an in-depth view on the issue.

1. [World Drug Report 2009](#)
2. [The globalization of drug trade](#)
3. [The narcotics trade](#)
4. [World Situation on Narcotic Trade](#)
5. [Report of the International Narcotic Board](#)
6. [UNODC Crime and Instability](#)
7. [UNODC Annual report 2010 Promoting health, security and justice](#)
8. [Transnational Threats to peace and security](#)
9. [Paris Pact Initiative](#)
10. [Organized Crime and its threat to security: tackling a disturbing consequence of drug control](#)
11. [Political Declaration and Plan of Action on the future of drug control](#)
12. [CIA FACT BOOK](#)

Suggested

For information on the topic these links might be useful. Also search the sites for additional articles on the subject. Knowledge of the central United Nations Security Council Resolutions is expected.

13. Check the information provided by the national authority of the state which you represent or the cooperation with the NGO which you represent.
14. Any other relative materials.