

A large, faint watermark of the UNODC logo is centered in the background. It consists of a globe with a grid of latitude and longitude lines, encircled by a laurel wreath.

UNODC

**The United Nations Office On
Drugs & Crime**

AGENDA

Combatting the trafficking of illicit
drugs in the Gulf of Mexico.

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Letter from the EB

Esteemed delegates,

It is with great pleasure and anticipation that we welcome you to the UNODC committee of JBCN Oshiwara MUN 2024. We are ecstatic to have you join us for this prestigious gathering of global leaders, where you will have the opportunity to collaborate to resolve some of the most pressing issues of our time. As the Executive Board of UNODC, we are thrilled to introduce the agenda before us: combatting the trafficking of illicit drugs in the Gulf of Mexico. This crucial topic of discussion plays a vital role in international security and public health. This agenda delves into the very details that impact communities and economies worldwide.

The UNODC committee is a forum that mirrors the real-world challenges faced by our global community. As delegates, you will step into the shoes of world leaders, representing your respective countries and working together to find innovative solutions to complex problems. Your dedication, passion, and diplomacy will be crucial in shaping the outcomes of this committee.

Delegates, be thorough in the core fundamentals of research, and feel free to reach out to us regarding any concerns. Once again, we extend our warmest welcome to the UNODC committee at this Model UN conference. May your deliberations be fruitful, your debates enlightening, and your experience unforgettable.

Rudraj Mehta
Director, UNODC

Ariv Mehra
Assistant Director, UNODC

Introduction to the Committee

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is mandated by the UN General Assembly to assist member states in their struggle against illicit drugs, crime, and terrorism in all their forms and manifestations. The committee was established in 1997 and is headquartered in Vienna while it operates 20 field offices, as well as liaison offices in New York and Brussels.

Historically, the committee was founded by the merger of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division. The committee works to educate people throughout the world about the dangers of drug abuse and to strengthen international action against illicit drug production, trafficking, and drug-related crime by standing tall on its fundamental pillars of the promotion of health, justice, and security worldwide.

In addition, the UNODC plays a critical role in the implementation of international legal frameworks and the promotion of evidence-based policies. By facilitating dialogue among member states and providing platforms for knowledge exchange, the UNODC helps to align national strategies with global standards. The UNODC's efforts are pivotal in fostering international cooperation, providing technical assistance, and enhancing capacities to combat transnational organized crime, drug trafficking, and the related scourge of corruption and violence.

Typically, the sessions are structured into three distinctive stages:

1. General debate
2. Thematic discussions
3. Action on drafts

Similarly, at JBCN Oshiwara MUN 2024, the UNODC will be approached from a multifaceted lens with the inclusion of a wider range of countries from a variety of geographical, cultural, and economic demographics. The UNODC at this conference will discuss possibly the most long-lasting fundamental conflict: the illicit trade of drugs in the Gulf of Mexico.

List of Key Terms

Drug Trafficking: The crime of selling, transporting, or illegally importing unlawful controlled substances, such as heroin, cocaine, marijuana, or other illegal drugs.

Cartels: An illicit consortium of independent organisations formed to limit competition and control the production and distribution of illegal drugs.

Narco-Terrorism: The use of drug trafficking to fund terrorist activities or the use of terrorist tactics to protect and promote drug trafficking operations.

Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA): A United States federal law enforcement agency tasked with combatting drug smuggling and use within the United States.

Opioids: A class of drugs that include illegal drugs such as heroin, synthetic opioids such as fentanyl, and pain relievers available legally by prescription, such as oxycodone and morphine.

Psychoactive Substances: Chemical substances that change brain function and result in alterations in perception, mood, consciousness, cognition, or behaviour.

Controlled Substances Act (CSA): The statute prescribing federal U.S. drug policy under which the manufacture, importation, possession, use, and distribution of certain substances are regulated.

Synthetic Drugs: Man-made substances designed to mimic the effects of natural drugs (e.g.: synthetic cannabinoids and synthetic cathinones).

Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs): Complex organisations involved in the production, transportation, and sale of illegal drugs.

Drug-Related Violence: Acts of violence that occur as a result of the illegal drug trade, often involving conflicts between rival trafficking organisations or enforcement against traffickers.

Drug Trafficking Routes: Specific paths or corridors used by traffickers to transport illegal drugs from production to distribution points.

Transnational Organised Crime: Organised crime coordinated across national borders, often involving drug trafficking.

Merida Initiative: AKA “Plan México”, A multi-year security cooperation agreement under which the United States government will support Mexico and Central American nations in their fight against money laundering, transnational organised crime, and drug trafficking by providing them with monetary support, machinery, training, and intelligence.

Zetas Cartel: One of the most deadly gangs partly due to it being created by former high-ranking commanders of the Mexican army's elite troops and their propensity for violence.

Sinaloa Cartel: One of Mexico's most powerful and violent criminal organizations that specialises in illegal drug trafficking and money laundering.

Operation Solare: AKA “Project Reckoning”, a significant international anti-drug trafficking operation spanning Mexico, Guatemala, Italy, and the United States.

Golden Crescent: Asia's two principal areas of illicit opium production. Located at the crossroads of Central, South, and West Asia.

Golden Triangle: Region in Southeast Asia where the borders of Thailand, Myanmar, and Laos. This region is known for its high production of opium, which is used to make heroin.

Introduction to the Agenda

Illicit drug trafficking is a major source of crime involving numerous countries and has been an ongoing social issue since the 18th century. However, the Gulf of Mexico specifically has seen itself being the central standpoint and source of drug trafficking, extortion, and assassination. The extensive coastline and developed port structure in the Gulf Coast represent a smuggling opportunity for many of the well-known drug cartels. This issue is not solely based on Mexican geopolitics; it is a global epidemic where illicit drug trafficking has an estimated turnover of around \$400 billion per annum, involving numerous nations in these crimes.

The Gulf of Mexico's strategic location, combined with its complex maritime routes, make it a hotspot for the illegal drug trade. Cartels exploit the vast and often poorly monitored coastlines, using sophisticated methods to transport narcotics, which has led to increased violence and instability in the region. The trafficking operations are highly organised and involve a network of individuals and groups who are adept at evading law enforcement.

The UNODC has been fighting this war since 1997, implementing various programs and initiatives aimed at reducing drug supply and demand, strengthening legal frameworks, and supporting affected communities. The organisation has been instrumental in fostering international cooperation, enhancing border security, and promoting the exchange of intelligence among nations. Despite these efforts, the persistent nature of drug trafficking in the Gulf of Mexico demands a renewed and vigorous approach.

There are numerous reasons that drive the illicit drug market, but here are the most crucial reasons that lead to the massive \$400 billion market that has been formed. Firstly, economic disparities. Here, poverty and unemployment play a major role because, in many regions, lack of economic opportunities drives individuals to engage in drug trafficking as a means of livelihood. Similarly, Income Inequality. Significant income disparities can lead to social unrest, making drug trafficking an appealing alternative for those in impoverished communities. Furthermore, weak governance and corruption. Poorly equipped and corrupt law enforcement agencies struggle to combat drug trafficking effectively and give more opportunities or loopholes to conduct these crimes. Another cause is political instability. Countries with unstable governments often lack the necessary infrastructure to control and prevent drug trafficking. Of course, the high demand for drugs plays a vital role as the high demand for drugs, particularly in affluent nations, fuels the supply chain. Lastly, Geographical Factors. As we know, strategic

location areas like the Gulf of Mexico, with extensive coastlines and developed port structures, are prime locations for smuggling operations.

Drug crises can impact the entire world, but specifically the nations of consumption. Firstly, health crises. Addiction and overdose are major issues, the proliferation of illicit drugs leads to widespread addiction and overdose deaths, creating public health emergencies as well as the spread of diseases because drug use, particularly intravenous drug use, contributes to the spread of infectious diseases like HIV/AIDS and hepatitis.

Thereby, there are also economic consequences. Economies face loss of productivity, and drug abuse, and related criminal activities lead to significant losses in workforce productivity as people do not work at their optimal level due to addiction, health issues, and various other side effects. Financial Burden is another concern. Governments and societies incur substantial costs due to law enforcement, healthcare for addiction treatment, and social services.

Political and security problems also significantly increase. Whole regions can be destabilized by drug trafficking through financing of insurgencies, and terrorism and it contributes to the weakening of institutions too. This could undermine government institutions and legal system integrity due to corruption and aggression related to the drug business.

It leads to the development of global criminal networks. Complex networks engaged in transnational organised crime include drug trafficking as an essential element. The drug proceeds are laundered through legitimized businesses thus complicating tracing and fighting of financial crimes. It also strains international relations. Diplomatic relations can become difficult between nations because of differences in policies on drugs as well as strategies for their enforcement.

Lastly, drug-related crimes are known for various human rights violations. Individuals involved in the drug trade, including traffickers and users, often face exploitation, abuse, and severe human rights violations. The criminalization of drug users can lead to mass incarceration, disproportionately affecting marginalised communities and perpetuating social inequalities.

Timeline of Events

1933: Mexican bootleggers provided alcohol to the individuals of the United States during prohibition in the United States. The illicit drug trade with the United States commenced shortly after prohibition ended in 1933.

1960s and 70s: Mexico started to smuggle drugs on a major scale which resulted in Operation Intercept in 1975 and Operation Condor in 1978. This was done to fight against the cultivation of opium and marijuana in the "Golden Triangle", particularly in Sinaloa.

1970s and 80s: This was the period of the rise of Pablo "The King of Cocaine" Escobar, a drug kingpin based out of Colombia. This period saw a drastic increase in the trade of illicit drugs, especially cocaine.

December 1, 2006: Amidst a heated post-election process, right-wing National Action Party (PAN) member Felipe Calderón takes office as president. Having only a 0.58% margin of victory over the left-wing candidate Andrés Manuel López Obrador, the general public's attitude toward Calderón's credibility was mixed.

December 11, 2006: In a collaborative operation between the Attorney General's Office, the Secretariats of Defence, Navy, and Public Security the Mexican government unconstitutionally initiated Operation Michoacán against the Familia Michoacana. Following Colombia, Mexico now became the second nation in North America to militarise the drug war.

January 2, 2007: The Mexican government in an effort to combat the Tijuana Cartel — aka "The Arellano-Félix Organisation" — launched Operation Baja California, which had little to no immediate impact.

October 22, 2007: The US and Mexico announced the Merida Initiative, also known as Plan México, a multi-year security cooperation agreement to support Mexico and Central America in combating money laundering, organized crime, and drug trafficking. That year, the United States would send Mexico \$400 million and the countries of Central America \$65 million.

January 2008: In order to confront the Gulf gang and the Zetas Cartel the Mexican government started the combined Operation Nuevo León-Tamaulipas. Arturo Beltrán Leyva, the head of the Beltrán Leyva Cartel, was apprehended during the operation.

March 27, 2008: The Juárez Cartel and other criminal syndicates operating in the state were targeted by the combined Operation Chihuahua, which was launched by the Mexican government.

September 17, 2008: More than 200 individuals were apprehended as a result of Operation Solare — aka “Project Reckoning” — a significant international anti-drug trafficking operation spanning Mexico, Guatemala, Italy, and the United States.

February 25, 2009: The New York Times (based on information from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF)) asserted that 90% of firearms used by Mexican drug gangs that were traced back to their original owners emerged from the United States.

January 2015: Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International were among the groups who had petitioned the United States President to halt military funding to Mexico, but President Obama disagreed and continued funding.

April 17, 2019: The US Department of Justice claimed that Mario Estrada, a candidate for president in the general election of Guatemala in 2019, had asked for the assassination of political opponents in order to gain the presidency in return for giving the Sinaloa Cartel authority over airports and seaports in Guatemala.

January 30, 2020: President Andrés Manuel López Obrador announced the end of the war on drugs at his morning news conference.

September 16, 2023: On accusations of drug trafficking and money laundering, the suspected leader of the Sinaloa Cartel, Ovidio Guzmán López is extradited from Mexico to the United States.

June 2, 2024: Claudia Sheinbaum the new Mexican President is elected after a slew of assassinations of her political rivals which raised doubts about her being connected to cartels.

Current situation

By the year 2024, there has been a remarkable uprise in the production of synthetic drugs. There has been an increase in the global trade and manufacture of synthetic drugs like fentanyl and methamphetamine. Normally, these substances are stronger and easier to make compared to their traditional equivalents. There are also new pathways for trafficking that have evolved as traffickers have become more diversified in their routes and methods of avoiding detection through using darknet markets, encrypted communications, or smaller undetectable consignments. At present, organised crime organisations (OCOs) have become more sophisticated and transnational with many engaging in other illegal activities besides drug trafficking like money laundering and human smuggling. Drug trafficking is influenced by technological advancements. The traffickers apply technology to enhance coordination as well as concealment while law enforcement agencies use technology to improve surveillance as well as interdiction. Legalisation and decriminalisation of certain drugs in 2024 have majorly impacted the drug usage statistics, particularly those of marijuana as nations throughout the world begin to legalise it.

Major Transit Routes for Illicit Drug Trade:

The Gulf of Mexico:

The Gulf of Mexico remains a crucial hub for drug smuggling due to its extensive coastline, numerous ports, and proximity to major drug-producing countries in Latin America. The region is dominated by powerful drug cartels, such as the Sinaloa and Jalisco New Generation cartels. These organisations control major trafficking routes and engage in violent turf wars. Traffickers in the Gulf of Mexico employ innovative techniques, including narco-submarines, go-fast boats, and even drones, to transport drugs. They also exploit legal commercial shipping to conceal illicit cargo. The vast and often poorly monitored maritime areas make it difficult for law enforcement to intercept all drug shipments. Smugglers take advantage of international waters where jurisdictional enforcement is limited. Drug trafficking has led to significant violence in the region, with high rates of homicide and kidnapping. Corruption within local authorities and law enforcement exacerbates the problem, undermining anti-drug efforts. Despite the challenges, there have been concerted efforts by Mexico, the United States, and other countries in the region to enhance cooperation. Joint operations, intelligence sharing, and capacity-building initiatives have been crucial.

The Golden Crescent:

The Golden Crescent is the name given to one of Asia's principal areas of illicit opium production regions. It is located at the crossroads of Central, South, and Western Asia and overlaps three nations, namely, Afghanistan, Iran, and Pakistan - golden crescent countries. The region is infamous for organised crime activities like the flow of illegal drugs, which aids other illicit activities. India's proximity to the golden crescent has made it vulnerable to the trafficking of drugs and narcotics.

Routes within the Golden Crescent:

1. The Balkan route, passing through Iran, is the busiest opiate trafficking route in the world. The northern route involves trafficking opium and heroin to Russia through Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan, contributing to a growing HIV epidemic in Russia.
2. Through the Southern route, heroin travels from Afghanistan to South Asia, African nations, and the Oceania region via Pakistan and Iran, often utilising sea transport. The Indian Ocean region is a preferred route for drug smugglers due to its vast area, making it challenging for authorities to intercept and patrol effectively. The Colombo Declaration was adopted to address this issue, aiming to establish the Indian Ocean Region (IOR) as a "Drug-Free Zone"

The Golden Triangle:

One of the world's major opium cultivation and heroin-producing areas is the Golden Triangle, a 150,000-square-mile, mountainous region located where the borders of Burma, Laos, and Thailand meet. In the 1990s, it was estimated that Burma produced more than 50 percent of the world's raw opium and refined as much as 75 percent of the world's heroin.



Map representing The Golden Crescent and The Golden Triangle region

Mediterranean Route:

Significant quantities of cocaine are trafficked from North Africa (primarily Morocco) to Europe. For example, in recent years, Morocco has been a major source of cannabis resin (hashish) trafficked into Europe, with seizures totaling several thousand metric tons annually.

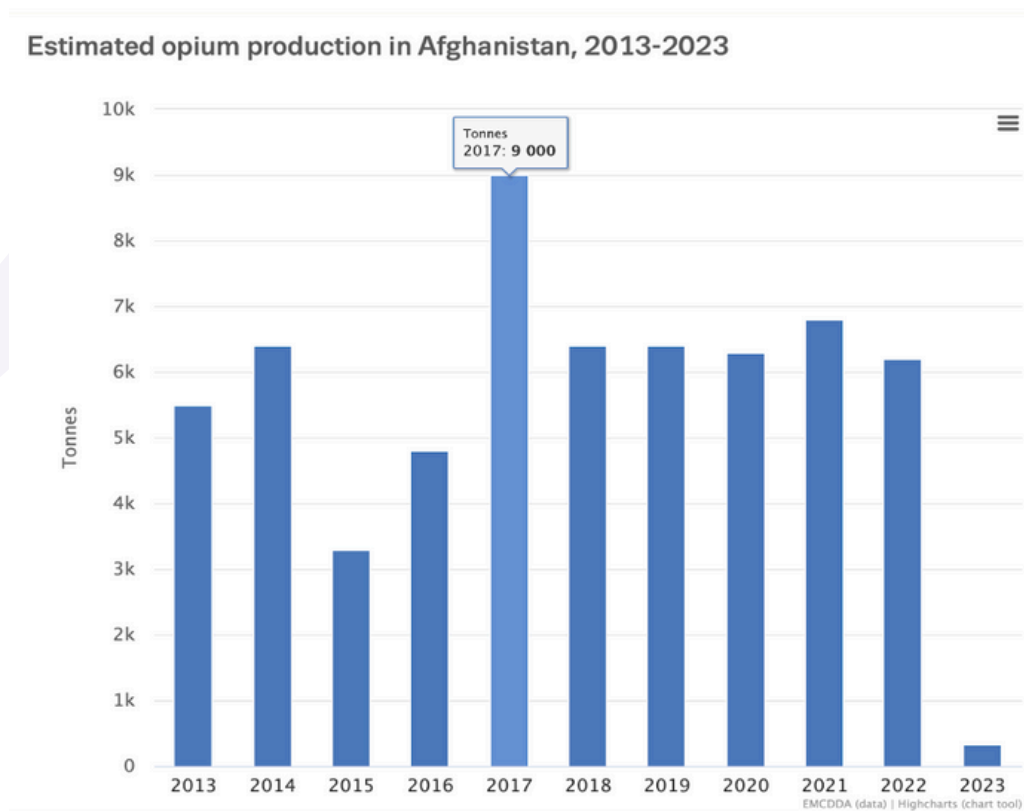
Pacific Route:

Southeast Asia, particularly Myanmar and Thailand, are major producers of methamphetamine (meth). These drugs are trafficked via maritime routes through the Pacific Ocean to North America. For instance, seizures of methamphetamine in the Asia-Pacific region have been increasing, with large shipments intercepted en route to destinations in North America, reflecting the scale of trafficking operations.

Bloc Positions

Afghanistan

Afghanistan is the largest producer of opium and the biggest heroin supplier worldwide. It accounted for approximately 84% of global opium production in 2022, making it the leading producer of opium globally. The opium economy constitutes a large part of a country's GDP, particularly in areas that are characterised by weak governance, economic hiccups, and ongoing conflict. The Taliban earns an estimated \$400 million every year from its opium trade. Local warlords take charge over some regions contributing to/ profiting from the opium economy. In terms of smuggling routes, Iran, Pakistan and Central Asia are transit routes for drugs smuggled through. Afghanistan has also implemented some significant eradication operations. Firstly, Operation Iron Tempest. Operation Iron Tempest is a U.S.-led initiative aimed at the Taliban's drug labs and revenue streams that resulted in the destruction of many drug labs in 2017. Secondly, Poppy Eradication. These are the actions taken to destroy fields of poppies either manually or by using chemicals. In 2020, more than 4,000 hectares of poppy fields were destroyed.



Despite the constant efforts, Afghanistan still remains one of the highest opium producers and continues to be the centre of drug production and trafficking. Although the policies have been effective to an extent, the problem still survives.

Mexico:

Mexico is confronted with substantial obstacles as a result of its geographic location and proximity to the United States, which is a significant consumer of illicit narcotics. Throughout history, the nation has served as an essential transit and production hub for a variety of narcotics, such as cocaine, opium, methamphetamine, and marijuana. In order to combat drug trafficking, the Mexican government implements a comprehensive law enforcement strategy that frequently involves the military in direct confrontations with powerful drug cartels such as the Sinaloa, Jalisco New Generation, and Los Zetas. Mexico's law enforcement capabilities are significantly enhanced by the Merida Initiative, a bilateral security cooperation agreement with the United States. Moreover, the government of Mexico conducts sting operations most notably Operation Lionfish which yielded 55 tonnes of cocaine, 20 tonnes of marijuana, and 2.3 tonnes of precursor substances in one year. While the Mexican government advocates for alternative development programs the issue of historic smuggling tunnels and modern capacity building (through drug training programs) continue to be obstacles for the government.

United States of America:

The United States is a key participant in the global fight against drug trafficking, providing Mexico with substantial support through intelligence sharing, joint operations, and comprehensive training programs for Mexican law enforcement. This collaboration is exemplified by the Merida Initiative, which offers comprehensive financial assistance and technical assistance to improve Mexico's capacity to combat organised crime. Additionally, the United States' dedication to international drug control initiatives is underscored by initiatives such as Plan Colombia, which provided substantial assistance to Colombia in order to combat cocaine production and trafficking. Despite these measures, the United States continues to encounter significant domestic challenges, including elevated levels of drug addiction and overdose fatalities, particularly those associated with synthetic drugs such as fentanyl, methamphetamines, and opioids. Additionally, the US also engages in significant international cooperation through agencies like the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and partnerships with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to address the global drug trade comprehensively. The objective of these multifaceted endeavours is to mitigate the supply and demand for illicit drugs while simultaneously confronting the underlying social and economic factors that contribute to drug abuse.

Iran

Iran is a critical transit point for the trafficking of opium and heroin from Afghanistan, the world's largest producer of these substances. In an effort to deter drug trafficking, the Iranian government has implemented rigorous border controls and robust law enforcement measures. Regional cooperation through the Economic Cooperation Organisation (ECO) and collaboration with international organisations such as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is instrumental in Iran's counter-narcotics campaigns. The objectives of these endeavours is to improve regional security by conducting joint operations to interdict narcotic shipments, sharing intelligence, and enhancing security. To address both drug trafficking and consumption, Iran also prioritises demand reduction programs, alternative development initiatives, and comprehensive rehabilitation programs. Despite the financial burden of anti-drug operations and the high domestic addiction rates, Iran has made significant progress in the seizure of large quantities of narcotics and the dismantling of trafficking networks. Initiatives to foster economic development in regions impacted by drug trafficking and educational campaigns to prevent drug addiction are also part of the government's strategy. Iran endeavours to address the intricate factors that contribute to drug trafficking and consumption, thereby fostering public health and regional stability, through its comprehensive approach.

Colombia

Colombia has historically been one of the world's largest producers of cocaine and continues to serve as a critical transit route for narcotics that are intended for the United States and Europe. In order to combat drug trafficking, the Colombian government implemented military and law enforcement operations, aerial eradication of coca plantations, and alternative development programs that are designed to offer farmers viable economic alternatives to coca cultivation. Colombia's endeavours are founded in collaboration with international partners, particularly the United States. Substantial financial aid, technical support, and intelligence-sharing have been provided to improve the country's ability to combat drug production and trafficking through initiatives such as Plan Colombia. Nevertheless, the drug trade remains profoundly rooted, fuelled by the economic benefits for those engaged in the illicit industry and the high global demand, despite these measures. Corruption, violence from armed groups, and the necessity of sustainable development in rural areas to achieve long-term reductions in coca cultivation and drug trafficking continue to be challenges that the Colombian government must address.

China

China faces significant challenges in the domain of drug trafficking, particularly in the context of synthetic substances such as methamphetamines. In order to address this issue, the nation has instituted severe penalties for drug-related offenses, extensive surveillance systems, and stringent anti-drug laws. China's strategy also includes substantial participation in regional initiatives, such as the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO), and collaboration with international organisations like the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). On a domestic level, China has implemented comprehensive education campaigns to decrease drug demand and provide support for rehabilitation programs for drug users. The government has intensified its efforts to regulate precursor compounds that are employed in the production of synthetic drugs, which is a critical element of its anti-drug strategy. China's ongoing challenges are a result of the changing nature of drug production and trafficking, necessitating the constant adaptation of strategies and the strengthening of international cooperation to effectively address the issue, despite the implementation of these measures. China's strategy is designed to mitigate the effects of drug trafficking and consumption by balancing stringent law enforcement with public health initiatives.

European Nations:

In order to combat drug trafficking, European countries collaborate with international partners and the European Union. They prioritise law enforcement cooperation, intelligence exchange, and support initiatives such as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and INTERPOL. The Netherlands, with its primary port of Rotterdam, is instrumental in the interception of narcotic cargoes that are intended for Europe. This is achieved by utilising its advanced port infrastructure and intelligence capabilities. Germany is actively engaged in initiatives designed to improve border controls and international cooperation to combat organized crime networks.

Additionally, the United Kingdom and France substantially contribute to global and regional anti-drug initiatives by supporting international anti-narcotics programs and participating in joint operations. The collaboration with the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) guarantees that efforts are coordinated across the continent, to reduce the supply and demand for illicit drugs and address the health and social repercussions of drug use. In addition to investing in research and innovation, European countries are also able to improve public health outcomes and respond to evolving drug trafficking trends by developing new methods of drug detection and prevention.

Past Resolutions by the UN

The Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 (as amended in 1972): It aims to restrict the possession, use, trade in, distribution, import, export, manufacture, and production of pharmaceuticals for medical and scientific purposes. It employs international cooperation to deter and discourage drug traffickers in order to tackle illicit drug trade.

The Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971: This convention implements the global regulation framework for psychotropic substances imposing guidelines over an array of synthetic pharmaceuticals following their medicinal value and potential for abuse.

United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988: It prohibits the redirection of constituent compounds and money laundering, in addition to extensive countermeasures against drug trafficking. It facilitates international collaboration by means of restricted deliveries, extradition of drug traffickers, and the transfer of proceedings.

17th Special Session of the General Assembly, narcotic drugs, 20-23 February 1990, New York: It was decided that the upcoming decade 1991-2000 would be the United Nations Decade Against Drug Abuse. The 17th Special Session also approved a Political Declaration and Global Programme of Action to combat the drug scourge.

20th Special Session of the General Assembly, World Drug Problem, 8-10 June 1998, New York: The goal of the special session was to strengthen international cooperation within the framework of the Convention of 1988, and other relevant international instruments. The Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction was agreed upon.

30th Special Session of the General Assembly on the World Drug Problem, 19-21 April 2016, New York: Convened to review the progress in the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem of 2009.

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND): The CND reviews and analyses the global drug situation, considering supply and demand reduction. It takes action

through resolutions and decisions and has 53 member states. The CND decides the scope of control of substances under the three international drug control conventions.

The International Narcotics Control Board (INCB): The International Narcotics Control Board, established in the 1968 Convention, is the independent and quasi-judicial monitoring body for the implementation of the United Nations international drug control conventions.

UNODC's Triangular Initiative: The UNODC-sponsored Triangular Initiative (TI) which began in June 2007 engages Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan in field-oriented solutions to the transnational threat posed by the trafficking of Afghan opiates and the diversion and smuggling of associated precursor chemicals.

The Mechanisms of UNODC's Triangular Initiative:

1. **Operations:** The JPC has facilitated the coordination of numerous area-targeted operations by the counterpart Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) of Afghanistan, Iran, and Pakistan since 2009. These operations have resulted in the arrest of drug traffickers and the seizure of a substantial amount of narcotics.
2. **Border Liaison Offices:** Border Liaison Offices facilitate the interchange of information among counterpart LEAs, thereby guaranteeing a coordinated inter-agency and cross-border response to transnational organised crime, precursor trafficking, and narcotics.
3. **Cross-border Communication:** The three nations have reached a comprehensive agreement on a cross-border communication plan that includes the specific modalities of information exchange and the categories of apparatus that will be used.
4. **New Areas of Cooperation:** TI meetings are adaptable and can encompass additional areas of mutual cooperation with the assistance of the UNODC field offices in the three countries.

Questions a Resolution Must Answer

1. What measures will global powers take to resolve the ongoing illicit trade in drugs?
2. Is the UNODC a reliable and effective body to resolve the illegal trafficking of drugs in the gulf of Mexico?
3. Is there an over dependence of the global economy on drugs and will the global economy and the economies of member states be able to survive with the resolution presented?
4. What are the obstacles that prevent the abolition/stoppage of the illicit drug activity?
5. What strategies are proposed to achieve global social and economic stability and security?
6. What is the identified impact of the Drug Cartels in the gulf of Mexico on the global drug war?
7. What actions can be taken to control and reduce the violence done by the cartels in the gulf of Mexico?
8. How can the UNODC and its member states help the already affected populace of nations affected by drug trade and how to prevent its spread?
9. How can the UNODC and the International Criminal Court (ICC) ensure those who have perpetuated the drug trade will be held accountable and receive a fitting sentence?
10. What will be the long term effects of the resolution passed by the committee?
11. How will global powers reach upon a mutual consensus regarding the illicit trafficking of drugs in the gulf of Mexico?

Sources to Use

The Right Sources:

1. **Official UN Websites, Articles, and Libraries**
2. **UNRatified Sites. Eg: Aljazeera, Britannica, Amnesty International, etc.**
3. **Governmental Websites (of your country)**
4. **Websites ending with “.org” that follow fact-based reporting**
5. **Websites of NGOs (that your country is associated with)**

These sources are verified with accurate information your portfolio could use. A UN website is the most reliable because it's UN-ratified and gives you more in-depth information about your country's stance.

The Wrong Sources:

1. **Buzzfeed**
2. **Wikipedia**
3. **Quora**
4. **Websites ending with “.com” that have a vested interest**
5. **Op-ed articles**

All of the sources listed above are opinionated with the perception of the article's writers. These sources also answer questions from a person's individual knowledge domain with no proven accuracy.

Preambulatory and Operative Clauses

Preambulatory clauses:

Acknowledging Affirming Alarmed by Approving Aware of Believing Bearing in mind Confident Congratulating Contemplating Convinced Declaring Deeply concerned Deeply conscious Deeply convinced Deeply disturbed Deeply regretting Deploing Desiring Emphasizing Expecting Expressing its appreciation Expressing its satisfaction	Fulfilling Fully alarmed Fulfilling Fully alarmed Fully aware Fully believing Further deploring Further recalling Guided by Having adopted Having considered Having considered further Having devoted attention Having examined Having heard Having received Having studied Keeping in mind Noting further.	Taking note Viewing with appreciation Welcoming Noting with appreciation Noting with approval Noting with deep concern Noting with regret Noting with satisfaction Observing Pointing out Reaffirming Realizing Recalling Recognizing Referring Reminding Seeking Taking into account Taking into consideration
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Preambulatory and Operative Clauses

Operative clauses:

Accepts Affirms Approves Appreciates Asks Authorizes Calls for Calls upon Condemns Congratulates Confirms Deplores	Designates Encourages Endorses Expresses its hope Further invites Further proclaims Further recommends Further requests Further resolves Hopes Proclaims Proposes	Recommends Regrets Requests Resolves Seeks Strongly affirms Strongly condemns Strongly urges Suggests Trusts Transmits Urges
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