Security Council

1. Drug Trafficking and Organized Crime
2. Afghanistan
3. Crisis Issues
Submitted to: Security Council
Topic: Drug Trafficking
Submitted by: India

1) ADVISES the United Nations to increase support for countries in those regions in which drug trafficking is a growing threat to international security;

2) IMPLORRES the member nations to cooperate with each other to better solve this huge global crisis;

3) SUGGESTS a new convention on illicit drug trade be held in 2015 to encourage and enable international cooperation on possible solutions to the drug problem.
Consider that many nations have put into effect laws or regulations to prevent drug trafficking and organized crime, and

Cognizant of the fact that drug trafficking and organized crime are rising at an alarming rate in many nations, and

Applauding the UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime) and nations in cooperation with them for their work against drug trafficking and organized crime, and

Appreciating that the UNODC provides a World Drug Report that works to improve the understanding of member states about illicit drug trends, and

Noting with grave concern that many member states are bordered by nations that are producing illicit drugs, and

Aware of the fact that some countries do not have the means to instill preventative measures, and

1) Suggests member states keep detailed records of data related to illicit drugs that could be of use to the UNODS when they are creating the World Drug Report;

2) Recommends that member states who do not have laws regarding drug trafficking and organized crime attempt to pass regulation in an attempt to hinder it;

3) Encourages member states to work together since some member states may have stronger technology or military tactics that could aid in the prevention of drug trafficking and organized crime;

4) Requests that member states attempt to strengthen their borders to try to prevent drug trafficking.
TAKING NOTE of the rising crime rates and drug trafficking in numerous countries throughout the world;

AWARE that while drug trafficking provides an economy of sorts to these countries, such an economy is not stable enough to sustain itself long term;

COGNIZANT that with drug trafficking comes much crime, which can often be detrimental to innocent citizens;

1) CALLS UPON the United Nations to form a worldwide drug task force to combat relevant problems such as widespread drug trafficking;

2) SUGGESTS that this task force be composed of citizens from all over the world, to provide objectivity;

3) EXPRESSES THE HOPE that one day drug trafficking can be entirely eradicated.
Regretfully stating there has been significant growth in the illicit trafficking of drugs, people, firearms, and natural resources in the past decade, trafficking in these and other commodities is generally characterized by high levels of organization and the presence of strong criminal groups and networks involved in such activities and while such activities existed in the past, both the scale and the geographic scope of the current challenge are unprecedented in 2009, the value of illicit trade around the globe was estimated at US$1.3 trillion and is increasing drug trafficking has particularly severe implications because of the vast illegal profits it generates: an estimated 322 billion dollars a year,

Acknowledging that steps have been taken by the United Nations to attempt cutting down drug trafficking and organized crime an many resolutions and a number of international conventions on cutting back organized crime such as the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) and its protocols on human trafficking, migrant smuggling and trafficking of firearms,

Urging for help to be offered for countries who are particularly vulnerable to organized crime because weak and fragile countries are particularly susceptible to the effects of transnational organized crime these countries, some devastated by war, others making the complex journey towards democracy, are victimized and as a result, organized crime flourishes, successes in development are reversed, and it is estimated that up to US$40 billion annually is lost through corruption in developing countries,

Striving to keep regulations in place to cut back on organized crime and drug trafficking and help be provided to countries who have been effected heavily by this issue.
Stressing that drug trafficking and organized crime are large problems plaguing all nations around the world, and

Emphasizing that swift and strong action must be taken by the United Nations in order to solve this problem, and

Acknowledging the action already taken to combat organized crime and the many social and economic problems that come with it and the programs in place around the world to prevent young people from using and abusing narcotics, and

Noting with Grave Concern the actions (and inactions) by certain to harbor and/or encourage drug trafficking and organized crime;

1) **Suggests** the continuation of programs meant to deter young people from drugs, gangs, crime organizations on the national and international levels;

2) **Implores** the cooperation of all nations in attempts to stamp out organized crime and drug trafficking;

3) **Promotes** the formation of a special committee to oversee actions related to and including the subject matters;

4) **Stresses** that organized crime and drug trafficking hurt all nations and all people and international cooperation must occur in order to take action.
Recognizing that in the past century drug trafficking and organized crime rates have risen due to easier access to communications systems, such as: telephones and computers, and

Realizing the need to lower the rates of drug trafficking and organized crime because over the past decade it has caused millions of unnecessary deaths that have led to riots in many nations around the world, and

Noting with grave concern that many countries have not made an attempt to curb the amount of drug trafficking and organized crime because these countries feel that this is a part of society and there is nothing that they can do to control it, and

Expressing deep concern that in the past four years over 35,000 people have died from drug wars and the organized crime in these areas have increased because many criminals make money off paid homicide and rape from drug trafficking leaders, and

Appreciating the passage of the “legalize and control” policy in certain countries so it is possible to control how many drugs are sent through a country on any certain day or in a certain year because there is a smaller amount of need to hide the drugs that are being processed and less organized crime is needed because fewer people are competing on what would be considered a black market:

1. Stresses the need for all countries to adopt the “legalize and control” policy so they can control the amount of drugs being processed in the country at one time;

2. Recommends that the committee create an bi-annual international summit to review increases or decreases in drug trafficking and organized crime rates to decide what needs to be done to lower these rates;

3. Urges that the committee cultivate sanctions on countries that know of drug trafficking and organized crime because of drug busts and imprisonments but do not do anything to solve the problem and let the criminals off with a warning;

4. Reaffirms its belief that if stronger sanctions are made and a summit is created, drug trafficking and organized crime can be abolished from the earth.
McKendree Invitational
MODEL UNITED NATIONS

Submitted To: Security Council
Topic: Drug Trafficking and Organized Crime
Submitted By: Republic of South Africa

NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN the international disorder and turmoil brought about by organized crime, specifically, but not confined to, drug or sex trafficking organizations, and

OBSERVING the fact that the drug cartels within the United Mexican States are among the most pressing of current crime organizations, and that the many groups involved are willing to act very violently and irrationally to maintain power, and

NOTING WITH APPROVAL the attempts that have been and are being made by both the governments of the United States of America and Mexico to uproot and destroy the cartels and crime organizations within their borders, and

REALIZING the sex trafficking and counter-governmental organizations similar to those in Mexico within many areas of Africa, as well as all around the world, and

EMPHASIZING a requirement for international security, and not just a security that benefits the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, and a requirement for universal human rights;

1) CALLS UPON the United Nations, and all members thereof, to combat not only drug cartels, but also sex traffickers, paramilitary forces, terrorist groups, and any other parties willing to obstruct peace and order to gain power;

2) EXPRESSES THE BELIEF that peace is the best route to take, and that even very hateful organizations are not necessarily immovable on their policies;

3) RECOGNIZES that some enemies are immovable in their beliefs and believe their best interests are all others' first priority, therefore removing the ability to reason or find agreement with them;

4) RECOMMENDS the use of non-UN counter-terrorist and police groups to pacify, most preferably without the use of lethal tactics, any groups that are violent towards citizens for any reason, and to detain any offenders until such time as a trial may take place in the country they committed the crime;

5) APPEALS to all nations united within this establishment that they might work together to remove the threats of organized crime from our world.
EMPHASIZING The fact that drug trafficking continues to be a growing problem and is not
getting enough attention in the south African society, and

STRESSING That citizens are being killed due to gangs organized around the production and
distribution of illegal substances, and

EMPHASIZING FURTHER In the last 2 years, arrests due to the possession of illegal drugs has
risen 35 percent, and

ACKNOWLEDGING The actions of organized crime groups such as gangs are resulting in a
sharp rise in the poaching of already endangered wildlife, such as rhinos in Southern Africa, as
discussed in the inaugural edition of the NEW UNODC Bulletin on Organized Crime in
Southern Africa, and

DECLARING the street value of rhino horn has skyrocketed to $65,000/kg, against
$52,000/kg of gold at current spot prices, and

CONSIDERING The fear of poachers is reducing the number of tourists to rhino farms and
therefore decreasing their capital, and

1) SUGGESTS That the UN will enforce the importance of correcting the drug trafficking
in South Africa;

2) PROMOTES Continued work with the UNCAC (United Nations Convention Against
Corruption) Coalition to host a training workshop for civil society organizations on the
Review Mechanism;

3) IMPLORES The police department employs more officers to better protect society and
better control the problem;

4) ENCOURAGES the local government to establish more rehab facilities so the demand
for illegal substances will decrease;

5) PROMOTES Establishing an appropriately structured legal trading regime for rhino horn
may provide an effective and lasting solution to the rhino poaching problem.
DEPLORING the production and distribution of illegal drugs in Colombia, which has resulted in a separate social class designated by four major drug trafficking cartels, the Medellín, Cali, Norte del Valle, and North Coast coteries, and

EMPHASIZING Colombia’s role as the world’s largest cocaine producer, and

APPRECIATING Colombia’s reduction in cocaine production by 60% in the year 2010 and it’s halved level of drug-related violence in the past 10 years, and

EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN for the Colombian drug cartels’ retaliation by murdering no less than the five presidential candidates Luis Carlos Galán Sarmiento, 12 Jaime Pardo Leal, Bernardo Jaramillo Ossa, Alvaro Gómez Hurtado, and Carlos Pizarro, Leongómez, by planning and financing the Palace of Justice siege that left 11 of the 25 Supreme Court Justices dead, by killing over 3,000 members of Union Patriótica, a 15 Colombian political party, and by assassinating countless policemen, judges, and 16 witnesses;

1) SUPPORTS the United States and European countries providing financial, logistical, tactical, and military aid to the Colombian government to implement plans to combat the illegal drug trade as part of the establishment of the War on Drugs;

2) APPLAUDS the Colombian and United States governments for coinciding their efforts through extradition, allowing Colombian drug traffickers to be put on trial in the United States for their crimes, and in doing so, disorganizing organized crime;

3. INVITES other governments throughout the world, in addition to the Colombian administration to impose harsher penalties for users and dealers, making people afraid to commit the offense in the first place;

4. CALLS UPON the Colombian government to eliminate the country’s dependence upon cocaine within its economy by clearing the palatinate’s coca fields so there is no trace of drugs and by replacing the crop with other forms of produce to create a different way of life for Colombia’s farmers, and to educate the country’s denizens as a whole.
CONCERNED that Afghanistan’s opium economy is an estimated 36% of their GDP, and

AWARE that the opium production creates transnational drug trafficking related problems that impact the stability of the state, society, and politics, and

COGNIZANT of the jobs and revenue created in rural areas due to the production of opium, and

EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN that the illegal production and sale of drugs directly affects the neighboring states economies and societies, and

CONSCIOUS that 95% of the world’s opium is produced in Afghanistan and smuggled into neighboring countries before it reaches its final destination, and

TAKING NOTE of the efforts made by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to prevent future production and sale of opium such as the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs and the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances;

1) CALLS UPON member states to increase intelligence and information gathering to further combat the smuggling of drugs into neighboring countries and investigate transnational organized crime;

2) URGES the formation of regional partnerships to counteract the sale and production of drugs;

3) INVITES member states to provide financial and technical assistance through the UNODC to provide law enforcement agencies with specialized equipment and training needed to detect and combat trafficking;

4) WELCOMES the creation of a conference specifically designed to address the concerns of cultivation and production of opium in rural areas;

5) REQUESTS that banks and financial institutions investigate the transfers of funds to further prevent money laundering and other illegal means of obtaining funds;

6) SUGGESTS that member states create a database to track international drug cartels and organized crime groups.
RECOGNIZING that organized crime is a threat to the peace and security of a nation and its citizens, violates human rights, damages economic and social development, and

RECALLING the purpose of the United Nations as stated in the charter: "To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace...and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of... situations which might lead to a breach of the peace" and

OBSERVING that such these crimes are diverse and have expanded to an international level, especially drug and human trafficking, cyber crimes, and money laundering, making it more difficult to track, apprehend, and punish criminals; not only within the general population but within large businesses and governments, fueling corruption and negligence, thus undermining legitimate businesses and governments of honest and hard-working citizens, and

NOTING that there is no universal definition of "transnational organized crime", as to allow for a broader utilization of the Organized Crime Convention (2003), though the term "organized criminal group" is defined in the former and a vast majority of transnational organized crime groups can be categorized in the latter;

REQUESTS the formation of a committee of financially able, willing, and politically stable nations to collaborate in observing and tracking the movements and operations of known and suspected organized crime groups, as to more comprehensively fight such crimes nationally and internationally,

SUGGESTS victim support and witness protection to victims of human trafficking and individuals and their families that may require it as a result of threats or persecution by organized criminal groups in order to make cooperation in combating complex crimes less problematic,

FURTHER INVITES nations to review, sign, and ratify the United Nations Convention Against Transnational and Organized Crime and its three supplements in an expedient manner as to protect and save lives damaged by the multiple aspects of organized crime, reduce rates of serious crimes that are related to organized crime groups, and further promote cooperation between nations in combating these problems.
Recognizing that Afghanistan is the leading producer of poppies in the world, which are then used to produce opium and subsequently heroin, and
Taking into account that the poppies, which are produced in Afghanistan and used to create opium and heroin, are then sold to many people in other countries around the world, resulting in negative effects in these countries, and
Acknowledging that producing revenue and providing for the wellbeing of its citizens, along with the existence of Afghanistan’s industry, is based on agriculture in Afghanistan.
Keeping in mind that the use of opium and heroin in Afghanistan has been steadily increasing, furthering the problems of HIV and AIDS, and
Realizing that many Afghans are turning to opium and heroin as a way to escape the social and economic turmoil of everyday life, and
Noting that detoxification and drug substitution efforts have been enacted by the Afghan government, but that the relapse rate for these patients seeking aid through detoxification is around 92%, whereas the relapse rate for patients being treated through the use of methadone substitution is around 17-25%;

1. Resolving to create more detoxification centers around the country focused on helping local Afghans fight their opium and heroin addictions;
2. Encouraging further the use of methadone substitution, a method that although has been controversial, has been proven effective in many heroin addicts;
3. Urging the Afghan government to increase its antinarcotic operations to reduce the amount of opium and heroin present in Afghan society;
4. Replacing the illicit opium and heroin trade with the sale of licensed opium and heroin to produce legal medicines such as morphine and codeine;
5. Recommending that the Afghan government applies more of its resources to burgeoning the farming industry of major food crops such as corn, rice, barley, wheat, vegetables, fruits, and nuts and the industrial crops such as cotton, tobacco, madder, castor beans, and sugar beets.
Submitted To: Security Council
Topic: Afghanistan
Submitted By: France

APPALLED by the increasing violence in the nation of Afghanistan and in the Middle Eastern region against Western diplomats and specifically the deaths of six French soldiers killed in two separate attacks, and

ACKNOWLEDGING that further military action in the nation and the region as a whole, would result in an escalation of the conflict and many more deaths, and

REALIZING that in order the stabilize the region, a peaceful solution may be superior to a military one, and

EMPHASIZING the growing need to bring this conflict to a close not only for the safety and betterment of the nation Afghanistan, but for the world as a whole;

1) ASKS that all NATO and other foreign troops be withdrawn from Afghanistan;

2) ORDERS that advisers and trainers be sent to Afghanistan to aid the Afghan defense and interior ministries;

3) CALLS FOR more non-military aid to be sent to Afghanistan;

4) URGES to continuance of training for Afghan soldiers and police officers to ensure that the nation of Afghanistan can be dependent upon itself for its own security;

5) WELCOMES the cooperation of all willing nations to comply with the above for the betterment of the nation of Afghanistan and the world as well.
Expressing deep concern that the present situation in Afghanistan still threatens the peace, freedom, and security that the citizens living there deserve, and

Supporting international efforts to eliminate terrorism, paralleling the Charter of the United Nations, and

Recognizing previous efforts of the United Nations to bring aid to those suffering from the effects of turmoil in Afghanistan, such as the bringing of aid (food, vaccinations, and education) to more than 1.3 million devastated Afghan citizens in 2000, and

Commends Afghanistan’s current efforts in the reformation of their government, and

Stressing, however, the need for human rights in Afghanistan, such as the lack of women’s rights and availability of education to many children, especially girls, and

Welcoming all developments in Afghanistan which will help supply these rights and freedoms, such as education, which are currently hindered by the consequences of terrorism in the nation, and

Emphasizing that although international forces will offer aid, they are striving to get out of the country after supplying all that they can in order to support the removal of terrorism and other negative issues in Afghanistan while continuing the development of human rights that are currently lacking in the country, and

Noting the Afghan parties’ pledge to the Bon Agreement which stated they would withdraw all military units from Kabul, and

1) Suggests that all neighboring states and members of the International Security Assistance force to take part in the upholding of peace and security in Afghanistan;

2) Calls Upon Afghan parties’ to union with the International Security Assistance Force with their pledge to withdraw military units from Kabul;

3) Requests that a fund be put in place that will contribute to those member nations of the International Security Assistance Force’s aid towards overcoming the current complications in Afghanistan;

4) Encourages these member nations and neighboring states to contribute to this fund in order to reach the fullest potential of the International Security Assistance Force’s aid to Afghanistan;

5) Promotes that more efforts be put in place to make education readily available to those children currently not able to go to school in the nation, including girls.
MINDFUL that conflict in Afghanistan and throughout the Middle East is affecting many aspects of nations’ well beings, and

REALIZING that Operation Enduring Freedom has proven to be a time-consuming operation without a definite conclusion, and

COGNIZANT that the Afghan conflict does not possess the goal of defeating a single nation but terrorist groups that may be within them, and

ACKNOWLEDGING that most of the contribution of troops is being provided by the United States of America and its allies, and

RECOGNIZING that efforts are being made with the intent to prevent the spread of terrorism by placing focus on Afghanistan, and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that the spread of terrorist groups may continue if full United Nations attention is not given to peacefully put an end to terroristic activity throughout the world.

1) STRESSES that any added assistance by other nations or and the United Nations by means of capital, personnel, or other resources is vital towards peacekeeping efforts in Afghanistan, and

2) URGES member nations to put their focus on the Afghan conflict before solving global issues of lesser importance, and

3) STRONGLY SUGGESTS that a United Nations establish a subcommittee with the intent of allowing Afghan leaders to gain full control of policing their county through a peaceful transition of power, and

4) EXPRESSES THE HOPE that an annual summit be held at a neutral location, with all United Nations members in attendance, to report on the progress and needs of the Middle East with emphasis on nations such as Afghanistan.
Aware that more than 20 years of war has damaged Afghanistan’s economy tremendously, and

Noting with Deep Concern the daily struggle people in Afghanistan have to face day to day to
feed their families, where the average life expectancy in men is the age of forty and women forty
three, and

Alarmed that hundreds of people are injured, disabled, or blind due to war, land mines, and
vitamin deficiency, and those who are injured or disabled cannot receive the help they need
because those who aren’t blind or injured also need help, and

Applauds the changes in Afghanistan that now allow Women to engage in sports such as
football, this marks the progress being made both socially and politically, because women have
been denied their rights for so long they are profiting greatly due to these changes, and

Recognizing the international community and their pledging 67 billion at nine donors
conferences between 2003-2010, and

1) Urges the continued support of the international community to aid
Afghanistan’s weakened economy;

2) Suggests that other countries aid Afghanistan in using more of their
natural resources such as their numerous mineral and precious stone
deposits, and untapped petroleum stores;

3) Requests that a group is formed to help those in need of help in
Afghanistan.