

Working Paper BT

Sponsors: Federal Republic of Germany, Kingdom of the Netherlands

Signatories: Republic of Finland, Republic of Costa Rica, Republic of Indonesia, New Zealand, People's Republic of Bangladesh, Kingdom of Denmark, Republic of Italy, Republic of the Union of Myanmar, Republic of Colombia, Socialist republic of Vietnam, Republic of Peru, Hellenic Republic

The Office on Drugs and Crime,

Concerned about the seriousness and gravity of problems that are posed by corruption to the stability and security of various societies, undermining the institutions and values of democracy, ethical values, and justice, and hinder sustainable development and the rule of law,

Recognizes the need to increase investment in research and evaluation in order to properly implement and assess, based on evidence, effective policies, and programs for countering the prevalent drug trafficking issues,

Reaffirming the 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, and recalling the resolutions adopted at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly,

Recalling Articles 24 through 30 of the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalls the Global SMART (Synthetics Monitoring: Analyses, Reporting and Trends) Programme improves the capacity of targeted Member States to generate, manage, analyse, report and use information on illicit synthetic drugs, launched in September 2008,

Recalls the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, the United Nations, the United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, and the United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,

- 1) *Recommends* support for the development and implementation of national strategies within the member states to counter corruption and fast-track the implementation of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) through re-deployment of existing initiatives drawing examples from the joint United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) – World Bank Stolen Asset Recovery (StAR) Initiative;
- 2) *Further recommends* Member States belonging to Central America, South America, and the Caribbean regions to set up Civil Bodies in their nations that will work hand-in-hand with the Financial Assistance Task Force in Latin America (GAFILAT) and the United Nations Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the

Treatment of Offenders (ILANUD) to promote the balanced economic and social development of the Latin American and Caribbean countries, which will:

- a) Comprise of members of the GAFILAT, the ILANUD, and citizens that represent the collective opinion of civilian stakeholders in the matter
 - b) Set up regulations and policies in line with the agricultural and social demands of the people of the area;
- 3) **Strongly recommends** a thorough analysis of criminal justice institutions and legal prosecution bodies using data analytics to increase efficiency and identify corruption red flags, in the following public offices including but not limited to:
 - a) Attorney generals' offices,
 - b) Public prosecutors' offices,
 - c) Specialised drug enforcement agencies with prosecutorial powers;
- 4) **Suggests** the need for closer cooperation and integration amongst CRP Programmes as large volumes of drugs are trafficked through containers and cargo ships while considering that the Seaport Cooperation Project (SEACOP), Airport Communication Project (AIRCOP), and the UNODC World Customs Organisation (WCO) Container Control Programme operate in the same countries and share similar objectives, it would be more effective and cost-sensitive for these countries to organise joint training events as well as joint special operations that would cover all entry points into a specific country/countries;
- 5) **Further suggests** that the AIRCOP define clear Key Success Indicators (KSI's) to benchmark progress and assess the operational capacity of the Joint Airport Interdiction Task Forces (JAITFs), to foster a comparison-based growth report as compared to the current seizure metric progress report and further emphasised the need for constant training, mentoring, and joint operations with special emphasis on the need to train and mentor Joint Airport Interdiction Task Forces (JAITFs) even after they have become operational;
- 6) **Emphasises** that Member states that are not part of the Container Control Programme (CCP) in the Latin America and Caribbean Region to reconsider the benefits and solution mechanisms available in the CCP and sign party to help bolster the CCP's presence throughout Latin America to prevent the cross-border movement of illicit goods comprising of the following recommendations:
 - a) To set up Joint Port Control Units (JCPUs) in ports of high priority for drug trade as provisioned under the CCP with information obtained from reconnaissance bodies specified that will be specified later in the document,
 - b) Provision of all resources required by the Global Container Control Programme officials to ensure smooth information sharing between law enforcement agencies;
- 7) **Requests** the further deliberation on and setting up of tailor-made specific national strategies for narcotic plantation farmers wishing to leave the said plantations, in accordance with the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) and the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) for the LAC region, including but not limited to the following :

- a) Protection, confidentiality and anonymity programmes from the respective government of the region to mitigate the risk posed to the farmers by DTO (Drug Trafficking Organisations) and Organised Crime Syndicates,
 - b) Protection offered by the respective governments to the dependents of the farmers,
 - c) Alternative employment incentives for the farmers into government sectors by the governments of the respective regions to provide and guarantee an alternate source of income for the farmers,
 - d) Alternative employment incentives for the farmers into government sectors by the governments of the respective regions to provide and guarantee an alternate source of income for the farmers;
- 8) Further requests Members of the Organization of Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) to come together to discuss and deliberate on the possible assistance in collaboration with the UNODC that can be provided to countries in South America, Central America, and the Caribbean this assistance comprises of:
- a) Provision of assistance for drug enforcement training in countries that are open to seeking assistance,
 - b) Provision of technical assistance with any resources required by the said country that the assistance is being provided to,
 - c) Provision of technical assistance in the aspect of rising allegations of virtual modes of money-laundering via cryptocurrency in order to trace and eliminate the same;
- 9) Strongly requests Member States to enact rehabilitation programs that consider both the physical and mental implications that drug abuse has on a consumer, either by developing such programs by seeking assistance from internal NGOs and support groups, or by welcoming international aid in the form of NGOs and similar verified support organizations to ensure a people-friendly approach towards rehabilitation;
- 10) Further suggests for the member States to establish specialized units dedicated for the sole purpose of preventing the marketing and trading of drugs and other substances via the internet.