

The Doon School Model United  
Nations Conference 2018

# BACKGROUND GUIDE

UNITED NATIONS  
OFFICE ON DRUGS  
AND CRIME



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# ABOUT DSMUN

The Doon School Model United Nations Conference is one of India's biggest and well-reputed high school MUN conferences. Since its inauguration in 2007, The Doon School Model United Nations Society has hosted an engaging, entertaining and intellectually stimulating conference annually, with each leaving behind a unique legacy. DSMUN has grown to be one of the key entries in every school's MUNning calendar. DSMUN has a history of attracting the best of both—the Indian and the international delegates—from the Pan-Asiatic Region. With each passing year, DSMUN has evolved and developed its programme, introducing new committees, creating singular crises situations and setting unorthodox agendas to challenge the delegates.

The Doon School, one of India's most reputed and prestigious institutions, is a member of the G20 Group of Schools, The Headmasters' and Headmistresses' Conference, The International Boys' Schools Coalition and the Round Square Conference. With its motto, "Knowledge Our Light", the School aims to mould its students into gentlemen of service and leaders for the future. Model United Nations is one of the largest and most popular activities in School, with over 200 students involved in it. The beautiful and serene 72 acre Chandbagh Estate, in which the school campus is set, and its heritage buildings, provide a scenic venue for the conference, ensuring that it will be an experience unlike any other MUN.

The DSMUN Secretariat is proud to host The 12th Doon School Model United Nations Conference from the 17th to the 19th of August, 2018. Popularly referred to as DSMUN '18, this year's conference intends to engage the delegates in 12 diverse committees, each of which will generate discussion on various contemporary and thought-provoking issues. There is also the promise of an opportunity to make new friends and create lifelong memories. We look forward to seeing you in Dehra Dun in August!

Crises to keep you on your toes, unforgettable memories, interesting new people to meet and an experience worth a lifetime—DSMUN '18 will have it all!



**DSMUN'18**

**Ojas Kharabanda**

SECRETARY GENERAL

**Ritwik Saraf**

PRESIDENT

**Milind Khemka**

CHAIRPERSON

**Samarth Mehra**

**Shreyash Banka**

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# THE DOON SCHOOL MODEL UNITED NATIONS

## A LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY GENERAL

Dear Delegates,

It is an absolute privilege and honour for me to welcome you all to the 12th edition of The Doon School Model United Nations. What was once a small regional event has evolved and grown into an international conference with a repute and prestige that extends across borders. This year, we aim to raise the bar higher, with an invigorating mix of structured GA committees like the DISEC and Security Council to dynamic crisis committees like The Third Reich.

I am a veteran of the International Baccalaureate Diploma Programme, and take a keen interest in geopolitical developments across the world. I am extremely passionate about photography, and am the Editor-in-Chief of The Yearbook, which is one of the premier publications of our school. I have been involved for a considerable time in the MUNning world, and apart from winning multiple accolades, was the Vice-President of last year's conference. In a world that is becoming increasingly divisive and polarized, it is vital that we realise the special importance diplomacy and the simple willingness to hear each other out holds. Each committee is uniquely placed at a time and place to make a difference, but only if we approach each negotiation with peace as the goal will our time here be fruitful. I eagerly await your presence at Chandbagh.

Warm Regards,

Ojas Kharabanda



**DSMUN'18**

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# THE DOON SCHOOL MODEL UNITED NATIONS

## A LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

Dear Delegates,

I am extremely delighted to welcome you all to the 12th edition of the Doon School Model United Nations. Over the stretch of 12 years, DSMUN has earned itself a place among the most eagerly awaited MUNs in the whole of India; this year too, we have spared no effort in meeting these expectations.

With over 12 committees, including the GA committees of DISEC and SPECPOL as well as exciting crisis committees like Board of Control, East India Company, DSMUN promises to engage the delegates in a fierce tussle of rhetoric, negotiation and documentation- areas that have come to occupy an important place in an individual's holistic development. Further, DSMUN also provides an exciting opportunity for the delegates to meet and make unforgettable memories with people from all over the country!

I currently pursue the ISC curriculum., and after having served in the DSMUN secretariat for 3 years, I am privileged to be at its helm as the President in my last year in School. As the world continues to shrink to an even smaller place, the problems that torment humanity continue to expand. Time, therefore, warrants us to step up and collectively lead the human race to a better tomorrow. And to initiate this, we must begin from a young age itself.

Looking forward to meeting you in August,

Ritwik Saraf



**DSMUN'18**

**Ojas Kharabanda**

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# THE DOON SCHOOL MODEL UNITED NATIONS

## A LETTER FROM THE CHAIRPERSON

Greetings Delegates,

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime was established in 1997 through a merger between the United Nations Drug Control Programme, and the Centre for International Crime Prevention, and has since remained an integral body of the United Nations. It deals with various drug related conflicts such as cartels, legalisation, smuggling and even doping. We feel that this committee is of a particularly relevant nature, in light of the huge impact it currently has on the socio-economic structures of nations across the world.

I have been actively participating in MUNs in and around the country for years now, securing awards at numerous national MUNs. My other interests and hobbies lie in music, theatre and debating. I will be assisted in organizing, moderating and judging the committee by my two capable deputy chairpersons: Samarth Mehra and Shreyash Banka.

This year, the committee will be looking for a productive, healthy and lively debate on the two highly contentious issues. Delegates are encouraged to research well on the provided agendas and provide legitimate, effective, and relevant solutions. Creativity and originality are two important criteria that delegates will be assessed on, along with their rhetoric skills, critical thinking, diplomacy and analysis. We are looking forward to three days of fiery discussion, and will endeavour to make the committee an exciting experience for all.

Regards,  
Milind Khemka



## COMMITTEE OVERVIEW

The United Nations' Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is "global leader in the fight against illicit drugs and international crime". Since its inception in 1997, the UNODC has done some considerable work to deal with the pressing issues of Corruption, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Reform; Drug Abuse—prevention and health, among many others. Since these issues pose a great threat to both the integrity and security of nations, the need for the committee's organised work in maintaining international peace and order, becomes all the more vital.

The three pillars of the UNODC work programme are:

Field-based technical cooperation projects to enhance the capacity of Member States to counteract illicit drugs, crime and terrorism

Research and analytical work to increase knowledge and understanding of drugs and crime issues and expand the evidence base for policy and operational decisions

Normative work to assist States in the ratification and implementation of the relevant international treaties, the development of domestic legislation on drugs, crime and terrorism, and the provision of secretariat and substantive services to the treaty-based and governing bodies.

As delegates to the UNODC, it is your responsibility to act as a resource and to offer solutions to countries facing major crises related to drugs and organized crime.



## AGENDA 1: THE WAR ON DRUGS IN THE PHILIPPINES

### INTRODUCTION

Since taking office on June 30 2016, Philippine President Rodrigo Duterte has launched a war on drugs which has led to the extrajudicial deaths of over twelve thousand Filipinos. Most of these belong to the urban poor who are alleged drug dealers or users. Rodrigo Duterte finds addiction and drug business to be the biggest obstacles to the economic and social development of Philippines. The drug war

become a cornerstone of his Presidential campaign which served as an extension of his policy as Mayor of Davao. From 1998 to 2016, Duterte served 7 tenures as mayor of Davao. During his tenure, Duterte oversaw the extrajudicial killings of more than 1400 criminals and street children by vigilantes. Although he previously denied any connections with the Davao Death Squad, he admitted his connections in an interview with ABS-CBN in

2015. Moreover, he warned to kill 100,000 criminals on being elected president.

## HISTORY

While running for president, Rodrigo Duterte, during his campaign claimed drug dealing and drug addiction to be a huge impediment to the economic and social progress of the country. He vowed to carry out a large-scale operation on dealers and addicts along the lines of the similar policy that he followed during his 22 years tenure of Mayor of the Davao city. When Duterte was elected President in June, 2016, he invited people and encouraged them to “go ahead and kill” drug addicts and drug dealers. Upon assuming office, he addressed the inaugural crowd and said that his presidency will be a bloody one and he will pardon himself for mass murder at the end of his 6-year term. He said, “If you know any addicts, go ahead and kill them yourself.” His statement was taken as an endorsement of vigilantism and extrajudicial killings. It served as a justification to kill people who deal with drug without any formal

procedure. It was followed by vigilante purges all across the county. Even the police have engaged in raids and encounter operations. The police also released a list of political officials and other highly influential people who were allegedly involved in the drug trade.

On September 2, 2016 a bomb went off in Davao which killed 14 people following which Duterte declare “a state of emergency” in Philippines. (Many humanitarian organisations and countries like USA claim to have evidence that Duterte was responsible for the bombing.) This allowed him to exercise martial law and further rationalise his authoritarian rule in the country and involve the people in his propagated bloodshed. This also allowed him to use the police forces more radically for his massive clean drive.

Expanding his list of targets, Duterte later asked for a six-month extension claiming that there are many and he cannot possibly kill them all. At this point, the death toll is estimated to have been 3000. Responding to protests and criticism, he warned human right advocates by saying, “When harvest time comes, there will be more (drug users) who will die. Then I will include you (human right advocates) among them because you let them multiply.”

In February 2018, The International Criminal Court launched an inquiry on the war on drugs claiming that several ‘crimes against humanity’ were committed. Many claim Duterte to be a threat to democracy while Duterte claims the allegations to be a political stunt in efforts to ‘demonize him.’ In reply to this he said, “I am not a threat to democracy but only a threat to the criminals who seek to destroy it.”





## CONSEQUENCES OF THE WAR

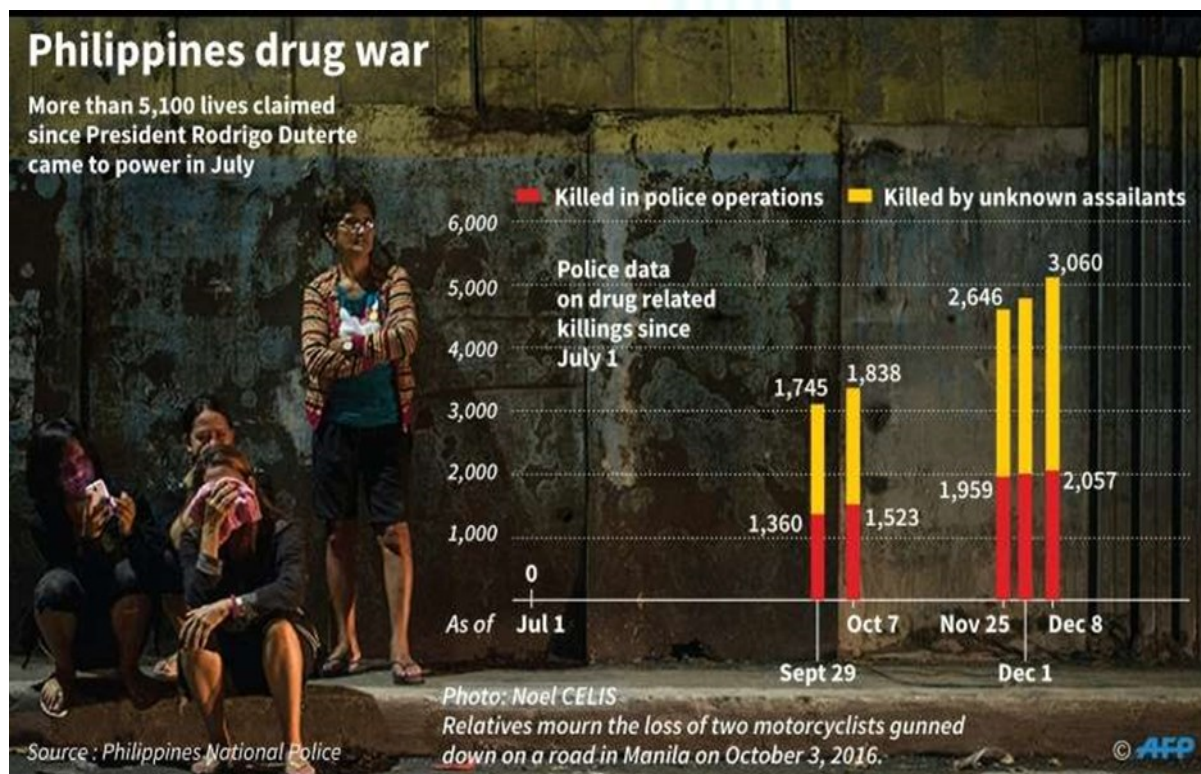
Duterte's war on drugs in Philippines has led to massive infringement of human rights. His endorsement of vigilantism and extrajudicial killings, drug-related overcrowding of jails and harassment and prosecution of critics has resulted in a massive plunge in respect for basic legal rights. According to critics, the statistics used by him to back his war are flawed and fabricated. He claims the country to be moving towards becoming a narco-state. However, in a report released by the UNODC, Philippines' drug problem was lower than the global average and declared it an anti-narcotic state.

Government data state that security forces and 'unidentified gunmen' have killed more than 7000 suspected drug dealers and drug users, including at least 3116 by the police. The death toll doesn't include victims which have been called "collateral damage" by Duterte -people

who have been shot in crossfire of police operations against drugs.

Amnesty International released a report that claimed President Duterte's war on drugs but to be a war on poor. It alleged that the police are being paid \$300 per kill and also alleged the involvement of police in evidence-planting and falsification of reports to cover up for extrajudicial killings of suspects. Another investigation by Reuters revealed that police are sending corpses to hospital in an attempt to hide the fact that they were executing suspects. According to an unpublished report a police officer shared with Reuters, the monetary awards for killing suspects range from \$400 for a street pusher to \$100,000 for drug lords. The Philippine National Police claim to distinguish between suspects killed while resisting arrest and killings by 'unknown gunmen' and vigilantes. However, human rights advocates and news agencies have found no such distinction in their investigations. In many

cases the police denied accountability on the same grounds, when only hours before dying, the suspects were found in police custody. Such assertions question the credibility of the government and the national police and that most of the killings have in-fact been carried out by vigilante purges.



Under pressure from higher-up authorities and top officials, local police officers draw up lists of drug suspects. Due to lack of transparency and accountability, these so-called “watch lists” turn into ‘de facto hit lists.’

A Reuters investigation revealed that some 97 percent of drug suspects end up getting killed by police officers during anti-drug raids. The report also said that the police officers indulge in extrajudicial executions, apart from the monetary awards, under fear that not participating in the killing policy would lead to their names itself ending up on the hit lists. There is also widespread suspicion among various human rights group and international bodies, that not only do the police encourage extrajudicial killings but also directly indulge by sometimes paying assassins and also posing as vigilante groups themselves.

Apart from the killings, the government claims that more than a million users and dealers have voluntarily surrendered to the police. Whereas many do it under fear of getting killed, it has been alleged that the police are given quotas of surrenders which they fill by arresting anyone on petty crimes such as drunk driving or being shirtless.

Duterte’s war has also worsened the conditions of jail facilities having a maximum capacity of



20,399. According to latest data, the same facilities are currently holding about 132, 000 people who await trial or sentencing. Apart from overcrowding, inadequate food supply and unsanitary conditions of the jails are other severe consequences of the ‘war on drugs.’ The local administration has also subjected critics of the war to harassment, intimidation and even arrest. These include activists, journalists, international officials, and ordinary citizens who have spoken against Duterte. Philippines’ current condition has also resulted in a steep increase in the demand for rehabilitation centres. However, the existent rehabilitation centres raise some serious questions. Instead of providing treatment services that are in accordance with international best practice standards and human rights principles, the current rehabilitation centres in the country indulge in abuse and ill-treatment of patients. Till the required standards are not met, the U.S has refused from giving any funds for the establishment of the same.

## INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE

While many countries have outrightly supported Duterte on his war, many have said that it supported his move and also agreed to provide financial and technical aid in order to cut short the drug problem in Philippines without making any mention to the deaths.

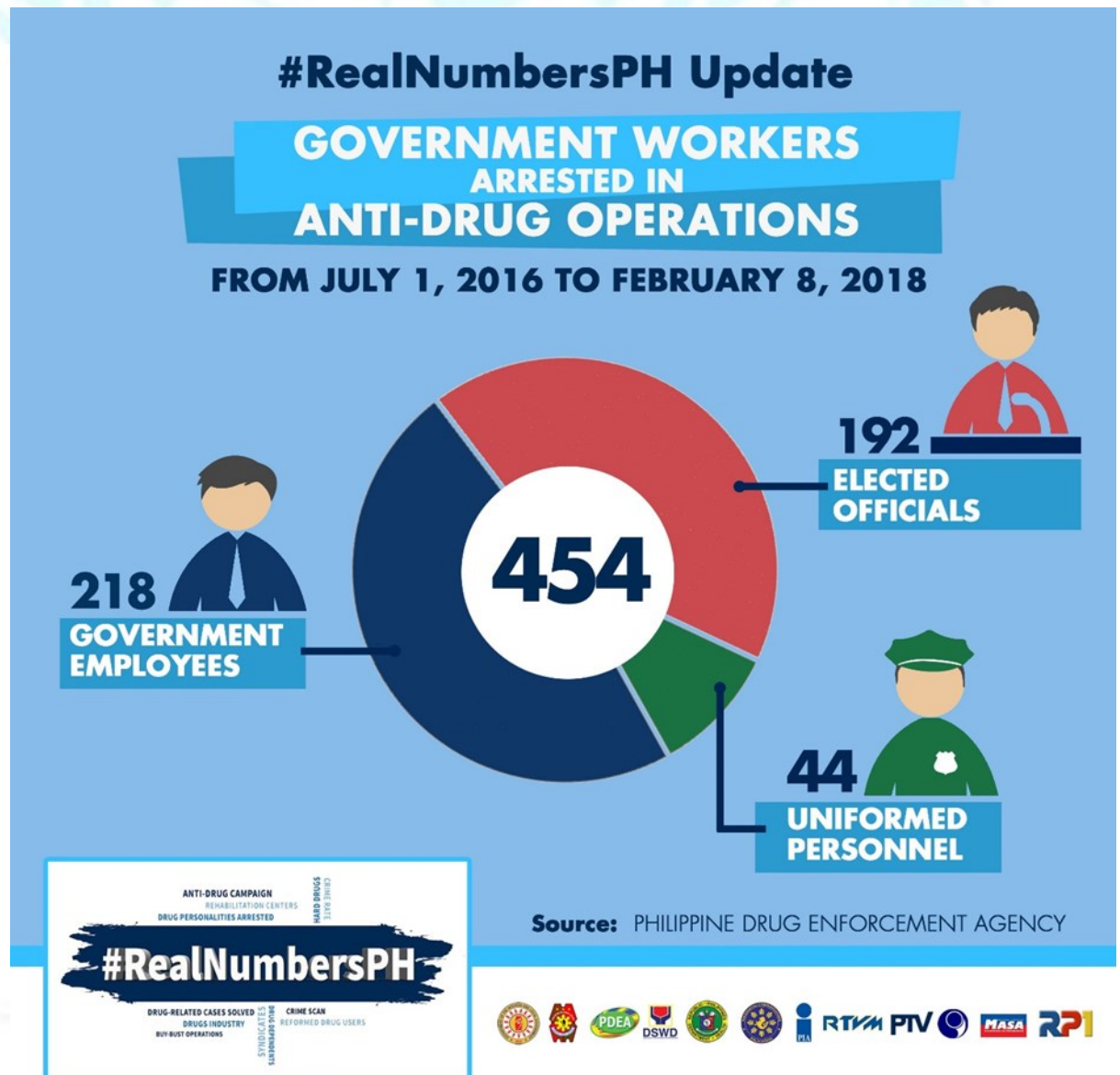
During his official visit to the Philippines, Japan’ Prime Minister Shinzo Abe said that Japan wants to work together with Philippines on countering drugs through relevant measures of support. Shinzo offered financial assistance for rehabilitation centres and announced an \$800



million Official Development Assistance package to promote development in the country. A representative of Taiwan had welcomed Duterte's policy by saying that Taiwan was ready to help Duterte in combating cross-border crimes such as human and drug trafficking. Chinese ambassador Zhao Jianhua said that illegal drugs are the enemy of all mankind to register China's support for Duterte's war on drugs. However, it made no comment on the extrajudicial killings taking place in Philippines. The Indonesian National Police rejected a similar programme for Indonesia by stating that a shoot on sight policy leads to abuse of power. Moreover, it was said that there should not be a deliberate attempt to kill and the administration should adopt lethal actions only in case of immediate threat. However Indonesian President recently also associated the situation in Philippines as an 'emergency' which has been taken to be along the lines of Duterte's policy itself. Other countries such as Singapore and Brunei also

supported Duterte on its war on drugs whereas Malaysia rejected such a policy by condemning it.

The United States had expressed concerns over the initiated war in 2016. In the ASEAN summit, 2016, Barack Obama cancelled a scheduled meeting with Rodrigo Duterte over the issue of human rights violation and extrajudicial killings in the Philippines after being publicly abused by Duterte. U.S later stopped the sales of 26,000 assault rifles to the Philippine National Police for the same concerns. Donald Trump however later called the government role in the war



‘done in the right way’ He also said that ‘executions are important to crackdown on drug use. In December, several senators addressed this issue and questioned U.S. secretary of State, John Kerry’s support of offering \$32 million for training and other law enforcement assistance. Following this, a bill was passed by the senate to restrict any export of weapons from the United States to the Philippines.

The European Parliament also expressed concerns over human right violations and extrajudicial killings in Philippines in a resolution. In response to the resolution Duterte called the British and French ‘hypocrites’ because their ancestors had killed so many Arabs in the colonial era and added that they are strict because of their ‘guilt.’ EU Trade Commissioner warned the Philippines that unless Duterte addresses human rights issues, Eu would cancel tariff-free export of 6000 products. However, Philippines dismissed the

concerns by saying that it only revealed European ignorance.

Former Colombian President Cesar Gaviria in an opinion piece to the New York Times wrote that ‘a war on drugs is a war on people’ and that such a war is unwinnable and disastrous. Mentioning his own experiences, Gaviria suggested other non-violent reforms such as investing in sustainable development and improving public health.

Foreign Affair Secretary Alan Peter Cayetano in his speech at the United Nations General Assembly argued that the extrajudicial killings were a myth and that the executions were being in done to in-fact protect the human rights of the people who have been left vulnerable by the issue of drugs in the country.

In February 2018, the International Criminal Court launched a preliminary investigation into the extrajudicial killings by the Philippine





government. Duterte's spokesman however called it a waste of time and resources. In response, Philippines official said that Philippines will allow investigation into the human right abuses and the bloody war on drugs, but not if it is conducted by the current special rapporteur, Agnes Callamard. Philippines says that it welcomes a 'credible, objective and unbiased' rapporteur on extrajudicial killings claiming that Callamard does not fit the description. Duterte has previously said that he would accept Callamard if she agreed to have a public debate with him. The government's disapproval of Callamard arises from her speech in May last year during a visit to the country. The government justifies its stance by saying someone who has already prejudged us, cannot measure independently and objectively. On March 14, President Duterte officially began the process to back out of the UN treaty that created the International Criminal Court, stating efforts by the United Nations to paint him as "a ruthless and heartless violator of human rights." Adopted and signed by 123 states in 1998 at a conference in Rome, the Rome Statute created the International Criminal Court and gave it jurisdiction over genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes. The Philippines signed the statute in 2000 and ratified and endorsed it in 2011. However, the ICC has said that it would take a year before the Philippines is considered withdrawn as a signatory. Moreover, withdrawing from the ICC will not stop the case lodged in court by Philippine congressman who accuse Duterte of 'crimes against humanity' for extrajudicial killings.

## CONCLUSION AND QUESTIONS A RESOLUTION MUST ANSWER

For this agenda, the delegates will be expected to have researched extensively. The situation in the Philippines is highly delicate and must be approached carefully. The delegates will be expected to analyse the various possibilities that exist in this kind of a situation and debate numerous policies reach the optimum course of action, in terms of disruption to the concerned stakeholders, efficiency, and legitimacy. Such a policy must be documented in a well-structured resolution that bears in mind the purpose of the committee, the extent of the committee and offers legitimate, long-term, sustainable solutions to the problem that ensure recovery and development for The Philippines.

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## AGENDA 2: THE GLOBAL DECRIMINALISATION OF CANNABIS

### HISTORY

Discussions on drug policies for illicit substances, and forming drug control treaties, have always had the topic of Regulated Markets at the forefront. State parties have introduced, at the local and international levels, such policies as they suppose, promote health, human rights and welfare. What is most striking is the principal subject of these discussions involving regulated markets is— Cannabis, making the immediate implementation of a comprehensible policy regarding Cannabis, much more pressing.

Regulated markets for Cannabis are now into play, with Washington DC, Colorado, Alaska and Oregon already implementing them. Moreover, Uruguay became the first country to adopt a Cannabis legalisation policy in December, 2013. It now remains for the committee to recognise whether these policies conform to the UN Drug conventions; and if not, do they provide substantial evidence of their violation of the

same, so that required amendments can be made.

There are three main frameworks that can be employed to analyse regulated markets and whether they correspond to the overall objectives of the UN: to promote the welfare of mankind and maintain peace and security among nations. These frameworks aid State Parties in evaluating relevant national policies and ensure conformity with the respective international treaties. These are:<sup>2</sup>

1. Resource and Constitutional Limitations — The federal government has no constitutional authority to force states to implement the treaties. The federal government only has the authority to directly enforce the treaties in states using federal resources. The US serves as an example of the same.
2. Supremacy of Human Rights Treaties Over Drug Control Treaties— The UN Charter explicitly states, “in the event of a conflict between the obligations of the Members of the United Nations under the present Charter and their obligations under any other international agreement, their obligations under the present Charter shall prevail.”<sup>55</sup> Member states must therefore judge their interpretation and implementation of the drug control treaties with a close regard to their human rights obligations under the UN Charter.
3. Expanded Definition of “Medical and Scientific” terms : The UN recognises the need for certain drugs for ‘Medical and Scientific’ purposes. However, this policy was made in 1961 and does not include any clear



meaning of what these purposes can or cannot include. The committee needs to recognise the limitations of the term and the extent to which this is applicable, while keeping in mind the advances that the field of science has gone through today. The principal aim, therefore, is to introduce



an experimental ethos and evaluate policies designed to achieve a more balanced approach to drug policy; an approach which has less focus upon prohibition and punitive measures, and greater emphasis upon human rights, public health and social welfare.

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC DISADVANTAGES OF CANNABIS

Needless to mention, cannabis poses some grave dangers to our body and health. Firstly, it blocks memory formation in the human brain. The active ingredient in it acts in the part of the brain called the hippocampus to alter the way information is processed and how memories are formed. Certain studies have shown that this particularly harms a brain which is still in its developing stages— the reason why the legal smoking age is 21 in the states that have legalised it.

Tetrahydrocannabinol, the chemical from which the high in Cannabis comes from, affects the cerebellum and basal ganglia in the brain. These parts regulate, balance, posture and muscular coordination; and under the stimulation from the

drug, one is not able to walk and talk in a proper manner. This also affects their ability to drive. One recent study also suggests that Cannabis increases the risk of depression significantly, eventually leading to a long-term mental illness. People on heavy dose of the drug also experience psychosis, which includes delusions, hallucinations and sometimes a loss of personal identity.

In the current Cannabis policy, the societal costs and the costs of arresting and imprisoning cannabis users is a major issue. Therefore, there are significant cost burdens that come along with increased use of the drug. The legalising or decriminalising the drug will swell societal ills, and this outweighs the monetary benefits that might be achieved from its lawful sale. 3 Cannabis smuggling and illegal import in several countries, with the United States in the lead, is a multi-billion dollar industry, with criminals and smugglers earning all the return. Were cannabis to be decriminalised, the black market would face a substantial drop in business and the revenue generated from the sale of drugs could be employed to productive use. Ideally, regulation of cannabis would promote the lawful and limited



consumption by the people; also preventing minors from consuming it. The financial upsurge in the business would benefit both the private citizens in the business and the government, alike. It would benefit the economy by adding revenue and tax money, and also those who need medical relief by providing it in regulated way. Further, this will allow the police to focus more on criminals and the organisation associated with its illegal trade.

### MEDICAL USES OF CANNABIS

The most fundamental use of cannabis is for pain control. Cannabis is also capable of mitigating the pain of multiple sclerosis, and a nerve pain in general. It allows certain patients to continue their normal, erstwhile activities without feeling completely disengaged. Thus, it is considered to be an excellent muscle relaxant, especially its ability to alleviate the tremors in Parkinson's disease. It is also quite successful during endometriosis, interstitial cystitis, nausea, weight loss, and glaucoma. Patients suffering from pain and wasting syndrome associated with HIV, irritable bowel syndrome and Crohn's Disease are said to swear by its curing ability. Furthermore, it controls epileptic seizures, stops cancer from spreading, slows the spreading of the symptoms of Dravet's syndrome and Alzheimer's disease. 4 These medical benefits of Cannabis certainly increase the need for its regulated use, and perhaps its decriminalisation too. Colorado legalised Cannabis in early 2014, and the following graph shows a comparative image of the sales of medical and recreational Cannabis in the state in the same year. Considering this graph and also other statistics, the delegates will be expected to analyse the socio- economic changes that will take place in the event of the

drug's decriminalisation. Also, the delegates must be mindful of the quantities of Cannabis permitted, while keeping in mind the medical and cultural requirements of people around the world.

23 states in the United States, Israel, Netherlands and Canada have legalised the use of medical Cannabis. Nations like Australia and New Zealand are still

debating over this change in policy. The legalisation of medical Cannabis has faced many contradictory arguments, the principal one being the risk of addiction and abuse of the drug.

Policies in the 1961 UN Charter reveal the potential problem of the abuse of medical Cannabis, but arguments in its favour show the risk of addiction higher in other drugs than Cannabis. Also, legalisation of medical Cannabis increases the chances of it advancing into the black market. It is for these reasons and more, that the committee addresses the issues that its legalisation pose and hence, reach a consensus on the amendments to be made for its decriminalisation.



## INTERNATIONAL STANCE

**UNITED STATES**— The topic of legalisation of Cannabis has always remained one of heated debate and constant speculation in the United States. The Controlled Substances Act of 1970 categorises Cannabis as a Schedule I drug, stating that it has no 'acceptable medical use'. Cannabis, as of now, is illegal under federal law in the US, but more than half of the 50 states in the US have made the medical use of drug legal or have made efforts to decriminalise the use of the drug. In 2012, Colorado voted to legalise its recreational use, while California allowed people to possess up to an ounce of the drug without a prescription. The nation's capital legalised the possession and personal use of the Cannabis for 'recreational purposes'. Arguments in favour of legalisation highlight the revenue boost for both state and local governments that the taxes on legal Cannabis would provide. On the other hand, the opposition, sheds light in the risk of addiction and

it leading to the use of more dangerous drugs. Cultivation and distribution, however, have remained federal offences till date. Additionally, Colorado, Oregon, California, Nevada, Maine, Massachusetts and Alaska have made the 'recreational use' of the drug legal.

**CANADA** — In Canada, Cannabis remains a Schedule II drug and its possessions and sale for non- medical purposes still remains illegal throughout the country. The current proposed Act seeks to minimise criminal activity by imposing serious criminal penalties, and allow adults to possess and access regulated, quality controlled legal cannabis. According to the act, a adult would be able to legally purchase cannabis from a retailer, grow up to 4 plants for personal use and also make cannabis products at home. Prime Minister Trudeau took significant steps to create a federal as well as provincial task force to discuss the process for the legalisation of Cannabis for personal use.



**RUSSIA** — In Russia, Cannabis is completely illegal, with the maximum limit of possession being 6 grams only. Growing, smoking, purchasing or even being under effect of illegal drugs can amount to



imprisonment or a suitable punishment. The production, sale and possession of any form of medicinal Cannabis products too are illegal.

**URUGUAY**— Uruguay is the first country in the world to legalise the production and sale of Cannabis for recreational use. The law intends to reduce the profit that drug trafficking creates for organised crime, as well as reducing the drug-related violence and the social problems associated with it. The law also allows people to cultivate the plant for non- commercial uses and farmers to carry out some large- scale production. Authorised pharmacies and retailers can sell Cannabis, and by doing this, the government propagates the idea of regulated markets.

**PHILIPPINES** — Being a signatory to the 1961 United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, Philippines classifies Cannabis as a

Schedule I Drug. Hence, it's use is limited to medical and scientific fields. It's cultivation and use is illegal, but illegal cultivation takes place mostly in remote and mountainous regions. The sale, manufacture, cultivation and possession is an offence punishable by law in Philippines, and the offender qualifies for a life imprisonment with an additional fine. The Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency has been setup the implementation of the laws passed by the powers that be. However, the law recognises the need medical Cannabis and a bill regarding the same is still under consideration in the country.

**GERMANY**— Cannabis can only be prescribed to 'seriously ill' patients in Germany. Patients suffering from multiple sclerosis, serious appetite loss and chronic pain, can very well consume Cannabis for their treatment. The law, still, does not explicitly state what it means by being 'seriously ill'.





## DISTINCTION BETWEEN LEGALISATION AND DECRIMINALISATION

Often decriminalisation is mistaken for legalisation. Hence, it is imperative for one to distinguish between these two terms. Decriminalisation does not imply the usage or performing of some act with complete dispensation. Instead, the possession of a limited amount of drugs, does not land the offender in as stringent a situation, as was before the act. Ergo, it allows the limited and controlled possession of a certain drug, while simultaneously alleviating the punishment of the offence. For example, in Jamaica, people possession of upto two ounces of Cannabis are liable for a fine, but not arrest.

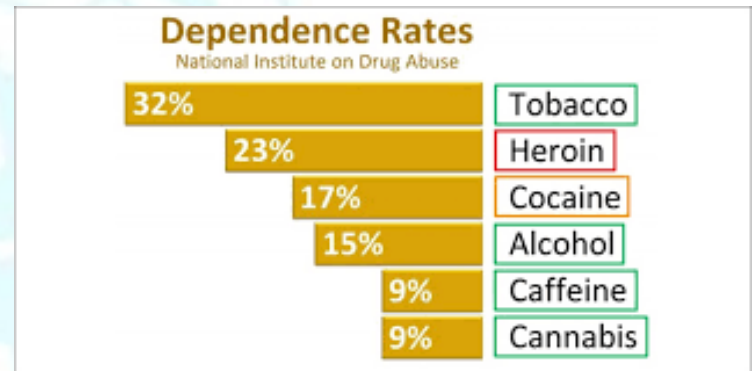
To the contrary, legalisation, as seen in Uruguay and certain states of the United States, implies that people qualify for no penalty whatsoever. Moreover, it means that the cultivation, transportation and retailing of the drug is also legal.

## METHODS OF CHECKING ADDICTION

Parents and educational institutions would play an integral role in the prevention of widespread addiction among youth. Educational institutions such as schools and colleges must include a mandatory course of Drug Addiction: Prevention and Judicious Use, which will not only make the students cognizant of the possible harms of addiction, but also encourage to use the drug in a responsible and judicious manner.

On a more legal and international level, hefty sums should be imposed as fines for the illegal import, export and smuggling of any drug, in an effort to curb the criminal activity across borders. Moreover, since decriminalisation is the

committee's primary focus, the limits set for possession and use of Cannabis, should be set while keeping in mind the effects that the drug has on the human body.



## POSSIBLE POLICIES THAT CAN BE IMPLEMENTED

The regulation that the United States and Uruguay follow are just two possible ways of dealing with the drug and its use in society. There is absolutely no surety of these two models being successful in achieving the principal aim of the United Nations. Alternative models need to be evaluated and then tried before arriving on any solid conclusions. Without doubt, decriminalisation will increase the criminal activity and smuggling of Cannabis— more of which could only be prevented by it's legalisation and taxing the industries dealing with it. Possible policies include: home cultivation in little quantities; distribution within local cooperations and clubs; a monopoly of supply administered by the government, among others. When working on regulated markets— delegates must be mindful of the countries that might be affected by their nation's policy, of the functioning of the border control forces in addressing the issue of smuggling; and how rights of people belonging to

different countries and culture are safeguarded, while maintaining the supremacy of human rights.

This is exactly what the committee must do—work through numerous original policies and probable solutions of decriminalising Cannabis, with careful scrutiny of every policy and taking into consideration every culture and religion, so as to maintain peace and security among countries—the most fundamental objective of the United Nations.

## **CONCLUSION AND QUESTIONS A RESOLUTION MUST ANSWER**

The delegates must be thorough with the past United Nations' resolutions passed by the committee on the matter at hand, and final resolution that is prepared must be in strict compliance to both the past UN resolutions, and the foreign policy of all the signatories, authors and sponsors. At no point, must the delegate of a country be violating his/her respective foreign policy and certain laws that the government has made regarding the use of the drug. Delegates must arrive to the final resolution after through creative and purely original ideas that conform to the foreign policies and propose a solution that upholds the supremacy of human rights and takes into account people of all nationalities and cultures. Constructive arguments and reasoning are of prime importance in supporting the solutions and policies proposed by the delegates of various countries.

We hope that through this MUN one learns as much as we ourselves have, in the organisation of the committee. It now only remains for us to wish you all the very best for your three days here at Chandbagh!

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## POSITION PAPER GUIDELINES

Position papers are usually one to one-and-a-half pages in length. Your position paper should include a brief introduction followed by a comprehensive breakdown of your country's position on the topics that are being discussed by the committee. A good position paper will not only provide facts but also make proposals for resolutions.

A good position paper will include:

- A brief introduction to your country and its history concerning the topic and committee;
- How the issue affects your country;
- Your country's policies with respect to the issue and your country's justification for these policies;
- Quotes from your country's leaders about the issue;
- Statistics to back up your country's position on the issue;
- Actions taken by your government with regard to the issue;
- Conventions and resolutions that your country has signed or ratified;
- UN actions that your country supported or opposed;
- What your country believes should be done to address the issue;
- What your country would like to accomplish in the committee's resolution; and
- How the positions of other countries affect your country's position.

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## SAMPLE DRAFT RESOLUTION

Draft Resolution GA/3/1.1

### General Assembly Third Committee

Authors: United States, Austria and Italy

Signatories: Greece, Tajikistan, Japan, Canada, Mali, the Netherlands and Gabon

Topic: "Strengthening UN coordination of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies"

The General Assembly,

*Reminding* all nations of the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, which recognizes the inherent dignity, equality and inalienable rights of all global citizens, **[use commas to separate perambulatory clauses]**

*Reaffirming* its Resolution 33/1996 of 25 July 1996, which encourages Governments to work with UN bodies aimed at improving the coordination and effectiveness of humanitarian assistance,

*Noting* with satisfaction the past efforts of various relevant UN bodies and nongovernmental organizations,

*Stressing* the fact that the United Nations faces significant financial obstacles and is in need of reform, particularly in the humanitarian realm,

1. *Encourages* all relevant agencies of the United Nations to collaborate more closely with countries at the grassroots level to enhance the carrying out of relief efforts; **[use semicolons to separate operative clauses]**
2. *Urges* member states to comply with the goals of the UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs to streamline efforts of humanitarian aid;
3. *Requests* that all nations develop rapid deployment forces to better enhance the coordination of relief efforts of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies;
4. *Calls* for the development of a United Nations Trust Fund that encourages voluntary donations from the private transnational sector to aid in funding the implementation of rapid deployment forces;
5. *Stresses* the continuing need for impartial and objective information on the political, economic and social situations and events of all countries;
6. *Calls* upon states to respond quickly and generously to consolidated appeals for humanitarian assistance;
7. *Requests* the expansion of preventive actions and assurance of post-conflict assistance through



# PERAMBULATORY AND OPERATIVE CLAUSES

## Perambulatory Clauses

The preamble of a draft resolution states the reasons for which the committee is addressing the topic and highlights past international action on the issue. Each clause begins with a present participle (called a perambulatory phrase) and ends with a comma. Perambulatory clauses can include:

- References to the UN Charter;
- Citations of past UN resolutions or treaties on the topic under discussion;
- Mentions of statements made by the Secretary-General or a relevant UN body or agency;
- Recognition of the efforts of regional or nongovernmental organizations in dealing with the issue; and
- General statements on the topic, its significance and its impact.

Affirming  
 Alarmed by  
 Approving  
 Bearing in mind  
 Believing  
 Confident  
 Contemplating  
 Convinced  
 Declaring  
 Deeply concerned  
 Deeply conscious  
 Deeply convinced  
 Deeply Disturbed  
 Deeply Regretting  
 Desiring  
 Emphasizing

Expecting  
 Emphasizing  
 Expecting  
 Expressing it's appreciation  
 Fulfilling  
 Fully aware  
 Emphasizing  
 Expecting  
 Expressing it's appreciation  
 Fulfilling  
 Fully aware  
 Further deploring  
 Further recalling  
 Guided by  
 Having adopted  
 Having considered

Having examined  
 Having received  
 Keeping in min  
 Noting with deep concern  
 Nothing with satisfaction  
 Noting further  
 Observing  
 Reaffirming  
 Realizing  
 Recalling  
 Recognizing  
 Referring  
 Seeking  
 Taking into consideration  
 Taking note  
 Viewing with appreciation



## Operative Clauses

Operative clauses offer solutions to issues addressed earlier in a resolution through the perambulatory section. These clauses are action oriented and should include both an underlined verb at the beginning of your sentence followed by the proposed solution. Each clause should follow the following principals:

- Clause should be numbered;
- Each clause should support one another and continue to build your solution;
- Add details to your clauses in order to have a complete solution;
- Operative clauses are punctuated by a semicolon, with the exception of your last operative clause which should end with a period.

### Sample Operative Phrases

Accepts	Encourages	Further reminds
Affirms	Endorses	Further recommends
Approves	Expresses its appreciation	Further requests
Authorizes	Expresses its hope	Further resolves
Calls	Further invites	Has resolved
Calls upon	Deplores	Notes
Condemns	Designates	Proclaims
Confirms	Draws the attention	Reaffirms
Congratulates	Emphasizes	Recommends
Considers	Encourages	Regrets
Declares accordingly	Endorses	Reminds
Deplores	Expresses its appreciation	Requests
Designates	Expresses its hope	Solemnly affirms
Draws the attention	Further invites	Strongly condemns
Emphasizes	Further proclaims	Supports

### Bibliography

Sample Draft Resolution: <http://www.unausa.org/global-classrooms-model-un/how-to-participate/model-un-preparation/resolutions/sample-resolution#sthash.15LEikZY.dpuf>

Preambulatory and Operative Clauses: <http://www.unausa.org/global-classrooms-model-un/how-to-participate/model-un-preparation/resolutions/preambulatory-and-operative->

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