



**SRMUN Charlotte**  
March 26-28, 2021  
*Unity: Coming Together to  
Address a Changing World*

Draft Resolution: 2-3

Committee: The Commission on Narcotic Drugs  
Subject: Combating the Proliferation of Chemically Enhanced Illicit Drugs

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

*Keeping in mind* the Commission of Resolution 9 that it must provide machinery whereby full effect may be given to the international conventions relating to narcotic drugs, and to provide for continuous review and progress in the international control of such drugs,

*Recognizing* the ongoing issue of proliferation of chemically enhanced narcotics,

*Aware of* the contribution of proliferation of chemical drugs to corruption, and other illicit trafficking,

*Considering* the results of these drugs' impacts on individual Member States and peoples,

*Further recognizing* that the issue on the proliferation of chemically enhanced drugs is an international issue, as well as domestic and regional,

*Observing* the hard-to-track nature of these chemically enhanced narcotics,

*Deeply concerned* with the growing drug pandemic that is decimating a multitude of nations,

*Having considered* previous approaches against the trafficking of chemically enhanced drugs,

*Taking note* that the issues at hand require immediate attention,

1. *Recommends* that this body oversee the development of an intelligence sharing system that would be developed using data-base systems that are securely monitored and operated by committees under the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;
2. *Encourages* each Member State to tighten regulation on precursors and chemicals frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as listed in Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988;
3. *Approves* the formation of the special commission, known as the Multilateral Office of Chemically Enhanced Narcotics (MOCE-N), with the intentions of working with INTERPOL on:

- a. Developing and strengthening “real-time” information and intelligence exchange programs that would further allow for data entry and exportation of data to proper authorities:
    - i. Including the domestic and international law enforcement findings related to, but not limited to:
      - 1. Proliferation,
      - 2. Use of such substances,
      - 3. Trafficking,
      - 4. Disposal of such precursor chemicals, and,
      - 5. Monitorization of international trafficking routes, and,
    - ii. Flagging suspicious or concerning activities and exports to proper authorities, in the best interest to eliminate and prevent the illegal proliferation of such chemicals,
  - b. Establishing oversight and guidance from Member States through a rotating board of five Member States that would head yearly positions-- and Member States' status would be decided by participation and contributions by Member States on the Commission, and,
    - i. Promoting the participation of domestic and international law enforcement organizations and their findings related to, but not limited to:
    - ii. Encouraging participation of such programs and systems that remain optional and dependant on the discretion of each Member State,
    - iii. Requesting the participation in self-reporting of such information to such data sharing initiative in collaboration with INTERPOL so as to align in a global initiative for combating the proliferation of synthetically enhanced drugs, and,
    - iv. Protecting information without release of any privileged data that would infringe on the sovereignty of each Member State;
4. *Further requests* Member States to push for greater accountability of manufacturers, handlers, purchasers, and authorities to have greater oversight over designated precursor chemicals by taking some of the following steps:
- a. Tracking the serial numbers on shipments of these precursor chemicals,
  - b. Restricting the sale of these precursor chemicals from individuals previously charged with drug charges,
  - c. Reducing the sale of specific precursor chemicals to small amounts, and,
  - d. Banning the sale of individual precursor drugs with no civilian benefits to unqualified individuals;
5. *Reaffirms* information sharing within the legal system on the confiscation of any chemicals used in the creation of all types of drugs, placing emphasis on chemically enhanced drugs, and particularly encouraging Member States in reporting joint operations to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) through the annual report questionnaire;

6. *Endorses* the expansion of previously existing regional monitoring centers, similar to the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs, to track:
  - a. Overdose rates from each specific drugs,
  - b. Seizure statistics from each drug, and,
  - c. Website traffic to surface level sites to detect specific dark web sites that may be selling these research chemicals by:
    - i. Seeing unusually large amount of traffic on smaller sites, and,
    - ii. Following IP addresses to specific countries and, through the MCCE-N, making the resident country aware;
  
7. *Urges* each individual Member State to analyze drug money being laundered through their own countries and report it to the MCCE-N so as to track the monetary output of each individual drug trafficking and manufacturing organizations and their resident country and so MCCE-N can provide recommendations on what to do, such as:
  - a. Recommending the arrest of individuals involved,
  - b. Monitoring the individuals involved, and,
  - c. Voluntarily share information with other nations of the committee so they can monitor or arrest offending individuals;
  
8. *Further invites* cooperation between Member States that are more prominent locations for producing and trafficking chemically enhanced illicit drugs by:
  - a. Cooperatively working with INTERPOL towards the improvement of border security of and investigations within drug-producing or trafficking countries by encouraging cooperation among various law enforcement agencies,
  - b. Allowing for multilateral task forces to request increased financial and police support to aid against their narcotics, and,
  - c. Introducing the Pre-Export Notification (PEN) online IT system to help exchange information between Member States' shipments of the chemicals that are required to manufacture illegal drugs and automate an alert process to stop suspect shipments before they reach illicit drug manufacturers at the Member States' discretion;
  
9. *Proposes* the sharing of information with and between law enforcing regional and national agencies about the discovery of chemicals used in the creation of illicit drugs by:
  - a. Working with law enforcement authorities and officials within Member States to report any new findings during the confiscation of any chemicals used in the creation of illicit drugs during:
    - i. Searches in local businesses,
    - ii. Gang disputes,
    - iii. Border security searches, and,
    - iv. Searches on imports and exports,

- b. Creating a regional database cooperatively with INTERPOL to easily access information about chemical drugs and the origins of chemicals that are utilized in creating illicit drugs;

10. *Suggests* funding for these initiatives be fulfilled by:

- a. The UNODC,
- b. The Dominion of Canada pledges 1.5 Million (USD),
- c. The Republic of France pledges 1.5 Million (USD),
- d. The People's Republic of China pledges 1.2 Million (USD),
- e. The Russian Federation pledges 1.2 Million (USD),
- f. The Commonwealth of Australia pledges 1 Million (USD),
- g. The Kingdom of the Netherlands pledges 1 Million (USD),
- h. The Republic of Italy pledges 1 Million (USD),
- i. The Republic of Turkey pledges 900,000 (USD), and,
- j. Ukraine pledges 900,000 (USD).