

ALGERIA

I. On a large scale, drug trafficking has been seen as one of the largest issues in the War on Drugs, but drug cultivation can be seen as equally significant. While Algeria doesn't experience significant harm from the cultivation itself, it is still a major concern within the police, army, and government. Many of the cultivation of the cannabis is existent in remote location(i.e. mountains and forest) that can be difficult to reach due to the lack of roads. Mainly Algeria is a transit point in trafficking drugs from Western Africa to Europe. This allows a portion of the population be reliant on drugs.

Algeria has a very strict policy on drugs, on the border and interior. Money is regulated constantly by the government in hopes to pursue regulation of illegal activity. Having pursued a progressive plan, Algeria hope to keep away from the harms of drug use via education, awareness, and programs. Previously having works with UNICEF in health plans to help abusers, we believe this is the best policy. Algeria hopes to enter the CND and pass resolutions that help teach small communities about alternative alongside helping armies survey and cut out any activity. The complete eradication of trafficking and cultivation can be successful through military inspection under governmental supervision.

II. Algeria is in opposition to any proposal to pursue alternatives or ease the punishments in drug related crimes. Being completely aware of the studies shown for alternative, we stick with our strong stance. Punishments can range from 6 months to 20 years in prison and even in rare cases, the capital punishment. While marijuana was sold legally in Algeria in the 1900's, we saw the flaw in this system and have corrected. This stance on punishment only holds true for those in large amount of drugs in possession. We allow minor offenses(i.e. containing a small portion of marijuana) can be treated with health centers.

Having already inputted a large amount of funds into programs to help drug abusers, we fully support any resolutions for funding of medical programs to help abusers. Alongside funding for these programs, we should implement training from developed nation to developing nations in counter narcotic training. These will not only lesson sentences but will also help spread awareness amongst a community in the dangers of drugs.

III. Algeria on a daily basis struggles with illegal crimes occurring between international border. We don't necessarily blame neighboring countries for bring us such hardship, but Algeria itself doesn't cultivate these but experiences the influx of cannabis entering from its international borders. Our borders and customs have been heightened, a strict regulation of foreign money and foreign goods alongside severe punishments have helped us combat these crimes. To help regulate this, we leave the job to our army. They trek the land inside our country alongside surveying our borders. Our Moroccan and Tunisian borders are sealed completely due to having most drug problems there. We are proud to have almost our whole border be fenced and surveyed.

We believe that the international community should aid and supervise the cooperations between countries. Algeria has experiences rough waters with our neighboring country Morocco and even though there has been some proposals, its is hard to put aside everything for only one subject. While we believe it is necessary to not only have the UN facilitate the cooperation but also provide budgeting for individual countries combating this. We believe that the fight on war will be so much more effective if we fight it on a local level, in providing funds to our army. We looks forward to be able to discuss and support any resolutions that will be able to ease the grief of countries fighting with drug trafficking.

ANGOLA

I. Alternativas económicas a los mercados de drogas para los países en desarrollo

Angola, un país rico en minerales y el segundo productor de petróleo en África, se encuentra en emergencia social debido al consumo de alcohol y drogas ya que esto provoca accidentes de tránsito y es la segunda causa de muertes en Angola, después de la Malaria.

La delegación de Angola, ha comenzado a tomar medidas para combatir el próspero comercio de drogas: la policía está incrementando las medidas para detectar drogas en el Aeropuerto Internacional de Luanda, uno de los principales puntos de entrada; también ha propuesto a la ONU que se establezca una alianza internacional de países para cooperar en la lucha contra los traficantes de drogas, se cree firmemente que la única manera de combatir el tráfico de drogas es realizando un esfuerzo a nivel internacional.

Angola se une a los países que combatan el tráfico de drogas, para invertir en el mercado petrolero, en la agricultura y pesca y promover la salud y cultura.

II. El apoyo a la colaboración de las autoridades de salud y justicia públicas en la búsqueda de medidas alternativas a la condena por delitos menores relacionados con las drogas

En Angola la condena por posesión de drogas va desde 2 hasta 16 años, dependiendo de la cantidad en cuestión. Se sabe que existen narcóticos permitidos, tal es el caso del alcohol, sin embargo su consumo excesivo y no reglamentado ocasiona innumerables accidentes viales y graves enfermedades. En el continente Africano, en particular en Angola, el Ministerio de la Familia cumplió con tareas para promover la autoestima y valorización de la familia, y de esta forma apoyar la generación de ingresos y la sostenibilidad económica. La implementación de estos programas, con incidencia e impacto directo en la familia, permitirá fortalecer su papel en la sociedad y por ende prevenir males como el consumo de drogas lícitas e ilícitas; también se promueven las rehabilitaciones para personas con drogadicción y actividades para la reintegración social de estas mismas.

III. Fortalecimiento de la cooperación internacional en la prevención y lucha contra los flujos financieros ilícitos / lavado de dinero vinculado al tráfico de drogas

Actualmente el lavado de dinero, es un problema tanto socioeconómico como político debido a que afecta directamente a la sociedad, a la economía y al gobierno; es uno de los problemas más fuertes a los que se enfrenta el mundo, dado que se ha extendido a todo el mundo y erradicarlo por completo sería para unas naciones empezar desde cero. Angola es uno de los países que recientemente ha sufrido golpes económicos debido al lavado de dinero. El Grupo Egmont es el organismo coordinador del grupo internacional de unidades de inteligencia financiera (UIF). Se formó para promover y mejorar la cooperación internacional en materia de prevención del lavado de activos y combate del financiamiento del terrorismo. El Grupo, que ya tiene como miembros a 116 UIF u organismos equivalentes, creó hace poco una secretaría permanente, ubicada en Toronto, para respaldar su labor. Periódicamente, los estados miembro deben someterse a un procedimiento formal de revisión establecido por el Grupo Egmont a fin de certificar que cumplen los requisitos del Grupo para el funcionamiento de las UIF.

AUSTRALIA

I. Australia has strong concerns for the drug markets in developing nations, with the 15th highest GDP in the world and largely urban populations; it is very susceptible to smuggled drugs. The best way to improve the narcotic distribution conditions in the country is to take care of the issues in the under-developed countries providing the substance to the population in Australia. Australia has made great strides in reducing its drug narcotic consumption since its heights in 1998, dropping overall illicit drug use by almost 40%, but for the betterment of all countries alike we are willing to help make alternative markets for developing nations.

The most popular drug grown inside of Australia is cannabis, all other narcotics such as cocaine and heroin are smuggled in, and this is why it is so crucial to end the agriculture of deadly narcotics in other countries. Australia advises for Alternative Development Programs (ADP) to be sanctioned and provided by the UN to countries with high drug exportation and poor economic markets. These ADPs will include but are not limited to: education, agricultural regulation and stimulation, improved economic conditions for farmers as to give no reason to return to the cultivation of drugs, strong central law enforcement, and sustainable land for the alternative crops to grow. All these things will help weak and under developed nations find alternatives to using drug narcotic cultivation as a way to scrap by and feed and clothe their families.

II. Australia wishes to assist the UN in finding alternative measure to conviction by means of social programs such as rehab, therapy, clinical treatment, and education for social and job skills as to re-implement victims into society and improve public health.

Studies have proven the conviction only worsens drug and narcotic conditions for users; they are more likely to return on similar charges from lack of social interaction, increased exposure to organized crime and simple deprivation from the substance without proper treatment. Medical strides have been made in use of “methadone maintenance treatment” to reduce drug dependency, when treated as a clinical disorder, rather than a character flaw.

Australia advised UN policy reformation to allow for a decree requiring all drug suffering countries to offer social programs, and clinical help for proportionally minor crimes in the realm of drug abuse. We wish to fund these programs through increased collaborations on drug money confiscation and crack down on money laundering. The implementation of all of these will lead to a healthier society and economic relationships.

III. Australia has an average GDP of \$37,000 US per capita, and consolidated population allow for rapid spread and distribution in the cities and uncharted business in the desolate regions. We wish to protect our country and other by uniting to fight the economic terrors brought from drug narcotic money distribution and laundering.

Less than 1% of illegal Drug money is confiscated each year, out of the \$322 billion dollars available. With the help and regulation of the UN, Australia advises and whole hearted supports an international movement to end drug narcotic trafficking and laundering. To do this, we must communicate and connect between countries especially in regions of high drug exportation in recent history. By sharing information, Intel, resources and confiscation money, we can eliminate the threat of more drug trafficking and collect money to be used in under developed countries. Money collected from the success brought through UN sponsored collaboration can be

spent to improve the livelihood of laborers in other countries supplying narcotics to distributors as a last chance to survive.

Working together on this sort of a multinational scale will allow us to reduce the effect of drug narcotics and improve the societies and lives in all areas of the world affected by drug cultivation, distribution, and abuse or laundering. Australia has already made great inward progress on this with the “tough on drugs strategy of 1997/1998” and is third on the Human Growth Index. Australia offers its full cooperation, within reason, to assist the UN and under-developed countries wage war on drugs.

AUSTRIA

I. Muchos se preguntan, cual es el problema mas grande que enfrenta nuestra sociedad hoy, pues la delegación de Austria piensa que es la continua guerra contra las drogas. Como se sabe, Austria cuenta con una legislación de drogas relativamente liberal, cuyo enfoque general consiste en pasar por alto el consumo personal centrándose exclusivamente en la venta, la producción y el tráfico. Este planteamiento lleva décadas en vigor en Austria, aunque se introdujeron varios cambios previos a la legislación vigente, que se puso en marcha hace un par de años (2008).

En Austria se busca el bienestar de la sociedad en todos los ámbitos, uno de ellos y muy importante es la seguridad. Enfocándonos a las sanciones de delitos menores por drogas, Austria tiene algunos para ellos. Actualmente gracias a sus leyes se sabe que al portar drogas ilegales en porciones menores serán sancionados con un máximo de 6 meses-1 año en prisión.

La Republica de Austria le ha tomado una gran ventaja a la canabais, usándola así para uso medicinal. Actualmente existen cultivos de esta la cual el Ministerio de Salud esta encargada. Se producen diferentes tipos de medicinas las cuales son bastante accesibles gracias a su bajo costo y gran producción. Cabe recalcar que este tipos de medicina son de las mas recetadas por los doctores por lo antes mencionado.

La Republica de Austria, ha buscado alternativas económicas, buscando así lo mas viable y seguro para todos. Se sabe que Austria es uno de los países mas ricos del la Union Europea y del mundo, también se conoce que Austria tiene un muy bajo porcentaje refiriéndose al desempleo lo cual conlleva a que existen miles de empleos vacantes los cuales pueden ser el remplazo a este mercado negro.

Finalmente, la delegación de Austria piensa que nuestra prioridad debe ser la seguridad refiriéndose al mercado de drogas y también a las alternativas economicas, como antes se menciono la delegación de Austria cuenta con un gran listado de empleos y es por eso que invita a las demás delegaciones a que hagan lo mismo y en caso de necesitar algún tipo de ayuda, estamos a sus ordenes.

CAMEROON

I. El apoyo a la colaboración de las autoridades de salud y justicia públicas en la búsqueda de medidas alternativas a la condena por delitos menores relacionados con las drogas.

La delegación de Camerún no es parte de ningún grupo de trabajo regional contra las drogas. Las fuerzas policiales no son capaces de controlar con efectividad el tráfico de drogas que entran y salen del país. Además, el equipamiento y los medios técnicos para localizar narcotraficantes suelen estar anticuados, obsoletos o son totalmente inexistentes.

En el año 2000, Camerún creó un centro nacional de documentación y tratamiento, tanto con el fin de mejorar las condiciones de los adictos, como para analizar mejor las tendencias del consumo de drogas. En 2002, se creó una unidad especial de la policía cuyo objetivo es la delincuencia relacionada con las drogas. Estas medidas parecen haber reducido el consumo de drogas entre los jóvenes, aparentemente, aunque no se han cumplido todos los objetivos. (Sensiseedscom, 2013)

II. Fortalecimiento de la cooperación internacional en la prevención y lucha contra los flujos financieros ilícitos / lavado de dinero vinculado al tráfico de drogas

En Enero de 2011, el gobierno camerunés firmó un acuerdo bilateral con España para colaborar y compartir información, y recursos relacionados con el tráfico de drogas.

A nivel internacional, los EE.UU. proporcionan ayuda financiera a Camerún con el fin de luchar contra el tráfico de drogas, pero los pagos anuales pueden ser paralizados ya que entre 1992 y 1994, la ayuda fue suspendida después de que Camerún no cumpliera las normas internacionales en materia de derechos humanos y democratización, y las autoridades no revelaran los datos relativos a las drogas. La Delegación de Camerún pide ayuda financiera y militar internacionalmente para poder combatir el narcotráfico y llegar a un plan preciso que ayude a los campesinos y a la mayor parte de la población obtener sus ingresos provenientes de otro trabajo, sembradillo, o producción diferente del cannabis, anfetamina y la metanfetamina y así no perjudique otras naciones tales como Nigeria, Benín y Ghana entre otros del África Occidental. (Sensiseedscom, 2013)

CANADA

I. As a first world country, it is Canada's duty to assist less developed countries in becoming economically successful. To do so, Canada formed the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) in 1968. One of the main goals of this agency is to stimulate economic growth following its Aid Effectiveness Agenda. Canada's foremost strategy when assisting developing nations is to invest in its people and its businesses in order to stabilize third world economies and help them. This would include strengthening public financial management at national, regional and local levels with a strong focus on smaller businesses on a more micro level in order to contribute to a localized economy. This also entails improving legal and regulatory frameworks and systems to also stabilize economies as well as monitoring the flow of resources in the area to make sure that they are being used for a legal and productive purpose. The strengthening of local businesses as well as a controlled allocation of resources would dissuade citizens from the need to farm or create illicit substances as a cash crop.

II. Canada has a stringent anti drug policy and does not tolerate and recreational use of illicit drugs, scientific and medical uses are excluded. No matter how small the amount, Canada does not condone possession of, distribution of, or consumption of illegal substances. Even a minor offense like possession of marijuana of 30

grams or less is punishable by 6 months in prison and a \$1,000 fine. A major offense like the trafficking of cocaine or heroin is punishable by lifetime imprisonment. However, Canada is a strong advocate for drug use prevention, especially in youth. This prevention includes informing youth, adults, and community members of the dangers of illegal substances as well as the implementation of community-based interventions and initiatives. Canada is also a strong proponent for treatment of those influenced by drugs. Treatment includes treatment programs for youth with drug-related problems, provides support for the use of drug treatment courts, which offer an alternative to the traditional justice system for offenders who have committed nonviolent crimes motivated by their addictions, and support for drug treatment research.

III. The Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Center of Canada (FINTRAC) is Canada's financial intelligence agency that not only helps track money laundering in Canada but in other countries as well. FINTRAC has a vast wealth of statistics on money laundering making it an invaluable strategic intelligence resource to any country. The Center is connected and works frequently with Canada's anti-terrorism and anti-money laundering institutions as well as organizations around the globe. The fact that other countries seek information from FINTRAC is also beneficial because many money laundering operations span multiple countries. Canada welcomes the opportunity to cooperate with any countries seeking to punish and arrest money launderers and terrorists.

CHINA

I. Recognizing that many harvesters of illicit substances are poorer and depend on crops to survive, the People's Republic of China believes it necessary to curb efforts in more ways than simply targeting those who grow narcotic crops. Considering efforts in the past to curb such activities, which were overall ineffective, The People's Republic of China seeks to curb such activities in a way that targets and focuses on the illicit market's careful balance of supply and demand. Understanding the great amount of damage which narcotics have caused not only to those in China, but to the areas surrounding their growth and creation worldwide, the People's Republic of China seeks to find a long term solution that can reasonably and effectively move control of the illicit market to those who can effectively monitor and weaken the illicit drug trade. Considering the impact which illicit substances and narcotics have had on China's people in the past, including but not limited to the Opium Wars and other drug and trade-related issues and engagements, the people's Republic of China urges other nations to view and put issues of narcotics and their illicit use and sale as much more important than many believe they are, lest we face the consequences of a large, unregulated global narcotics market. Considering that a very large amount of opium comes from Afganistan (74% in 2012, World Drug Report 2013), China believes that efforts to promote alternative crops must be implemented in areas beyond its reach, and seeks to propose solutions that will urge nations to alter their economies and policies in such a way that the promotion of non-illicit crops can be better facilitated.

II. Recognizing the damage which narcotics and illicit substances can have on a population, China believes that, primarily, harsh punishment for those involved with narcotics and their illicit sale and manufacturing is the most effective method for deterring such crimes. In addition, China sticks to a very strict method of drug control that stretches beyond narcotics and into drugs of a number of varieties. However, in addition, China currently has a number of drug addiction treatment and rehabilitation centers which seek to cure addicts of their afflictions, recognizing that narcotics abuse is as prominent a mental health issue as it is an issue of law. As The

People's Republic is plagued by drug use and drug-related production and exports, through areas such as the Golden Triangle which borders southern China, The People's Republic sees the issue as being one that is secondary to combating those who produce and supply illicit narcotics and substances internationally. As a whole, the nation of China seeks to delegate responsibilities for the rehabilitation of criminals and those affected by narcotics use primarily to health authorities in China, and sees narcotics addiction and minor offenses as being of change and rehabilitation. Overall, the People's Republic is in support of resolutions to call for widespread rehabilitation of offenders and addicts across nations worldwide.

III. China as a country recognizes and sees the danger behind the flow of illicit money which stems from drug trafficking. China, being a participant in a drug control program with Iran, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Russia, and the United States, believes that an international conglomerate that can look into and analyze financial transactions will be of great benefit in deterring illicit money laundering. The program has the potential to serve as a group that can analyze and inspect finances across multiple countries, allowing for a great base from which to address the issues at hand. However, the People's Republic believes that the many routes of laundering which do not focus on national banks or international trade are issues which must be addressed by countries themselves, and that analysis of individual countries and their methods of control, when compared to that respective country's results, allows for a great base from which a country can build an effective national strategy against money laundering in illicit markets. In summary, China as a whole is a very strong proponent for the cooperation of nations to combat laundering, as it sees the issues as an international one which no single nation can tackle alone.

COLOMBIA

I. Drugs problem in Colombia has evolved and today it is recognized that it manifests itself not only in terms of planting and production of drugs but also with a growing consumption, some illegal organizations that profit from illegal business, money laundering impacting their economy, among others.

The Policymakers must elaborate an effective alternative development program about the understanding of what determines their vulnerability. Some hallmarks of the effective alternative development program are:

- Improving public health: With this approach there is an advance in recognizing the right to health and social care of all citizens, including drug consumers. Their objective is to reduce the consumption of drugs and to prevent consumers from damaging themselves and other citizens.
- Contributing to guarantee human development and the conditions of security and peace in the territories: Searching to reduce the vulnerability conditions pointing to the social inclusion and promotion of opportunities as one of the factors of higher transcendence.
- Reducing crime associated with drugs: The criminal policy of the Colombian government has been very successful in terms of dismantling the mafia associated with drugs, catching criminals, etc. Strengthening the capabilities that have enabled these achievements should be one of the goals of their drug policy.
- Strengthening the rule of law: The presence of the state and territorial control with emphasis on comprehensive, articulated, and sustained interventions will generate a direct impact on the root of the problem.

A public health program will have better results if Colombia inserts itself into a global government program that seeks development for women in society. It proposes to move an initial focus proposed by the United Nations that merely seek alternative development for growing communities through a combination of incentives and

deterrents, to a wider one that seeks to consolidate the development of these rural and urban communities where the drugs are produced and distributed, as part of the strategy to combat poverty and improve security through alternative education and employment for women in trade, hotels and restaurants, with the goal to reduce inequities and improve the social development of the country.

II. Illicit crops have had a growing trend despite the great efforts of the security agencies in developing crop spraying and manual eradication programs. This is why it is important to reduce the participation of the affected population by illicit crops, as a way of livelihood, and articulate it in the construction of licit social and economic alternatives, creating favorable conditions for the peace process.

To mitigate the negative impacts of alternatives to convictions it is recommended the development of programs in health authorities and law enforcement to facilitate referral to treatment and monitoring of addicts, who have committed crimes under the influence of substances, or to procure them and prevent them from committing new crimes.

People with addictions who are in prison should be treated with effective models that include the continuation of treatment after release from prison, to prevent dependents and out of the institution with the disorder and thus re-offending.

Research should not only broaden and deepen the understanding of the problem of drugs and their demonstrators and study the trends that will assume in time, if not evaluate the impact of the alternatives and solutions adopted in their approach

Besides focusing on extending the comprehension of the issue of drugs and their consumers and studying the trends that this problematic assumes over time, the investigation must also evaluate the impact of the alternatives and solutions.

III. The Government of Colombia is a regional leader in the fight against money laundering. Nevertheless, the laundering of money from Colombia's illicit cocaine and heroin trade continues to penetrate its economy and affect its financial institutions. In addition to drug-related money laundering, laundered funds are also derived from commercial smuggling for tax and import duty evasion, kidnapping for profit, arms trafficking, and terrorism connected to violent paramilitary groups and guerrilla organizations.

One of the main functions to prevent money laundering is:

- To formulate the policies, plans and programs that must advance the public entities and deprived for the fight against the production. The traffic and the consumption of psychotropic substances.
- To arrange the destruction of illicit cultures for the means that are considered to be more suitable, a previous favorable concept of the organisms entrusted to guard over the health of the population and over the preservation of the ecosystems of the country
- To direct and to supervise any campaign destined to anticipate the culture, the production, the traffic and the consumption of psychotropic substances.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

I. The Sector development of the Drug, the control of drugs being examined by a regulator and the reviews of the laboratory. In Dem. Rep. of the Congo has a Drug Regulatory Authority in where they make his authorization to make it a legal or to deny. There is no system of quality management. With the samples we get, we make some test for the certification. And the sample is always tested before being placed on the market. There is no monitoring of adverse reaction.

II. The Drug Possession or the Traffic of drugs are illegal in the country OF Dem. Rep. of the Congo by making some Punishment years either in prison or death for the ones that make or send Drugs, by making straighten people and an equal country.

Crimes Punishable by Drugs:

A) Non-fatal drug trafficking.

The cultivation , possession, trafficking or sale of drugs , cannabis or other narcotic substances in military installations in time of war or resulting in danger to the facility, are punishable by death.

B) Drug possession.

Possession of drugs , cannabis or other narcotic substances in military installations in time of war, or result in danger to the facility, is punishable by death.

The article 18 of the Congolese Penal Code, mitigating they are allow for the commutation of the death penalty into a judicially-determined term of imprisonment. With the article 27 of the Military Penal Code, military have the authority to sentence death-eligible offender to imprisonment, provided they specify. Both Codes contain offense-specific mitigation provisions for certain crimes against the security of the state. Finally, many provisions explicitly grant the judge the discretion to determine whether a life sentence is more appropriate than a sentence of death.

ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMERICA

I. Analizando el alto porcentaje de drogas en importación al país, logrando observar que se pone en riesgo a la población a posibles nuevas adicciones de drogas, y creando problemas neurológicos y fisiológicos se ha decidido tomar acción para poner un alto en este problema.

Se busca crear una alianza con aquellos países con dificultades económicas tan grandes como para exportar drogas nocivas para la salud de los individuos. En esta, Estados Unidos brindará apoyo para la creación de nuevos empleos y para la educación de los jóvenes, logrando así un futuro más beneficioso para los países subdesarrollados que puedan y quieran recibirnos como aliados. Por consecuencia, ellos no tendrán la necesidad de dirigirse al narcotráfico como última esperanza.

II. En Estados Unidos se gasta más de 6.9 billones de dólares anuales en cárceles de mayor seguridad, donde un 50% de las personas que yacen ahí son responsables de cargos menores de drogas. Por esto mismo, se ha decidido implementar una mejora a través de programas de ayuda donde se busca resolver problemas tanto neurológicos como fisiológicos, avanzando en la implementación de una mejora en la conducta social.

Asimismo, con el dinero que se logre ahorrar de las cárceles, se buscara hacer campañas para la prevención de abusos de drogas.

III. Conociendo la gran demanda de grandes ingresos económicos que han llevado a la lava de dinero, se ha buscado efectuar un nuevo programa que apoye y detenga esta problemática que se ha desarrollado a través de los años.

Se ha asignado un grupo de abogados, investigadores y analistas financieros que encabeza la AFMLS (en inglés Asset Forfeiture and Money Laundering Section) para la investigación y enjuiciamiento de activos en esto.

Estados Unidos se compromete a apoyar a demás países para la detención de la lava de dinero, ya que sabe que este dinero viene de drogas causa daños en una sociedad. Dando una prueba de los buenos resultados que se han logrado obtener, Estados Unidos ha recuperado y devuelto más de \$168 millones a víctimas de esta problemática.

IRAN

I. As the problem of drug trafficking has increased, the United Nations, as well as individual nations, have long searched for a solution to the drug market. The immediate answer has been to simply create a death penalty for drug use or drug trafficking and use the nation's military to enforce the law, however this solution may be costly and hard to enforce either because of the amount of drug addicts or the being in a war. An alternate solution to the drug market problem is economic reinforcement and creation of new jobs to the war-torn or developing nations being that those nations tend to turn towards the drug market because they are unable to make their livelihood in other, legal, markets. Iran has had a longstanding problem with drug abuse and trafficking and drug abuse with the country being between the Asian countries, that supplied the drugs, and the European countries, that demanded the drugs. Iran as a nation has had trouble controlling the drug market because of the amount of citizens willing to sell or use the drugs and the Iran-Iraq War and Afghanistan's following role in producing Opium tearing the country apart and taking the use of the military for defense rather than drug control.

Drug use has been around for millennia, dating back to even the use of opium in the Neolithic age, however opium production and exportation primarily was from East Asia after the Opium wars. The exports from the East along with the exports from Afghanistan primarily passed through Iran on the way to the Europe because Iran is part of the Golden Crescent, a middle-eastern transport production and transport chain. The illegal drug market along the Golden Crescent affects not only all of the countries that are a part of the Golden Crescent because their citizens are receiving some of the drugs, but also all of the countries that are receiving products from them because their citizens may receive drugs, thereby taking part in destroying that Worldwide Trade. Iran has previously tried to use military force to prevent the drug trafficking and use laws to stabilize their economy along with a death penalty for possession of drugs, however each measure has failed because the wars with other countries prevent their nation from stabilizing and the citizens continue to ignore the laws and death penalty. The drug trafficking and market problem as well as weak economy and wars continue to exist in Iran causing the problem to persist.

In order to combat the drug markets in their own country, the Irani government has created multiple rehabilitation centers for addicts and created a rudimentary counter-drug institutional network in place. They have taken measures such as merging the Islamic Revolution Committee with their Law Enforcement to strengthen their state. They have primarily countered the drug market through incriminating drug use or possession and apprehending the drug smugglers as a part of their Jihad against sin project. These programs are already in place in Iran, as well as strengthening border control and are attempting to reduce the demand for the drugs as a counter measure to prevent a similar problem in the future by creating rehabilitation centers hoping to eradicate the problem at its source the demand. Their program will be effective when the people of Iran no longer desire drugs enough to smuggle or uphold a market for them.

II. With the current overflow in the capacity of prisons and the destructive relationship that drugs have with damaging a person's health a solution has been proposed where the Public Health departments and Justice Authorities work together in order to find other ways prosecute minor drug offenses. A Non Government Organization, NGO, may be able to take in arrested drug addicts and rehabilitate them in a safe place with people who have the ability to help heal their condition. The government may also issue these rehabilitation centers and closely monitor the former addicts through professional doctors to help them get over their condition, overall helping the economy and society. The Iranian government has recently become more reformist and is beginning to believe that addicts are in need of help rather than being put in prison.

Since 1796, when drugs were first made illegal, the government has been trying to figure out the best way to persecute the criminals who were persecuted for drug abuse. States began with jailing or executing the criminals, however recently, more people have desired for more humane treatment of drug addicts. Recent studies on the brains of addicts reveal that the brain will respond poorly to the treatment if there is not proper care for these addicts. The humane treatment has been highly desired by the international community, which is trying to convince for other states to support them. Iran has previously done actions such as jailing and execution only compound upon the problem because addicts are more likely to go back to drug use when they get out of jail and execution only hurts the nations economy because they are killing off workers. These actions have failed drastically with the execution of almost every male in one town in Iran because of drug abuse. The Irani government has recently become more accepting of these addicts with the new reformist president, so Iran has started to accept these criminals more and create rehabilitation centers in order to save the addicts.

Iran has proposed that countries allow the law enforcement to work with NGOs and public Health officials in order to help these drug abusers recover. This proposal would be effective through law enforcement agreeing to work with the private NGOs and the public health officials in order to further study substance abuse and use this knowledge to help save these drug users allowing them to become more efficient in society and the economy which would help the countries overall. Iran implemented these systems and policies in a war and drug torn society and believe that other countries should be able to implement these policies in similar poverty struck conditions. Iran ultimately believes that these NGOs and similar policies can help cut the demand for drugs and therefore help cut the supply of these drugs in their country as well as take away the power that the drug dealers have over the common middle class family and poverty struck.

III. Money laundering creates the demand and means for drug trafficking to continue to occur. The money laundering provides the income for the drug dealers and trafficking which compounds the problem with drug trafficking because the trafficking will only occur as long as income remains for the people working in the drug

market. The money from money laundering would be used in the economy in order to try to help the economy in the developing nations who would turn to drug dealing, however illegal financing has an offsite effect on the economy. Money laundering can hyper-inflate the money supply because the demand for legal money shifts into the illegal market. Iran has had trouble with money laundering for drug trafficking, specifically through the HSBC.

Money laundering has existed for more than 2000 years when wealthy merchants would ship illegal goods and launder their profit into the country. Money laundering allows for the financing of crimes, providing the demand for the illegal activity. Money laundering can hurt the international economy because the source of illegal money will appeal to civilians who are able to provide the service that receives the money. Illicit financing may also flow out of countries that need the money which is being laundered out for illegal goods thereby hurting their community. The United Nations recently created Anti-Money Laundering laws which prohibit money laundering to terrorist groups and for illegal goods, nevertheless there have been recent attempts to disregard these laws through an international bank, HSBC. Iran was one of the major countries the fell victim to the illegal financing through this bank. The AML laws were disregarded because of the weak legal system in relation to drug trafficking in Iran. The money laundering and drug trafficking problems currently remain in Iran.

Iran ought to create a strong central bank that can control the other banks in order to prevent money laundering from happening in the banks of the country, as well as to follow the AML laws. The United States have begun investigating the HSBC bank which laundered money out of the United States into developing countries to finance illegal activities. The HSBC bank may have its charter revoked and may further be penalized by the US Senate. Because this problem was solved, the Iranian money launders have to find a different way to launder money and may lessen in the amount of drugs trafficked and money laundered. Iran has raised the priority to provide a way to prevent money laundering which would improve their economy by preventing hyperinflation and lowering the amount of drug usage in their nation. Because Iran is a major supply transporter, preventing money laundering and strengthening their economy would make transporting goods more feasible and safer thereby strengthening the world economy.

ISRAEL

I. The illegal shipment and selling of narcotics it's a problem that affects several nations, and the reason why this is considered an issue is because this situation generates other conflicts such as drug generated violence and narcotic dependency. The UN has created a special convention to face this matter.

The nation of Israel has been party to the UN Drug Convention since 1988, and it's not considered a significant drug producing or trafficking area, however the main concern is the easy access to narcotics (primarily cannabis, ecstasy, cocaine, heroin, hashish and LSD).

As a matter of government policy, Israel does not encourage or facilitate the illicit production or distribution of drugs or substances, or the laundering of proceeds from illegal drug transactions.

The numbers of arrests in Israel related to personal drug use is fairly small compared to the number of arrests in narcotic trafficking; the reason behind this is that Israeli illegal narcotics traffickers operating outside of Israel continue to be deeply involved in international trade.

The course of action Israel takes against this criminal activity is to cooperate with different law enforcement organizations such as the INP and the Israeli Anti-Drug Authority. This collaboration has yielded results such as the closure of illegal markets in the Jordanian and Egyptian borders.

Another tactic the Israeli nation employs is the reduction of drug demand through awareness and prevention programs.

Currently Israel has no other major plans to implement on its fight against drugs and the country will remain acting in the same fashion.

As a final point, Israel is willing to assist any developing countries searching for alternatives in drug markets.

ITALIA

I. La comunidad internacional, preocupada por el impacto de las drogas en la salud pública, y su inminente lucha por la prohibición de una serie de sustancias y siendo la parte medular el establecimiento de medidas de control.

La economía de las drogas ilícitas ha crecido exponencialmente hasta llegar a una cierta estabilización de los mercados a principios de los noventa.

La delegación Italiana propone el uso medicinal de algunas drogas solamente de no ser así se le sancionara. Estamos de acuerdo que las drogas no es algo bueno para la sociedad por tal motivo se sancionará a aquellas personas que a obtenga y usen con otro fin.

II. Apoyo a la colaboración de las autoridades de salud pública y la justicia en la búsqueda de medidas alternativas a la condena por delitos menores relacionados con las drogas.

La Convención de las Naciones Unidas contra el Tránsito Ilícito de Estupefacientes y Sustancias Psicotrópicas considera la producción, venta, entrega, transporte y posesión de cualquier sustancia estupefaciente como un delito penal, salvo en casos de uso científico o medicinal.

Se considera un delito menor la posesión, adquisición o el cultivo de drogas ilícitas para uso personal del delincuente, y es necesario que él pueda someterse a un tratamiento, después de la atención, la educación, la rehabilitación y la reinserción social una alternativa a la condena y el castigo.

La delegación de Italia busca el apoyo de alternativas mencionando que la drogodependencia es un trastorno de salud, no es un defecto de carácter. Al igual que propone reducir el uso de drogas en su población.

III. Fortalecimiento y cooperación internacional en la prevención y la lucha contra los flujos ilícitos / lavado de dinero vinculado al tráfico de drogas.

Los flujos financieros ilícitos (IFF), o mejor conocido como dinero obtenido ilegalmente, transferencia o usado son opuestas a los intereses de esta Comisión en el desarrollo, como IFF representan un desagüe clave de los recursos y los ingresos que de otro modo podrían ser utilizados para reducir la pobreza y mejorar la infraestructura.

Italia pierde 4,500 millones de euros al año por los flujos ilícitos, a través de la actividad criminal y la elevación de los impuestos comerciales. La delegación italiana previene el lado de dinero con esas medidas: se pone una condena de cárcel por tres años y una multa de 50,000 euros

JAPAN

I. La delegación de Japón sostiene una gran lucha contra las drogas algunas de las alternativas a los mercados de drogas seria la legalización de algunas sustancias

II. Apoyo a la colaboración de la salud pública, y las autoridades de justicia, en la búsqueda de medidas alternativas a la condena de delitos menores relacionados con las drogas.

Algunas alternativas para Japón de los delitos menores seria que haya servicio comunitario y platicas obligatorias sobre de los efectos negativos sobre el consumo de las mismas.

III. El fortalecimiento de operación internacional para prevenir y combatir los flujos financieros ilícitos o lavados de dinero (vinculados al tráfico de drogas) desde la perspectiva anti lavado de dinero.

El lavado de dinero se ha convertido en un problema grave para el sistema financiero nacional e internacional por lo que propone una relación estrecha para detectarlo y combatirlo.

KAZAKHSTAN

I. The cultivation of illegal drugs in developing countries poses a serious threat, ultimately influencing drug-use and dependency in these communities. Although virtually being a stable country, both politically and economically, Kazakhstan is still subject to the cultivation of illegal drugs, including the growth of marijuana in 138,000 hectares in the Chu Valley, equisetum ephedran and opium poppies all over the country.⁵ In order to effectively eradicate this practice, Kazakhstan has established Operation “Mak,” an annual operation running from May to October. During this time, cultivation sites are closely examined and patrolled by the Committee on Combating Drugs and the Border Guard Service of the Committee for National Security, halting the movement of drugs and discouraging further cultivation.⁵

Kazakhstan realizes the urgency of alleviating its own internal economy linked to the illegal drug market, by ensuring that surrounding countries do the same. For that reason, Kazakhstan has decided on a policy of cooperation and regional integration, especially regarding the country of Afghanistan, the main provider of narcotic drugs in Kazakhstan.¹ The Kazakhstani government will work hand in hand with Afghanistan to

slowly decrease their number of drug markets. Together, along with Drug alleviation groups established by the UN, will be able to introduce new public works projects, including, a tunnel through Salang Pass and Dehsabz, a satellite city, new irrigation systems and the completion of the Afghanistan-Tajikistan railroad, all aimed at improving the infrastructure in Afghanistan and the attempt to slowly draw jobs away from the cultivation of illegal drugs.¹ Along with infrastructure, Kazakhstan plans on improving the technology of these countries to model their own. This will be more closely focused on the processing of fruits and vegetables.¹ Meanwhile, Kazakhstan has provided humanitarian aide in Badakhshan and Jowzjan after the natural disasters and eradication of their crops in 2014.¹ Considering that this is a problem that directly affects Kazakhstan, Kazakhstan is open to further suggestions regarding other alternatives to the eradication of drug markets, both inside Kazakhstan and surrounding countries.

II. The increasing drug markets are a direct cause of the rising demand for drugs. It is important to consider their harmful effects when dealing with drug-related offenses in order to properly target the ongoing problem, instead of exacerbating it, and therefore, find alternatives to conviction for minor drug-related offenses. There are currently close to 50,000 registered drug addicts in Kazakhstan, 3,000 of which are children.² Drug usage accounts for 85% of HIV infection and for 7.9% of total crimes.² The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime has taken the responsibility of dealing with such cases, focusing mostly on prevention on the domestic scale.

In order to effectively combat this growing phenomenon, Kazakhstan believes that it is necessary to adopt a three-step process. First and foremost, it will adopt a policy of prevention through adequate education. The Kazakhstani Counternarcotics Department alongside 73 non-governmental organizations plan on increasing awareness through the use of social media.³ Drug awareness will be expanded into schools with the introduction of new textbooks and mandatory teacher lessons focused on drug education. Events will continue to be administered and will continue to offer sports competitions, conferences and lectures as a form of prevention.⁵ In regards to the prevention of HIV, free contraceptives and treatment will be offered to those living in disadvantaged communities.⁵ Drug addicts involved in minor drug-related offenses will be obliged to attend a rehabilitation program. This particular policy has proven inadequate in past procedures due to the lack of enforcement,² therefore, drug addicts coming out of rehabilitation will be required to attend support groups at least once a week. If above procedures result ineffective for a specific individual, meaning that they have attended rehabilitation at least twice and crimes continue to be committed on their part, Kazakhstan will not hesitate in taking more extreme measures in order to discourage drug-related crimes. For that reason, Kazakhstan has intensified punishment and extended imprisonment for those involved in these types of crimes.⁵

III. Drug trafficking has proven to be one of the largest international problems and thus, can only be effectively regulated and understood through international cooperation. The conflict of drug trafficking in Kazakhstan is directly linked to its location as a transit zone for the transportation of drugs from Afghanistan to Eastern Europe.³ It is estimated that 15% of drugs travelling through Kazakhstan stay in the country.⁵ Kazakhstan has realized the severity of the problem and has therefore, set aside \$41 million in order to more effectively secure its borders and reduce the demand for drugs through rehabilitation programs by establishing the Program on Combating Drug Addiction and Drug Business, running from 2012 to 2016.³ As a result of corruption within authorities, Kazakhstan will enforce the security of its borders by first, demanding thorough checks of border patrols and will continue to reward citizens for information on misconduct. In addition, after all forensic evidence has been acquired, all drugs will required to be destroyed.⁵ Kazakhstan will continue to receive help

and training for their border patrols from outside powers in order to more adequately and efficiently protect its borders.

As of now, Kazakhstan strongly believes in the importance of interagency cooperation to better monitor and analyze the flow of drugs.⁴ Thus, Kazakhstan is an active cooperator between surrounding countries, including Russia, Tashkent, Azerbaijan, Kyrgystan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan since 1996, as well as the United Nations, the Aga Khan Development and the International Committee of the UN Office for Drug Control.⁴ The cooperation between these countries has led to the creation of the Asian Regional Information Coordination Centre (CARICC) in Almaty in 2009.⁴ This program, as well as the Initiative Paris Act, in which Kazakhstan is also a member, have focused on the eradication of drug trafficking through identification of those involved and the attempt to reduce demand.⁴ Kazakhstan has decided to intensify the punishment of those found guilty of drug trafficking, up to life in prison and with the help of the UN, will continue to co-finance projects within the country to better secure its borders. Kazakhstani focus will be placed on the attempt to capture the leaders of drug trafficking with the help of the ministry of Internal Affairs (MVD) and the Committee for National Security (KNB).⁵ As of 2011, Kazakhstan has invested \$250,000 in these projects.⁴ To this day, Kazakhstani procedures have proven effective, as demonstrated by the dramatic increase in drug prices.⁵

KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS

I. The war against drugs has been a prevailing worldwide problem for more than a century. The Kingdom of Netherlands has faced its own war against narcotic drugs, especially with cannabis, since the 19th century. Since the 1970's, the Netherlands decided to take a new approach on the subject. The kingdom embarked on a pragmatic harm reduction approach to drugs, which resulted in a system that prioritizes health care simultaneously with strong enforcement measures against organized crime.

The delegation of Netherlands is open to the propositions of other delegations that wish to find new ways to combat drugs. It proposes the consideration of decriminalization of demanded drugs as a way to control quality and quantity. The delegation would also be in favor of the legalization of soft drugs. It believes that giving the government control of all drug movement inside the country would help regulate its use, keep track of users and minimize illegal drug dealing, as well as violence and drug dependency.

II. While it is common knowledge that drugs represent a threat to overall health, drug use is seen as a crime. The Netherlands believe that drug use is a public health issue, not a criminal matter, as stated in the Drug Policy of the Netherlands.

In order to reach this objective the Kingdom of Netherlands has made the distinction between List I drugs (heroin, cocaine, ecstasy, amphetamines) and List II drugs (cannabis or hallucinogenic mushrooms). By classifying drugs according to the risks posed and then pursuing policies, it has been proven that users of soft drugs are less likely to come into contact with users of hard drugs.

The implementation of all these measures has the objective of rehabilitating addicts in order for them to reintegrate into society and treating the problem as a normal health issue, instead of secluding them and treating

them as criminals. This is reflected in the low demand of prison space. Money saved from the maintenance of convicted men and women can be focused on addiction care and public health programs.

III. In the Netherlands the new Act on the Prevention of Money Laundering and Financing Terrorism became effective on August 1st, 2008. The new Act applies to credit institutions, financial institutions, auditors, external accountants, tax advisors, lawyers and other legal professionals, trust and company service providers, estate agents, high-value goods dealers who trade in cash over €15,000 or more and casinos. One of the consequences of this is that law firms will have to verify new clients' identities in accordance with the Act before any services may be provided.

Every institution providing designated services is required to report unusual transactions to the Financial Intelligence Unit Netherlands. The basic principle of the Act and the Directive is that client assessment must be conducted by means of a risk-based approach. Additional measures need to be undertaken if the risk of money laundering or financing terrorism may be higher.

The Kingdom of Netherlands in joined effort with its financial institutions and units will work diligently to eradicate money laundering, keeping in mind the life quality of its people. It is open to international cooperation with the finality of combating illicit financial flows related to the current drug war.

NAMIBIA

I. Countries should encourage for it's citizens in replace for drugs on the markets with other legal goods. The goods should be easy to access, make, or grow and still bring in a large amount money to the people. Namibia's Believes to focus on the youth and persuade them not to get into the drug business based on their harmful effects. Allow youth to see (through media) other opportunities that are out there besides the illegal drug business. Interactive lectures should be held in order to get the point across to the children of the nations. All countries must open jobs in economy to lower unemployment rate in order to allow people access to other means of obtaining money to live (encourage businesses). Encourage and help women obtain jobs (GINI is over 70%) this will also help to shrink the inequality gap keeping less women unemployed and keeping them out of drug trafficking.

Overall, Namibia believes that in order to keep Drug trafficking from occurring our country needs to focus on opening jobs to all genders, educating the youth, and promoting businesses. One way to promote businesses is to increase tourism, Namibia is using the platform (TPU) Tourism Protection Unit to help tourism grow and keep the safe in order for tourism to stay in the country.

II. Certain drugs are legal and certain drugs are illegal within a country. There are also laws if anyone if found with possession of drugs. Each country must focus on the pros and cons of narcotic drugs for medical or recreational use.

Namibia's Believes that drugs should only be verified for medical practices if they have been proven (keeping tabs on reactions) to not cause extremely harmful effects on people.

More tests on narcotics should be done in order to establish their effects, using the National Botanic Research Institute, and the Traditional Medicines Pharmacopeia. Harsh laws should be in place for any drug offender caught with the drug in their custody. They have proposed the Draconian drug law which proposes one offense leads to 20 years in prison, a subsequent offense leads to another 30 years in prison; this includes anyone who imports, exports, manufactures, promotes or sells illegal drugs. Namibia believes that around the world countries need to strengthen drug laws in order to cause fear in the drug traffickers, this may help to slow the illegal trade of drugs.

In conclusion, Namibia believes that more research should be done before a drug can be stated legal for the use of medicine. They also would like to make the laws on drugs more harsh within the country.

III. Nations should be banding together and creating/completing goals to stop drug trafficking throughout the world. this also focuses on what consequences come from illegal money laundering and what the country is doing to spot, and stop money laundering.

Namibia has seen drug trafficking and money laundering lead to theft, murder, and other crimes. Namibia has ratified Protocol on Combating Illicit Drug trafficking, in which the country hopes to encourage businesses where people will obtain jobs instead of in drug trafficking. Namibia believes that to stop money laundering it is necessary to identify who the clients and agents are, countries should keep tabs and records suspected money laundering to see if it continues continually, encourage citizens or other businesses to report if they have seen unusual business patterns or seen suspicious transactions.

Namibia believes that the key to stopping illegal money laundering is to keep records and have people continually watching to see if business patterns are unusual. Namibia believes that there should be an international committee in order to have multiple countries keeping tabs. That way the countries can record if suspicious businesses (money launderers) are cooperating with one another across international borders.

NIGERIA

I. Since the introduction of Cannabis from British colonial authorities and its widespread cultivation within Nigerian borders during the 1950's, The Federal Republic of Nigeria has been greatly concerned with the growing drug trade in the country. Nigeria openly supports the introduction of economic alternatives to drug market activities. Due to lack of jobs (from factory shut downs in large Nigerian cities due to competition with Asian goods), poor education, political turmoil and rising poverty levels, drug crop cultivation rates of Coca and Cannabis has risen sharply. As of 2015, Nigeria ranked third in total Cannabis consumption in the world, and it serves as a popular international transshipment point for Cocaine and Heroin. The Federal Republic of Nigeria insists that the issue of increased illicit cultivation of drug crops (especially Cannabis) be eradicated in order to alleviate political corruption and reduce organized crime within its borders. The national policy of Nigeria is to stop the trade of illicit drugs, and reserves this duty to the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency. In January 2009, the NDLEA publicly burned 5,605.45 kilograms of drugs seized from traffickers including 376 kilograms

of Cocaine, 71 kilograms of Heroin and 5,157 tons of Cannabis. Furthermore, Nigerian law, under the decree of 1966, recommended the death penalty for hemp cultivation, and the 1984 amendment increased penalties and jail terms. These past actions support The Federal Republic of Nigeria's proposed solution to drug crop cultivation: Alternative Development. Nigeria supports eliminating illicit cultivation through AD and believes that is the most effective way to reduce poverty within its borders and promote improved health care and education.

II. Nigeria's National Drug Control Master Plan (NDCMP) for 2015 to 2019 aims to strengthen responses to drugs in order to contribute to the enhanced health, security and well-being of all Nigerians. In order to do so, Nigerian leaders agree that alternative actions other than imprisonment for drug convictions must be taken in order to reduce the harm caused to individuals who abuse drugs and reduce the complications/controversies within Nigerian supreme courts. The acting Chairman/Chief Executive of the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA), Mrs. Roli Bode-George, has publicly condemned a reported death sentence passed onto a Nigerian drug smuggler and promised that diplomatic efforts of alternatives to conviction will be exercised. This example supports Nigeria's belief that alternative measures can and should be utilized when handling drug abusers. Three main reasons for this belief include Nigeria's poverty levels, the societal/health impacts of imprisonment, and the cost of imprisonment of such persons—all revolving around the central issue of the decreasing income within Nigeria. When income-generating members of a family are imprisoned, the rest of the family must adjust to this loss of income. The impact can be especially severe in poor, developing countries (such as Nigeria) where the state does not provide much financial assistance. In addition, health conditions worsen within prisons, which are overcrowded and where nutrition is poor. It is therefore expensive to care for ill individuals and send them into imprisonment. Nigeria supports avoiding these complications and supports methods of the CND of rehabilitation rather than immediate convictions for minor drug offenses.

III. As over 65 percent of the Nigerian population currently live in "extreme poverty," the nation cannot afford to lose funds unnecessarily. Therefore, Nigeria is strongly opposed to Illicit Financial Flows (IFFs), because they cause key resources and revenue to be drained from the country. This money could otherwise be used to reduce poverty levels and improve the quality of life for Nigerians, but instead the money that is illegally obtained/used in drug markets impairs Nigeria's economy and society. In addition, money laundering in Nigeria remains a widespread problem—despite the fact that the country has taken a number of steps to improve its Anti-Money Laundering (AML) system. The Federal Republic of Nigeria, still strong in its concern for revenue, is highly against illicit sources of assets obtained from criminal activity, for resources are, again, drained from the economy. The Nigerian Money Laundering (Prohibition) Act of 2011 (MLPA) was enacted at a period when money laundering was synonymous with drug trafficking. Consequently, the law sought basically to prohibit gains obtained from narcotic drugs and other psychotropic substances. Nigeria firmly supports increased international cooperation in combating the money laundering and IFFs that are linked to drug trafficking in order to increase its own economic stability.

REPUBLICA DE LA INDIA

I. El consumo y el tráfico de drogas son dañinos para la salud y representan un gran riesgo en el área política y social de una gran vastedad de países en el mundo. Este problema ha sido de una gran importancia desde hace ya algunos años; afecta principalmente a los países subdesarrollados o a las economías emergentes.

La oficina de las naciones unidas contra la droga y el delito, también conocida como UNODC ayuda a los países miembros de las naciones unidas con tratamientos y programas de prevención de drogas.

La República de India se encuentra bajo una legislación muy dura sobre el consumo y el tráfico de drogas, con la sentencia mínima de 10 años en prisión y una alta cuota al romper esta ley.

II. Fortalecimiento de la cooperación internacional en la prevención y lucha contra los flujos financieros ilícitos / lavado de dinero vinculado al tráfico de drogas

La República de India, está trabajando junto con Rusia y China para crear un cinturón de seguridad anti drogas en Afganistán, que es de donde proviene la mayor amenaza sobre éstas sustancias a los países mencionados.

La República de India tiene problemas controlando el tráfico de drogas ya que aunque el gobierno tenga políticas tan estrictas contra esta problemática no sale de las listas de los principales productores de opio en el mundo. India produce opio para producir algunos medicamentos y diferentes productos que se utilizan legalmente, pero tiene hay varios lugares clandestinos en donde se produce y vende opio por internet.

India tiene relaciones con los países BRICS (Brasil, Rusia, India, China y Sudáfrica) para combatir la problemática de las drogas.

THAILAND

I. Los problemas asociados con la producción, tráfico y consumo de drogas en el mundo, se dice, afecta la calidad de vida de la población, el reino de Tailandia piensa que el tener las drogas mencionadas restringidas con tanta dureza como lo están ahora, genera más inseguridad y violencia, que si no lo estuvieran. Si simplemente la producción, distribución y consumo de estas sustancias fuera legal, los grupos desarrollados que hoy en día son fugitivos de la ley, serían, integrantes de productoras y negocios totalmente legales, aportando un servicio a la sociedad y haciendo que el país genere ingresos. No descartando que los grupos que llevan a cabo la violencia si tendrían que ser perseguidos por las autoridades. El reino de Tailandia piensa que hay sustancias, esta vez, concentrándose en las naturales, que son de momento ilícitas, se tengan en consideración para un futuro campo de acción económico, con el que algunos países ya cuenta en este momento.

No obstante, la delegación de Tailandia quiere hacer que se tome conciencia de que todo en exceso es malo, por eso se propondría que haya una educación mas a fondo sobre todo esto, ya que así se evitaría todo por lo que la gente teme. Una buena educación al respecto hará que la gente pueda estar consciente y alerta de lo que se haga. Tres drogas legales que se ven todos los días, alcohol, cigarro y la cafeína, son pan de cada día para un gran porcentaje de la población del mundo, esta vez, concentrándonos en la que podría ser la droga ilícita más producida y consumida de todas como lo es la marihuana, la mayoría de los estudios confirman que esta sustancia, natural, perjudican muchas veces menos de lo que lo hacen las dos primeras drogas mencionadas. La delegación piensa y propone que se haga consciencia, que se han estudios, y sobre todo, que se tenga la mente

abierta al tomar cartas en el asunto al hablar de este tema. El reino de Tailandia esta abierto a propuestas y está a favor de que se busquen alternativas económicas para que los ingresos de los países incrementen.

THE CZECH REPUBLIC

I. What has been the defining operation to bring down organized crime in multiple countries for the past few generations? The war on drugs. For decades now, many governments have been trying to find ways to cripple drug rings and their respective heads by finding economic alternatives for narcotic substances. In the eyes of the Czech Republic, the following could possibly be the answers for it.

Our government has, through the years, enforced multiple anti-drugs methods such as our obligatory Annual Report on the State of the Drug Problems (or ARSDP), a yearly census where the population is evaluated with an anti-doping quiz, and the enforcement of the Medical Cannabis regulations which allow for a certain use under medical supervision, whether it be for treatment or research but only allows it with drugs such as marihuana or mushrooms.

There's also been a tight grip on pursuing any narcotic substance that can be considered a danger for the user and the population, even the ones allowed in the Cannabis law in any amount other than small. Soon after the Czech Republic was formed in 1993, it was decreed that the production and/or sale of any illegal substance can, shall and will be prosecuted, even if it's just in simple possession.

It is also understood that sometimes the use of drugs can be a side effect or treatment for health issues; and our delegation wants to prioritize the health of its citizens and offers multiple alternatives ranging from free to reasonably affordable methods to help former or current users to cope with their health and addiction problems. Finally, we strongly remind the board that the control and bringing down of illegal substances and bringing about a clean, safe environment for our citizens is one of the Czech Republic's main objectives.

United Kingdom

I. Encourages all developing States, to implement successful economic alternatives opposing the drug market, like United Kingdom has been implementing in recent years, such as: Reducing the budget against the war on drugs and invested it in other sectors, reducing demand in a matter of drugs and disrupting drug trafficking routes.

II. Reaffirms to all States, that United Kingdom, on the drug-related misdemeanors issue, is applying penalties relying on the severity of drug possession, supply and production or what type of drug is. A fine is allowed, based on how severe was the penalty, the criminal with misdemeanor has the privilege of a second chance.

III. Additionally, the United Kingdom policies supports international cooperation in preventing and combating illicit financial flows linked to drugs and shall refrain from comments.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

I. Analizando el alto porcentaje de drogas en importación al país, logrando observar que se pone en riesgo a la población a posibles nuevas adicciones de drogas, y creando problemas neurológicos y fisiológicos se ha

decidido tomar acción para poner un alto en este problema.

Se busca crear una alianza con aquellos países con dificultades económicas tan grandes como para exportar drogas nocivas para la salud de los individuos. En esta, Estados Unidos brindará apoyo para la creación de nuevos empleos y para la educación de los jóvenes, logrando así un futuro más beneficioso para los países subdesarrollados que puedan y quieran recibirnos como aliados. Por consecuencia, ellos no tendrán la necesidad de dirigirse al narcotráfico como última esperanza.

II. En Estados Unidos se gasta más de 6.9 billones de dólares anuales en cárceles de mayor seguridad, donde un 50% de las personas que yacen ahí son responsables de cargos menores de drogas. Por esto mismo, se ha decidido implementar una mejora a través de programas de ayuda donde se busca resolver problemas tanto neurológicos como fisiológicos, avanzando en la implementación de una mejora en la conducta social.

Asimismo, con el dinero que se logre ahorrar de las cárceles, se buscara hacer campañas para la prevención de abusos de drogas.

III. Conociendo la gran demanda de grandes ingresos económicos que han llevado a la lava de dinero, se ha buscado efectuar un nuevo programa que apoye y detenga esta problemática que se ha desarrollado a través de los años.

Se ha asignado un grupo de abogados, investigadores y analistas financieros que encabeza la AFMLS (en inglés Asset Forfeiture and Money Laundering Section) para la investigación y enjuiciamiento de activos en esto.

Estados Unidos se compromete a apoyar a demás países para la detención de la lava de dinero, ya que sabe que este dinero viene de drogas causa daños en una sociedad. Dando una prueba de los buenos resultados que se han logrado obtener, Estados Unidos ha recuperado y devuelto más de \$168 millones a víctimas de esta problemática.

URUGUAY

I. Illicit drug production harms those that cultivate the illicit crops, often with no other choice, leads to drug trafficking, and increases drug use. The most effective way according to the UN to eradicate this production is through alternative development techniques. Since 1988, the UN has encouraged alternative development techniques that focus on strengthening economic development and targeting the root causes that lead to drug production. It has passed numerous plans and resolutions since then, notably the definition of Alternative Development and a ten-year action plan in 1998 and a plan of action in 2009.

Uruguay supports the UN's strategy of Alternative Development and recognizes that Alternative Development is the most effective method to increase the licit economy, improving the lives of people in a country. Uruguay suggests that the essential parts of an alternative development program are development measures aimed at decreasing poverty and increasing government stability and security. Preventive alternative development that focuses on education will help maintain licit markets and ensure that communities stay away from illicit

cultivation after programs finish. In addition, the UN should focus on strengthening government structures and judicial systems.

II. Conviction for minor drug offenses can have negative effects for the individual and the society as a whole. The individual often returns to drugs after incarceration and is exposed to organized crime, disease and restricted employment while the society has to pay for his or her incarceration and re-incarceration. The UN has recognized the medical importance and public health importance of alternatives to conviction and has encouraged secondary prevention as a means of treatment for minor drug-related offenses.

Uruguay recognizes that incarceration and conviction are not the answer to the drug problem. In fact, Uruguay was the first country in the world to not only decriminalize but to legalize marijuana. On the concept of proportionality, Uruguay believes that marijuana use and possession is less harmful to the individual and to others than use and possession of harsher drugs such as cocaine. In addition, Uruguay has started drug rehabilitation and treatment programs such as “Achicando caminos” and “El Achique” targeted at youth to ensure that they can re-enter society after drug abuse and education programs such as “Consumo Cuidado ” aimed at entertaining youth while preventing drug use. While Uruguay realizes that marijuana legalization is neither practical nor necessary everywhere, it strongly suggests decriminalization to allow people with drug dependency to recuperate into the economy and society. Drug offenses need to be treated appropriately as a health issue instead of a criminal issue. Organizations such as the World Health Organization can head research into further methods of alternatives to conviction.

III. Illicit financial flows and money laundering represent a threat to economic stability because they often support terrorism and organized crime, undermine government, increase corruption, and represent a lost opportunity for productive activity. The Global Programme against Money-Laundering, Proceeds of Crime, and the Financing of Terrorism established in 1997 has been an integral part of the UNODC’s fight against money laundering. The Programme has passed guidelines for model legislation and focuses on the subject of AML(anti-money laundering)/CFT(combating the financing of terrorism) activities.

Because Uruguay has struggled with money laundering in the past, anti-money laundering is a priority for the government, which is active in national and international anti-money laundering prevention. It joined the Financial Action Task Force for South America when it began in 2000. The government trains public and private sector employees in money laundering issues and passed legislation to limit bank secrecy and confidentiality. The Central Bank requires institutions to have anti-laundering policies. Uruguay suggests that the most effective preventative measure is transparency in transactions. There should be amnesty for developing countries or countries that lack strong financial institutions such as Uruguay if they cannot meet AML standards as long as legislation reflects anti-money laundering effort on the government’s part. Member States must seek collaboration because illicit financial flows most often travel across country boundaries.