

EKIN COLLEGE

JUNIOR MODEL UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE

JANUARY 2019

“REACH FOR JUSTICE”

UNITED NATIONS OFFICE ON DRUGS AND CRIME

RESEARCH REPORT

CHAIR: Yarkın MENDERES

Co-CHAIR: Emre ŞİMŞEK

RESEARCH REPORT

Welcome Letter from the Secretary General

It is with my utmost pleasure to welcome you all to the 3rd annual session of EKIN Junior Model United Nations. My name is Isabella Yazici and I will be serving as your Secretary General. Our conference will take place in Izmir, Turkey between the 11th and the 13th of January, 2019. In alliance with our annual slogan imagine, innovate, inspire we are aiming for younger generations to comprehend that they have the capability of changing the world.

As Albert Einstein once said, "In the middle of difficulty lies opportunity." This year in EKIN JMUN we will simulate 12 extraordinary committees. In light of these words, these committees will focus on finding the spark of light within all of the darkness and try to solve the crises both our world and the conference presents. I fully believe that every participant will do their best to make the world a better place. Both the academic and organizational team have worked many hours to bring you the best version of EKIN JMUN and an overall inspiring, unforgettable experience that will stay with you your whole life.

To come to a conclusion, on behalf of our academic and organizational team I would like to invite you to the third annual session of the biggest JMUN organization in the region. I cannot wait to meet you in January.

Sincerely,

Isabella Yazici

EKINJMUN 2019 SG

Introduction

RESEARCH REPORT

A) Introduction to the committee

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, or the UNODC for short is a United Nations office that was established in 1997 under the name of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention. It was established by combining the United Nations International Drug Control Program (UNDCP) and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division in the United Nations Office at Vienna. The aims of this office is helping the UN in responding to and tackling intertwined illicit substance related crimes. The UNODC has been dealing with problems such as; international drug black markets, drug abuse at youth etc. with the help of it's member nations. Drug addiction is considered a multi-factorial health disorder that often follows the course of a relapsing and remitting chronic disease. Given the individual and socio-economic burden exposed by drug addiction, the effective treatment and rehabilitation of patients is of significant public health importance.

TOPIC A) THE ISSUE OF DRUG TRAFFICKING IN WEST AND CENTRAL ASIA

Introduction to the topic

To address drug proliferation and trafficking in the context of non-traditional security threats and to try to find ways out of the potentially explosive situation the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace sponsored a meeting of representatives of the five Central Asian states, Russia, Azerbaijan, Turkey, the United States, the United Nations Drug Control Program (UNDCP), the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, and the Aga Khan Development Network held in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan in May 1999. This paper analyzes the situation in the region based on the conference proceedings and aims to raise international awareness of the seriousness of the problem. It also

RESEARCH REPORT

advocates the need for a concerted effort within the region and without to help these countries fight this evil.

Central Asia has emerged as a major international drug trafficking center. According to United Nations drug control experts, 80 percent of heroin consumed in Western Europe originates in Afghanistan and Pakistan. One half of these drugs travels to Europe via Central Asia, a dangerous cargo to pass along revived ancient Great Silk Road.

Definition of Key Terms

Opium cultivation and production: The process of harvesting the plant “*papaver somniferum*” or the opium poppy and developing it into an illicit narcotic. In Central Asia it is minimal with over 99 percent of opiates in the region originating from Afghanistan. There are no known production facilities for converting opium into heroin located in Central Asia. Consequently, all opiates transiting Central Asia are either processed in Afghanistan or will remain as opium until processed elsewhere.

Opiate seizures: Sudden attacks of illnesses, usually strokes, caused by excessive usage of opioids. In Central Asia they are mostly concentrated in Tajikistan, where majority of the drugs are affected to cross the border from Afghanistan consecutive the “northern route” towards their primary markets in the Russian Federation and Europe.

Drug trafficking: The action of illegally trading, selling drugs. It is a principal matter for Central Asia, given its link to opiate use, inserting drug use, AIDS/HIV, and numerous more drug related atrocities. There are several considerable trafficking routes through the region making use of the enhanced road and rail liaison.

Drug-related atrocity: A series of sinister acts and events caused by drug users or traffickers. Volumes of drug-related atrocities in Central Asia followed an

upturned-U pattern: increasing between 1993 and 2000, then decreasing over 2005. It is arduous to explain this post trend given the increasing opiate production in Afghanistan since 2001 and the increasing volume opiates thought to be trafficked over the region.

General Overview

The end of the Cold War may have advised an end to certain strains, but among other unforeseen effects it also accelerated a significant development discharge of illegal drugs across traditional national boundaries. International travel has become easier in an increasingly borderless world and although international drug trafficking organizations (DTOs) have never respected national boundaries newly became global markets for drug manufacturing and exportation, along with changing patterns of consumptions in some communities, have had an colossal impact on drug trafficking. As a result, the global market for illicit drugs and the capability of providers to deliver to this market, is expanding inexorably around the world. What was once called “the American disease” has become a global one.

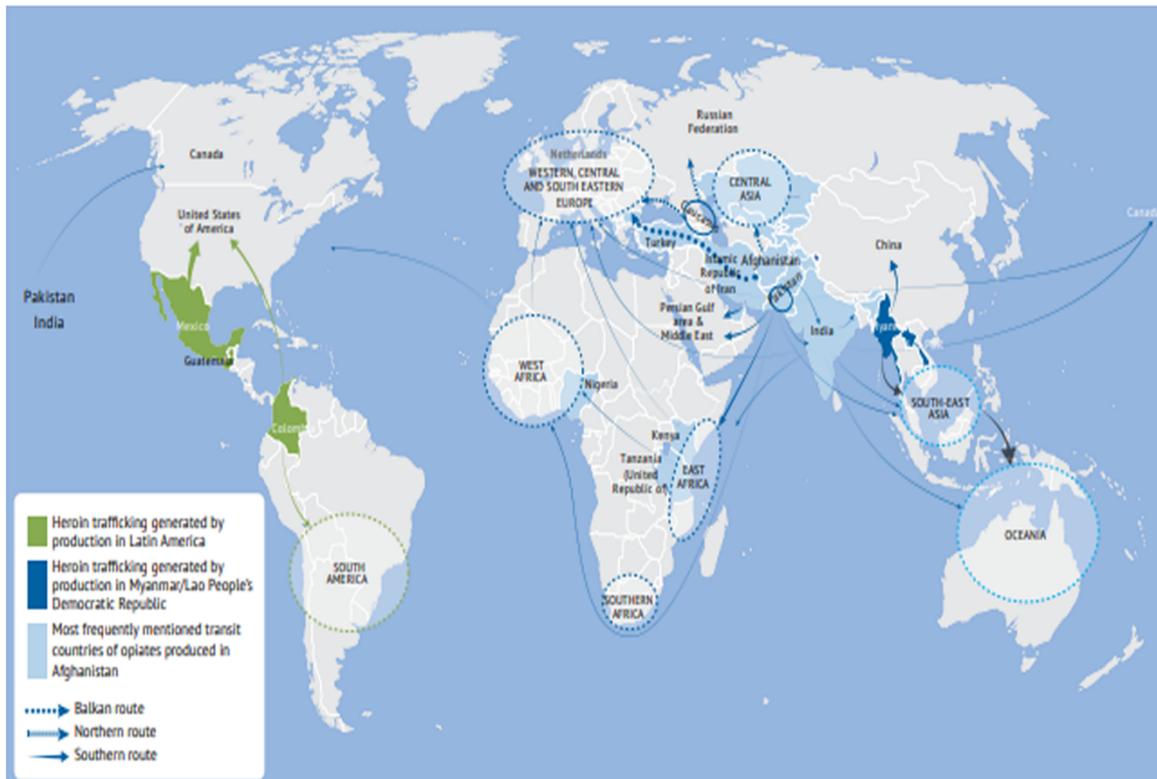
The document degrees of opium poppy cultivation and probable opiate production in Afghanistan in the past years calls for revived commitment by Member States to concerted actions and in an broad manner behave with Afghanistan at their center to address opiate production and trafficking as hurdles to peace, development and security.

There is an urgent need for baseline data to identify the extent and patterns of opiate use across Central Asia and the Russian Federation in order to provide a better understanding of the opiate market as well as an estimate of its size. Establishing a set of baseline data to be routinely updated in the future would enable UNODC and other organizations to accurately follow and respond to market dynamics and trends in the region.

UNODC is currently implementing three main training projects for law enforcement in West and Central Asia, under the framework of the Regional Program for Afghanistan and neighboring Countries and the Program for Central Asia. These training projects are implemented in partnership with Japan, the

Russian Federation and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the beneficiary countries.

RESEARCH REPORT



Kazakhstan: Just like in other Central Asian countries, opium cultivation in Kazakhstan is comparably inconsequential. The majority, 84 percent, of cultivation was in distant isolated and mountainous areas. In 2007, Kazakhstan officially reported a considerably lower 0.07 ha of opium poppy cultivation and no production facilities for transforming opium into heroin.

Kyrgyzstan: As evidenced in the 1999 UNODC survey, Kyrgyzstan had the lowest amount of opium poppy cultivation of the three Central Asian states surveyed at

0.08 ha. All the poppy stocks were placed in house gardens with the biggest single cultivation plot measuring only 203m² in size. The majority of cultivation was frequently for individual use rather than for circulation. In 2006 Kyrgyzstan did not report any illicit cultivation of opium poppy or any production actions.

Tajikistan: Cultivation in the 1999 UNODC survey happened principally in Leninabad and Really Simple Syndication. Out of the total 1.73 ha of illicit cultivation, more than 86 percent was placed in highland meadow. In 2006, Tajikistan reported 1.01 ha of illicit opium cultivation. No production actions were stated.

Turkmenistan: Turkmenistan does not report any illicit cultivation of opium poppy or manufacture actions.

Uzbekistan: In 2006, Uzbekistan formally stated 1.44 ha of illicit opium cultivation and no opium manufacture facilities.

Eradication: As there is not significant volume of opium cultivated in Central Asia, reduction efforts have been limited. In time of no data on cultivation reduction is available for Turkmenistan, data from the other Central Asian countries for 2006 shows and production rate of 100 percent of areas of illicit cultivation recognized, with the majority being eradicated as part of enormous -scale eradication actions such as operation “Black Poppy”.

Production: While it is extensively recognized that small-scale cannabis cultivation and large field of wild cannabis growth are present Central Asia, there is little data available on cannabis production. In overall, this inattention is an

impression of the effort of Central Asian governments and the international community to arrange the detection of opiates, a significantly more harmful category of drug.

Kazakhstan: Kazakhstan is Central Asia's largest manufacturer of cannabis, computing for 97 percent of the cannabis sold in Central Asia. Cannabis is thought to grow wild throughout southern Kazakhstan with the largest single location being in the Chu Valley. Formally, the Kazakh government reports 0.23 hectares of wild growth and 0.36 hectares of illicit cannabis production in 2006. Amount of these percentages are approximately same as they were.

Tajikistan: Cannabis surveys hold by UNODC in 1998 and 1999 state that cannabis production is a comparably minor issue in Tajikistan. Wild cannabis in Tajikistan was recognized to have a minor THC content and was infrequently harvested by manufacturers. Most production occurred of only a few plants for individual usage by the producer.

Uzbekistan: Since 2017 cultivation and trafficking of cannabis is illegal in Uzbekistan. Even cultivation of cannabis is recognized, due to lack of details it is difficult to draw any conclusions on the scale of illicit cultivation in Uzbekistan.

RESEARCH REPORT

Timeline of Events

DATE	EVENT
1953	The Opium Protocol is signed, limiting opium production.
1961	Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs adopted, merging existing drug control agreements apparently Narcotics Control Board created.
1970	Drug usage among Vietnam soldiers was widespread.
1972	The Single Convention is amended by a Protocol.
1988	The Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances is declared to cope with security intimidation .
1991	The United Nations International Drug Control

RESEARCH REPORT

	Program (UNDCP) is instituted in Vienna.
1998	Special Session of the UN General Assembly to bolster Member States' efforts to reduce demand and supply of drugs.
1999	UNODC hold a survey about drugs for Central Asia countries.
2002	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime adopted its current name.
2003	UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime comes in to force, bolster international capability to hinder organized crime including drug trafficking.
2008	Review of the progress made towards meeting UNGASS objective.

RESEARCH REPORT

TOPIC B) THE THREAT OF NARCO-TERRORISM

Introduction to the topic:

'Drug money supports terror.'

This line is an exact quote from the 2002 Super Bowl public service announcements. Just months after the 9/11 terrorist attacks, the American government or the Bush administration refashioned the drug war to make it a part of the global war on terror. It spent around 4 million dollars to produce these public service announcements. The aim of these PSA's was to inform the public on the threat of narco-terrorism. It is widely believed that the term narco-terrorism was popularized by the late drug-kingpin Pablo Escobar and his way of dealing with the Colombian authorities. For example one of his biggest atrocities is considered to be the DAS Building bombing, where Pablo set off a truck bomb just outside the Colombian Congress building; that killed 52 people, injured more than 1,000 and leveled entire city blocks destroying about 300 commercial buildings, just to set an example of what happens to people who go against him and to threaten the Colombian Government. However, at present it is debated whether narco-terrorism is a real threat as some people believe (for example Ginger Thompson, an American journalist who also won a Pulitzer prize in 2001) that narco-terrorism is not as crucial as it is thought to be, or some people would go as far to say that it doesn't even exist. All things considered narco-terrorism is still a problem that should be tackled by the UNODC.

Definition of Key Terms

RESEARCH REPORT

Narco-terrorism: Narcoterrorism; a term coined by the former president of Peru, Fernando Belaúnde Terry, in 1983 when describing terrorist-like offences against the nation's anti-narcotics police. Pablo Escobar's violence in his dealings with the Colombian government is probably one of the best known and best documented examples of narco-terrorism. In modern times this term is more associated with terrorist organizations that traffic drugs and have monetary gain from the organized trade of illicit substances such as the FARC.

Terrorism: The unlawful use of violence and intimidation, especially against civilians, in the pursuit of political aims. Some of the famous or rather infamous terrorist organizations are: the Al-Qaeda, The Taliban, The Islamic State (ISIS), The FARC...

Drug trafficking: Drug trafficking is a global illicit trade involving the cultivation, manufacture, distribution and sale of substances which are subject to drug prohibition laws. UNODC is continuously monitoring and researching global illicit drug markets in order to gain a more comprehensive understanding of their dynamics. Places where drug traffic flows through that are also crucial for the topic of narco-terrorism are; Central and South America, North Africa and The Middle-East.

The War on Drugs: The War on Drugs was an American campaign that symbolized the U.S.' attempt at battling drugs and drug abuse. The term was popularized by the media shortly after a press conference given on June 18, 1971, by President Richard Nixon—the day after publication of a special message from President Nixon to the Congress on Drug Abuse Prevention and Control—during

which he declared drug abuse "public enemy number one". Then when Ronald Reagan came into the oval office the administration became more interested in fighting the communist ideology rather than drug abuse and finally with George W. Bush the war on drugs transformed into a pseudo-war against narco-terrorism. It is due to the acts of the Bush administration that in modern days when someone hears the name of this campaign they most likely think about anti-narco-terrorism.

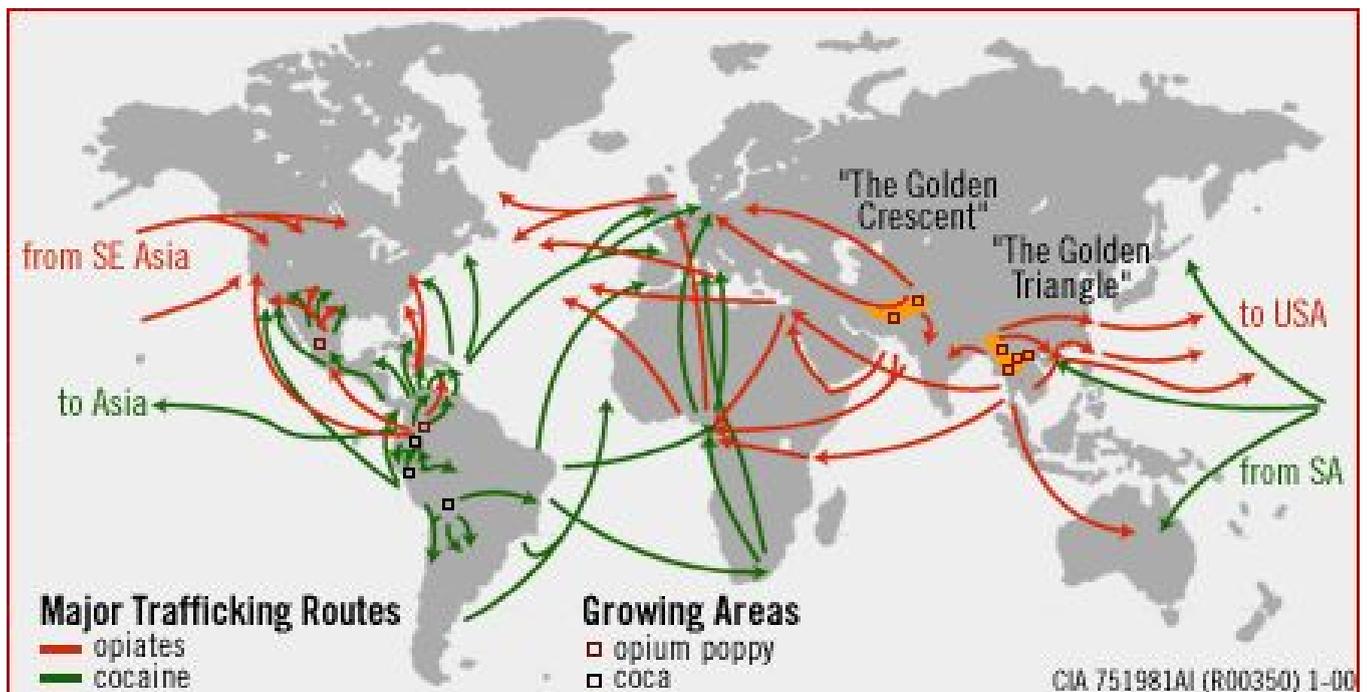
Drug Labs: Laboratories where raw materials are combined with various resources –usually harmful chemicals- to produce drugs. They are usually built in remote places or places with a lot of raw materials to make it easier to hide it or to make it easier to produce drugs.

General Overview

It is safe to assume that a terrorist organization would do anything to further their gains and trafficking drugs is an easy way to make a lot of money. Utilizing basic economy we can see that the demand for drugs is high so in turn this makes the international black market for drugs huge. Seeing this most terrorist organizations

have started dealing drugs to earn money to fund their actions and since terrorist organizations are usually high in numbers and control some amount of occupied land, it is incredibly easy for them to manufacture drugs and smuggle them throughout neighboring countries. Terrorist organizations that also traffic illicit substances are usually located in Central/South America, the Middle East and West Africa, the reasons for this are:

- RESEARCH REPORT
1. In these locations the raw materials needed for drug production can be found and harvested in large amounts.
 2. The large jungles of Central/South America and West Africa or the deserts of the Middle East make for great places to hide drug labs.
 3. The drug trade routes that flow from these places have long reaches, usually flowing all throughout the globe. For example a trade route starting from Colombia can flow through the Atlantic Ocean, reach West Africa, and then flow through the Sahara Desert or the Maghreb to reach the Middle East and from the Middle East it can flow through Turkey to reach Europe or through Afghanistan to reach Central Asia. Another example would be, a route originating from the west coast of Central/South America such as from Peru or Panama can flow through the Pacific to reach Southeast Asia.



The terrorist organizations in Central/South America, West Africa and the Middle East know that it is an effortless process to deal drugs in their locations so organizations such as; The FARC (South America), The ELN (South America), Hamas (Middle East), The Al-Qaeda (Allegedly) (Middle East), The Taliban

(Middle East), Boko Haram (Allegedly) (West Africa), last but not least ISIS (Allegedly) (Middle East) have tried and accomplished trafficking drugs.

Although Latin America and the Middle East are popular places for narco-terrorists they are not the only places narco-terrorism has been conducted. There are examples of narco-terrorism in various places such as; India where the D-Company, a Mumbai based crime-syndicate executed the 1993 Bombay Bombings with funding coming from drug trade, Kosovo when in 1999, during the civil war used narco-terror to support their operations, Ireland where loyalist rebels are heavily involved in drug trade. Central Asia where Islamist zealots finance their actions through the trafficking of heroin. Taking note of the facts it is obvious that narco-terrorism is a global threat and any possible solution shouldn't isolate a few locations, instead it should address the problem on an international ground.

Possible Solutions:

1. Countries that are near terrorist organizations that also have narco-terrorism branches should increase their monitoring of remote places suspected of hiding drug labs like deserts, jungles.
2. Border controls in countries with active drug trade routes should be improved with tighter security and better equipment to detect and capture drug smugglers.
3. The general public should be informed about the issue of narco-terrorism through the utilization of PSAs, billboards etc.
4. The Law Enforcement units of countries that suffer from narco-terrorism should get specific training for combating narco-terrorism.

RESEARCH REPORT

Timeline of Events

DATE	EVENT
June 18, 1971	Richard Nixon's press conference where he declared drug abuse to be public enemy number one. After the press conference The War on Drugs campaign is popularized by the media.
April 30, 1984:	A motorcycle gunman from the Medellin Cartel assassinated the Colombian Minister of Justice Rodrigo Lara Bonilla
November 6, 1985	The M-19 Movement in Colombia sieges the palace of justice which results in 91 people getting killed. The M-19 was allegedly funded by Medellin Cartel drug money.
November 27, 1989	The Avianca Flight 203 is detonated by the Medellin Cartel, killing 107 people.
December 6, 1989	The DAS Building in Colombia is bombed by the Medellin Cartel, killing 52 and injuring more than 1000.
September 11, 2001	Al-Qaeda conducts a series of four coordinated attacks. Four planes were hijacked two of which crashed into the World Trade Centre in New York, one of which crashed into the Pentagon, and the last one was headed for Washington D.C. but crashed in Pennsylvania. The funding

<p style="text-align: center; color: blue; font-weight: bold;">RESEARCH REPORT</p>	<p>for this terror attack is suspected to come from drug trade.</p>
<p>March 11, 2004</p>	<p>Madrid Train Bombings occurred. This terrorist attack was confirmed to be partly financed by hashishi (a type of drug) sales.</p>

Bibliography

- https://www.unodc.org/documents/publications/NR_Report_21.06.18_low.pdf
- https://www.unodc.org/documents/regional/central-asia/Illicit%20Drug%20Trends_Central%20Asia-final.pdf
- <https://www.unodc.org/centralasia/frontpage/index.html>
- <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/drug-trafficking/central-asia.html>
- <https://www.brookings.edu/research/asia-international-drug-trafficking-and-u-s-china-counter-narcotics-cooperation/>
- <https://www.wikipedia.org/>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N8e9Hz0Xw6g>
- <https://www.propublica.org/article/the-dea-narco-terror-trap>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GjJNdd891mg>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=folamLZ5F2c>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DGZyV7VYdKY>
- <https://www.cia.gov/redirects/ciaredirect.html>
- <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2001/sep/21/september11.usa13>