**FORUM:** Economic and social council

**QUESTION OF:** Eliminating illicit crops used in the production of narcotics

**SUBMITTED BY:** India

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL,

*Reaffirming* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs’s resolution 57/8 of 2014, especially in regards to the recommendations made in regards to bilateral and multilateral control of the opium crop,

*Recalling* the further enforcement recommendations for narcotic control in the Commission on Narcotic Drugs’s resolution 53/15 especially relating to export notification and the duties of the International Narcotics Control Board,

*Reminding* signatories of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 and the United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 their narcotic control obligations as per these agreements,

*Understanding* the pharmaceutical importance of the production of certain narcotic-related crops, such as, but not limited to, opium in the production of opioids including codeine phosphate, thebaine, morphine sulphate and noscapine,

*Deeply Disturbed* by the lack of proper narcotic control in ‘Golden Triangle’ nations such as Myanmar and ‘Golden Crescent’ nations such as Pakistan, and the effect this has on the narcotic trade through neighbouring nations such as India,

*Highlighting* the failure of all efforts to curtail the global issue of the illicit manufacture of narcotics and the significant detriment to human life this has caused,

1. Calls upon the International Narcotics Control Board to build upon their commitments from previous resolutions by increasing their awareness and control of the production, trade and movement of licit crops that may be illegally used in the production of narcotics, such as the opium poppy and cannabis & hemp as well as narcotic precursors such as acetic anhydride, ephedrine, pseudo-epedrine, potassium permanganate and others by:
   1. Working with governments to keep records of exact masses of substances produced and working with the UNODC and local authorities in tracing any discrepancies in this mass,
   2. Working with the UNODC to create local forces to directly police against the diversion of these licit products for illicit purposes;
2. Recommends that any state which permits the licit production of any crop which may be used to produce narcotics to have proper policing of the cultivation of these substances and the report the exact nature and mass of this cultivation to the UNODC and the International Narcotics Control board;
3. Encourages greater cooperation between bodies working for narcotic substance production control, including NGOs and United Nations bodies such as but not limited to the OPDE, WFAD, DARE by coordinating all activities with the UNODC and the International Narcotics Control Board especially in regards to implementing United Nations agreements are resolutions such as but not limited to:
   1. The International Narcotics Research Centre,
   2. The International Narcotics Interdiction Association;
4. Asks the UNODC to create a stronger local presence in regions where this production occurs, including allocating forces working with local authorities to increase policing of any illicit narcotic-related crop production;
5. Fully supports the efforts of states and territories that permit the production of certain narcotics for medicinal, recreational and cultural purposes including the legal sale of cannabis in Canada and the sale cannabis products in Indian states such as Uttar Pradesh as long as this production is stringently controlled as per the recommendations in the Commission on Narcotic Drugs’s resolution 53/15 and these states’ obligations to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 and the United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 and any other agreement they may have made in regards to the controlled production of narcotics;
6. Calls for international coordination and UNODC cooperation in ensuring the production of adequate and non-excessive quantities of narcotic-related crop for pharmaceutical purposes, such as the cultivation of opium for opioid production, in order to prevent any danger of a global surplus of this illicit crop, as well as the proper use of this crop;
7. Recommends a further commitment by all parties to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs’s resolution 57/11 in terms of combating the trade and production of precursor substances and narcotics in the Greater Mekong region, particularly in Myanmar, as there seems to be a growth in illicit cultivation in these regions;
8. Deplores the governments of Pakistan, Iran, Afghanistan, Myanmar, Laos and Vietnam for their failure to properly control narcotic production in their countries and the ensuing international turmoil caused by the trade of narcotics from these countries and urges these countries to accept international intervention such as United Nations peacekeeping forces,
9. Calls upon the United Nations Security Council to consider the allocation of peacekeeping forces in Pakistan, Iran, Afghanistan, Myanmar, Laos, Vietnam and any other nation with a significant problem policing illegal narcotic production;
10. Requests that all actions regarding drug policy, whether on behalf of member states or United Nations entities, and any of the recommendations of this council be pursued with consideration to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and therefore must act on:
    1. Preserving the economies and local livelihoods of illicit narcotic producing areas by providing alternative crop or industry,
    2. Preventing any narcotic substances that is damaging to human health to be produced for the use of the general population;
11. Reminds all parties, including member states and United Nations entities, to ensure that all actions in relation to narcotic substance control be made with regard to the Declaration of Human Rights, including ending the widespread manslaughter associated with narcotic production;
12. Urges any member state with a significant demand or production of narcotic crops to increase general policing action and to bring a close to this global issue.