



Security Council

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Resolution 1902 (2015): The Question of Drug Trafficking

Proposed for consideration of the Security Council at its 2259th meeting on Sunday, 31 May 2015.

The Security Council,

Noting with concern that the global drug trade is worth over 300 billion US Dollars, comprising 1% of global trade,

Further noting the adverse health effects of illicit drugs such as the risk of overdose, mental illness and cancer,

Expressing concern with the links between drug trafficking and terrorism and the funding provided by drug cartels to organisations such as FARC, AUC, ELN, Hamas, the Shining Path and the Taliban,

Recognising the role that drug trafficking plays in funding organised crime,

Acknowledging the role that transit states play in the global distribution of drugs and need for co-operation from those governments in order to end the drug trade, including but not limited to Iran, Greece, Turkey, Mexico and Tajikistan,

Pleased with the efforts of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in stopping the distribution of drugs,

Noting the destabilising effect the international illicit drug trade has had on states through the funding of terrorist activities and inter-cartel violence,

Affirming that violence related to the international drug trade this constitutes a threat to international peace and security under Chapter 39 of the UN Charter and thereby that this body does have available to it the full powers of Chapter VII of the Charter,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,



- 1) Condemns the governments of Afghanistan, Columbia, DR Laos, Myanmar, Bolivia and Cambodia for failing to take adequate action to prevent the production of illicit drugs, and as such implicitly condoning the practise,
- 2) Commends the strong stance taken against drug trafficking by member-states, particularly Indonesia, Malaysia and Sri Lanka,
- 3) Demands that all member-states identified by the UNODC as transit points for the trafficking of drugs implement strict measures to impeded the flow of narcotics, including:
 - a) Searches of all freight containers passing through the state and the keeping of comprehensive records,
 - b) Full body searches for all non-citizens arriving in the state,
 - c) The seizure of all narcotics and any suspected related materials,
- 4) Further demands that all member-states with drug producing regions implement a compulsory system of aerial defoliation and herbicide spraying, and if they are unable to do so, allow for the United States to implement such a program,
- 5) Recommends that member-states classify the purchase of illicit narcotics from drug cartels which support terrorist organisations as the funding of terrorist activity, and prosecute individuals under appropriate anti-terror laws,
- 6) Urges all member-states to make efforts to increase the seizure of cocaine and heroin by 10% annually,
- 7) Authorises the deployment of UN peacekeepers to member-states which request assistance to control the production and distribution of drugs,
- 8) Further recommends that all members states seize the assets of all convicted drug traffickers, dealers and producers and contribute the revenue toward rehabilitation programs,
- 9) Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

