

Committee: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Topic: Establishing policies to eradicate drug money laundering

Submitted by: Netherlands

Co-submitted by: Denmark, Chile, Germany, Estonia, Portugal, Iceland

Signatories: Brazil, Czech Republic, Italy, Tanzania, Finland, Yemen, Ukraine, Republic of Korea, Israel, Egypt, El Salvador, Malaysia, Ireland, South Sudan, Iran, Kazakhstan, Guatemala, Armenia, Belgium, China, Colombia, DPR Korea, Mexico, Syria, Norway, Philippines, Suriname, Benin, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Grenada, Armenia, Argentina, Russian Federation, Bangladesh,

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,

Observing the actions taken by the EU to combat the growing drug market and consequential rise in drug money laundering in EU member states,

Guided by articles 1, 2, and 55 of the United Nations Charter, which emphasize the importance of respect, cooperation, and mutual assistance for all member states of the United Nations,

Keeping in mind the 1998 General Assembly resolution (A/RES/S-20/4) which takes action against the illicit manufacture and distribution of narcotic drugs and condemns the laundering of money from illicit sources,

Emphasizing the importance of cohesive international cooperation when taking actions that concern foreign assets in sovereign states,

1. Encourages cooperation between UN member states in affairs that relate to the illegal laundering of drug money by:
 - a. Coordinating joint surveillance actions in financial sectors vulnerable to money laundering, such as:
 - i. Cryptocurrency providers,
 - ii. Foreign branches of commercial or financial institutions,
 - iii. Financial technology firms,
 - b. Establishing framework with neighboring countries to combat physical cross-border movement of money by:

- i. Ensuring transparency between border control authorities,
 - ii. Conducting joint screenings of large cross-border movements,
 - c. Opening up channels of communication between nations to share information regarding efforts to reduce drug money laundering;
2. Further encourages member states to increase surveillance efforts on high-risk financial sectors (as stated in clause 1a.) by:
 - a. Establishing an anti-money laundering supervisory committee, should one not currently exist, to:
 - i. Monitor vulnerabilities in the financial sector,
 - ii. Advise local and national authorities on anti-money laundering policies,
 - iii. Supervise risky financial institutions,
 - b. Integrating anti-money laundering authorities with national authorities,
 - c. Allowing anti-money laundering authorities to directly oversee risky financial and credit institutions;
3. Endorses the actions taken by financial authorities in the EU, USA, and other such countries with markets vulnerable to drug-related crime and exploitation;
4. Recommends taking measures to track illicit funds connected to illegal drugs by:
 - a. Informing the public about money laundering through media campaigns,
 - b. Working with financial institutions to detect suspicious activity that could be related to money laundering;
5. Emphasizes the urgent need for national and international action to limit the proliferation of drug-centered crime and cartels into further markets by:
 - a. Investigating suspicious movements of currency with the cooperation of public and private institutions,
 - b. Taking action to seize currency connected to the drug trade through coordinated and cooperative actions;
6. Urges member nations to work collaboratively towards the dismantling of drug laundering schemes going through international ports through means such as but not limited to:
 - i. Monitoring and supervising shipments in international ports,
 - ii. Screening employees working in such ports regularly,
 - iii. Utilizing technology to eliminate tempering in shipments;
7. Further urges member states to enhance domestic legislation and regulatory to criminalize and prosecute money laundering linked to the drug trade by:
 - a. Imposing penalties to dissuade potential offenders,
 - b. Confiscating illicit proceeds;
8. Calls upon member nations to strengthen their legal framework in regards to drug smuggling, and provide authorities with appropriate methods of prosecution against drug smugglers, effectively fitting the punishments to the nature of the crimes;

9. Further recommends the formation of early warning systems such as the EU's Early Warning System with the aim of effectively monitoring new drugs entering the global market, with the intention of being better prepared globally for facing issues related to such drugs;
10. Further endorses a risk-based approach for the monitoring and detecting of money laundering schemes, analyzing the various elements that go into money laundering such as placement, layering, and integration;
11. Affirms the notion that member states should stay seized of the matter.