



Study Guide

The Pakse Summit, 2021.

**Agenda: Addressing the upsurge in drug trafficking in the
APAC region.**

Freeze Date: 4th November, 2021.

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Chairperson's Address

Delegates,

It gives me immense pleasure to welcome you to this session of The Pakse Summit. The impact of illicit drug trafficking in the Asia-Pacific region stands out on its own due to its layered and inter-tangled nature. The flame existed for decades- but it's now with the Bokeo meth bust, that its flare has frightened the world. The development of trade routes from the Mekong to the Golden Crescent along with the line of production, import & export manage to defy stakeholders of peace in these nations. It is imperative to understand and analyse the fabric of the region where the threat is ubiquitous and its implications have made the region incongruous.

Set in 2021, this committee will require the delegates to be analytical, dynamic and practical all while devising actions to ensure country policy and order. As the Chairperson, I expect the delegates to bring out the technical as well as stimulating and engrossing aspects of the committee and the agenda. The crisis demands ingenious actions, quick decisions, and exhorts a cohesive understanding of the problem. Owing to the broad nature of the agenda and the freeze date, there is a lot to discuss, diverse state of affairs from all across the region. It is now your responsibility to uphold the accord in the APAC and evade the impediment.

Here's a little about me: I graduated from St. James' School, Kolkata as the Batch of 23' & will be studying business at the New York University. My interests include public speaking, poetry, & Indian mythology. In my free time, you can find me binging Big Bang Theory or figuring out my next favourite music genre. A life motto I follow- No matter how difficult the way is, you can always Keep Walking.

Model UN has been a rather pivotal part of my school life- from figuring out what the word "diplomacy" meant, to getting to chair an exciting and dynamic (please do not let me down) committee. Model UN doesn't only allow you to explore answers to burning current affairs but also makes you engage, interact and collaborate. A successful delegate is not one who has solutions: rather one who can make others believe in those solutions and work towards achieving them.

I hope the guide provides you a detailed account of the agenda and prepares the delegates for the committee. Apart from the provided information, additional research on the topic and individual country policies is highly recommended to ensure the delegates an enriching experience in the committee. Looking forward to seeing everyone in July!

Feel free to contact me on tps.jacomun23@gmail.com .

Regards,

Anshul Choudhary

Chairperson,

The Pakse Summit, 2021.

Committee Freeze Date

Delegates are to note that this committee will convene on November 4th, 2021. All events that have taken place in real life post 4th November cannot be referred to or mentioned by delegates inside the committee. Any economic, social, political or administrative changes post November 4th, 2021 will also not be taken into consideration. Delegates have to come up with creative, collaborative, and viable solutions to the crisis the world is facing as well as domestic policies for their States. The Executive Board has the discretion to decide all updates and events that will take place post this date.

Topic Area Summary

On 27th October, 2021, a truck carrying beer crates was intercepted in Bokeo, Laos as a decoy only to smuggle in 55 million methamphetamine tablets and 1.5 tons of crystal meth. Bokeo is a province known for its involvement in illicit activities, particularly drug production and smuggling. The operation was a result of intelligence gathering and targeted efforts to disrupt the operations of criminal networks operating in the area. During the operation, a significant quantity of illegal drugs was confiscated. The seized drugs included methamphetamine, heroin, and other synthetic substances, which are commonly trafficked in the region. The street value of the confiscated drugs was estimated to be substantial, highlighting the scale of the drug trade and the potential harm it could have caused if the drugs had reached the international market. UNODC called this the biggest seizure ever in Asia. This incident underscored the aggressive scale of the decades old problem of illicit drug trade in the APAC.

The Asia-Pacific (APAC) region has witnessed a significant upsurge in drug trafficking in recent years, posing a grave threat to security, public health, and socio-economic development. The region's vast size, diverse terrain, and extensive coastlines create favourable conditions for drug trafficking. Transnational criminal networks play a crucial role in facilitating this illicit trade, utilising complex supply chains, corruption, and money laundering techniques. Moreover, the APAC region is not only a transit point but also a significant producer and consumer of illicit drugs, with South Asia known for opium and heroin production, and countries like China and India for synthetic drugs. Corruption, weak governance, and inadequate law enforcement capabilities further contribute to the problem.

The region is confronted with significant drug-related challenges, with the Golden Triangle, Golden Crescent, and Mekong region being key focal points. The Golden Triangle, spanning parts of Myanmar, Laos, and Thailand, has long been infamous as a major global drug-producing area. It is known for opium and heroin production, supplying a significant portion of the world's illicit drugs. The Golden Crescent, encompassing parts of Afghanistan, Iran, and Pakistan, plays a crucial role in the production of opium and heroin as well. The Mekong is a crucial transit route for drug trafficking activities. It serves as a major link between Asia and the international drug markets. The Mekong River, with its extensive waterways and porous borders, facilitates the movement of drugs across countries, making it a challenging area to monitor and control.

The drug trade in these regions is driven by the demand for illicit drugs, both within the APAC region and globally. Methamphetamine, in particular, has seen a surge in production and consumption, with large-scale manufacturing operations taking place in various countries. Criminal networks play a critical role in drug trafficking operations in the APAC region. These networks are highly organised, well-funded, and adept at exploiting vulnerabilities in governance and law enforcement. They employ sophisticated smuggling techniques, utilise corruption and money laundering, and establish complex supply chains to transport drugs across borders.

Strengthening law enforcement capabilities, improving border control measures, and promoting socio-economic development are also crucial. Furthermore, addressing the root

causes of drug production, such as poverty and lack of alternative livelihoods, is essential for long-term success. Efforts to combat drug trafficking in the APAC region must also focus on demand reduction, rehabilitation, and public health responses. Drug addiction and associated health issues pose significant challenges, requiring comprehensive treatment and prevention programs.

Addressing this issue requires enhanced regional cooperation and coordination, sharing intelligence, improving border control measures, and developing joint strategies to disrupt drug trafficking networks. The socio-economic impact and public health concerns resulting from drug trafficking are severe, fuelling organised crime, violence, and corruption, while also leading to addiction, drug-related diseases, and overdose deaths. By collectively addressing these challenges, the APAC region can strive towards a safer and more prosperous future.

History of Drug Trafficking in the APAC

Drug trafficking in Asia has a long and complex history, influenced by various factors such as geography, cultural practices, and socioeconomic conditions. The region has been a major source of opium and heroin for centuries, and more recently has become a major producer and transit point for synthetic drugs.

One of the earliest instances of drug trade in Asia can be traced back to the 19th century when the British East India Company smuggled opium from India to China. In the 20th century, the production and trafficking of opium and its derivatives, such as heroin, continued to be a major issue in Asia. The Golden Triangle, which encompasses parts of Myanmar, Laos, and Thailand, emerged as a significant opium-producing region. This area became notorious for its opium poppy cultivation and heroin production, with organised crime groups and warlords controlling the trade. During the Vietnam War, the production and trafficking of drugs escalated further. The conflict provided an opportunity for drug syndicates to exploit the chaotic situation and transport heroin to the United States and other destinations, often using the infamous "French Connection" route.

The 1990s saw a shift in drug production and trafficking patterns in Asia. The Golden Triangle experienced a decline in opium cultivation due to government crackdowns and eradication efforts. However, other drugs such as methamphetamine (commonly known as meth or "ice") gained prominence. The production and trafficking of methamphetamine increased dramatically, with criminal syndicates exploiting the region's porous borders and weak law enforcement.

In recent years, Asia has faced significant challenges in combating drug trafficking. The region's economic growth, increasing connectivity, and large population have contributed to the demand for illicit drugs. Criminal organisations have taken advantage of the extensive transportation networks, corruption, and poverty in some areas to expand their operations. The rise of synthetic drugs, such as methamphetamines, led to a new wave of drug trafficking in the region. Synthetic drugs are often cheaper and easier to produce than traditional drugs, such as opium and heroin, and they are also more addictive. This made them a major target for drug traffickers, and they quickly became a major problem in many Asian countries.

The globalisation of the opium trade in Asia closely resembled the globalisation of transnational labour and population flows. The migration of Haw, Hmong and other tribes from China into other parts of Asia favoured the spread of opium cultivation and consumption. The expansion of drug markets was an inevitably economic, and thereby developmental, phenomenon. The expansion of drug supply and drug markets globally was an innate process of globalisation. The link between illicit economies, empire, state formation and conflict is at once inextricable and innately complex. Along with this, the production and consumption of mind-altering substances has been an inextricable part of social history. Globalisation merely accelerated and magnified this phenomenon, making it global. Like other global commodities, drugs were influenced by technological changes that significantly increased the gross tonnage of supplies and trade.

The rise of drug trafficking in Asia can be attributed to several factors. Drug Trafficking is a complex issue with several contributing factors. Asia's geographical location, with its

extensive coastlines, porous borders, and proximity to major drug-producing regions, makes it a favourable transit and distribution hub for drug traffickers. The availability of land and maritime routes facilitates the movement of drugs across countries and continents. Asia has a significant market for illicit drugs due to a combination of factors such as population size, urbanisation, and changing social dynamics. Parts of Asia, such as the Golden Triangle and the Golden Crescent, are known for their significant drug production. These areas are major sources of opium, heroin, and synthetic drugs. Weak governance, political instability, and poverty in these regions create an environment conducive to drug cultivation, production, and trafficking. Corruption within law enforcement agencies, judiciary systems, and border control agencies has undermined efforts to combat drug trafficking in several Asian countries. Organised crime syndicates, such as drug cartels and transnational criminal organisations, exploit these vulnerabilities to facilitate drug trafficking operations. They often collaborate with corrupt officials and use their networks and resources to move drugs across borders. Socioeconomic factors, such as poverty, unemployment, and limited economic opportunities, can make individuals vulnerable to engaging in drug trafficking.

Production of Drugs

Methamphetamine

The production of methamphetamine in the Asia-Pacific (APAC) region has become a growing concern for law enforcement agencies and governments worldwide. With its relatively cheap and easy-to-obtain ingredients, along with its high addiction rate, methamphetamine has emerged as the drug of choice for many users in APAC, leading to a proliferation of illicit labs across the region. The production of methamphetamine is not only a public health issue but also a significant challenge to the region's security and stability.

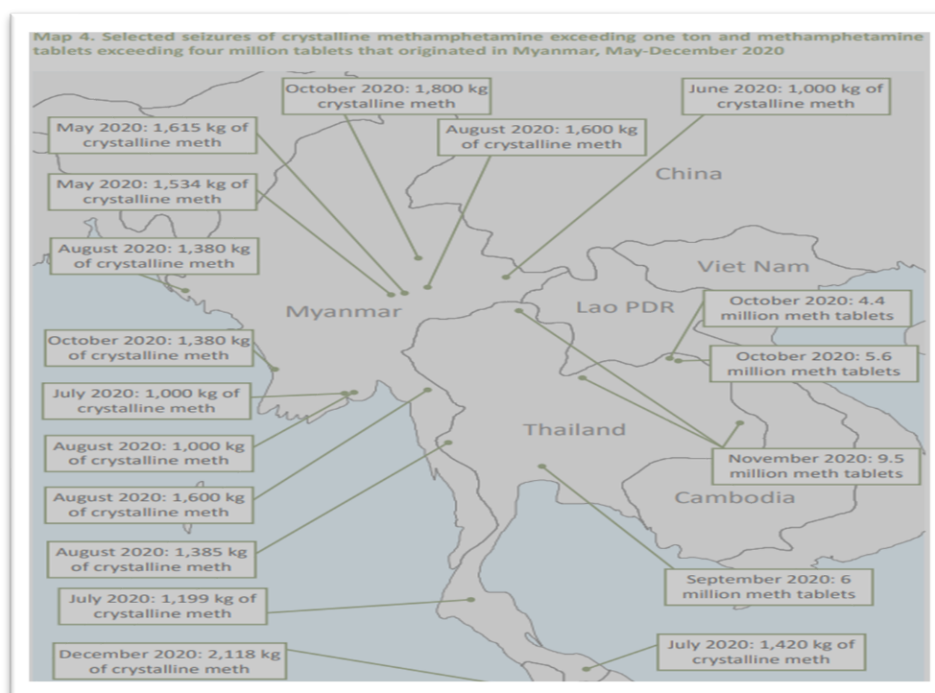
In recent years, Southeast Asia has witnessed a concerning rise in the number of clandestine laboratories involved in methamphetamine production. China, Myanmar, and the Philippines are among the most prominent producers, with Thailand, Cambodia, and Vietnam also facing substantial challenges related to methamphetamine production and trafficking.

Cambodia, for example, has faced a growing problem as authorities

dismantled five synthetic drug labs in

2020 alone. A significant bust occurred in July, where a large-scale manufacturing facility was discovered, resulting in the seizure of 193 kg of crystalline methamphetamine and nearly two tons of various chemicals. These developments suggest that organised crime groups are increasingly targeting countries to diversify their methamphetamine supply channels.

Criminal organisations in Myanmar operate in remote areas along the borders, taking advantage of the geographical location to set up makeshift labs. The methamphetamine produced is then smuggled across the border into neighbouring countries, fuelling the regional drug trade. China's status as the world's largest manufacturer of pharmaceuticals plays a significant role in the production and trafficking of illegal drugs. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) has identified China as the primary source of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine, key precursor chemicals used in methamphetamine production.



Seizures of Crystalline Methamphetamine in 2020

Seizures of methamphetamine being smuggled in teabags, commonly referred to as "teabag crystalline methamphetamine," reported its production in other regions such as Australia, India, and New Zealand. The spread of methamphetamine production and trafficking has become a significant concern in the Asia-Pacific (APAC) region, involving multiple countries.

Apart from opium, the meth production in Afghanistan occurs in simple mud huts with limited resources. The process requires ephedrine, chemicals, basic kitchen glassware, and a gas burner. They use ephedra plant extraction to obtain ephedrine, as it is cheaper and requires less chemical knowledge.

Ecstasy Tablets

The "ecstasy" market in Asia remains small compared to the market for methamphetamine, and its use is limited but present. In addition, drug treatment admissions for "ecstasy" across countries in the region remain low. However, there are indications of increases in the scale of clandestine "ecstasy" manufacture in Southeast Asia.

Organised crime groups have been increasingly targeting the Mekong Region in recent years and manufacture in maritime Southeast Asian countries seem to be re-emerging. In the meantime, "ecstasy" trafficking flows from other regions continue to be reported, particularly from Europe. Seizures of "ecstasy" in the region increased with all countries, except for Indonesia and Myanmar reporting a larger amount than in the preceding year.

The content of MDMA per "ecstasy" tablet has also increased in recent years and high doses of MDMA are becoming more common. Large tablets containing up to 231 mg of MDMA have been found in Vietnam, and crystalline MDMA, which has higher MDMA content than "ecstasy" tablets, continues to be found in the region. In addition to MDMA, a variety of other substances continue to be found in tablets sold as "ecstasy" in the region. These substances include ketamine, caffeine, amphetamine, and methamphetamine, as well as a range of NPS.

New Psychoactive Substances (NPS)

In addition to methamphetamine and "ecstasy", the region is also a market for other synthetic drugs, including NPS.

A total of 485 different NPS have been identified, though the number of newly identified NPS each year in the region has continued to decline since 2015, this may, in part, be due to the limited forensic capacity of some countries in the region to identify these substances. Synthetic cannabinoids dominate the regional NPS market. China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, the Republic of Korea, and Viet Nam reported that synthetic cannabinoids were the most identified NPS in samples analysed.

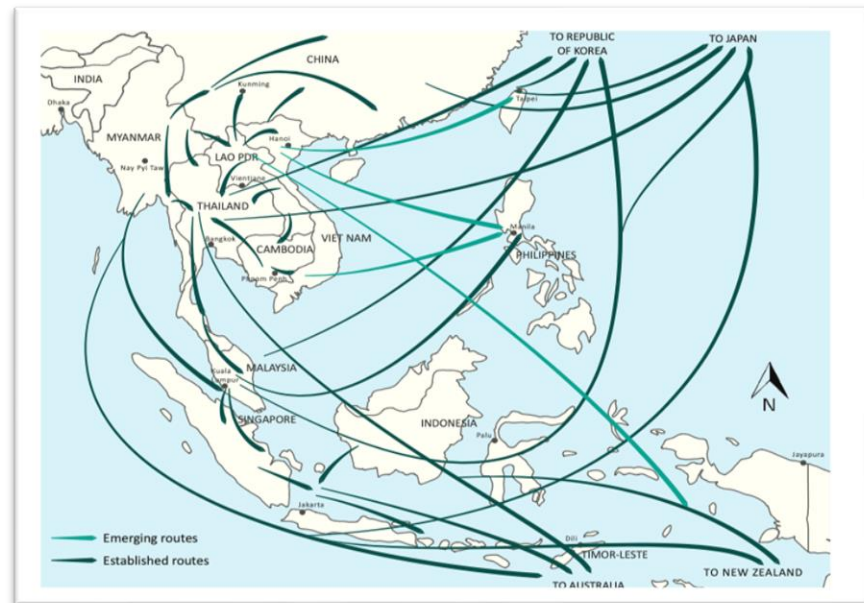
The market for ketamine in Southeast Asia has continued to expand while its sources have diversified. Although preliminary data show that the amount of ketamine seized in East Asia has again declined in 2020, seizures of the substance in Southeast Asia continued to rise,

increasing by 1.9 tons in 2020 to reach a total of 5.9 tons. Ketamine seized in the region continues to be predominantly illicitly manufactured in the Golden Triangle. However, recent cases also point to emerging supply from West Asia.

Similar with the case of methamphetamine and “ecstasy”, organised crime groups in the region may also be increasingly targeting Cambodia for the trafficking and transshipment of ketamine. Illicit ketamine manufacture has been gaining importance in Malaysia, with three clandestine laboratories dismantled in 2020, compared with only one in 2019. According to the latest data from Taiwan Province of China (2019), 1,183 kg of hydroxylamine, a precursor for ketamine, trafficked from Viet Nam were seized, indicating the presence of clandestine ketamine laboratories.

Trade routes of and Channels

The APAC region is not only a major consumer and producer of synthetic drugs, such as methamphetamine and ecstasy but also a transit hub for the trafficking of heroin, cocaine and cannabis. The South China Sea (SCS) and Australia are two key areas that are affected by the drug trade in different ways.



The SCS is a strategic waterway that connects the Indian and Pacific Oceans and carries about one-third of global maritime trade. It is also a hotspot for drug trafficking, as crime groups use the vast and contested maritime space to smuggle drugs from Southeast Asia to China and beyond. Reports also warn that the SCS is becoming a source of precursor chemicals for drug production, as well as a destination for drug waste dumping.

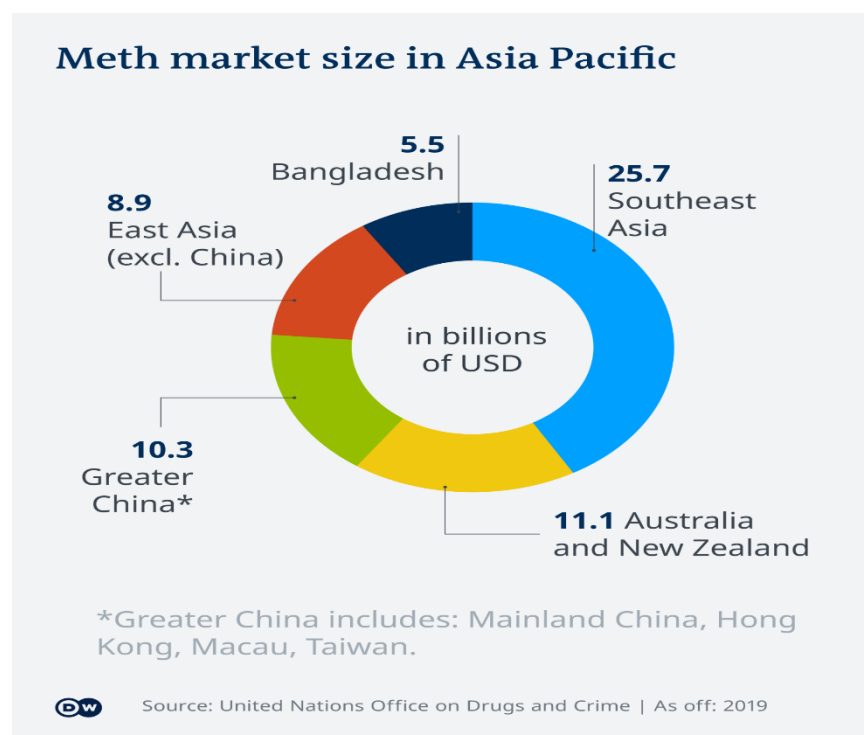
Australia, on the other hand, is one of the most lucrative markets for illicit drugs in the world, with high demand and prices for methamphetamine, cocaine and other substances. Australia's drug trade is estimated to be worth \$11.3 billion per year, and most of the drugs are imported from overseas. It is estimated that nearly two-thirds of Australia's exports pass through the SCS, although this figure has been contested. However, Australia also faces the risk of conflict or disruption in the SCS due to territorial disputes, military activities and environmental degradation.

MAJOR TRADE ROUTES IN APAC

The mobility between countries has resulted in the blurring of state borders and the waning of state authority, which, in turn, results in the emergence of various new problems, one of which is an increased opportunity for transnational crime. A manifestation of transnational crime which is the most crucial as it concerns the future generation of a nation, especially the world's younger generation, is crime in the field of narcotics abuse. Circulation of narcotics can easily penetrate the borders of the world through a neat network of management and sophisticated technology.

Drug trafficking is an activity that involves the importation, manufacturing, cultivation, distribution, and/or sale of illicit drugs. In this hierarchical system, narcotics are moved from smugglers, growers, or manufacturers to wholesalers who pass the product down through the

chain of distribution to retailers and eventually to the consumer or drug user. In the development of this international narcotics distribution network, the Southeast Asian region is also used as an international drug trafficking route. The issue of the production and illicit circulation of narcotics on an international scale, according to the data from the National Narcotics Agency of the Republic of Indonesia, consists of three regional forms. The area is one of the three largest drug producing regions in the world, along with Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran which are often called the Golden Crescent, and the regions of Colombia, Peru and Bolivia which are often called the Golden Peacock.



Meth market size in the APAC region as per a UNODC report of 2019.

The Mekong region produces 60% of the world's opium and heroin production. Drugs produced in the region made from a species of poppy called *Papaver somniferum*, which is a raw material for heroin, are included in the category of narcotics and potentially addictive substances. Thus, the region contributes to the heroin industry, which is worth 160 billion US dollars per year.

From 1997 to 2000, the opium growth in the Golden Triangle increased from 4,000 tons in 1990 and reached 90,000 metric tons in 2008. The destination country for the production of opium in Asia was originally the United States, Europe and Australia; the transit went through Indonesia. However, in the course of its development, Indonesia has become not only one of the transit countries for narcotics to Australia, but also as a market for narcotics. Based on the data from the BNN report, Indonesia is the highest-ranking country in the distribution of narcotics in the Southeast Asian region. One of the regions, which is the gateway to the entry of narcotics from Southeast Asia by sea is the province of Riau. This is because the region directly borders Malaysia and Singapore, and thus it has a fairly high mobility in the flow of goods and people.

Cartels

Taliban

The Taliban, the main insurgent group in Afghanistan with an estimated 60,000 fighters, now controls more territory in Afghanistan than at any point since its removal from power by the US-led coalition in 2001. A military offensive by the Taliban insurgent group and allied militants led to the fall of the Kabul-based Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and the end of the nearly 20-year War in Afghanistan that had begun following the United States invasion of the country.

Maintaining this level of insurgency requires a great deal of funding, from sources both within and outside the country. The Taliban ruled Afghanistan from 1996 to 2001, imposing a strict version of Sharia law. Since its fall from power, it has maintained a long-running insurgency across the country, before its recent takeover in May, 2021. The group's annual income from 2011 onwards was estimated to be \$400m (£316m). But it is believed to have significantly increased in recent years and could be as high as \$1.5bn. The Former Afghan and United States governments have sought to constrain these networks. A little over a year ago the US army embarked on a new strategy of bombing drug labs. However, the Taliban's income derives from far more than just the drugs business. The UN in 2012 warned against the general perception that the poppy economy in Afghanistan is the main source of Taliban income.

Heroin from Afghanistan is smuggled into Pakistan by the Taliban and ISI and then shipped out from the Karachi port in fishing vessels to Sri Lanka, Maldives and Australia. The other route takes the contraband drugs to Mozambique. Iranian boats are often exploited by this network. The precursor chemicals used for the production of heroin, especially acetic anhydride, are transited to Afghanistan from Iran. After hundreds of airstrikes failed to curtail the Taliban's \$200 million-a-year opium trade, the U.S. military quietly ended a yearlong campaign that targeted drug labs and networks laced around the Afghan countryside.

Triads

The Triads developed out of the 18th century Hung Society and often worked with foreign traders to bring opium into China. In the 19th century, they operated as secret societies opposed to the harsh rule of the Manchu Qing dynasty, regarded by many ethnic Han Chinese as Barbarian outsiders, and aimed to replace them with the old Ming dynasty. The Triads thrived in the warlord era in the 1920s, 1930s and 1940s, particularly in free-wheeling Shanghai. It is estimated that there are 50 or so Triad gangs in Hong Kong. The Triads have been active in Hong Kong almost since its inception. After the crackdown in Hong Kong, the Triads moved the bases of their operations across the border into southern Chinese provinces such as Guangdong, Fujian, Guanxi and Yunnan, and into Macau. The Triads have traditionally made their money through drug trafficking, loan sharking, smuggling, gunrunning, and extortion and protection rackets.

Most members are small-time crooks who sell drugs. Triads use numeric codes to distinguish ranks and positions within the gang; the numbers are inspired by Chinese numerology. Since the first opium bans during the 19th century, Chinese criminal gangs have been involved in worldwide illegal drug trade. Many triads switched from opium to heroin, produced from opium plants in the Golden Triangle, refined into heroin in China and trafficked to North America and Europe, in the 1960s and 1970s. The most important triads active in the international heroin trade are the 14K and the Tai Huen Chai. Triads also traffic large quantities of ketamine.

Sam Gorr:

The Sam Gorr cartel, also known as the Wo Shing Wo triad, is one of the most powerful organised crime syndicates in the world, primarily operating in Asia. The Sam Gor cartel originated in Hong Kong and is affiliated with the Wo Shing Wo triad, which is one of the oldest and largest triads in the region. The organisation has expanded its operations beyond Hong Kong and has established a significant presence in other parts of Asia, including mainland China, Macau, Taiwan, and Southeast Asian countries.

The cartel is involved in a wide range of illegal activities, including drug trafficking, money laundering, human trafficking, extortion, smuggling, and other forms of organised crime. It is believed to have close ties with other criminal groups, including drug cartels in the Golden Triangle, as well as with international drug trafficking networks. These networks enable the cartel to transport drugs across borders and distribute them to markets worldwide. The Sam Gor cartel is heavily involved in the trafficking of illicit drugs, particularly methamphetamine. They have been linked to large-scale production and distribution networks, controlling significant portions of the meth trade in Asia. The cartel is known to have sophisticated drug laboratories in the Golden Triangle region, where methamphetamine is produced and then smuggled to various markets. The cartel engages in extensive money laundering operations to legitimise the proceeds from their illicit activities. They use a variety of methods, including front companies, shell corporations, and complex financial transactions to conceal the origins of their funds.

While the Sam Gor cartel is primarily associated with methamphetamine production and distribution, it is also involved in the trafficking of other illicit drugs. This includes heroin, cocaine, and synthetic drugs like MDMA (ecstasy). The cartel capitalises on its network and infrastructure to facilitate the smuggling and distribution of these substances.

14k:

The 14K is the second largest triad group in the world with around 20,000 members split into thirty subgroups. The 14K is responsible for large-scale drug trafficking around the world, most of heroin and opium from China or Southeast Asia. This is their primary business in terms of generating income, but they are also involved in illegal gambling, loan sharking, money laundering, contract murder, arms trafficking, prostitution, human trafficking, extortion, counterfeiting and, to a lesser extent, home invasion robberies.

The National Police Agency stated in 1997 that the 14K had been expanding its operations in Japan since the 1980s and has been involved in counterfeiting credit cards and has cooperated with yakuza groups in the importation large numbers of illegal Chinese migrant. It has also been involved in smuggling arms and drugs to Abu Sayyaf in the Philippines. The 14K is the largest Chinese crime syndicate operating in Thailand. A haul of 100 kilograms (220 pounds) of heroin bound for the United States confiscated during an operation in Bangkok in January 2000 was attributed to the 14K. In addition to heroin, the 14K is also involved in the smuggling and sale of the amphetamine ya ba; using Bangkok as a commercial and trafficking base, they transport and distribute the Burmese-manufactured drug to the Thai narcotics industry.

The Bamboo Union:

The Bamboo Union is one of the most prominent criminal organisations in Taiwan, and it has been associated with various illicit activities, including drug trafficking. While information about specific connections between the Bamboo Union and drug cartels may not be widely available, the organisation's involvement in the drug trade has been documented. The Bamboo Union is known for its extensive network and connections within Taiwan and across international borders. These connections provide opportunities for collaboration with drug producers, traffickers, and other criminal organisations involved in the drug trade.

The organisation is believed to have participated in the trafficking of various illicit drugs, including methamphetamine, heroin, and other controlled substances. Their involvement in drug trafficking may encompass activities such as smuggling drugs into Taiwan, distribution within the country, and potential connections to international drug cartels.

Sun Yee On:

Sun Yee On, like other triad societies, follows a hierarchical structure with different levels of members. The organisation is divided into smaller groups called "halls" or "tongs." Each hall has its own leadership and members. Sun Yee On engages in a wide range of criminal activities, including drug trafficking, extortion, illegal gambling, prostitution, money laundering, and violent crimes. Sun Yee On is known to have connections with other criminal organisations, both locally and internationally. These connections may include collaborations with drug cartels or networks involved in drug trafficking, although specific details of such connections may not be widely available.

Authorities in Hong Kong have been actively combating the activities of triad societies, including Sun Yee On. Law enforcement agencies have implemented measures to disrupt their criminal operations and arrest their members.

Yakuza

The Yakuza is a Japanese organised crime syndicate with a long history and complex organisational structure. The Yakuza is organised into distinct syndicates known as "boryokudan" or "yakuza families." They engage in a wide range of criminal activities, including drug trafficking, extortion, gambling, loan sharking, prostitution, racketeering, and human trafficking. However, in recent years, the Yakuza's involvement in drug trafficking has decreased due to increased law enforcement efforts and stricter regulations. In recent years, the Yakuza's power and influence have declined due to government crackdowns, stricter legislation, and changing societal attitudes toward organised crime. The authorities have implemented various measures to weaken their financial resources, restrict their activities, and sever their connections with legitimate businesses.

Wa State

The United Wa State Army (UWSA) is an ethnic armed group based in the Wa Special Region in Myanmar, primarily consisting of the Wa ethnic group. The UWSA has been involved in the production, trafficking, and distribution of illicit drugs, particularly opium and methamphetamine, in the region.

The UWSA has historically played a significant role in opium production. The mountainous terrain and lack of government control have facilitated the cultivation of opium poppy within their territory. The harvested opium is processed into heroin and trafficked to regional and international markets. It has been known to collaborate with other ethnic armed groups and criminal networks in the region to facilitate drug trafficking. These collaborations involve transportation routes, sharing of resources, and joint operations to smuggle drugs across borders, particularly into neighbouring countries.

The drug trade has provided the UWSA with significant financial resources, which have been used to strengthen their military capabilities and maintain control over their territory. The illicit drug trade has contributed to the group's overall influence and ability to sustain their activities. It's important to note that while the UWSA has been involved in drug trafficking, the situation and dynamics surrounding the group's activities can change over time. Efforts by the Myanmar government, regional partners, and international organisations continue to focus on combating drug production, trafficking, and addressing the root causes of drug-related issues in the region.

Case Study

Mekong Region

The Mekong Region is a trans-national region of the Mekong River basin in Southeast Asia. Covering a distance of nearly 5,000 km from its source on the Tibetan Plateau in China to the Mekong Delta, the river flows through six countries: China, Myanmar, Thailand, Lao PDR, Cambodia and Vietnam.

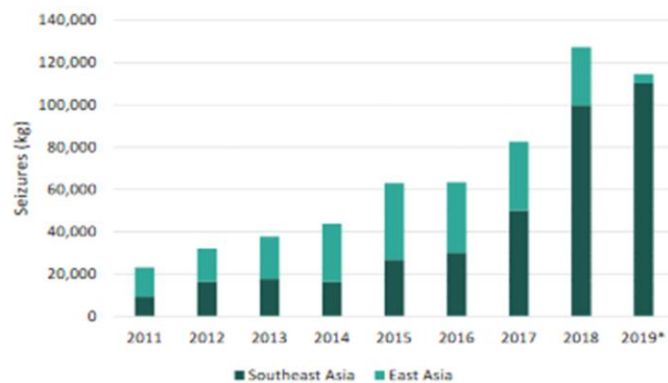
The Mekong region, particularly the legendary Golden Triangle area where the borders of Myanmar, Laos, and Thailand converge, has a notorious historical association with opium production. Cultivation of opium poppies, primarily intended for heroin production, has been a pervasive and enduring challenge in the region. Deep-rooted factors such as widespread poverty, limited alternative livelihood

opportunities, and weak governance in certain regions have contributed to the persistent cultivation of opium. The Mekong River serves as a crucial conduit for drug trafficking, facilitating the illicit trade of opium, heroin, methamphetamine ("ya ba"), and synthetic drugs across the region. The intricate web of drug trafficking networks, organised crime syndicates, and clandestine supply chains capitalises on the region's complex terrain, porous borders, and remote areas that pose significant challenges to law enforcement agencies. These factors, coupled with the limited capacity to effectively combat drug trafficking, have perpetuated the prevalence of this illicit trade.

Acknowledging the gravity of the narcotics issue, countries within the Mekong region have endeavoured to foster regional cooperation to combat drug production, trafficking, and abuse. Collaborative endeavours encompass information sharing, joint law enforcement operations, and the establishment of frameworks such as the Mekong MOU on Drug Control and the Mekong River Operation Plan. Moreover, regional platforms like the Mekong River Commission (MRC) and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) have played a pivotal role in addressing the drug trade through concerted efforts and dialogues.

The narcotics trade in the Mekong region has inflicted adverse consequences on communities and socio-economic development. Drug addiction has precipitated grave health issues, shattered familial structures, and contributed to the escalation of crime rates. Furthermore, the drug trade has corroded governance structures, exacerbated corruption, and impeded poverty eradication and sustainable development endeavours in affected areas. The negative impact

Figure 1. Seizures of methamphetamine in East and Southeast Asia, 2011-2019*



Drug Seizures in Asia

on human capital, social fabric, and economic progress poses formidable challenges for the region.

Golden Triangle

The Golden Triangle is the area where the borders of Thailand, Myanmar and Laos meet at the junction of the Mekong and Ruak Rivers. It has a long history of opium cultivation and heroin trade, dating back to the colonial era and the Cold War. However, in recent decades, the region has shifted to producing and distributing synthetic drugs, mainly methamphetamine in tablet (yaba) and crystal (ice) forms. These drugs are manufactured in clandestine laboratories in the hills of Shan State in northern Myanmar, where ethnic armed groups and transnational criminal syndicates operate with impunity. The drugs are then smuggled across the porous borders into Thailand, Laos, China and other countries in Southeast Asia and beyond.

According to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), methamphetamine seizures in East and Southeast Asia reached 140 tons in 2019, with most of it originating from the Golden Triangle. The estimated profits from drug production and trafficking in the region were at least \$71 billion, with methamphetamine accounting for \$61 billion. This huge amount of money fuels corruption, violence, instability and human rights violations in the region. It also poses serious health and social risks for the millions of drug users who suffer from addiction, disease and stigma.

It is estimated that drug production and trafficking in the region last year generated profits of at least \$71 billion, with methamphetamine accounting for \$61 billion, four times what it was six years ago. Today, the production and trafficking of methamphetamine is the financial backbone of transnational organized crime and the ethnic armed groups that they partner with for control of autonomous territories in Myanmar, fuelling conflict and insecurity in the country, and along its borders including with Thailand.

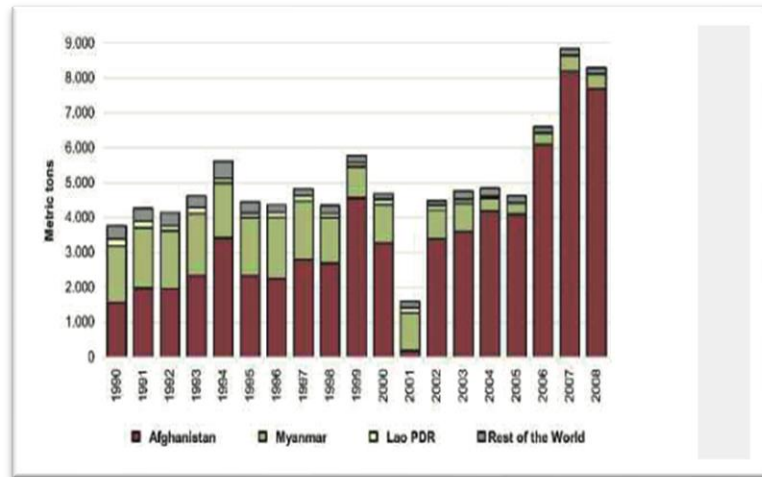
Fighting drug trafficking in the Golden Triangle and the Mekong Region is a daunting task that requires regional and international cooperation, as well as a comprehensive and balanced approach that addresses both supply and demand reduction. Some of the efforts that have been undertaken include joint patrols by law enforcement agencies along the Mekong River, alternative development programs for opium farmers, prevention and treatment services for drug users, and public awareness campaigns about the harms of drugs. However, these efforts face many challenges, such as political instability, lack of resources, weak governance, and cultural diversity.

Golden Crescent

The Golden Crescent is the name given to one of Asia's two principal areas of illicit opium production, along with the Golden Triangle. It covers the mountainous regions of Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran, and is a major source of heroin and other opiates for the global market. The Golden Crescent has a long history of opium cultivation and trafficking,

dating back to the nineteenth century when it was part of the British colonial empire. The region experienced a surge in opium production in the 1950s, when it became a supplier for the US and European markets. The region also witnessed political turmoil, war and terrorism, which contributed to the expansion and diversification of the drug trade.

The region serves as a vital transit route for drug trafficking, facilitating the movement of illicit drugs from production centres to global markets. The porous borders between Afghanistan, Iran, and Pakistan, combined with the difficult terrain, provide ample opportunities for smuggling activities. Trafficking occurs via a complex network of routes, including land, air, and sea, with Europe being a primary destination for heroin shipments.



Opium Distribution in Countries

The opium harvested in Afghanistan is subsequently processed into heroin within the Golden Crescent region. Utilising various refining and chemical processing methods, such as extraction and purification, raw opium is transformed into heroin. The drug trade in the Golden Crescent region is predominantly controlled by organised crime syndicates and drug cartels. These powerful criminal groups maintain extensive networks involved in all stages of the drug production and trafficking process. To protect their interests and evade law enforcement, they often form alliances with local tribes, warlords, and corrupt officials.

The drug trade in the Golden Crescent has significant implications for the APAC region, which comprises countries in Asia-Pacific such as Australia, China, India, Indonesia and Japan. According to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the APAC region accounted for 28% of global heroin seizures in 2018, second only to Europe.

The drug trade in the Golden Crescent poses several challenges for the APAC region. The region faces a lack of access to harm reduction services, such as needle and syringe programs and opioid substitution therapy. For example, in Pakistan, only 10% of PWID have access to sterile injecting equipment and only 4% receive opioid substitution therapy. According to a report by Harm Reduction International (HRI), only 15 out of 38 countries in Asia and the Pacific have needle and syringe programs and only 12 have opioid substitution therapy programs.

The drug trade fuels violence, corruption and instability in the Golden Crescent and beyond. The drug trade provides funding for terrorist groups such as the Taliban and Islamic State, which operate in Afghanistan and Pakistan. The drug trade also creates tensions and conflicts among countries over border control and counter-narcotics cooperation. India has also expressed concerns over the influx of heroin from Afghanistan via Pakistan into its territory.

Implications of Drug trafficking

Social Implications

Drug use killed almost half a million people in 2019, while drug use disorders resulted in 18 million years of healthy life lost, mostly due to opioids. Serious and often lethal illnesses are more common among drug users, particularly those who inject drugs, many of whom are living with HIV and Hepatitis C. Deaths attributed to drug use disorders have increased sharply over the past decade, at a rate greater than the increase in the number of people who use drugs, or of those with drug use disorders. Drug addiction and drug-related crimes can place a burden on social welfare systems. Individuals struggling with addiction may require social support, rehabilitation services, and access to healthcare. The costs of providing these services can strain social welfare budgets and divert resources away from other social programs, potentially limiting the government's ability to address broader social and economic challenges. Individuals involved in drug crimes, whether as users or traffickers, often face social stigmatisation and exclusion.

Drug crimes often go hand in hand with other criminal activities, such as theft, violence, and organised crime. Higher crime rates can lead to a sense of insecurity among the population, affecting social cohesion and community well-being. Drug abuse and addiction can result in serious public health issues. Drug-related diseases, such as HIV/AIDS and hepatitis, can spread through shared needles, while overdose deaths contribute to mortality rates. Addressing public health challenges associated with drug crimes requires significant healthcare resources and funding, which can strain healthcare systems and impact overall public health outcomes.

Drug crimes can contribute to widening social inequality. The drug trade often operates in disadvantaged communities, where poverty and limited opportunities are prevalent. The presence of drug crimes can exacerbate existing social and economic disparities, as marginalised individuals may become more vulnerable to involvement in drug-related activities. This can further deepen the divide between different socioeconomic groups within society.

Economic Implications

The illicit drug trade also continues to hold back economic and social development, while disproportionately impacting the most vulnerable and marginalised, and it constitutes a fundamental threat to security and stability in some parts of the world. As Drugs are trafficked clandestinely among streams of legal commerce and goods and distributed surreptitiously through the routine activities of citizens, illicit drug markets rely on a functioning licit economy.

Drug trafficking routes often intersect with major trade corridors, leading to potential disruptions in legitimate trade flows. Increased law enforcement activities, stricter border controls, and the diversion of resources to combat drug trafficking can cause delays, increase transaction costs, and reduce trade efficiency. This can negatively impact export-oriented industries and international trade competitiveness.

The economic patterns of illicit drugs follow the same principles of any illegal good or service with a reasonable real demand. There is nothing special about the production or distribution of popular illegal drugs. This puts illegal drugs in the same category as undocumented immigrant labour, prostitution, the market for body parts (such as kidneys,) firearms inside gun-free jurisdictions or even alcohol during prohibition. Put together, these goods and services constitute the black market.

Drug trafficking generates massive profits that need to be laundered to appear legitimate. Money laundering activities distort financial systems, undermine the integrity of financial institutions, and contribute to economic instability. The large influx of illicit funds can lead to inflation, asset price bubbles, and distortions in the real estate market. This results in lost tax revenues for governments, which could have been used to fund public services and infrastructure development. The reduction in tax revenues can limit the government's ability to invest in education, healthcare, and other sectors crucial for economic development. Countries plagued by drug crime may experience a "brain drain" as skilled professionals and educated individuals seek safer and more stable environments. The flight of talent can weaken the labour force, hinder innovation and productivity, and impede economic growth and development.

Terrorism

Terrorism due to drugs in Asia is a concerning phenomenon that has profound implications for regional security. Several countries in Asia, such as Afghanistan, Myanmar, and the Philippines, have experienced the convergence of terrorist activities and drug trafficking.

Afghanistan, known as the world's largest producer of opium, has long been plagued by the Taliban insurgency. The Taliban has been involved in drug cultivation, production, and smuggling as a means to finance its operations. They levy taxes on opium cultivation and impose protection fees on drug traffickers, generating significant revenue. This symbiotic relationship between drug trafficking and terrorism contributes to the persistent instability in the region.

In Myanmar, various ethnic armed groups engage in drug production and trafficking activities. Some of these armed groups, such as the United Wa State Army, have established strong connections with drug cartels and use drug profits to sustain their armed struggle against the government. The illicit drug trade in the region poses challenges to counterterrorism efforts and contributes to the perpetuation of violence and instability.

The Philippines has also grappled with the issue of terrorism intertwined with drug trafficking. While the primary focus in the country has been on counteracting the threat of domestic terrorism from groups like Abu Sayyaf and the Maute Group, the connection between drug syndicates and terrorist organisations has become evident. There have been instances where drug cartels have provided financial support to terrorist groups in exchange for protection and the use of their networks for drug distribution.

The convergence of terrorism and drug trafficking in Asia presents significant challenges to regional security and stability. It fuels violence, undermines governance, and perpetuates corruption. The illicit drug trade provides a source of funding for terrorist activities, including recruitment, training, and procurement of weapons. Moreover, the involvement of terrorist groups in drug trafficking networks facilitates the flow of arms and other illicit activities, posing threats not only within the region but also globally.

Addressing terrorism due to drugs in Asia requires a comprehensive approach that involves international cooperation, intelligence sharing, and capacity-building efforts. Collaboration among Asian countries, as well as engagement with international organizations, is vital to disrupt drug trafficking networks, dismantle terrorist organizations, and address the underlying socio-economic factors that contribute to both terrorism and drug production. Additionally, efforts should focus on promoting alternative livelihoods, enhancing border security, and strengthening law enforcement and judicial systems to counter the nexus between terrorism and drug trafficking effectively.

Organised Crime

Organised crime groups operating in Asia have established extensive transnational networks to facilitate drug trafficking. These networks involve collaboration between producers, traffickers, distributors, and money launderers across different countries. They exploit porous borders, corrupt officials, and weak law enforcement to transport drugs within the region and beyond, including to markets in North America, Europe, and Australia.

Traditional organised crime groups such as the Triads in China and Hong Kong and the Yakuza in Japan have historically played a significant role in the drug trade. While their influence may have diminished to some extent due to law enforcement efforts, they still maintain involvement in drug trafficking, money laundering, and other criminal activities.

Financing

The financing of drug-related activities in the Asia-Pacific (APAC) region can involve various methods due to the diversity of the region and the complexities of the illicit drug trade. The APAC region is known for the production and trafficking of various illicit drugs, including heroin, methamphetamine, synthetic drugs, and marijuana. Cartels and criminal networks involved in drug production and trafficking generate significant funds from these activities.

Money laundering is a crucial aspect of drug financing. Cartels and criminal organizations in the APAC region employ diverse money laundering techniques, such as establishing front companies, utilizing offshore accounts, engaging in trade-based money laundering, and exploiting the region's large informal financial sectors. They use these methods to legitimize and integrate drug proceeds into the formal economy. Cartels may exploit financial institutions and informal money transfer systems like hawala to move and launder drug profits. In some cases, corrupt officials or employees within financial institutions facilitate money transfers or provide assistance in hiding the illicit origin of funds.

Cryptocurrencies have gained popularity in recent years as a means of financing illicit activities, including drug trafficking. Cartels may utilize cryptocurrencies like Bitcoin for their perceived anonymity and ease of cross-border transactions. However, law enforcement agencies are increasingly adopting measures to track and disrupt cryptocurrency-based illicit activities. The APAC region has significant trade flows, both legal and illegal. Drug cartels may exploit legitimate trade routes and networks to smuggle drugs and launder money. They may use false invoices, under-invoicing, or mislabeling of goods to hide illicit proceeds within legal trade flows. The APAC region has substantial migrant populations that send remittances to their home countries. Criminal organizations may exploit these money remittance channels to transfer drug proceeds, often by blending illicit funds with legitimate remittances.

Drug cartels may invest their illicit funds in legitimate businesses, particularly in sectors such as real estate, hospitality, and entertainment. These investments provide a cover for their illicit activities and help launder money while diversifying their revenue streams. Corruption and bribery play a significant role in drug financing in the APAC region. Cartels may bribe law enforcement officials, government officials, or members of the judiciary to protect their drug operations, facilitate money laundering, or ensure the safe passage of drug shipments. Cartels engage in extortion by demanding regular payments from individuals, businesses, or even government officials. They may threaten violence or harm to compel their targets to comply. Additionally, cartels offer "protection" services to businesses in exchange for regular payments, exploiting their monopoly over criminal activities.

World Response

Governments in the APAC region have undertaken multifaceted approaches to address the narcotics issue comprehensively. These encompass alternative development programs that strive to offer viable and sustainable livelihood options to opium farmers, strategic law enforcement operations to disrupt drug networks, drug demand reduction campaigns aimed at curbing consumption, and comprehensive rehabilitation initiatives for individuals grappling with drug addiction.

Amongst other initiatives, the Philippines has been waging a war on drugs, since 2016. The campaign aims to reduce drug proliferation in the country and has resulted in the deaths of an estimated 7,742 civilians in "anti-drug operations" carried out by the government and its supporters. Inspired by this crackdown, Sri Lanka has said a decades-old moratorium on the death penalty will end within months with the hanging of drug convicts. In May 2018, Bangladesh launched "war on drugs" which resulted in more than 100 deaths and 12,000 drug arrests in its first 15 days. Thailand's elite anti-narcotics Pha Muang Task Force army unit launched more than 260 operations that have resulted in the seizure of 54 million methamphetamine pills, 177kg (390 pounds) of the tranquilliser ketamine, 120kg (264 pounds) of the crystal meth known as "ice" and 12kg (26 pounds) of heroin. The task force intercepted smugglers hauling hundreds of kilograms of ketamine and meth after crossing from Myanmar into Thailand.

A joint task force established by China and Myanmar in 2018 is called the China-Myanmar Joint Task Force on Drug Control. The task force was established specifically to combat the trafficking of synthetic drugs along their shared border, which has been a major challenge for both countries. The task force also engages in community-based drug control initiatives, such as drug treatment and rehabilitation programs.

Along with domestic actions, Mekong Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on Drug Control is among the cooperative initiatives aimed at addressing the issue. The MOU brings together six countries, including Cambodia, China, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, and Vietnam, to coordinate efforts to reduce drug proliferation in the region. The MOU signatories have put into place action-oriented plans that assist member states to implement and enforce drug control laws. Additionally, there have been operations endorsed at the ministerial level, such as the Safe Mekong Operation, which involves participating countries working together to combat drug production and trafficking activities.

Under the INTERPOL, Project AMEAP assists national authorities to identify security threats and tackle organized crime groups engaged in illicit drug trafficking in Africa, the Middle East, and Asia and the Pacific. The project seeks to support the Asia Pacific countries in combating drug trafficking by enhancing their operational and intelligence sharing capabilities. It specifically targets the production and trafficking of synthetic drugs and the diversion of precursor chemicals. By increasing access to the flow of information generated by member countries in different regions, the likelihood of a successful investigation and prosecution is greatly improved.

In 1997, ASEAN established the AMMTC as a platform for member states to address various transnational crimes, including drug trafficking. The AMMTC provides a framework for co-

operations, including sharing, and capacity building among the member states to combat drug related. The ASEAN Work Plan on Combating Illicit Drug Production , Trafficking and Use from 2009-2015 was established to reduce drug supply and demand through various activities and mechanisms.

ASEAN had also developed a comprehensive work plan to address drug trafficking and related issues known as the ASEAN Work Plan on Securing Communities against Illicit Drugs (2016-2025). The plan focuses on preventive education, alternative development, law enforcement cooperation, rehabilitation and reintegration, and international cooperation. The ASEAN Narcotics Cooperation plan outlines strategies to enhance regional collaboration in combating drug trafficking. It includes measures to strengthen intelligence sharing, border control, law enforcement operations, and capacity building among member states.

The ASEAN Joint Declaration for a Drug-Free ASEAN focuses on eradicating the production, processing, trafficking, and use of illicit drugs in Southeast Asia. The declaration contains goals such as achieving a drug-free ASEAN by 2020 and promoting cooperation among ASEAN countries to address drug issues in the region.

The UNODC's mandate on resolving issues of drug trafficking largely stems from three complementary treaties enacted by UN Member States regarding drug control: the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 (SCND), the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 (CSP), and the United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Illegal Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988(CAITIDPS). Taken together, the treaty regime forms a robust and mutually supportive framework for the combat of illicit drug trafficking, and—with 184, 183 and 189 Member States party to each respective treaty—evinces a profound international consensus on both the gravity of the issue and how it may be confronted.

Despite the collective efforts exerted, the drug trade remains a persistent and formidable challenge in the region. Continued collaboration, bolstered law enforcement capabilities, targeted development interventions, and a comprehensive strategy encompassing both supply and demand reduction measures are indispensable to effectively address the narcotics issue and mitigate its profound impact on the region.

Future of Drug Trafficking

The future of narcotics in the Asia-Pacific (APAC) region remains a complex and multifaceted challenge. While significant efforts have been made to combat drug production, trafficking, and abuse, the region continues to grapple with the persistent presence and impact of narcotics. As of 2021, the APAC region has faced numerous challenges related to narcotics. Drug production and trafficking networks have proven to be resilient, adapting to law enforcement efforts and exploiting vulnerabilities in governance and infrastructure. The region has been a major hub for the production and distribution of illicit drugs, including opioids, methamphetamine, and synthetic drugs.

Governments and regional organizations have recognized the gravity of the narcotics issue and have taken steps to address it. International collaborations, such as the ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), have played a crucial role in fostering cooperation among countries in the region. Efforts have focused on strengthening law enforcement capabilities, enhancing border control measures, and promoting intelligence sharing.

The emergence of new substances and the evolving nature of the drug trade pose ongoing challenges. Synthetic drugs, such as new psychoactive substances (NPS), have presented difficulties for law enforcement agencies due to their constantly changing compositions and legal status. The advent of the dark web and encrypted communication technologies has further complicated efforts to combat online drug markets.

Looking ahead, the future of narcotics in the APAC region will require sustained commitment, cooperation, and innovative approaches. It is essential for governments to strengthen international partnerships, share best practices, and invest in research and development to adapt to the changing dynamics of the drug trade. Additionally, addressing the root causes of drug abuse through social and economic reforms will be crucial in reducing the demand for narcotics. While progress has been made in recent years, the fight against narcotics remains an ongoing battle. It is crucial for governments, civil society organizations, and individuals to work together to prevent drug abuse, disrupt

In conclusion, the future of drug trafficking in the Asia-Pacific (APAC) region remains a complex and evolving challenge. With its geographical proximity to drug-producing regions, high demand for illicit substances, and the presence of transnational criminal networks, the region continues to face significant drug trafficking threats. However, efforts to combat drug trafficking are also intensifying.

Committee Procedure

The Pakse Summit, 2021 will follow the procedure abiding to the Conference Handbook provided on the [JacoMUN website](#), throughout the three days of the Jaco Model United Nations 2023. By the end of the third day of the conference, the Executive Board will entertain a Resolution to be debated upon. The executive board will be accepting public communiques & private communiques and the Communication lines will remain sporadically open upon the discretion of the Executive Board. If delegates have any further doubts regarding procedure, they can consult the Conference Handbook available on the Jaco MUN 2023 website.

Position Paper

Delegates must note that this committee will have position papers which the delegates need to submit by mail on tps.jacomun23@gmail.com. The last date for submission of Position Paper is 10th July, 2023. No more submissions will be accepted after 11: 59 p.m., 10th July, 2023. Position papers form a very critical part of this committee as it defines your country policy and also gives clarity to the Executive Board on the path the delegate wishes to follow throughout the committee to try and combat the situation. The format of the Position Papers for Pakse Summit is as follows:

1. **The Statement of the Problem:** This is the part where delegates give a summary of the issue from a neutral point of view and serves to show how well the delegate understands the issue at hand.
2. **The History and Country Policy:** This is the section where delegates analyse the historical background of the issue and how it has affected their country in the past. This is also the section where delegates make the policy of their country clear by explaining the actions taken or policy followed by their country in the past regarding similar issues. Any conventions, treaties, covenants or charters that might be relevant must be put in this section.
3. **Possible Solutions to the Crisis:** This is the most important part of the position paper. This is where delegates write down solutions to the current issue while keeping their country's policy in mind. The solution should be plausible and should include short term and long-term solutions (Collaborative as well as Unilateral).
4. **Citations:** All sources used by delegates should be put as "Works cited" in MLA 8 format in the position paper.

The headings and subheadings in the position paper need not be the exact ones written above, but the document must have a clear distinction between the four categories. The preferable font to be used is Times New Roman, and the size should be 12 pts with single spacing. Delegates should not blatantly plagiarize from other sources.

Crisis and Updates

The Pakse Summit will have crises in the form of updates, sporadically, on the discretion of the Executive Board. Updates will be provided in order to keep the committee interesting for the delegates as well attest your ability and extemporize and make quick logical decisions. Delegates will be able to respond to the crises through speeches, presidential statements, communiquees and working papers.

Communiquees

The committee will entertain Public and Private (Individual & Joint) Communiquees in the session as and when communication lines are open. For the understanding & format of Communiquees please refer to the Conference Handbook.

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