

Code: Resolution 1-1

Committee: Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Topic: Evaluation of the Global Drug Regime

- 1 *Observing* the lack of educational and community based programs that properly combat the current global drug
 2 regime,
 3
 4 *Deeply conscious* that drug users face social stigmatization because of their condition and often fail to seek the help
 5 they need due to the lack of educational institutions,
 6
 7 *Drawing* a new focus to programs that do not adequately assist in the prevention and response of drug use,
 8
 9 *Stressing* the important role that parents and the community play in setting an example that will discourage illegal
 10 drug use for their children that are susceptible,
 11
 12 *Noting* the link between drug addiction and the transmission of diseases such as Human Immunodeficiency Virus
 13 (HIV), Hepatitis B, and Hepatitis C virus,
 14
 15 *Emphasizing* the international adolescent population vulnerability to be infected with HIV and other diseases,
 16
 17 *Recalling the importance* of Member States sharing successful practices conducted in the field of education and
 18 training in regards to drug addiction and to work with the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) on cooperative
 19 efforts to implement A/RES/57/1,
 20
 21 *Having considered* the United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention [UNODCCP] publication in
 22 2002 on using sport for drug abuse prevention,
 23
 24 *Stressing* the need to develop comprehensive educational programs related to drug regulation usage and the danger
 25 of illicit drug use on all school curriculums,
 26
 27 *The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*
 28
 29 1. *Draws attention* to CARE (Community Activism and Reduction Efforts) approach which is highly encouraged
 30 by the European Union to be established on a global community level that entails;
 31
 32 a. Adapting measures to encourage community activism in the reduction of drug utilization;
 33
 34 b. Combating addiction levels through educational campaigns that advertise prevention;
 35
 36 c. Conducting outreach programs to troubled youth;
 37
 38 2. *Stresses* the need to develop comprehensive educational programs related to illegal drug use and the danger of
 39 illicit drug use in school curriculums by:
 40
 41 a. Highlighting scientific studies that promote the use of evidence in demonstrating the physical dangers of
 42 illicit drugs;
 43
 44 b. Informing students of legal consequences for violating laws in relation to drug crime;
 45
 46 3. *Recommends* Member States to focus on parental influences in conjunction with media that encourages
 47 children by implementing:
 48
 49 a. Advertisement that is geared to parents stressing the importance of communicating the dangers of
 50 illicit drugs with their children;
 51

- 52 b. Building programs that target parents recovering from drug addiction and teaching them how to
53 persuade their children to avoid irresponsible drug use, despite their own history;
54
- 55 4. *Urges* all Member States to introduce specific drug educational programs that expand upon already existing
56 health programs by:
57
- 58 a. Establishing drug education courses similar to Talk to FRANK that meet individual country
59 needs, taking on a role in both classroom education or E- educations;
60
- 61 b. Incorporating after school like sports and performing arts to give more opportunities to youths
62 to stay involved in the community rather than engage in drug related activities, as evident in
63 the UNODCP;
64
- 65 c. Encouraging inter-state and intra-state coordination and supporting the funding and
66 implementation of those educational programs;
67
- 68 5. *Encourages* Member States to expand upon existing medical centers that allow pediatricians to educate their
69 young patients on the severe health repercussions of illegal drugs, especially designer drugs, expanding upon
70 past initiatives;
71
- 72 6. *Establish* more advanced metrics, indicators, and goals that measure progress, clarify the addictive severity, and
73 consider the diversified country conditions, and development status.
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Code: Resolution 1-2

Committee: The Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Topic: Reevaluating the Global Drug Regimes

1 *The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*
2
3 *Emphasizing* the importance of education in combatting the illegal drug trade, in agreement with *E/RES/56/3* and
4 *C/RES/55/11* both of which stress the need for extrajudicial funding from Member States to support the building of
5 infrastructure and legal capacity, particularly in states where drug trade is prevalent and damaging to local
6 communities,
7
8 *Alarmed* that according to the 2013 Small Arms Survey, the availability of illicit drugs and firearms are often related
9 not only to one another, but also to other social factors such as poverty, persistent unemployment, and that drug use
10 weakens national institutions, while strengthening organized crime,
11
12 *Affirming* the 2014 *International Code of Conduct for Information Security (ICOC)* and the four category plan
13 therein, which promotes information security by prioritizing four elements of international communication: peace,
14 security, openness, and cooperation,
15
16 *Also recognizing UNODC and the Global Response to Cybercrime*, published in 2014 by the Organized Crime and
17 Illicit Trafficking Branch Division of Treaty Affairs, establishing the modalities of involvement of organized crime,
18 and developing a hierarchy of interconnected responses to organized crime on the international level,
19
20 *Having considered* BRICS' (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa) and the investments they have made in the
21 developing world particularly in financial disposition and alternative development programs primarily Financing
22 Dispossession in Burma 2014 during which BRICS' was key financial investment partner for the People's Republic
23 of China,
24
25 *Believing* that China's *Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence* present an effective model for international harmony
26 and cooperation, particularly in its approach to foreign relations as in its peaceful non-intervention tactic,
27
28 *Expressing appreciation* for the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the United Nations
29 Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) 2013 *Comprehensive Study on Cybercrime*, which revealed, among other
30 things, the impact of fractional international cybercrime policies, the importance of establishing harmonious legal
31 frameworks to prevent cybercrime, and the need for analysis concerning these frameworks and policies,
32
33 *Noting* the Global Cybersecurity Agenda (GCA) of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), particularly
34 their establishment of Network Early Warning Systems (NEWS), and Electronically Secure Collaboration
35 Application Platform for Experts (ESCAPE), which function to analyze statistical security threats and trends, and to
36 provide a platform for international cooperation, for experts in the field of information technology,
37
38 *Noting also* the five-part platform of the GCA, which emphasizes strengthening legal frameworks, technical
39 measures, organizational structures, international cooperation, and capacity building as the cornerstones of effective
40 cybersecurity,
41
42 *Taking into consideration* the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) calls for Governments to take
43 preventative measures against Internet misuse for the illegal offer, sale and distribution of internationally controlled
44 licit drugs, and recalling that Internet drug crime poses equal weight in destroying the global drug regime,
45
46 *Deeply conscious* that drugs increase crime and corruption, and are detrimental to national and global security as
47 well as world peace,
48
49 *Convinced* that to eliminate use of illicit drugs, all levels of Government should play a role in drug control,
50

51 *Recognizing* the Olympic Ideal defined in Resolution 52/7 emphasizes the important role that societies investing in
52 sports can be a large contributing factor in drug demand reduction,
53

54 *Keeping in mind* that according to *The World Drug Report 2014*, “the online marketplace for illicit drugs is
55 becoming larger and more brazen, now capitalizing on technological advancements in private web transactions and
56 virtual online currency to protect the identities of suppliers, consumers, and website administrations,”
57

58 *Recalling* Article 5, sub-clause (b) of the *Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International*
59 *Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem*, which emphasizes
60 the importance of legal chemical precursor export, and sub-clause (c), which emphasizes the need to more
61 effectively regulate precursor control,
62

63 *The Commission on Narcotic Drugs*,

- 64
- 65 1. *Reaffirms* the important role health based approaches play in drug demand reduction through encouraging
66 governments to reevaluate their preexisting primary schooling health programs by:
67
 - 68 a. Implementing a health based curriculum into primary school education which will be focused on
69 developing a counternarcotic community by;
70
 - 71 i. Providing a healthy environment while reinforcing positive alternatives to narcotics;
 - 72 ii. Promoting memorable slogans which will encourage youth to abstain from drug usage;
 - 73
 - 74 b. Recognizing the need of counternarcotic efforts aimed towards children with acknowledgment to
75 the necessity of implementing these programs while they are still in primary school;
 - 76
 - 77 c. Encouraging healthy life alternatives to drugs by increasing access to community programs which
78 will reinforce positive activities such as playing instruments and singing as is outlined by the
79 Venezuela Orchestra System;
 - 80
 - 81 d. Recommending government partnerships with NGOs Ziv Neurim, Bill and Melinda Gates
82 Foundation, as well as requesting the re-allotment of funds through ECOSOC in an effort to fund
83 the execution of these community programs within Least Developed Counties (LDC);
84
 - 85 2. *Further Recommends* the multilateral use of joint memorandums to precipitate conversations amongst regional
86 bodies and Member States which:
87
 - 88 a. Emphasizes security dialogue between relative nations which focus on open communication of all
89 internal threats to national security in relation to drug usage, drug trafficking, and drug production
90 as well as global threats in efforts to increase trust and cooperation regionally while securing the
91 borders transnationally;
 - 92
 - 93 b. Supports multilateral customs training to recognize and respect national regulations in conjunction
94 with INTERPOL as well as establish custom regulation policies focusing on education through
95 different branches to improve upon preexisting customs regulations where adequate training is
96 provided by:
97
 - 98 i. Training customs regulators, law enforcement agencies and institutions, and international
99 organizations such as INTERPOL and World Customs Organization (WCO);
 - 100 ii. Using collaborative efforts in the educational sector between public education and
101 organizations such as the International Narcotic Control Board (INCB) and Heads of
102 National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA) to empower young people to
103 resist drug use while increasing their own productivity which will actively decrease the
104 amount of transnational drug traffickers as outlined in the UNODC report School-based
105 Education for Drug Abuse Prevention;
 - 106

- 107 3. *Considers* the value of proactive national and international policies, enforced and defined through INTERPOL,
108 regional, and national institutions that accurately categorize drug-related crime according, but not limited to the
109 smuggling, trafficking, transporting and manufacturing of drugs, the illegal holding of drugs, the harboring,
110 transferring and concealing of drugs and illicit drug-related money, the smuggling and use of materials for
111 manufacturing drugs, the illegal trading in such materials, the illegal cultivation of narcotic drugs, the illegal
112 trading and transporting of such plants, and the illegal provision of narcotics and psychotropic substances, and
113 responds to these crimes with adequate criminal punishment;
114
- 115 4. *Endorses* the use of a community based approaches to harm reduction and educational programs to reduce the
116 use of drugs in youth by:
117
- 118 a. Approaching the community similarly to the programs utilized by the association of South East
119 Asian nations for the purpose of drug use reduction by;
120
 - 121 i. Including projects which train people in interpersonal skills;
 - 122 ii. Empowering youth to resist drugs based on individually structured approaches to raise
123 educational concerns on the dangers associated with drugs based on individual
124 communities and local values;
 - 125
 - 126 b. Strengthening regional legal frameworks, mainstreaming prominent drug concerns through
127 relevant regional bodies and supporting new programs and community projects as they emerge;
128
 - 129 c. Recommending the increased accessibility and encouraging the promotion of community based
130 sporting teams focused on the Olympic spirit through;
131
 - 132 i. Establishing partnerships between governments and NGOs, such as Sport and
133 Development, United Through Sport, Peace Cup, and Red Deporte y Cooperacion,,
134 primarily focused upon teaching the youth of the negative environment drug usage
135 creates while also promoting strong family ties by encouraging entire family participation
136 in efforts to foment an anti-drug based culture;
 - 137 ii. Developing interest in young persons through the Mass Participation Program (MPP),
138 which promotes the implementation of youth programs on a broad scale specifically to
139 provide training and sports scholarships to identify talented young people in developing
140 nations which provides them a safe alternative to drugs while also promoting a strong
141 national pride based upon sports heroes emerging from the developing world;
- 142
- 143 5. *Strongly urges* Member States to accept support from informal organizations, such as BRICS, The New
144 Development Bank (NDB), and the Group of 8 (G8), for the strengthening of internal capacity, promoting
145 economic competition and providing anti-drug education, particularly to young people in impoverished areas,
146 who are especially vulnerable to illicit drug use;
147
- 148 6. *Encourages* nations to consider all elements of drug trade when forming national policies, including social and
149 economic contributions, such as extreme poverty and lack of education, which according to the World Drug
150 Report 2014 are contributing factors to drug use and trade;
151
- 152 7. *Endorses* the use of the International Code of Conduct (ICOC) to regulate and monitor the sales of illicit
153 substances online;
154
- 155 8. *Suggests* all participatory Member States within this International Code of Conduct to:
156
- 157 a. Cooperate in combating the illicit drug trade, and other criminal activities that use information and
158 communication based technologies, including networks, and in curbing the dissemination of
159 information, for example advertising and solicitation, that encourages illegal drug use, which
160 undermines countries' political and economic stability, as well as spiritual and cultural
161 environment;
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- b. Cooperate with private sector such as the International Multilateral Partnership Against Cyber Threats (IMPACT), an organization that facilitates private sector partnerships with international organizations in order to raise awareness concerning the dangers of identity theft, and other illicit online activities;
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9. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) to refocus their goals towards the rescheduling of existing narcotics as well as precursor components;
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10. *Calls for* the creation of the Global-Anti Drug Alliance (GADA) to be funded as an emerging element of the International Drug Control Programme (IDCP) which will function specifically to schedule and reschedule narcotics and psychotropic substances in conjunction with the UNDCP and Member States to facilitate the process of scheduling drugs to:
- a. Address drug use crisis situations particularly in cases where the use of unscheduled drugs becomes a national epidemic;
 - b. Focus specifically on quickly scheduling all new synthetic drugs (NSD) and new psychoactive substances (NPS);
 - c. Act diligently in the scheduling of drugs especially in cases where the UNDCP is unable to do so;
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11. *Further recommends* that the GADA collaborate with the current standing representatives in the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and work in conjunction with the International Red Cross and World Health Organization to form a consensus base expedited approach to the scheduling of narcotic drugs utilizing research from all sectors of society;
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12. *Calls upon* the International Narcotic Control Board (INCB) to oversee the effectiveness of GADA by requesting biannual updates and overseeing confidence building measures;
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13. *Calls upon* Member States to consider the establishment of Educate, Not Incarcerate Program as proposed by the World Health Organization in the Health in Prisons report, transnationally by;
- a. Allowing non-violent drug offenders the opportunity to educate youth on the negative effects of drug abuse in lieu of prison time;
 - b. Implementing these programs with the assistance of locally based NGO's such as Prisoner Rehabilitation and Welfare Action (PRAWA) and Japanese Drug Abuse Prevention Center (JDAPC), in accordance to standards established by Member States;
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14. *Further suggests* Member States to consider modeling the Educate, Not Incarcerate Program after the restorative justice programs such as the Pay it Forward Rehabilitation Program where users are asked to complete rehabilitation based on national standards working with a former user for guidance as a means of rehabilitating users and enabling reintegration, as an alternative to strict and ineffective rehabilitation methods with the financial support as well as framework from the Drug Addicts Detoxification and Rehabilitation Society (DADRS);
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15. *Notes* the societal stigma against drug users addressed in The Global Commission on Drugs' report of 2011, which states that substance dependent individuals are victims of negative "social, psychological, and physical" consequences, and thus, the stigmatization of these individuals is ineffective.
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Code: Resolution 1-3

Committee: Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Topic: Evaluation of the Global Drug regime

1 *Reaffirming* the importance of Resolution 57/5 that calls for a special session to the general assembly on the world
2 drug problem in 2016.

3
4 *Affirming* the need for flexibility particularly in regard to health based approaches as established by
5 E/INCB/2002/W.13/SS.5,

6
7 *Recalling* article 38 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,
8 according to which parties to the Convention shall give special attention to practical measures for the prevention of
9 abuse of drugs and for the early identification, treatment, education, aftercare, rehabilitation and social reintegration
10 of the persons involved and shall coordinate their efforts to those ends,

11
12 *Taking note* of the conclusions and recommendations of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB),
13 including as contained in paragraph 53 (a) of the report of the Board for 2012, in which it recommended that, in
14 order to improve the concerted actions by the international community to advance shared responsibilities in drug
15 control, Governments should develop more effective practices to reduce illicit drug demand, focusing on education,
16 prevention, treatment and rehabilitation, and should devote greater attention to the basic requirement of preventing
17 first use of drugs,

18
19 *Recognizing* resolution 53/12 and 51/15 on strengthening systems for the control of the movement of poppy seeds
20 obtained from illicit grown opium poppy crops, in which it called upon Member States to cooperate closely and
21 exchange information on, and experiences in dealing with, the movement of opium poppy seeds in order to prevent
22 smuggling of opium poppy seeds for illicit purposes,

23
24 *Recalling* the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2012, which states that drug abuse, particularly
25 by injection, has emerged as a serious social issue in many countries, posing new public health challenges such as
26 the spread of HIV and viral hepatitis,

27
28 *Deeply disturbed* by the increase of HIV, AIDS and Hepatitis C in the population of people who use drugs (PWUD),
29

30 *Restating* the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which notes, the right of all humans to an education, a
31 choice in their occupation, and the right to work and create a living,

32
33 *The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

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35 1. *Seeking* all Member States to implement narcotics educational programs aimed towards the at-risk eighteen to
36 twenty-four year old age group and prior ages including, but not limited to:

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38 a. In school programs that explain the adverse side effects of narcotic drugs;
39
40 b. Educational programs that aim to reduce the stigma associated with drug abuse and addiction and
41 recognizing it as a disease;
42
43 c. Regional and sub-regional campaigns that address and educate on the drug problems specific to
44 their community;
45
46 d. Programs offered at local rehabilitation centers regarding:
47
48 i. Methods on recovering from drug addiction;
49
50 ii. How to help individuals and those they effect with a drug addiction;
51

- 52 2. *Recommends* Member States create or further implement community based rehabilitation centers which
53 specify community customs and laws in order to:
54
55 a. Educate the youth and populace of rural and urban areas;
56
57 b. Offer more accessible treatment for abuse victims;
58
59 c. Include the incorporation of job training to ensure individuals a way of reintegration into
60 the job force;
61
- 62 3. *Further recommends* the establishment of drug treatment centers in order to offer more accessible treatment
63 for individuals affected by diseases such as but not limited to:
64
65 a. Providing information on treatment and rehabilitation within syringe exchange programs
66 (SEP) and needle exchange programs (NEP) that are outside of treatment center;
67
68 b. Emphasizing the success of NEP and SEP in reducing the spread of HIV, Acquired
69 Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), Hepatitis C., and therefore encourages Member States to
70 implement NEPs and SEPs in close cooperation in rehabilitation centers;
71
- 72 4. *Welcomes* the concept of mobile medical clinics to serve impoverished and rural area citizens in order to:
73
74 a. Raise awareness of the harmful effects of long-term drug use;
75
76 b. Expand governmental and NGO assistance for rural communities devastated by drug use for the purpose
77 of:
78 i. Serving the rapidly expanding number of rural citizens utilizing illicit drugs;
79
80 ii. Aiding the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases;
81
- 82 5. *Supports* the strengthening of national borders against the flow of illicit narcotics by:
83
84 a. Recommending multilateral cooperation along national borders, similar to the Russian and
85 Kazakstanian cooperation in defending their mutual border against the trafficking of illicit drugs;
86
87 b. The strict monitoring of the global drug trafficking across international borders in accordance with
88 mandatory checkpoints and patrols to ensure national security;
89
90 c. Coordinating with IGO assistance in reducing the spread of illicit drugs through programs such as
91 the Central Asian Regional Informational Coordination Center (CARICC) which assists the region
92 of Central Asia in combating the flow of illicit drugs in accordance with the recent Paris Pact
93 Initiative;
94
95 d. Working with Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) to create annual progress reports
96 focusing on the causes and effects of the illicit drug trade, in coordination with countries in the
97 affected areas to improve information sharing throughout the region;
98
99 e. Incorporating sub-regional organizations such as the Mekong MOU to combat drug trafficking
100 through means such as joint border control cooperation;
101
- 102 6. *Desiring* Member States to fortify the Annual World Drug Report (AWDR) by providing annual domestic drug
103 reports to the INCB by:
104

- 105 a. Involving non profits in conducting unbiased research;
106
107 b. Recommending developed Member States to conduct their own research and partner with
108 developing and Least Developed Countries (LDC);
109

110 7. *Strongly recommends* the close partnerships of Member States with United Nations programs, committees and
111 associations such as:

- 112 a. The International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) to ensure substantial reports on the effectiveness and
113 efficiency of the types of programs implemented through this resolution, previous resolutions, and future
114 resolutions;
115
116 b. The World Health Organization for accurate, up-to-date statistics and reports dealing with the health and
117 well being of the people as related to drugs;
118
119 c. The United Nations Development Programme to fulfill Millennium Development Goal #6, as well as
120 contribute to the involvement of programs in Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and developing countries;
121
122 d. The Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) to better facilitate alternative development
123 methods;
124
125 e. The Food and Agricultural Organization for Alternative Development to provide a means of facilitating
126 Alternative Development in Member States;
127
128 f. The Department of Public Information (DPI) for a system of information sharing that respects each
129 nation's national sovereignty;
130
131 g. The Office of the High Representative for Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Countries, and Least
132 Developed States;
133
134

135 8. *Urges* Member States to provide agriculturists, specifically of illicit drug production, with new and alternative
136 industries and crop production by:

- 137 a. Recommending that local agriculturists gain access to a national and regional markets for the
138 purpose of;
139
140 i. Increasing available trading options;
141
142 ii. Encouraging agriculturists to use these avenues in lieu of illicit crop production;
143
144 b. Encouraging Member States to provide agriculturist with sufficient farming tools to pursue
145 alternative crop cultivation, through programs such as China's Opium Substitution Programme in
146 Northern Burma, which includes, drip water irrigation systems and field plows Providing different
147 innovative measures to begin alternative development to various production of legal crops to
148 ensure;
149
150 i. Basic farming essentials such as fertilizers to have stable crops;
151
152 ii. New water and irrigation systems needed to improve upon preexisting agricultural
153 techniques.

Code: Resolution 1-4

Committee: The Committee on Narcotic Drugs

Topic: Evaluating the Global Drug Regime

1 *Fully aware* of the questionable success of the zero-tolerance approach towards combating the
2 global drug regime,

3
4 *Bearing in mind* our commitment to General Assembly resolution 68/197 titled “International
5 Cooperation Against the World Drug Problem” which calls for international cooperation towards
6 combating the world drug regime,

7
8 *Noting with satisfaction* the intergovernmental projects such as the Community Action on Harm
9 Reduction (CAHR) which puts forward the expansion of community-based health approaches for
10 drug users,

11
12 *Recalling* the UN Convention on Organized Crime’s adoption of General Assembly resolution,
13 55/25 emphasizing cooperation to fight against transnational organized crime

14
15 *Acknowledging* the report titled “Technical Guide for countries to set targets for universal access
16 to HIV prevention, treatment, and care for injecting drug users ” a collaborative program
17 between the World Health Organization (WHO), UN Office on Drugs, and Crime (UNODC),
18 and the joint UN program on HIV/AIDS,

19
20 *Alarmed by* the devastating short-term and long-term health effects of drug abuse,

21
22 *Recognizing* the importance of countering the supply and demand of illicit drugs,

23
24 *Recognizing* that the drug trade both perpetuates and is perpetuated by other types of crime,

25
26 *The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

27
28 *1. Suggests* the incorporation of a health-based component focusing on treating addiction in an
29 interdisciplinary approach through:

- 30
31 a. Reexamining the efficiency and implementation of its drug policy for possessing
32 and using drugs, while taking into account the results of such comparative policies
33 in other countries;
- 34 b. Implementing educational programs that emphasize and widely disseminate
35 information about the health, economic, social consequences of drug abuse and
36 rehabilitation programs for drug users;
- 37 c. Strengthening educational programs for the police so that law enforcement
38 agencies can cope with the changing paradigm concerning illicit drugs;
- 39 d. Encouraging cooperation between governmental entities and non-profit
40 organizations within a State to properly implement a more health-based approach;

41

- 42 2. *Takes note of* the required international cooperation to combat the illicit drug trade across
43 national borders while respecting political, social, and cultural diversity, and recommends;
44
- 45 a. Reaffirming our commitments under previous conventions and resolutions to
46 international cooperation to combat the conventional methods in which the illicit
47 drug trade uses;
 - 48 b. Strongly encouraging further international cooperation to discover and fight new
49 ways in which the drug trade operates, including cyber and identity crime;
 - 50 c. Collaborating of Member States with INTERPOL, the International Narcotics
51 Control Board (INCB), the International Multilateral Partnership Against Cyber
52 Threats (IMPACT), the Electronically Secure Collaborative Application Platform
53 for Experts (ESCAPE) and other entities at every level from local to international;
 - 54 d. Noting with appreciation Member States' efforts to share data and research on
55 which Member States can rely to inform decisions;
 - 56 e. Creating multilateral cooperation for the judicial extradition of drug traffickers;
- 57
- 58 3. *Appeals* to Member States to take note of the intertwined causes and effects of the illicit drug
59 trade on other crimes, such as money laundering, funding of terrorist groups, and perpetuating
60 the black market by:
- 61
 - 62 a. Encouraging law enforcement agencies at all levels to be vigilant about all types of
63 organized crime supporting the illicit drug trade and to actively combat those
64 crimes;
 - 65 b. Creating plans to manage the internet-related aspects of the illicit drug trade,
66 including illegal internet pharmaceuticals;
 - 67 c. Cooperating with financial institutions to stop the flow of capital supporting the
68 illicit drug trade;
- 69
- 70 4. *Reiterates* to Member States the need for well trained and professional police forces in states
71 affected by illicit drugs by:
- 72
 - 73 a. Requesting support from governmental, intergovernmental, and non-governmental
74 organizations to help Member States establish such forces within their respective
75 territories, especially in developing countries;
 - 76 b. Calling upon Member States to provide technical expertise to other Member
77 State's upon request;
 - 78 c. Recommending to Member States who do not yet have a special agency
79 concerning drug related issues to designate such an agency at the national level;
- 80
- 81 5. *Urges* Member States to collaborate with the private sector to prevent the production of illicit
82 drugs from raw materials by:
- 83
 - 84 a. Supporting the promotion of contract farming, within the regulatory framework
85 present in each state, in agricultural areas to ensure the steady buyer - producer
86 scheme;

- 87 b. Carefully considering and addressing the needs of farmers who cultivate plants
88 from which drugs are made;
89 c. Strengthening cooperation on integral and sustainable alternative development;
90
- 91 6. *Expresses* its appreciation for the efforts done by Member States in collaboration with the
92 UNODC through the annual World Drug Report that acts as the source of data concerning the
93 production, consumption, and distribution of illicit drugs globally.

Code: Resolution 1-5

Committee: Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Topic: Evaluating the Global Drug Regime

1 *Acknowledging* the modern stigmatism regarding drug usage and addiction, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (the
2 Commission) calls upon Member States for a newfound approach utilizing a combination of decriminalization and
3 health based tolerant policies geared towards the revamping of communities internationally,
4

5 *Emphasizing the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)* which states that we are all members of the
6 “human family” and should have a foundation of freedom, justice, and dignity for all peoples of the world,
7

8 *Reaffirming* that decriminalization does not mean promotion or encouragement to use illicit substances and that
9 high-level or violent offenders will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law within sovereign nations,
10

11 *Draws attention to 56/9* which strengthens of the call for international cooperation for combatting the use of illicit
12 narcotics in order to establish effective economic, social, and political systems using alternative development and
13 rehabilitation as main focal points,
14

15 *Deeply conscious* that drug users face social stigmatization towards their condition and often fail to seek adequate
16 treatment due to this challenge,
17

18 *Reaffirming* the commitments undertaken by Member States in the *Political Declaration and Plan of Action on*
19 *International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem* which
20 Member States have expressed a shared responsibility towards multilateral cooperation in combatting illicit drugs in
21 a comprehensive and balanced setting,
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23 *The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*
24

25 1) *Promotes* a policy of using effective and pragmatic approaches to tackling the global drug regime by:

26 a. Promoting a health based tolerance policy for drug addiction within Member States;
27

28 b. Reaffirming the Commitment to Article 5 of the UDHR, which states that no person shall be subjugated
29 to degrading treatment or punishment when seeking treatment;
30

31 c. Continuing strides that evolve policies as new research and ideas are brought forth either through
32 independent study or by Member States;
33

34 2) *Draws attention* to the CARE (Community Activism in Reduction Efforts) approach that is highly
35 encouraged by the European Union to be adopted on an international level that:
36

37 a. Appreciates community activism in promotion of reducing the usage, sale, and production of illicit
38 substances;
39

40 b. Restricts addiction through educational campaigns citing evidence accumulated through scientific
41 study;
42

43 c. Further invites Member States to reduce the illicit drug trade and actions that often correlate with drug
44 usage such as theft, rape, assault, and child abuse;
45

46 d. Encourages crafting youth outreach and back to work employment programs that allow rehabilitated
47 drug users to reenter their respective communities with newfound purpose;
48

49 e. Encompasses efforts to reduce domestic violence and family fracturing due to drug use and addiction;
50
51

52 4) *Further encourages* Member States to reach out and form collaborative partnerships with the private sector in
53 combatting illicit drug usage by:

- 54 a. Strongly urging resource sharing such as technological and material support between both sectors;
- 55
- 56
- 57 b. Requesting private companies to take a more proactive role in assisting Member States in combating
- 58 illicit substance usage;
- 59
- 60 c. Suggesting to Member States of allowing the private sector to engage in research to better serve
- 61 Member States in reducing drug usage;
- 62

63 5) *Calls upon* developed Member States to assist developing Member States that serve as major production points or
64 transit routes in the global drug regime by:

- 65
- 66 a. Providing systems to help monitor points of interest (POI) from land, air, and sea;
- 67
- 68 b. Donating medical equipment to provide humanitarian support to communities ravaged by drug
- 69 related activity;
- 70
- 71 c. Enforcing border integrity in POIs via logistical support such as Global Positioning Systems
- 72 (GPS) and satellite tracking;
- 73
- 74 d. Training and equipping competent and effective law enforcement apparatuses within developing
- 75 Member States;
- 76

77 6) *Encourages* Member States, multilateral institutions, and other associations such as regional alliances to
78 information, experiences, and best practices related to programs, activities, and implementations of drug
79 recovery programs in least developed states to:

- 80
- 81 a. Request the creation of information sharing systems pertaining to drug enforcement policies
- 82 between Member States;
- 83
- 84 b. Implement viable market places to encourage community cohesion in an effort to reduce
- 85 production of illicit substances;
- 86
- 87 c. Encourage local sustainable development through key crop production in place of narcotic
- 88 production;
- 89
- 90 d. Promote good business practices and ethics for advancement of economic growth in POIs;
- 91