Code: Resolution 1-1  
Committee: Commission on Narcotic Drugs  
Topic: Evaluation of the Global Drug Regime

Observing the lack of educational and community based programs that properly combat the current global drug regime,

Deeply conscious that drug users face social stigmatization because of their condition and often fail to seek the help they need due to the lack of educational institutions,

Drawing a new focus to programs that do not adequately assist in the prevention and response of drug use,

Stressing the important role that parents and the community play in setting an example that will discourage illegal drug use for their children that are susceptible,

Noting the link between drug addiction and the transmission of diseases such as Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), Hepatitis B, and Hepatitis C virus,

Emphasizing the international adolescent population vulnerability to be infected with HIV and other diseases,

Recalling the importance of Member States sharing successful practices conducted in the field of education and training in regards to drug addiction and to work with the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) on cooperative efforts to implement A/RES/57/1,

Having considered the United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention [UNODCCP] publication in 2002 on using sport for drug abuse prevention,

Stressing the need to develop comprehensive educational programs related to drug regulation usage and the danger of illicit drug use on all school curriculums,

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

1. Draws attention to CARE (Community Activism and Reduction Efforts) approach which is highly encouraged by the European Union to be established on a global community level that entails;

   a. Adapting measures to encourage community activism in the reduction of drug utilization;

   b. Combating addiction levels through educational campaigns that advertise prevention;

   c. Conducting outreach programs to troubled youth;

2. Stresses the need to develop comprehensive educational programs related to illegal drug use and the danger of illicit drug use in school curriculums by:

   a. Highlighting scientific studies that promote the use of evidence in demonstrating the physical dangers of illicit drugs;

   b. Informing students of legal consequences for violating laws in relation to drug crime;

3. Recommends Member States to focus on parental influences in conjunction with media that encourages children by implementing:

   a. Advertisement that is geared to parents stressing the importance of communicating the dangers of illicit drugs with their children;
b. Building programs that target parents recovering from drug addiction and teaching them how to
   persuade their children to avoid irresponsible drug use, despite their own history;

4. *Urges* all Member States to introduce specific drug educational programs that expand upon already existing
   health programs by:

   a. Establishing drug education courses similar to Talk to FRANK that meet individual country
      needs, taking on a role in both classroom education or E- educations;

   b. Incorporating after school like sports and performing arts to give more opportunities to youths
      to stay involved in the community rather than engage in drug related activities, as evident in
      the UNODCP;

   c. Encouraging inter-state and intra-state coordination and supporting the funding and
      implementation of those educational programs;

5. *Encourages* Member States to expand upon existing medical centers that allow pediatricians to educate their
   young patients on the severe health repercussions of illegal drugs, especially designer drugs, expanding upon
   past initiatives;

6. *Establish* more advanced metrics, indicators, and goals that measure progress, clarify the addictive severity, and
   consider the diversified country conditions, and development status.
The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Emphasizing the importance of education in combatting the illegal drug trade, in agreement with E/RES/56/3 and C/RES/55/11 both of which stress the need for extrajudicial funding from Member States to support the building of infrastructure and legal capacity, particularly in states where drug trade is prevalent and damaging to local communities,

Alarmed that according to the 2013 Small Arms Survey, the availability of illicit drugs and firearms are often related not only to one another, but also to other social factors such as poverty, persistent unemployment, and that drug use weakens national institutions, while strengthening organized crime,

Affirming the 2014 International Code of Conduct for Information Security (ICOC) and the four category plan therein, which promotes information security by prioritizing four elements of international communication: peace, security, openness, and cooperation,

Also recognizing UNODC and the Global Response to Cybercrime, published in 2014 by the Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking Branch Division of Treaty Affairs, establishing the modalities of involvement of organized crime, and developing a hierarchy of interconnected responses to organized crime on the international level,

Having considered BRICS’ (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa) and the investments they have made in the developing world particularly in financial disposition and alternative development programs primarily Financing Dispossession in Burma 2014 during which BRICS’ was key financial investment partner for the People’s Republic of China,

Believing that China's Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence present an effective model for international harmony and cooperation, particularly in its approach to foreign relations as in its peaceful non-intervention tactic,

Expressing appreciation for the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) 2013 Comprehensive Study on Cybercrime, which revealed, among other things, the impact of fractional international cybercrime policies, the importance of establishing harmonious legal frameworks to prevent cybercrime, and the need for analysis concerning these frameworks and policies,

Noting the Global Cybersecurity Agenda (GCA) of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), particularly their establishment of Network Early Warning Systems (NEWS), and Electronically Secure Collaboration Application Platform for Experts (ESCAPE), which function to analyze statistical security threats and trends, and to provide a platform for international cooperation, for experts in the field of information technology,

Noting also the five-part platform of the GCA, which emphasizes strengthening legal frameworks, technical measures, organizational structures, international cooperation, and capacity building as the cornerstones of effective cybersecurity,

Taking into consideration the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) calls for Governments to take preventative measures against Internet misuse for the illegal offer, sale and distribution of internationally controlled licit drugs, and recalling that Internet drug crime poses equal weight in destroying the global drug regime,

Deeply conscious that drugs increase crime and corruption, and are detrimental to national and global security as well as world peace,

Convinced that to eliminate use of illicit drugs, all levels of Government should play a role in drug control,
Recognizing the Olympic Ideal defined in Resolution 52/7 emphasizes the important role that societies investing in sports can be a large contributing factor in drug demand reduction,

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

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

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

1. Reaffirms the important role health based approaches play in drug demand reduction through encouraging governments to reevaluate their preexisting primary schooling health programs by:
   a. Implementing a health based curriculum into primary school education which will be focused on developing a counternarcotic community by;
      i. Providing a healthy environment while reinforcing positive alternatives to narcotics;
      ii. Promoting memorable slogans which will encourage youth to abstain from drug usage;
   b. Recognizing the need of counternarcotic efforts aimed towards children with acknowledgment to the necessity of implementing these programs while they are still in primary school;
   c. Encouraging healthy life alternatives to drugs by increasing access to community programs which will reinforce positive activities such as playing instruments and singing as is outlined by the Venezuela Orchestra System;
   d. Recommending government partnerships with NGOs Ziv Neurim, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, as well as requesting the re-allotment of funds through ECOSOC in an effort to fund the execution of these community programs within Least Developed Counties (LDC);

2. Further Recommends the multilateral use of joint memorandums to precipitate conversations amongst regional bodies and Member States which:
   a. Emphasizes security dialogue between relative nations which focus on open communication of all internal threats to national security in relation to drug usage, drug trafficking, and drug production as well as global threats in efforts to increase trust and cooperation regionally while securing the borders transnationally;
   b. Supports multilateral customs training to recognize and respect national regulations in conjunction with INTERPOL as well as establish custom regulation policies focusing on education through different branches to improve upon preexisting customs regulations where adequate training is provided by:
      i. Training customs regulators, law enforcement agencies and institutions, and international organizations such as INTERPOL and World Customs Organization (WCO);
      ii. Using collaborative efforts in the educational sector between public education and organizations such as the International Narcotic Control Board (INCB) and Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA) to empower young people to resist drug use while increasing their own productivity which will actively decrease the amount of transnational drug traffickers as outlined in the UNODC report School-based Education for Drug Abuse Prevention;
3. **Considers** the value of proactive national and international policies, enforced and defined through INTERPOL, regional, and national institutions that accurately categorize drug-related crime according, but not limited to the smuggling, trafficking, transporting and manufacturing of drugs, the illegal holding of drugs, the harboring, transferring and concealing of drugs and illicit drug-related money, the smuggling and use of materials for manufacturing drugs, the illegal trading in such materials, the illegal cultivation of narcotic drugs, the illegal trading and transporting of such plants, and the illegal provision of narcotics and psychotropic substances, and responds to these crimes with adequate criminal punishment;

4. **Endorses** the use of a community based approaches to harm reduction and educational programs to reduce the use of drugs in youth by:

   a. Approaching the community similarly to the programs utilized by the association of South East Asian nations for the purpose of drug use reduction by;

      i. Including projects which train people in interpersonal skills;

      ii. Empowering youth to resist drugs based on individually structured approaches to raise educational concerns on the dangers associated with drugs based on individual communities and local values;

   b. Strengthening regional legal frameworks, mainstreaming prominent drug concerns through relevant regional bodies and supporting new programs and community projects as they emerge;

   c. Recommending the increased accessibility and encouraging the promotion of community based sporting teams focused on the Olympic spirit through;

      i. Establishing partnerships between governments and NGOs, such as Sport and Development, United Through Sport, Peace Cup, and Red Deporte y Cooperacion., primarily focused upon teaching the youth of the negative environment drug usage creates while also promoting strong family ties by encouraging entire family participation in efforts to foment an anti-drug based culture;

      ii. Developing interest in young persons through the Mass Participation Program (MPP), which promotes the implementation of youth programs on a broad scale specifically to provide training and sports scholarships to identify talented young people in developing nations which provides them a safe alternative to drugs while also promoting a strong national pride based upon sports heroes emerging from the developing world;

5. **Strongly urges** Member States to accept support from informal organizations, such as BRICS, The New Development Bank (NDB), and the Group of 8 (G8), for the strengthening of internal capacity, promoting economic competition and providing anti-drug education, particularly to young people in impoverished areas, who are especially vulnerable to illicit drug use;

6. **Encourages** nations to consider all elements of drug trade when forming national policies, including social and economic contributions, such as extreme poverty and lack of education, which according to the World Drug Report 2014 are contributing factors to drug use and trade;

7. **Endorses** the use of the International Code of Conduct (ICOC) to regulate and monitor the sales of illicit substances online;

8. **Suggests** all participatory Member States within this International Code of Conduct to:

   a. Cooperate in combating the illicit drug trade, and other criminal activities that use information and communication based technologies, including networks, and in curbing the dissemination of information, for example advertising and solicitation, that encourages illegal drug use, which undermines countries’ political and economic stability, as well as spiritual and cultural environment;
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;

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;

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;

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;

12. Calls upon the International Narcotic Control Board (INCB) to oversee the effectiveness of GADA by requesting biannual updates and overseeing confidence building measures;

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;

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);

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

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

   a. In school programs that explain the adverse side effects of narcotic drugs;

   b. Educational programs that aim to reduce the stigma associated with drug abuse and addiction and recognizing it as a disease;

   c. Regional and sub-regional campaigns that address and educate on the drug problems specific to their community;

   d. Programs offered at local rehabilitation centers regarding:

      i. Methods on recovering from drug addiction;

      ii. How to help individuals and those they effect with a drug addiction;
2. **Recommends** Member States create or further implement community based rehabilitation centers which specify community customs and laws in order to:
   
   a. Educate the youth and populace of rural and urban areas;
   
   b. Offer more accessible treatment for abuse victims;
   
   c. Include the incorporation of job training to ensure individuals a way of reintegration into the job force;

3. **Further recommends** the establishment of drug treatment centers in order to offer more accessible treatment for individuals affected by diseases such as but not limited to:
   
   a. Providing information on treatment and rehabilitation within syringe exchange programs (SEP) and needle exchange programs (NEP) that are outside of treatment center;
   
   b. Emphasizing the success of NEP and SEP in reducing the spread of HIV, Acquired Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), Hepatitis C., and therefore encourages Member States to implement NEPs and SEPs in close cooperation in rehabilitation centers;

4. **Welcomes** the concept of mobile medical clinics to serve impoverished and rural area citizens in order to:
   
   a. Raise awareness of the harmful effects of long-term drug use;
   
   b. Expand governmental and NGO assistance for rural communities devastated by drug use for the purpose of:
      
      i. Serving the rapidly expanding number of rural citizens utilizing illicit drugs;
      
      ii. Aiding the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases;

5. **Supports** the strengthening of national borders against the flow of illicit narcotics by:
   
   a. Recommending multilateral cooperation along national borders, similar to the Russian and Kazakstani cooperation in defending their mutual border against the trafficking of illicit drugs;
   
   b. The strict monitoring of the global drug trafficking across international borders in accordance with mandatory checkpoints and patrols to ensure national security;
   
   c. Coordinating with IGO assistance in reducing the spread of illicit drugs through programs such as the Central Asian Regional Informational Coordination Center (CARICC) which assists the region of Central Asia in combating the flow of illicit drugs in accordance with the recent Paris Pact Initiative;
   
   d. Working with Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) to create annual progress reports focusing on the causes and effects of the illicit drug trade, in coordination with countries in the affected areas to improve information sharing throughout the region;
   
   e. Incorporating sub-regional organizations such as the Mekong MOU to combat drug trafficking through means such as joint border control cooperation;

6. **Desiring** Member States to fortify the Annual World Drug Report (AWDR) by providing annual domestic drug reports to the INCB by:
a. Involving non profits in conducting unbiased research;

b. Recommending developed Member States to conduct their own research and partner with developing and Least Developed Countries (LDC);

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

a. The International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) to ensure substantial reports on the effectiveness and efficiency of the types of programs implemented through this resolution, previous resolutions, and future resolutions;

b. The World Health Organization for accurate, up-to-date statistics and reports dealing with the health and well being of the people as related to drugs;

c. The United Nations Development Programme to fulfill Millennium Development Goal #6, as well as contribute to the involvement of programs in Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and developing countries;

d. The Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) to better facilitate alternative development methods;

e. The Food and Agricultural Organization for Alternative Development to provide a means of facilitating Alternative Development in Member States;

f. The Department of Public Information (DPI) for a system of information sharing that respects each nation’s national sovereignty;

g. The Office of the High Representative for Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Countries, and Least Developed States;

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

a. Recommending that local agriculturists gain access to a national and regional markets for the purpose of;

   i. Increasing available trading options;

   ii. Encouraging agriculturists to use these avenues in lieu of illicit crop production;

b. Encouraging Member States to provide agriculturist with sufficient farming tools to pursue alternative crop cultivation, through programs such as China’s Opium Substitution Programme in Northern Burma, which includes, drip water irrigation systems and field plows Providing different innovative measures to begin alternative development to various production of legal crops to ensure;

   i. Basic farming essentials such as fertilizers to have stable crops;

   ii. New water and irrigation systems needed to improve upon preexisting agricultural techniques.
Code: Resolution 1-4
Committee: The Committee on Narcotic Drugs
Topic: Evaluating the Global Drug Regime

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

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

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

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

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

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

Recognizing the importance of countering the supply and demand of illicit drugs,

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

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

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

   a. Reexamining the efficiency and implementation of its drug policy for possessing and using drugs, while taking into account the results of such comparative policies in other countries;

   b. Implementing educational programs that emphasize and widely disseminate information about the health, economic, social consequences of drug abuse and rehabilitation programs for drug users;

   c. Strengthening educational programs for the police so that law enforcement agencies can cope with the changing paradigm concerning illicit drugs;

   d. Encouraging cooperation between governmental entities and non-profit organizations within a State to properly implement a more health-based approach;
2. Takes note of the required international cooperation to combat the illicit drug trade across national borders while respecting political, social, and cultural diversity, and recommends;

   a. Reaffirming our commitments under previous conventions and resolutions to international cooperation to combat the conventional methods in which the illicit drug trade uses;
   b. Strongly encouraging further international cooperation to discover and fight new ways in which the drug trade operates, including cyber and identity crime;
   c. Collaborating of Member States with INTERPOL, the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB), the International Multilateral Partnership Against Cyber Threats (IMPACT), the Electronically Secure Collaborative Application Platform for Experts (ESCAPE) and other entities at every level from local to international;
   d. Noting with appreciation Member States’ efforts to share data and research on which Member States can rely to inform decisions;
   e. Creating multilateral cooperation for the judicial extradition of drug traffickers;

3. Appeals to Member States to take note of the intertwined causes and effects of the illicit drug trade on other crimes, such as money laundering, funding of terrorist groups, and perpetuating the black market by:

   a. Encouraging law enforcement agencies at all levels to be vigilant about all types of organized crime supporting the illicit drug trade and to actively combat those crimes;
   b. Creating plans to manage the internet-related aspects of the illicit drug trade, including illegal internet pharmaceuticals;
   c. Cooperating with financial institutions to stop the flow of capital supporting the illicit drug trade;

4. Reiterates to Member States the need for well trained and professional police forces in states affected by illicit drugs by:

   a. Requesting support from governmental, intergovernmental, and non-governmental organizations to help Member States establish such forces within their respective territories, especially in developing countries;
   b. Calling upon Member States to provide technical expertise to other Member State’s upon request;
   c. Recommending to Member States who do not yet have a special agency concerning drug related issues to designate such an agency at the national level;

5. Urges Member States to collaborate with the private sector to prevent the production of illicit drugs from raw materials by:

   a. Supporting the promotion of contract farming, within the regulatory framework present in each state, in agricultural areas to ensure the steady buyer - producer scheme;
b. Carefully considering and addressing the needs of farmers who cultivate plants from which drugs are made;

c. Strengthening cooperation on integral and sustainable alternative development;

6. Expresses its appreciation for the efforts done by Member States in collaboration with the UNODC through the annual World Drug Report that acts as the source of data concerning the production, consumption, and distribution of illicit drugs globally.
Acknowledging the modern stigmatism regarding drug usage and addiction, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (the Commission) calls upon Member States for a newfound approach utilizing a combination of decriminalization and health based tolerant policies geared towards the revamping of communities internationally,

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

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

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

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

Reaffirming the commitments undertaken by Member States in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem which Member States have expressed a shared responsibility towards multilateral cooperation in combatting illicit drugs in a comprehensive and balanced setting,

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

   e. Encompasses efforts to reduce domestic violence and family fracturing due to drug use and addiction;
4) Further encourages Member States to reach out and form collaborative partnerships with the private sector in combating illicit drug usage by:

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

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

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

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

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