

FORUM: ECOSOC

QUESTION OF: Suppressing or regulating the production, consumption and global trade in illicit narcotic drugs

SPONSORS: Thailand, France and Finland

SIGNATORIES: India, Japan, Kenya, Republic of Korea, Australia and Egypt.

SUBMITTED BY: Thailand

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL,

Expressing concerns on illegal production of narcotic drugs,

Recognising the increasing influence of drug addiction and cartels on communities,

Supporting current efforts created to decrease the severity of the issue through committees such as the UN Convention against Transnational Organised Crime (UNTOC),

Concerned at their subsequent impacts on a LEDC [Less Economically Developed Countries] ability to govern, such as the case in Mexico and Brazil,

Acknowledging the leverage held by powerful drug cartels, secured by ‘safety taxes’, land dominance and government corruption,

Recognises the threat drug cartels pose for active and efficient governance,

1. Affirms that the following terms that are used throughout and in accordance to this resolution to be defined:
 - a. drug offenders as people, groups, and organisations that deal with the supply end of the drug trade, that produce drugs using agricultural and chemical methods, and part-take in illicit activity to further their agenda such as but not limited to human trafficking and organized crime,
 - b. victims as people who are consumers of drugs, who experience the consequences of drug consumption and are in need of assistance to be able to integrate back into society in a healthy and productive manner;
2. Proposes the establishment of a commission of scientists who meet bi-annually for the creation of universal classifications concerning narcotic drugs, with rankings derived from factors such as addictiveness and severity of health effects, for the purpose of the following:
 - a. reconsideration of the relationship between sentences for drug-related crimes and the quantifiable danger of the narcotic drug in possession at various courts, for the perceived purposes including (but not limited to):

- i. decreasing the severity of mandatory minimums on first-time offenders if applicable,
 - ii. ensuring government funding and tax-payer money distributed towards the justice system is maximised,
 - iii. decreasing the higher risk of criminal activity associated with first-time offenders and jail time,
 - b. expecting nations to standardise the severity of sentences on drug dealing, possession, and production, in order to minimise the risk of law-evasion by relevant criminals,
 - c. providing a guide for future legislature on laws;
- 3. Recommends the legalisation of drugs classified as reasonably-harmless in nations struggling with overwhelming demand for the product, remaining illegal for minors to buy, but ensuring that the cost remains at a level comparable to those offered by illegal organisations through subsidization if necessary, with a gradual increase in price over time, for the purpose of (but not limited to):
 - a. the benefit of individuals, including:
 - i. increased accessibility for purchasing legal drugs, affecting addicted individuals living in poverty, whom are most affected by the illicit narcotic trade,
 - ii. decreasing the stigma around individuals addicted to narcotic drugs, thus increasing their ability to seek medical attention,
 - iii. clearer statistics and consensus on the reach/effect of drugs on the population,
 - b. increasing the government's ability to regulate and monitor the imports or exports of narcotics as well as force illegal organisations to comply with typical laws on goods,
 - c. decrease the dependence of consumers on drug cartels, and subsequently reducing their revenue and thus;
 - i. their ability to attain weapons,
 - ii. new recruiters,
 - iii. influence in the region;
- 4. Suggests the distribution of financial aid from member states to help countries identified as vulnerable to illegal drug-affiliated organisations, requiring an annual report accounting for all expenditure of such aid (or risk the revoking of funds), for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of law enforcement, government agencies and others, through ways such as (but not limited to):
 - a. rigorous training camps for law enforcement officers, thus preventing their abuse of power in roles regarding:
 - i. Border security,
 - ii. Police force,
 - b. ensuring the payment of salaries remain at a reasonable level and on-time, decreasing the police's susceptibility to bribes,
 - c. investment in new equipment and facilities, including:

- i. Weaponry,
 - ii. Transport Vehicles,
 - iii. Upgrading border screening technology;
- 5. Encourages the implementation, upkeep and expansion of current infrastructure to prevent drug dealing as a viable source of income and so undertaking more prevention instead of curative methods of drug trafficking, (through the financial aid referenced in clause 4) including methods such as but not limited to
 - a. increase in welfare benefits for the unemployed,
 - b. increase in technical education institutes in schools and prisons such that ex-convicts are able to integrate back into society with industry contacts, thus breaking the cycle of drug trafficking,
 - c. offering job centers where individuals who are seeking careers can attain connections and networking necessary,
 - d. monitoring the transition of individuals involved with drug trafficking to alternate careers, enabling the state to identify those who need aid,
 - e. ensure the defectors of the drug industry are protected from the dangers of turning against drug lords through pre-existing protection programs,
 - f. recommending anti-drug trafficking organizations and armed forces within nations to arrest and exterminate drug trafficking groups that will not comply with alternative solutions,
 - g. the increase of public campaigns and social programmes, aiming to discourage the consumption of drugs by showing their detrimental effects, using methods such as ethos, pathos and logos as a primary means of conveying the severity of consuming drugs on various media platforms;
- 6. Urges all member nations to increase the accessibility of treatment by ensuring that at least 5% of the local drug rehabilitation centre would be financially funded by the government with financial aid, guaranteeing access to citizens whom are less financially capable with a background of drug abuse can be admitted free of charge into these rehabilitation centres;
- 7. Further urges the suppliers of raw chemicals in drugs to be more closely regulated with higher accountability measures, through measures such as but not limited to
 - a. Records being kept and explained thoroughly the use for such chemicals, to curb the usage of these chemicals in order for producers,
 - b. Blacklisted individuals and organisations banned from buying any chemicals that are produced from any producers;
- 8. Calls for higher monitoring along specified major global drug trafficking routes, including such as the Balkan, Northern and Southern routes, as well as more minor routes, since both connect hubs for opium production in the East such as the Golden Crescent and the Golden Triangle, as well as the west for cocaine production such as Latin America, to isolate markets such that ease of monitoring and prosecution can be carried out;

9. Further calls for stricter customs management and screening to curb traffickers that entering and leaving jurisdictions, with a global database set up to further monitor drug traffickers at large and measure global trends of drug traffickers, through methods such as but not limited to:
- a. passport checks and stipulations for already suspected drug traffickers,
 - b. more authorised documentation for proof of ex-convicted traffickers to travel out of the country with confirmation of a sponsor from the country that the individual is travelling to,
 - c. more guard dogs to detect drugs being trafficked,
 - d. international airports to provide a detailed annual report on issues with customs that need to be rectified,
 - e. airports to be held accountable and show reformative measures should drug traffickers pass through customs without adequately being checked,
 - f. drug enforcement agencies of various jurisdictions to improve the methods of detection drug traffickers by providing training programmes to customs officers for better detection.