

Draft resolution: *coalition of the willing*

Sponsors: Albania, Bangladesh, Canada, Peru, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States;

Signatories: Bahamas, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Guatemala, Estonia, India, Israel, Netherlands, Portugal, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, Uruguay

The General Assembly

Recognizing the grave problem that illegal drug trade and trafficking poses to the world,

Recalling with great concern the threat, the non-medical use of synthetic drugs poses to public health and welfare and law enforcement,

Welcoming the efforts of cooperation currently undertaken by the international community,

Acknowledging the sovereignty of each country, and therefore their right to decide on matters,

Understanding the special vulnerability of some countries due to their geographic location and financially limited situation,

Stressing the importance of financially supporting countries suffering from this specific vulnerabilities since this is a global issue that can only be solved through cooperation,

1. Defines “drugs” as described in the *Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs* (New York, 1961, amended 1972), the *Convention on Psychotropic Substances* (Vienna, 1971) and the *Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances* (Vienna, 1988);
2. Recognizes the drug issue as a problem concerning public health and therefore calls for a strong action towards the bettering of global healthcare that includes, but is not limited to:
 - a. Rehabilitation clinics,
 - b. Support and reintegration groups,
 - c. Therapy;
3. Calls for educational campaigns in schools and communities of all backgrounds:
 - a. Prevention campaigns,
 - b. Social rehabilitation for former consumers;
4. Urges an increase in cooperation between local NGOs, national and international institutions to reach remote regions;
5. Supports the fight against corruption, by means such as:
 - a. Reciprocal support in establishing a fair and impartial judicial system,

- b. Creation of a coordinating agency between anti-corruption agencies in different countries concerned drugs trafficking,
 - c. Increase the penalties of drug trafficking crimes;
- 6. Proposes the creation of an international fund directed towards:
 - a. Support for countries lacking the necessary funds for entertaining a functioning healthcare system,
 - b. Replacement of production of the raw material of drugs with a different industry area,
 - c. Financial, educational and infrastructural support for the transition of farmers from the production of the raw material of drugs as cash crops to consumable goods as laid out in point b., which eventually will lead to economic benefit for the state through a larger production of consumable goods;
- 7. Calls for an increase in cooperation between the countries in taking active action against the perpetrators of the drug trade by:
 - a. Improving drug detection at entry points,
 - b. Establishment of Drug Analysis Framework Two (DAFT), an extension of INTERPOL Drug Analysis File, in which all member states have the opportunity to share information pertaining, but not limited to:
 - i. Producers,
 - ii. Traffickers,
 - iii. Synthetic drugs production (as in, exact chemical makeup),
 - iv. Known shipping and smuggling routes,
 - v. Existing arrest warrants;
- 8. Calls for heavily expanding existing UN-financed research both into the implementation as well as short- and long-term effects of legislation related to partial or complete drug decriminalisation and/or legalisation.