

Sponsors: Ukraine, Guyana, Kazakhstan, Bahamas, Suriname, Iran

Signatories: Malaysia, Nicaragua, Iran, Russian Federation, Afghanistan, Kingdom of Morocco, Burundi, El Salvador, Benin, Fiji, Armenia, Mexico, Cambodia

Preambs

The General Assembly,

Acknowledging the global problem of illicit drug trafficking,

Concerned by the lack of international cooperation,

Recalling all United Nations resolutions in which Member States were called upon to increase international and regional cooperation in order to counter the illicit production and manufacture of and trafficking in drugs,

Stressing with grave concern the international challenge, particularly to public health and welfare and law enforcement, posed by the non-medical use of synthetic drugs,

Recognizing the important role played by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, together with the treaty-mandated roles of the International Narcotics Control Board and the World Health Organization, in collecting data to inform Member States about the latest trends in drug trafficking and misuse,

Reiterating the importance of further strengthening existing international, regional and bilateral cooperation, including through participation in existing online database platforms, with a view to gathering and sharing information, such as those operated by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the International Narcotics Control Board, on a voluntary basis, on relevant factors to inform the monitoring and analysis of drug trafficking,

Recognizing the need to continue a global partnership against drug trafficking among all stakeholders, through bilateral, multilateral and regional processes and initiatives,

Keeping in mind sovereignty and therefore leaving legalization/decriminalization/reclassification to each country,

Operative clauses

1. Create an international fund to:

- a. Strengthen border control and military capacities adjusted to individual geographical aspects (mountains, sea etc.) as well as GDP
 - b. Financing health care and sensitisation programs
2. Border control:
 - a. Create an International database of the most notorious traffickers and their routes
 - b. Cooperative border control, in particular increase of sea patrols
 - c. Consequent persecution of international finance streams
3. Sensitisation:
 - a. Educational Institutions: adjusted programmes in schools/community centers for countries of all economic and cultural backgrounds
 - b. Communal level (villages, etc.): raising general awareness about the negative effects of drug addiction, especially on the borders to main drug producing countries
 - c. Remote villages: working together with local NGOs and other national or international institutions to reach remote villages; educate these employees on battling drug addiction
4. Sensitization from an early stage on by working with local schools
 - a. Healthcare
 - b. Outreach to people affected by drugs, including treatment and rehabilitation
 - c. Supporting and promoting therapeutic treatment by working together with local hospitals and clinics
 - d. Provide psychological care for people affected and their surrounding