

Commission: **Drugs and Crime**

Session : **7th Zonal MUN-2024**

SPONSORS : **Afghanistan, Brazil, Central African Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Guyana, Nigeria, Pakistan, South Africa, Syria, Yemen, Venezuela**

QUESTION OF: **STRENGTHENING AND EXPANDING
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO COUNTER THE
THREATS POSED BY DRUG TRAFFICKING**

The General Assembly,

Recalling the General Assembly's previous resolutions on international cooperation against drug trafficking, including resolutions 67/193, 69/201, and 71/211,

Recognising the detrimental effects of drug trafficking on global health, socio-economic development, global security and crime,

Fully aware that the smuggling of drugs across borders complicates national security efforts and increases the need for extensive border controls,

Deeply concerned that the substantial increase in drug consumption by teenagers which poses severe risk to individuals, families and communities worldwide,

Noting with regret that the COVID-19 pandemic has impacted the drug world with an increasing number of drug users, worsened employment, weakened social support systems and limited access to treatment services which has led to new patterns of drug trafficking over the dark web,

Fully alarmed that the increasing prevalence of potent drugs such as fentanyl and cocaine lead to a rise in fatal overdoses, overwhelming emergency services and healthcare systems,

1. Encourages the collaboration with international bodies, such as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), to align national policies with global standards;
2. Supports Member States to engage in public awareness campaigns with the help of the press and NGOs to sensitize communities about the dangers of drug abuse and the societal impact of drug trafficking;

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3. Calls upon the enforcement of laws and the review of legal frameworks to prosecute those involved in drug trafficking activities to prevent the propagation of drug use;
4. Appeals for increased funding and support for research into innovative technologies and methodologies to detect and prevent drug trafficking;
5. Demands the coordination of efforts between international bodies, including the World Health Organization (WHO), to address the health impacts of drug abuse through trafficking and provide necessary healthcare services;
6. Encourages countries to address the underlying factors contributing to drug trafficking such as poverty, inequality, unemployment, and the lack of access to education and healthcare, through sustainable development strategies and social inclusion initiatives;
7. Supports drug laws to address contemporary challenges and close loopholes exploited by traffickers;
8. Requests the UNODC to provide technical assistance and advisory services to Member States to help strengthen their national drug control policies and enforcement capabilities;
9. Supports the development of national training programs for law enforcement agencies to improve their skills in detecting and dismantling drug trafficking networks;
10. Emphasizes equally the importance of supply reduction as an integral part of a balanced drug control strategy under the principles enshrined in the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development, and reaffirming the need for alternative development programmes;
11. Appreciates the work of United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), INTERPOL, World Customs Organization (WCO) and Drug Enforcement Administration(DEA) in combatting drug trafficking.