

Commission: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes (UNODC)
Session: 23rd National Model United Nations Conference – 2019
Sponsors: Argentina, Botswana, Colombia, Cuba, Equatorial Guinea,
Ethiopia, Mexico, Portugal, Russian Federation, Zimbabwe

QUESTION OF: **DISMANTLING ORGANISED CRIMINAL NETWORKS OF
ILLICIT SUPPLY OF FALSIFIED MEDICAL PRODUCTS**

The General Assembly,

Expressing its concern regarding fraudulent medicines as a growing global issue that has severe consequences with those affected suffering serious health consequences, mass poisoning or even death, and in terms of a loss of confidence by the general public regarding the quality, safety and efficacy of pharmaceutical products and higher health-care costs,

Acknowledge that falsified medical products pose a considerable public health threat as they can fail to cure, may harm or even kill patients,

Expressing deep concerns about exploit gaps and discrepancies in national legislation and criminal justice systems, use new technologies and platforms such as internet pharmacies, dark-net sites to traffic and falsify medical products and avoid detection by law enforcement authorities

Recalling that fraudulent medicines continue to be an important issue for the international community, as witnessed by the efforts of the World Health Organization and the International Criminal Police Organization in this area,

Conscious an estimated 1 in 10 products in low and middle income countries is substandard or falsified,

1. Encourages countries to adopt measures enhancing cross-border cooperation and to promote cooperation of national law enforcement agencies aimed at curbing the trafficking of falsified medical products;

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2. Further requests the member states to set up a special unit, which will act as undercover police, to monitor and track down criminal networks where the falsified medical products are coming from, in accordance with the UNODC without the interference of the parliamentary system of countries;

3. Strongly urges the government to implement a cyber security monitoring and interference model, make use of Artificial Intelligence and web content moderators to monitor and track activities of cyber activities who use the dark web for illicit transactions;

4 Emphasises on the fact that health regulatory authorities should also be able to inspect bonded warehouses and free trade zones to ensure that all medical products being stored in such locations retain their integrity and do not enter in the distribution system in the internal market of the State without being imported in accordance with the law of the State;

5. Emphasises on the importance of implementing strong legal framework and improved regulatory mechanism for the licensing manufacture and distribution of medicine;

6. Requests the strengthening of laws and implementation of more penalties on illicit and falsified medical products to prevent the sale of these products;

7. Draws the attention to the fact that regulatory authorities perform inspections in laboratories and allow local laboratories to improve the quality of the pharmaceutical products by establishing well equipped and functional laboratories;

8. Urges Member States to prevent trafficking in falsified medical products by introducing legalization, as appropriate , covering in particular , all offences related to falsified medicines such as money laundering, corruption and smuggling, as well as campaigns to raise awareness;

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9. Calls Upon the UNODC, in consultation with member states, to identify needy countries to provide foreign as well as technical assistance in the fight against illicit and falsified medical products;

10. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to hold summits about the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice more often to find appropriate solutions in the shortest time period;

11. Invites Member States to make strong efforts to publicize at the national level the detrimental health, social and economic consequences of purchasing medicines that may be fraudulent;

12. Suggests Member States to highlight the risk of using medicines from the illicit market in order not to create a loss of public confidence in the quality, safety and efficacy of medicines in the pharmaceutical trade;

13. Calls upon the creation of awareness of the risk of substandard and falsified medicines and disseminate information about counterfeit medical products and ensure protection to witness having reported such crime.