



SRMUN Charlotte
March 26-28, 2021
*Unity: Coming Together to
Address a Changing World*

Draft Resolution: 2-1

Committee: Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Subject: Combating the Proliferation of Chemically Enhanced Illicit Drugs

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reaffirming Article 14 of the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, Article 12 of the 1988 Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, as well as the Resolve in the 2019 Ministerial Declaration,

Having studied the science behind the creation of chemically enhanced illicit drugs,

Acknowledging the egregious cost to human life that has correlated with the illicit drug trade,

Recognizing the urgent need for new treatments to help those affected,

Concerned by the increasing numbers of victimized drug users and the detrimental impact it causes,

Desiring concrete solutions that effectively address these issues and more specifically stop the continuous increase of the advancement of designer drugs,

Taking into account that chemically enhanced illicit drugs are a risk to safety as they are not scientifically nor medically reviewed,

Considering the fact that most chemically enhanced drugs are most often sold in a different Member State than where they are created,

1. *Endorses* the definition that chemically enhanced drugs (CEDs) are drugs that include, but are not limited to:
 - a. 'Designer drugs' that include lab produced chemicals, and,
 - b. Compounds such as amphetamines, methamphetamine, ecstasies, and others being used for non-medicinal purposes;
2. *Suggests* the creation of a United Nations (UN) task force to investigate the creation of enhanced drugs by:
 - a. Researching the populations that commonly use chemically enhanced drugs,
 - b. Investigating how these drugs are sold and distributed by:
 - i. Evaluating the level of involvement of drug cartels as well as pharmaceutical companies, and,

- ii. Monitoring logistics and supply chains through the International Narcotics Review Board, with permission from Member State(s);
 - c. Analyzing the underlying causes of why people turn to creating drugs as a source of income by:
 - i. Using Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) to help coordinate national, regional, and municipal level governments to identify issues of poverty and vulnerability so that communities do not turn to the illicit drug trade, and,
 - ii. Creating a program to monitor the illicit drug trade in rural agricultural communities that:
 - 1. Recommends further solutions through a crop substitution program to curb the supply of narcotics before product lands in the illicit drug trade, and,
 - 2. Recognizes that illicit narcotic crop production includes but is not limited to coca, cannabis, and opium poppy, and, and,
 - d. Encouraging collaboration with the World Health Organization as the illicit drug crisis is a global health issue;
3. *Researches* the effects of these drugs on individuals and communities by:
- a. Utilizing medical professionals, provided by the Republic of Cuba and the Republic of Peru, to investigate how enhanced drugs affect the body,
 - b. Continuing to educate medical professionals on new research methods, both qualitative and quantitative, in order to provide worthwhile research for all Member States, including:
 - i. Providing research for potential medicinal marijuana treatments, and,
 - ii. Investigating potential medicinal benefits of medicinal marijuana use, and,
 - c. Investigating treatment options, such as rehabilitation clinics, drug replacement treatments (such as Methadone), or alternative treatment options, based on Member States' discretion;
4. *Funds* this program through civil asset forfeiture strategies by:
- a. Obtaining funds from this strategy that will be dispersed among the people(s) that are contributing to the research and analysis of a medical approach,
 - b. Dispersing funds to the entities fellow nations have that target the domestic production and is not limited to international preventative measures;
5. *Creates* an international team that includes health and medical professionals that can treat those who are suffering from the psychological and physiological effects from drug abuse/usage by:
- a. Using such organizations to provide valuable input alongside law enforcement entities similar to the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA), and,
 - b. Collaborating with organizations and NGOs including but not limited to:
 - i. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC),

- ii. Doctors Without Borders,
 - iii. The Red Cross,
 - iv. Global Viral,
 - v. The World Health Organization (WHO), and,
 - vi. The International Narcotics Control Board;
6. *Targets* the domestic production of chemically enhanced illicit drugs by:
- a. Providing recommended guidelines on the monitoring of laboratories and factories that make specific CED precursor chemicals that lead into the illicit drug market for the discretionary use of each Member State,
 - b. Supplying optional investigative bodies, which Member States can request look into holding national or multinational pharmaceutical companies accountable by investigating their contribution to the epidemics nations are experiencing,
 - c. Suggesting possible restrictions/regulations on the chemicals used to create CEDs, and,
 - d. Creating an optional education program that is to be conducted at least twice annually for large distributors in regards to the primary chemical products that are used to create and make chemically enhanced illicit drugs and further legal action may be taken by the Member State if the seller is knowingly/recklessly contributing to the sale and the production of chemically enhanced illicit drugs;
7. *Combats* the demand for narcotics by utilizing the power of education to raise awareness of the dangers of chemically enhanced illicit drugs and increase regulation and monitoring regarding the handling of said drugs through the use of awareness campaigns and other community inclusive events that:
- a. Aim to reduce supply as well as navigate the source of the illicit chemically enhanced drugs as a way to further develop research and become more knowledgeable about these substances,
 - b. Assist and support organizations that extensively research said substances and also reach out to those directly victimized by CED use,
 - c. Provide research conducted by the committee to Member States that request the information so they may create education plans that best fit their nation's needs, and,
 - d. Further spread awareness by implementing advertising campaigns at the discretion of Member states following guidelines provided by the CND in order to avoid oversaturation and normalization of CED usage in:
 - i. Broadcast media,
 - ii. Print Media, and,
 - iii. Social media;
8. *Encourages* the creation of, or partnering with, pre-existing education campaigns to teach citizens the dangers of CEDs, especially in contrast to the traditional forms of these drugs, including but not limited to:

- a. Comparing the effects of CEDs and base drugs on individuals who use them both physiologically and psychologically,
 - b. Explaining the effects CED abuse has on communities in respect to economics, public health, and psychosocial aspects, and,
 - c. Teaching how these drugs are chemically enhanced and the harmful substances used in their creation;
9. *Invites* Member States to prevent and treat the onset of chemically enhanced illicit substances from entering their borders by investing in government and/or NGO research on:
- a. Drug animal training, including the use of non-dog drug-sniffing animals and more specific training for better identifying chemically enhanced illicit substances,
 - b. Training courses for human border control agents and customs officials to better identify and stop CEDs from entering the Member State, and
 - c. Technology that can identify and track the movement of CED shipments between borders.