



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

Draft Resolution 1-2

Committee: The Commission on Narcotic Drugs
Subject: Preventing Illicit Drug Usage by At-Risk Youth

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Keeping in mind the commission of resolution 9 that it must provide machinery whereby full effect may be given to the international conventions relating to narcotic drugs, and to provide for continuous review and progress in the international control of such drugs,

Concerned with the growing epidemic decimating a multitude of nations,

Recognizing the ongoing issue of illicit drug usage by at-risk youth and the effects it has on adolescent behavior and health,

Considering the results of past ineffective drug-free proposals,

Taking note that the issues at hand require immediate attention,

Observing victims of dysfunctional families, poverty, and discrimination are at higher risk for illicit drug usage,

Understanding the international context of drug abuse and trafficking, as well as the regional and national nature,

1. *Recommends* educating youth by implementing various educational programs that prevent illicit drug usage and welcoming effective youth forums as part of international educational standards by:
 - a. Implementing diversionary programs on a country-by-country basis, such as encouraging all youth to participate in extracurricular activities, and emphasizing the participation and utilization of recreational sports/facilities as a support system for at-risk youth,
 - b. Granting adolescent and youth drug users the opportunity to carry out community service in facilities such as needle exchanges, rehab centers and medical treatment facilities for drug users, in order to educate youth firsthand on the effects of drug addiction,
 - c. Acknowledging the importance and value of educating youth on the harmful effects of illicit drug usage in its totality in regard to health, emotional, and social wellbeing, and,
 - d. Encouraging school systems to incorporate day and afterschool programs that promote and educate students about healthy lifestyles and healthy choices, education on the short-long term effects of drug use;

2. *Requests* the General Assembly recommend strict compliance with Member States in order to further extend a shadow of the future;
3. *Suggests* Member States establish a Data Centers similar to the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction used to specifically share information and multilateral cooperation in preventing youth populations from accessing drugs;
4. *Encourages* the further development of rehabilitation strategies to counter youth drug addiction by:
 - a. Adopting policies that center around harm-reduction programs for youth members,
 - b. Creating facilities that help youths that suffer from current drug abuse,
 - c. Providing families medical aid for the rehabilitation of family members, and,
 - d. Endorsing therapy for youth in the rehabilitation process to further address behavioral issues, family impact, as well as addiction;
5. *Draws attention to* utilizing the best methods of classifications that should be universally accepted to provide a multinational criterion of pertinence, such as:
 - a. Schedule I: Opium, Amphetamines, Phenazepam, Phenylpiperidines, Amidines,
 - b. Schedule II: Cocaine (Coca), Pyote, Lysergic Acid Diethylamide (LSD), Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (Ecstasy),
 - c. Schedule III: Benzodiazepines (Xanax),
 - d. Schedule IV: Barbiturates, Thiobarbiturates, Benzodiazepines, Anabolic steroids, and,
 - e. Unclassified: Cannabis, New Psychoactive Substances, chemically altered substances;
6. *Strongly condemns* illegal narcotic trafficking by:
 - a. Establishing an international task force targeting the largest international money laundering hubs to either seize or follow the money of these organizations and once found they will work with local law enforcement to try these individuals in international criminal court so that it can be assured there is no corruption at play,
 - b. Targeting the increased usage of go-fast boats in drug trafficking in both national and international waters, aiming to confiscate drugs on said boats,
 - c. Identifying major trafficking Member States and examining imports and exports (many of the ingredients needed in making narcotics are imported and exported in large amounts),
 - d. Fighting the trafficking of illicit drugs in Eurasia by:
 - i. Recognizing the flow of heroin through the Republic of Turkey's borders through two major organizations:

1. The Turkish Mafia, who will be dealt with through tracking transfers on Cyprus's banks as they are used for money laundering, and,
 2. The Kurdistan Workers Party, who will be dealt with through tracking transfers on Cyprus's banks as they are used for money laundering, and additionally, Turkey intends to receive funding to fight their current issue with this trafficking organization,
- ii. Recognizing that Ukraine is a main contributor to the trafficking of illicit narcotics into Southwest Asia as they wish to use funding towards a narcotics police force which will be specialized into decreasing the amount of trafficking that goes in and out of Ukraine,
- e. Fighting the trafficking of illicit drugs in Africa by recognizing that The Kingdom of Morocco through working with local law enforcement has been historically more effective than any form of decriminalization for the African continent and furthermore, increased extracurricular activities and opportunities for youth populations have proven to be a viable solution as well as extraneous solutions may be implemented to a lesser extent to prevent the general spread of illicit drugs,
 - f. Fighting the trafficking of illicit drugs in The Americas by:
 - i. Suggesting The United States Civil Asset Forfeiture strategies to provide funding to target areas that are considered to be the most at-risk. Such as areas that fall under the Federal Poverty Level. With the appropriate funding to these areas there is an anticipated decrease for the youth to abuse drugs,
 - ii. Suggesting the targeting of gangs and gang-related entities to prevent the recruitment of youth, therefore decreasing the trafficking that occurs between the prominent age groups, and,
 - iii. Expanding The Republic of Cuba's medical tourism business to better address youth-specific drug use, creating programs that deal with the unique issues youth face that include, but are not limited to:
 1. Peer Pressure,
 2. Gang Violence,
 3. Mental Illness, and,
 4. Drug dependence,
 - g. Fighting the trafficking of illicit drugs in Oceania by recognizing that the trafficking of Opioids and Heroin throughout The Commonwealth of Australia Oceanic borders can be addressed by responding to its Maritime importation processes from Asia and its surrounding areas, attempting to regulate the amount of Narcotic flow throughout its borders;
7. *Recommends* other Member States work alongside various Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in full support to target and combat drug usage, such as:
 - a. Anti-Narcotics Coordinating Centre,
 - b. Lotus Centre,
 - c. National Agency for the Treatment and Rehabilitation of Substance Users,

- d. European Cities Against Drugs,
- e. African Council on Narcotics,
- f. The Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers,
- g. KRIPA Foundation,
- h. Project for Environmental Protection, Anti-Narcotics and Community Education,
- i. Youth Council for Anti-Narcotics,
- j. Anti-Drug and Alcohol Abuse Foundation, Inc., and,
- k. Narcotics Control Foundation; and,

8. *Expresses its appreciation* for the funding of these programs by:

- a. Advising the Medical Fund for Narcotics increase access for Member States who do not have viable funding for medical programs to prevent the spread of HIV from intravenous drug use, afford Narcan and other medication, and to fund education programs within each country through the following funding sources:
 - i. Turkey pledges \$200,000 (USD),
 - ii. Ukraine pledges \$150,000 (USD),
 - iii. The Kingdom of the Netherlands pledges \$200,000 (USD),
 - iv. The Federation of Russia pledges \$200,000 (USD), and,
 - v. The Dominion of Canada pledges \$500,000 (USD),
- b. Advising the Adversary Narcotics fund increase access funding for anti-trafficking investigations and to actively fight these traffickers who put poison into the veins of our helpless children through the following funding sources:
 - i. Turkey pledges \$900,000 (USD),
 - ii. The Commonwealth of Australia pledges \$500,000 (USD),
 - iii. The Dominion of Canada pledges \$1.2 Million (USD),
 - iv. The Federation of Russia pledges \$2 Million (USD),
 - v. Ukraine pledges \$150,000 (USD),
 - vi. The Republic of Cuba pledges \$100,000 (USD),
 - vii. People's Republic of China pledges \$1 Million (USD),
 - viii. The Republic of India pledges \$500,000 (USD),
 - ix. The Kingdom of Morocco pledges \$100,000 (USD),
 - x. The United States pledges \$1.5 Million (USD),
 - xi. The Kingdom of the Netherlands pledges \$500,000 (USD), and,
 - xii. The Republic of France pledges \$500,000 (USD),
- c. Encouraging funding from the Commonwealth Fund, which specifically helps those of low income and dysfunctional families, minority groups, and those who suffer from extreme conditions,
- d. Calling upon the current infrastructure present in the form of INTERPOL's anti-drug task force to combat international drug trading since:
 - i. The anti-drug task force exists but is underutilized, and,
 - ii. Funds in International Crime Police Organization should be temporarily reallocated that are currently utilized for non-violent crime divisions, the anti-drug task force will develop to

comprehensively tackle the trafficking of drugs across borders, therefore it will prevent the youth from obtaining access to these products.