**FORUM:** General Assembly 2 (GA2)

**QUESTION:** Combating the influence of drug cartels in less economically developed nations

**MAIN SUBMITTER:** French Republic

**CO SUBMITTER:** The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Federal

Republic of Germany, Republic of South Africa, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, United States of Mexico

THE SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Stressing the* pervasive impacts of drug cartels, which can foster complicated challenges that include social, economic, and political stability,

*Aware of* societal costs which will be the consequence of neglecting the opportunities of enforcing laws regarding drug cartels,

*Aware of* the fact that there are only a few agencies that are capable of ceasing cartel operations,

*Emphasizing* the importance of addressing the root causes of cartel influence, such as poverty, lack of education, and limited economic opportunities,

*Fully aware* of the drug cartels illegally smuggling drugs not only threatens social, but also economic and political situations in LEDC,

*Deeply regretting* 100,000 people face death from drug addiction every year,

*Reaffirming* the importance of international cooperation in addressing the global nature of drug trafficking,

1. Emphasizes the urgent need for further research on global drug trafficking market, especially for those undergoing in less economically developed countries (LEDCs), as the market is constantly changing and its impact on the world economy is significant, in order to:
	* 1. Combat any newly formed drug trafficking force
		2. Research the groups and heads behind the large scaled criminal organizations
		3. Employ Community Violence Reduction (CVR) for a better effectiveness

appoint police stations in all areas suspected to sell illegal goods, and apply anti-hacking systems and software for protection from hackers

hire state-sponsor hackers to shut down all suspected websites that can be used for drug selling;

1. Encourages the development of international guidelines, in collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), to support LEDCs in implementing regulatory frameworks for legalized drug industries;
	* 1. Organize monthly meetings held by all member states, LEDCs in particular analyzing the progress of solutions on operations of drug cartels
		2. Develop LEDCs with trade, investments and job opportunities;

1. Proposes a gradual legalization and regulation of drugs in Mexico in a framework that includes:
	* + - 1. Government oversights on establishing centralized authority responsible for monitoring the cultivation, production, and distribution of drugs as well as enforcing safety, quality, and ethical standards
				2. Licensing systems for farmers cultivating drug-related crops, pharmaceutical companies producing derivatives, and retailers selling drugs
				3. Protection measures against cartel retaliation such as

implementing electrochemical sensors to detect all imported goods in the country at all trade ports,

developing rural and indigenous areas through CCTVs, iii. increasing the number of DEA to inspect drug smuggling on land, navy to scrutinize drug smuggling through seas, and Air Force to detect drug smuggling in air,

d. Trial runs in the legalization of class A and unclassed drugs;

1. Recommends investment in community-based programs to transition farmers from illegal drug cultivation to regulated industries, including:
	* + 1. Subsidies and technical support for legal crop cultivation
			2. Infrastructure development to facilitate market access for legal goods
			3. Quality control standards to ensure public health and safety,
				1. monthly quality checks,
				2. preserve data of the healthcare results,

 d. Taxation mechanisms to fund public health initiatives and community

 development;

1. Recommends all member states to promote Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) to strengthen collaboration with law enforcement agencies by providing specialized trainings and programs that actively support in areas that disrupt the operations of drug cartels in such ways but not limited to:
	1. Advanced investigation techniques to identify and dismantle cartel networks effectively
	2. Anti-money laundering process to cease the illicit financial profits that is supervised by member states
	3. Human rights practices to ensure that all measures are carried out under ethical regulations;

1. Supports the creation public awareness campaigns in drug-consuming nations to reduce demand for illicit drugs and promote the benefits of regulated markets;
	1. Establishing ethical committees under official government supervision to regularly assess the impacts of drug regulation policies
	2. Creating cross-border media partnership with NGOs to create multilingual, diverse, and culturally relevant content that reaches all sectors of the world to ensure universal understanding of drugs
	3. Developing educational initiatives targeting youths through internet and social media platforms through methods such as but not limited to:

i. advertising through Instagram posts and shorts, Facebook messages,

YouTube videos, TikTok shorts, ii. educating on responsible attitudes towards drugs and risks of addiction;

1. Promote rehabilitation programs to educate communities, particularly drug addicts, on the dangers of drug abuse and provide support for those affected by addiction in such ways but not limited to:
	1. Easily accessible rehabilitation sessions, such as therapy, counselling, aftercare and support, at all hospitals worldwide organized by experts
	2. Open access to not only educational campaign but also drug-free therapy such as visiting ATOD (Alcohol, Tobacco, and other Drug), CBT (Cognitive Behavioral Therapy) and REBT (Rational Emotive Behavior Therapy) to raise awareness on drug consequences;

1. Requests all member states to invest in technologies to combat cartel smuggling, through ways such as but not limited to:
	1. Improving monitoring technologies such as Thermal imaging sensors using

Artificial Intelligence (AI)

* 1. Installing automated cargo scanning systems at strategic locations with high smuggling cases like ports, airports, and border areas
	2. Incorporating trade routes monitoring and infrastructure such as:

i. real-time surveillance ii. strengthened data sharing protocols across countries and regions.