

Committee: Drug Control

Topic: Regulating the legalization of psychedelics and its impact on international drug treaties

Submitted by: Bangladesh

Co-submitted by: Russian Federation, People's Republic of China, Nigeria, Nepal, Pakistan, DPRK

Signatories: Israel, Brazil

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Aware of attempts to decriminalize the use of psychedelic substances as a result of research into their medical applications,

Keeping in mind the dichotomy between generally conservative views on drug control versus the more liberal approaches concerning drug use,

Deeply disturbed by the expansion of decriminalization programs concerning recreational psychedelic use in Member Nations,

1. Reaffirms that all Member States must uphold their obligations under the 1961, 1971, and 1988 United Nations (UN) Drug Control Conventions;
2. Urges Member States currently with decriminalization schemes concerning recreational use of psychedelic substances to suspend said programs until an international consensus is reached on the legality of such substances;
3. Emphasizes the prevention of abuse and the protection of public health as a priority in all policy decisions, through methods such as, but not limited to:
 - a. Thorough training for medical personnel to ensure adequate training and knowledge on drug usage, dosage, side effects, etc.
 - b. Strict laws on criminalizing personal use;
4. Endorses measures to further restrict access to psychedelic substances through means such as, but not limited to:
 - a. Classifying psychedelics as Schedule I substances or equivalent status, while allowing for continued research into MDMA and psilocybin,
 - b. Instituting bans on spores and cultures of fungal psychedelics, such as psilocybin,
 - c. Implementing restrictions on plant matter containing psychedelic compounds;
5. Affirms that nothing in this resolution shall be interpreted as prohibiting or criminalizing the traditional, ceremonial, religious, or cultural use of naturally occurring psychoactive plants and fungi by indigenous peoples, where such practices are conducted in accordance with national laws and international human rights frameworks;
6. Further endorses the creation of an Office of Compliance under the jurisdiction of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) for, among others:
 - a. The monitoring of national policies to ensure Member States are compliant with international drug frameworks and treaties,
 - b. The recommendation of nations in breach of international regulations to the UNODC for further action, including assisting said nations return to compliance,

- c. The strengthening of border monitoring and law enforcement cooperation to prevent illegal trafficking between countries with differing laws concerning psychedelics;
- 7. Recommends Member States improve awareness surrounding the dangers of psychedelics, in ways such as, but not limited to:
 - a. The development of state-sponsored infomercials to show the dire consequences of psychedelic substances,
 - b. The request for digital media and social media to have content warnings ahead of any film depicting the use of psychedelic substances both informationally and recreationally,
 - c. The promotion of education concerning psychedelic substances and their harmful effects across educational levels;
- 8. Requests Member States enact legislation requiring digital messaging platforms to increase vigilance when monitoring communications with the ultimate goal of suppressing the use of these platforms for illicit transactions.
- 9. Clarifies each states has jurisdiction on the use of medical testing and scientific research with psychedelics and similar drugs of its kind;
- 10. Encourages the sharing of research results and technical assistance to allow safe and controlled experimentation in coordination with the UNODC and the WHO;