

Sponsor: Norway

Signatories: Sweden, Switzerland, Jamaica, USA, Indonesia, Kazakhstan

Topic II: Limiting The Non-Medical Use of Prescription Opioids

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Recognizing the continuously escalating usage of prescription opioids for non-medical purposes and its harmful effects on society and citizens living within all nations,

Disturbed by recent statistics documenting the epidemic affecting nearly every 7 out of 10 people on a global scale,

Acknowledging efforts put forth by the United Nations alongside the World Health Organization in the attempts of increasing awareness of this issue including the support of regional and interregional organizations, alongside non-governmental and governmental organizations,

Committed to reducing the number of injuries and fatalities in relation to the non-medical use of prescription opioids through a comprehensive plan of action to be debated and hopefully agreed upon by the international community,

Noting the increased accessibility to prescription opioids within developed nations especially due to the illicit trade, purchase, and smuggling of these drugs,

Welcoming collaboration among all nations in order to create a comprehensive plan of action to be utilized on a global scale,

1. Calls for increased cooperation efforts among nations in order to target illicit trafficking of all classifications of opioids while reducing the demand for opioids through:
 - a. Utilizing bi/multilateral conferences in which nations can increase their collaboration on a global level with discussion in regards to possible alleviation tactics
 - b. Education of citizens and enforcement officers through media and academia curriculum covering the specifics of public security, law enforcement, welfare etc;
2. Requests nations properly administer and oversee legal imports/exports of opioids through the utilization of PDMPs (Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs) that will serve as a tracking database ensuring adequate amounts of the drugs are being imported/exported, and prescribed;
3. Encourages the continued support of innovative approaches and advancements pertaining to the monitoring and reporting systems present within most member nations through:
 - a. Public and private sector funding from within each nation to support regional and non-governmental organizations in their efforts to promote awareness,

- b. Collaboration amongst nations in order to develop interactive programs for the public to take part in to increase awareness of the issue;
4. Urges nations to increase accessibility to controlled substances in order for scientific research to monitor and analyze the usage of opioids etc. under control in the hopes of creating alternatives to the opioid epidemic:
 - a. Seeing as numerous scientific research centers have been experimenting with the use of opioids on a controlled level, this increased accessibility to information could lead to breakthroughs regarding alternatives to opioid addiction and abuse,
 - b. Increased accessibility to these controlled substances will also allow for nations to properly document the number of controlled substances that are leaving and entering;
5. Calls for a global database entry in which member nations can document data in relation to the opioid epidemic specific to their nation:
 - a. This database would be made visible to member nations, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the World Health Organization, alongside the International Narcotics Control Board,
 - b. The database would also allow for increased collaboration amongst nations;
6. Encourages nations to instill a series of academia to promote awareness of the severity of misusing opioids:
 - a. Courses or lessons relating to “Health” within middle/high school should be altered in order to cover topics of drug use and misuse,
 - b. Increased media promotions through social media, pamphlets, etc. focusing on making the general public aware of the dangers of misusing prescription opioids;
7. Requests doctors and patients partake in preventive measures in order to ensure the appropriate use of any opioids through:
 - a. Proper prescription by doctors, and strict adherence to the rules or directions as explained by the medical official,
 - b. Ensuring individuals prescribed these opioids refrain from distributing the drugs to outside parties;
8. Invites nations to look for alternatives such as the development of safer non-addictive medications, putting the health of the public first:
 - a. Nations should allocate funds to scientific research centers focusing on the development of these effective medications which would serve as an alternative to opioids,
 - b. Research centers should share their analyzed data in order for increased communication regarding findings and potential breakthroughs;
9. Calls for increased repercussions and punishments for parties found selling or distributing prescription opioids to individuals within nations:

- a. In collaboration with each nations judicial system, international law should be implemented punishing violators with fines to incarceration depending on the severity,
 - b. Seeing as there is no strict legislation regarding the non-medical use of opioids, this increased legislation will serve to ensure individuals are convicted of crimes hopefully reducing the number of illegal drug trades, purchases;
10. Welcomes nations to revise Resolution 61/8 in regards to “Enhancing and strengthening international and regional cooperation and domestic efforts to address the international threats posed by the non-medical use of synthetic opioids.”
 - a. Nations can revise this resolution to pertain specifically to the severity of the epidemic within their region,
 - b. This revised resolution can be debated upon at the conferences as mentioned previously in order to ensure it is comprehensive within the global community;
11. Encourages the use and medical distribution of Naloxone, or Narcan, an opioid overdose reversing drug used under medical administration, in injectable and auto-injectable forms and nasal sprays, to block the effects of opioids, such as slowed breathing which results in death:
 - a. Utilizing the World Health Organization and its partners to help bring this life saving opioid antagonist to more medical facilities in the nations fighting the opioid crisis such as the United States and the United Kingdom,
 - b. Focusing on areas of poverty, or areas with less available medical services, where drug related activity is far more active amongst the population and less controlled;
12. Expresses its appreciation for the awareness tactics and influential voice of the Psychiatric Rehabilitation Association as they advocate for recovery-oriented practices and help improve the quick deliverance of mental health services needed by those struggling with substance abuse:
 - a. Utilizes a Public Policy Committee to address the issues within the opioid crisis, substance abuse and other mental health difficulties, including how to provide the proper materials to a multitude of communities for the education of individuals on the fallouts and drastic effects of the opioid crisis,
 - b. Hosts an Annual Conference to integrate new legislation or policies that provide viable care to a mass population,
 - c. Partners with the National Council, Mental Health America, and other organizations to help bring their actions to all people, which can be expanded internationally with the collaboration of other similar NGOs.