

**COMMITTEE:** International Drug Control

**QUESTION OF:** The Impact of Drug Policies on Youth

**SUBMITTED BY:** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

**CO-SUBMITTED BY:** France, Luxembourg, Germany, Finland, Spain, Canada, Italy, Bolivia, South Africa

The General Assembly,

*Recalling* Article 33 of the UN Convention of Rights of the Child, which states that appropriate measures should be taken to not only protect children from illicit drug use but to also prevent the use of children in production and trafficking,

*Alarmed by* the 4.92% of children being exploited worldwide as illicit drug consumers,

*Reiterating* the significant negative effects that narcotics can have on the development of the child, physically and mentally,

*Noting* that most opiates are produced and shipped from Afghanistan, and heroin is widely distributed from Myanmar, Mexico, and Columbia (according to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)),

*Emphasizing* the need to initiate more attempts in educating youth of the dangers of narcotics in school systems,

*Keeping in mind* that all possible solutions will require the efforts of as many member states as possible to truly see changes,

1. *Asks* for the adoption of school programs worldwide to educate the youth from a young age of the dangers of drugs,
  - a. School children from ages to 11 to 17 will be the target of this program,
  - b. Programs will include intimate presentations with rehabilitated addicts to provide an informative outlook,
  - c. Programs that are informative about the different types of drugs should be added into each school curriculum along with reading material for instructional use;
2. *Recommends* the UNODC to initiate their annual campaign “Listen First” on the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (June 26) in any regions with limited access to education systems where,
  - a. Once a year, booths are established in developing nations with a high percentage of youth abusing drugs to:

- i. Inform the local youth and any available schools on the effects of drug abuse and measures to prevent drug-related deaths,
    - ii. Gather information directly from the youth to use as reference in formulating future drug policies,
  - b. Whilst nations focus on the priority of increasing equal availability of drug education;
3. *Requests* that member states improve upon drug rehabilitation programs to help integrate youth back into society,
  - a. Services such as healthcare, legal consultation, and schooling should be provided for children (17 and below) in treatment,
  - b. To avoid relapse, released addicts should attend regular check ups and drug screenings to monitor their health,
  - c. Youth should have access to schooling material during rehabilitation in order to prepare them for life after release;
4. *Also urges* for the incarceration of prevalent drug dealers and members of cartels who recruit or sell to children:
  - a. Drug dealers with a clientele of minors should be charged with harsher punishment, preferably fined before imprisonment;
5. *Invites* the member states to attain funds for education, prevention, and rehabilitation programmes by,
  - a. Imposing high financial fines on sentenced drug dealers or any other individual involved in drug trafficking,
  - b. Allocating a percentage of the fines to be transferred directly to the UNODC where funds will be distributed to nations based on their need as determined by the UNODC,
  - c. Additional funds can be supplied by organizations that contribute to the education of youth such as UNICEF (United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund) and GPE (Global Partnership for Education).