**Committee:** Economic and Social Council

**Question of:** Decreasing the economic dependence of developing countries on illegal drug production and trade

**Submitted by:** Republic of Iraq

**Co-submitted by**: South Africa, Burkina Faso, Sudan, Brazil, Trinidad & Tobago, Nigeria, Pakistan, Ghana, Libya, Estonia, Finland, Chile, Australia, Guatemala, Congo

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL,

*Defining* the illegal drug production and trade in the developing countries as a vital sector of their economies and the high income they achieve from drug trade,

*Recalling* all relevant treaties regarding the decreasing of illegal drug production and trade, such as the International Cooperation Against the World Drug Problem signed on the 19th December 2011, which helped raise awareness between the Member States on the negative effects of drug trade and production and Resolution on the 2005 World Summit Outcome, 24 October 2005,

*Recognizing* that there is an innumerable amount of organizations within and out of the United Nations with the intentions of combating the economic dependence of developing countries on the illegal drug production and trade, such as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR),

*Acknowledging* the fact that the illegal drug production and trade benefits the population and the developing countries short-term by the increasing of the disposable income and because the trade of drugs increases the country’s Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and reduces the unemployment rate and with the case of Bolivia the unemployment has fallen by 6% and the GDP rose by 2%,

*Noting* the fact that human rights play a key role in combatting the illegal drug production and trade as many families are dependent on the trading of drugs and the closure of several trade routes could result in the families losing income and the increase of even more poverty in the developing countries,

*Concerned* that in the rural areas of Asia and Latin America about 4 million people are dependent on the illicit and illegal cultivation and trade of the coca leaf and the opium poppy and these people live below the poverty line and though the illegal trading of drugs helps them short term it does not benefit them long term,

*Deeply disturbed* by the fact that the illicit trade of drugs promotes corruption in LEDCs and damages the social structure of the family, furthermore drug gangs are established and the high tension that arises between the gangs and the law enforcement agencies resulting in high numbers of death,

*Noting* with deep concern that the illegal trading of drugs causes the rise in the cost of food and thus the rise of poor people and the further isolation of many communities due to the rising mortality from violence,

1. Urges all Member States to continue the international and national illicit drug control policies and to establish new treaties and policies to combat the drug trade in the developing countries and combat the drug gangs by:
2. Supporting the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) such as the UNODC and the UNASUR,
3. Compromising and working with each other to find similar treaties and establish them,
4. Establishing treaties and conventions that would suit both More Economically Developed Countries (MEDCs) and the developing countries that benefit economically from the illegal trade of drugs;
5. Further urges all Member States to educate their population on the negative effects of drugs and of thenegative results of drug production and trade, this could be done by,
6. Sending teaching materials and financial aid from MEDCs and United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) to improve the education in the developing countries,
7. Spending a proportion of the government’s budget on educating farmers and people in the rural areas;
8. Requests MEDCs to support the developing countries financially and UN agencies so that they can improve the living conditions in the developing countries by giving out loans to farmers and other businesses to reduce the trade of drugs and promote the trade of other goods;
9. Strongly invites Member States to help the developing countries combat the drug gangs, such as the drug cartels, by providing intelligence on the gangs’ members and their location and by working closely to international organizations such as INTERPOL to eliminate the drug gangs;
10. Asks the World Bank and other financial organizations to establish a positive economic scheme to improve the economies of the developing countries, by:
11. Decreasing poverty and the production of drugs by local farmers and poor families,
12. Developing a more sustainable trade,
13. Increasing the amount of jobs;
14. Further invites Member State to spend more resources on law enforcement to further track and imprison the drug lords and drug gang members to decrease their influence on the poor families and by this decreasing the overall drug production and trade;

1. Advises countries to hold trials to see if legalising drugs will have positive effects on these countries, conditions of these trials will be:
2. softdrugs will be sold in ‘coffeeshops’ set up by the government
3. hard drugs will be sold in Centers for Recreational Use of Drugs (CRUDs), where customers will be held after consuming until they are proven sober and additionally the drugs sold in the centers be cheaper than on the streets
4. all drugs will only be sold to legal citizens above the age of 18
5. governments can decide on their own which drugs are ‘hard’ and which are ‘soft’
6. trials will last for 4 years, including 1 year pre-investigation.