**FORUM:** Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

**QUESTION OF:** Fraudulent Medicines

**SUBMITTED BY:** Gabon

THE COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE,

*Noting* the recent crackdown taken by Interpol through Operation Pangea to confiscate fake medical resources and identifying the need to create legislation in order to prevent further such action,

*Appreciating and further encouraging* Member States’ efforts to assist Interpol with Operation Pangea, a week in which nations across the world crack down on the illegal sale of counterfeit medicines online,

*Deeply concerned by* the quantity of fraudulent medicines confiscated by authorities in recent weeks, especially during Operation Pangea, despite the existence of previous resolutions and efforts for an extended period of time,

*Bearing in mind* UN Resolution 20/6, which sought to encourage Member States to prevent the trafficking and production of fraudulent medicines, raise public awareness of the issue in order to curb consumption of fraudulent medicines and encourage international co-operation,

*Further acknowledging* the discussion of the criminal aspect of fraudulent medicine intended to broaden understanding and implement UN Resolution 20/6 during the Fraudulent Medicines Conference in Vienna in February 2013 regarding the production and trafficking of fraudulent medicines,

*Alarmed by* the consequences of people being treated using counterfeit medicines,

*Further noting* the difficulty of identifying fraudulent medicines for the consumer,

*Guided by* the steps taken by the Council of Europe towards this matter in the MEDICRIME Convention,

1. Encourages the improvement of public education on the issue through the use of advertising campaigns and education programs within schools with regard to the possible fraudulent nature of drugs purchased online;
   1. Such education programs within schools would teach students on a periodical basis about the possible fraudulent nature of drugs purchased online and how to protect themselves against it
2. Urges member states to screen all drugs produced within their countries;
3. Implores member states to produce official certificates to travel with medicines on export in order to ensure their legitimacy;
4. Requests for the equivalent of the MEDICRIME Convention of the Council of Europe for Non-EU Member States to be created, in order to prevent the spread of counterfeit medicines and assist victims worldwide, which would take action to ensure that:
   1. the production of counterfeit medicines and the intentional supplying of counterfeit medicines is criminalised
   2. no product may be placed within the supply chain without appropriate authorisation
   3. the Member States hold powers to confiscate and destroy counterfeit or unauthorised medicines
   4. training is provided for those involved in the supply chain and protecting the supply chain regarding the identification of fraudulent medicines and thus the prevention of their use etc.
   5. a clear method of reporting fraudulent medicines is created
   6. the supplying of counterfeit and unauthorised medicines is prevented
   7. victims of fraudulent medicines are provided with appropriate healthcare for their physical and psychological recovery
   8. in the case that criminal activity in this regard occurs in more than one State, the Parties will co-operate to bring the perpetrators to justice
   9. in the case that criminal activity in this regard occurs with a State not signed onto the convention, the convention should be used as a basis for the execution of justice
   10. a Committee of the Parties is set up comprising of the signatories of such a convention in which:
       1. the UN Secretary General convenes
       2. the parties exchange data and co-operate in order to improve the prevention methods regarding the issue
       3. the implementation of the Convention is discussed
       4. further solutions are discussed and implemented
       5. updates on the issue are discussed and acted upon
       6. NGOs and relevant Committees (such as the UNODC) of the UN play an advisory role;
5. Urges nations and NGOs to prioritise the accessibility of high quality, legal medical products in order to prevent cheaper, fraudulent medical products from being used;
6. Emphasises the importance of establishing sufficient authorities to regulate the supply of medical products in order to prevent the supplying of fraudulent medicines to the consumer by ensuring that sufficient human and economic resources are provided to such authorities.