

Resolution A/1

MITIGATING ORGANIZED CRIME FROM THE ROOTS

Recognizing that organized crime thrives off corruption among government officials and lack of coordinated law enforcement actions,

Acknowledging the fact that many civilians are susceptible to organized crime due to the lack of sufficient economic opportunities,

Concerned that roughly 2.5 million people are forced into labor by organized crime groups at any given time,

Noting that organized crime groups generate seven to ten billion dollars annually;

To the Economic and Social Affairs Council,

1. Calls upon all nations to establish legislations to more efficiently prosecute participants of organized crime and prevent future participation in the industry again, which include:

- a. Creating stricter sanctions such as increased jail time and severe fines,
- b. Criminalizing any participation in and subcategories of organized crime including:
 - i. Human trafficking,
 - ii. Drug trafficking,
 - iii. Migrant smuggling;
- c. Tracking and monitoring those convicted of participating in organized crime after jail time;

2. Further recommends methods of poverty reduction in order to reduce the appeal of organized crime with:

- a. Collaboration with other countries and organizations and spreading awareness in order to increase donations to microfinance institutions to allow:
 - i. Increase of the amount of micro-loans, microinsurance, and bank accounts,
 - ii. The improvement of training initiatives that create jobs in areas such as construction, business, government, and military;
- b. Utilization of Conditional Cash Transfers (CCTs) to increase household incomes and reduce unemployment rate, through implementation by:
 - i. The enrollment of low income households in the Proxy Means Test, which contains questions regarding household income and lifestyle;

3. Encourages the reduction of corruption to facilitate the combatment of organized crime with:
 - a. Yearly training of law enforcement agents conducted by:
 - i. The International Rescue Committee,
 - ii. INTERPOL Global Programme on Anti-Corruption, Financial Crimes and Asset Recovery workshops,
 - iii. Association for Civilian Oversight of Law Enforcement;
 - b. A system of monitoring and reviewing assets of government officials by a third party,
 - c. Unification of police forces in state governments,
 - d. Using Automatic Exchange of Information (AIE) to:
 - i. Allow free access to court decisions,
 - ii. Enforce open courtrooms for a just trial;
 - e. Ethics training requirements in law schools for all officials, judges, and prosecutors,
 - f. Automated case management systems to:
 - i. Create a standard for court fees, eliminating bribery,
 - ii. Utilize organizations that monitor courtrooms;

4. Endorses the establishment of legally binding guidelines that would prevent the infringement of personal rights and dependency on organizations in the music industry, such as the Khangpae, which would include:
 - a. Limitations on the number of hours that can be invested into bootcamps on a weekly basis,
 - b. Requirement of formal education or an equivalent supplement to ensure economic opportunities beyond the music industry,
 - c. An increase in the existing percentage of profits retained by individuals;

5. Stresses the need to establish a method for individuals to disclose information about organized crime and to protect whistleblowers, which can be achieved through:
 - a. The expansion of Transparency International's Legal Advice and Advocacy Centers through which individuals can disclose their information and receive aid from advocacy groups and legal experts,
 - b. The drafting of a whistleblower protection legislation, which can incorporate Transparency International's outline of principles;

6. Emphasizes the need to increase technical capabilities in targeting financial traces of organized crime groups as a method of combating organized crime as well as discouraging participation in organized crime by:
 - a. Implementing due diligence reports in all banks to prevent money laundering and identify crime groups, which would include the:
 - i. Purpose of the account,

- ii. Sources of funds and money in account,
 - iii. Individuals who own/control the account (beneficial owners, signatories, guarantors),
 - iv. Financial statements,
 - v. Country, proximity of residence, place of employment/business,
 - vi. Description of business operations (total sales) and a list of major customer and suppliers,
 - vii. Explanations for changes in account activity,
- b. Implementing a Customer Identification Program, which will require a verification of an individual's identity in a financial transaction,
- c. Using the The Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative, a partnership between the World Bank Group and UNODC, to provide:
- i. Awareness-raising workshops,
 - ii. Training courses on asset recovery,
 - iii. Support in developing and strengthening legal frameworks as foundations for asset recovery,
 - iv. Assistance in mobilizing asset-tracing tools.

Resolution A/2

COMBATTING THE SOCIAL RAMIFICATIONS OF ORGANIZED CRIME

Realizing that many gangs such as the Kkangpae of South Korea, the Yakuza of Japan, and the Triad Circle,

Noting that crime groups in East Asia nearly earn \$90 billion in revenue from selling fake goods, drugs, illicit wildlife, and human trafficking,

Remembering when the UNODC released the “Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment” on April 16th, 2013,

Recalling that Kkangpae, the gang in South Korea, is so elusive with it controlling almost all illicit trade of drugs, firearms, and the management of the Korean pop industry,

Underlining many conferences such as the Seventh Session of the Conference of the Parties have taken place focusing on creating specific solutions to combat organized crime;

To the Economic and Social Affairs Council,

1. Calls upon the creation of the KPSC (Korean Pop Safety Center) which would include:
 - a. Safety services for the celebrities,
 - b. More regulatory clauses and background checks on producing companies,
 - c. Just license agreements;

2. Recommends that a special force is created to combat organized crime which would:
 - a. Collect information about these gangs and report them back,
 - b. Have more undercover officers positioned in small towns and villages where gang headquarters are known to be found,
 - c. Take specially trained officers to infiltrate the groups from the inside out,
 - d. Inspect casinos, nightclubs, and production names to ensure they are not lead by gang leaders,
 - e. Protection for civilians which were once protected by the groups,
 - f. Economic aid for areas that relied on organized crime to function;

3. Expresses that no governmental personnel should associate themselves with any member from a gang with punishments such as:

- a. Large fines depending on whether the relationship was for illicit drugs, weaponry, prostitutes etc,
- b. Elimination of position;

4. Requests creating safe havens through the NGO Safe Haven that would provide:

- a. help and a safe place for people who have been trafficked, victims of forced prostitution, and child marriage survivors,
- b. An emergency hotline for people to call if in severe danger,
- c. A representative from the judicial system that can track and bring justice to the perpetrator;

5. Suggests monitoring and finding trade routes used by the groups which would give a better picture of where these illicit drugs, arms, trafficked people, fraudulent medicine, and counterfeit goods are heading to and the possibility to stop them at their source,

6. Welcomes the use of publicity to show the general public that these groups create more harm than good by:

- a. Posters around street markets and public places,
- b. Demonstrations in classes,
- c. Ads in between popular television shows and before movies,
- d. Kpop songs specifically written for awareness of this problem;

7. Considers it desirable to offer low income citizens that were forced to join gangs because of their situation career and education opportunities so that they can reintegrate into a working member of society.

Resolution A/3

CRACKING DOWN ON CRIME SYNDICATES

Recalling the United Nations Resolution SC/11717 which restates the importance of cracking down on areas in which funding is coming through at alarming rates such as human and drug trafficking as well as money laundering,

Fully aware of the United Nations Convention on Transnational Organized Crime which calls for the cooperation between different nations in order to slow down the rate at which organized crime continues to grow,

Noting that the organization Interpol has worked in East Asia before in order to work on catching wanted criminals moving illegally throughout borders and Interpol has been a viable police force training organization,

Observing United Nations Resolution 59/7 which calls for an extended punishment to all those caught within a drug trafficking ring,

Underlining the importance of the efforts put forth by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) which has helped in the cooperation of countries as well as gathering intelligence to further slow down the growing and funding of organized crime organizations;

To the Economic and Social Affairs Council,

1. Authorizes the use of Interpol, a proven police force that has successfully worked in South Asia before, to aid in the training of a police force as well as work in the locating of trafficking rings and money laundering efforts,

2. Affirms the use of a Financial Intelligence Unit which:

- a. Has been proven to work in the past in Japan where all bank accounts are thoroughly checked when any transactions are made,
- b. Will help in the prevention of money laundering, a vital way of funding for organized crime groups in South Asia;

3. Encourages countries most heavily laden with organized crime to crack down on businesses having ties to organized crime in order to:

- a. Further cut off funds of organized crime organizations such as Yakuza,
- b. Ensure these companies are not helping in the rise of criminal status of these organizations;

4. Considers utilizing the NGO Construction for Change in order to better the infrastructure of farmers so they are able to grow crops for themselves and fund themselves through:

- a. Horticulture, specifically the growing of medicinal crops to apply better healthcare and job opportunities,
- b. Coffee and cocoa, as they are easy to grow and easy to sell;

5. Proclaims the dire need for a funded mission in order to gather intelligence on these organizations of organized crime because:

- a. Many of these groups meet on the streets in broad daylight without police doing anything,
- b. Many of the ways in which these organizations are funded are still completely unknown and stopping the funding of these criminal groups is one of the first steps in demobilizing them;

6. Supports the use of the death penalty on any member who has been a part of the drug trafficking ring so as to not allow them back into the group and possibly gather information from them during their time.

Resolution A/4

INCREASING CAPABILITIES TO COMBAT ORGANIZED CRIME

Fully aware that organized criminal groups have been involved in human trafficking, illicit trades of goods, or wildlife, and in fake goods which has shown a negative impact on its surrounding areas,

Taking into account the arising situations pertaining to organized criminal groups that have impacted a country's economic and social development,

Bearing in mind the fact that the struggle against criminal groups are too big of a problem to tackle alone and calls for other member states to contribute and provide fundings to this ever growing crisis,

Recalling the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime which takes into the account different protocols necessary in order to fight against organised crime groups,

Recognizing the many threats and hindrances these criminal groups have on to governments and society overall;

To the Economic and Social Affairs Council,

1. Encourages members states to all contribute to the growing threats of criminal activities through:
 - a. Providing fundings, personnel and financial assistance on the borders in order for crimes will stay put within their borders,
 - b. The placement of intelligence units in accordance with article 7 of the UN Convention;
2. Proclaims that countries such as South Africa has already took great measures to ensure the limit of criminal group activity by:
 - a. Establishing organizations crucial in contributing to the fight,
 - b. Enforcing law regulations and to form necessary strategies,
 - c. Partnering with other local communities, businesses, and religious groups;

3. Notes that even with how accessible information can be today, we still lack the necessary information about these criminal groups and calls for the attention to ensure:
 - a. solid evidences and measures that need to be taken are provided in policies,
 - b. that progress has been made in the efforts that governments put in, in order to defeat it;

4. Emphasizes the need of proper protocols to prevent human trafficking of women and children:
 - a. by providing an international anti-human trafficking workshop along with directors and coordinators of local training institutes,
 - b. Engaging in providing technical and direct support of implementing and strengthening policies regarding trafficking and smuggling of immigrants.

Resolution A/5

COUNTRY-SPECIFIC METHODS TO COMBATTING ORGANIZED CRIME IN EAST ASIA

Recognizes the lack of information and intelligence regarding the Kkangpae,

Alarmed by the fact that an estimated 65 tons of heroin, equating close to 16.3 billion US dollars, was trafficked into East Asia in 2011,

Deeply Concerned with the success of Yakuza regarding their blending in with Japanese society,

Acknowledges the Yakuza's providing of aid to the Japanese people in times of need and crisis, and how it creates a problem for the Japanese government regarding enforcing its laws on the Yakuza.

To the Economic and Social Affairs Council,

1. Recommends that South Korea introduces comprehensive regulation of the K-Pop industry:
 - a. Requiring K-Pop contracts to provide time for formal education if the person entering the contract is less than 18 years of age,
 - b. Requiring contracts to provide ample time for daily human necessities such as sleeping, eating, and other basic necessities;

2. Requests that Member-States in East Asia introduce Whistleblower protection regarding providing information and intelligence on members of organized crime syndicates who are in the police or government, which will:
 - a. Allow the government to work with confidential informants,
 - b. Ensure that there are rewards as well as protection for informants,
 - c. Provide much needed intelligence on organized crime syndicates such as the Kkangpae;

3. Encourages Member-States in East Asia to increase scrutiny on money-laundering by organized crime syndicates, through:
 - a. The increased use of money-laundering detection softwares, such as SAS Anti-Money-Laundering software, which monitors large amounts of transactions and specifically searches for money-laundering indicators,
 - b. The creation of Financial Intelligence Units (FIU's), which are dedicated to detecting and reporting suspicious transactions that have the signs of money laundering;

4. Supports the Member-States that have not already done so, introduce legislation that holds the leaders of organizations like the Chinese Triads accountable for the actions of lowly members of the organizations, which will:

- a. Deter organized crime groups from pretending to be political organizations,
- b. Allow for the possibility of the prosecution of high ranking organized crime members;

5. Calls upon the Japanese government to continue to scrutinize, investigate, and police the Yakuza, despite the Yakuza providing aid the Japanese people in time of need and crisis, which will:

- a. Ensure that there is no preferential treatment towards the Yakuza,
- b. Not allow the Yakuza's good deed to overshadow the immense number of despicable actions the Yakuza has taken.
- c.

Resolution B/1

STRUCTURING PREVENTION FROM ILLICIT DRUG FARMING

Underlines the importance of United Nations Resolution 2016/246 which states the dire need of the implementation of the international drug treaties,

Believing in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation Towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem to lay out a basic guideline for many countries to reduce illicit drug farming through cooperation between countries as well as have a long term plan in developing a better market to sell crops,

Emphasizing the points stated by Resolution 2015/234 in which the UNODC must help aid in the process of providing funding for small farmers in order to deter them from joining the illicit drug farming business,

Taking note of the NGO EURAD which is well on the way of providing recovery from drug addiction which benefits alternatives to drug farming as more and more people recognize the negatives of doing drugs,

Keeping in mind that most illicit drug farmers don't do it as a choice, rather out of desperation due to poverty and pressure from militant groups,

To the Economic and Social Affairs Council,

1. Supports the alternative of illicit drug farming to be horticulture, which will benefit the farmer by:
 - a. Providing incentives to step away from the growing of illicit crops,
 - b. Ensuring the safety from any militant groups forcing the growing of illicit crops upon them,
 - c. Increasing income as well as providing job opportunities of putting medical plants grown by these farmers into action as doctors;
2. Designates Interpol the main organization in charge of both border patrol as well as security in areas where illicit drug farming is most prevalent in order to:
 - a. Reduce the amount of drugs traveling into and out of the country,
 - b. Ensure the security of all farmers who have given up illicit drug farming in avoiding groups who were forcing the growing of illegal crops upon them;

3. Takes note of the lack of infrastructure in countries where illicit drug farming is most common and looks to utilize the NGO Construction for Change in order to:
 - a. Provide a structure in which poor farmers are able to grow and water crops,
 - b. Have a place to store crops in order to certify the safety of them until a later date;
4. Draws attention to the dire need of the building or rebuilding of roads in order to allow farmers to transport crops to markets to sell due to the fact that many farmers obtain mass amounts of crops but do not have anywhere to sell them to,
5. Encourages the implementation of centers by Heifer International in order to educate the new generation of adults because:
 - a. Most cases of illicit drug farming is due to poverty and with education more job opportunities are available,
 - b. Education has the power to massively decrease the funding of militant groups who are taking advantage of impoverished places and making them grow their crops;
6. Further requests that following the implementation of the NGO Construction for Change, new healthcare job opportunities open up in these newly built structures in order to:
 - a. Lower the percentages of poverty and the odds of being sucked into the crime market of drug trafficking,
 - b. Further expand the market of horticulture, particularly in medicine, in order to continue to incentivize the switch from drug farming to horticulture.

Resolution B/2

CULTIVATING ALTERNATIVE CROPS AND LIFESTYLES

Recognizing that drug cartels often force farmers to cultivate illegal substances through the power of fear tactics and threats,

Aware impoverished nations in South America, Asia, and Africa are the largest exporters of the drug trade,

Gravely concerned that the welfare of children being forced in the action of drug farming is often a key aspect cartels and organized crime groups use,

Understanding that twenty-seven million people are severe drug users and depend upon the farming and production of heroin, methamphetamines, cannabis, and opium,

To the Economic and Social Affairs Council,

1. Declares the importance of a global coalition to provide potential alternatives to illicit drug farming and prevent the rebound from the displacement of jobs for farmers and producers forced to grow contraband,
2. Invites the adaptation to communities that are affiliated with the drug production opportunities by maximizing Laos's government's solution of encouraging farmers to grow other crops such as coffee, asparagus, and cocoa through:
 - a. the development of irrigation systems and countryside infrastructure for farmers to access markets to sell their produce,
 - b. the adoption of health care to farmers willing to steer away from the agriculture and development of drugs,
 - c. the making of a committee through the United Nations which discusses alternatives for farmers from growing drugs such as opium, heroin, and methamphetamines,
 - i. retaining A/RES/70/181 which combats the importance of providing alternatives to growing drugs;
 - d. providing protection to those under situations where farmers are forced to produce certain drugs by relocation if necessary;

3. Draws attention to the construction of a new international drug control plan offering a lucrative and flexible strategy to eliminate the need for farmers to cultivate drugs by implementing:
 - a. the United Nations Drug Control Program which is a control program that converses the international statistics on supply and demand of these drugs,
 - i. which also spreads worldwide campaigns and efforts with the united nations,
 - ii. also holding conventions on the risks of removing these jobs from farmers for instability and chance organized crime groups of drug cartels do not hold cultivators accounted for;
 - b. tax incentives to countries who rely on other forms of produce whether that be fruits vegetables, grain, or beans,
 - c. specialized community sessions on the dangers of being affiliated with crime groups,
 - d. guidelines to political country declarations so individual nations could take direct responses and create their own laws and punishments against growing illegal substances;

4. Proposes a stronger stand on border control with the UNODC Container Control Program through:
 - a. globalizing decrees which have been proven successful before to ensure sea ports and stations where containers are being unloaded and loaded are not carrying any contraband by,
 - i. teaching workers on what to look for,
 - ii. offering security jobs to low income citizens to guard containers which has been successful in the nation of China in 2011 to supply more jobs to those who could possibly lean into the drug trade;

5. Endorses countries to criminalize the cultivation of severe drugs through:
 - a. conventions which state the precautions of allowing illicit drug farming to continue within the country's borders.

Resolution B/3

DETERRING ILLICIT CROP FARMING WITH EXTENSIVE GOVERNMENT MONITORING

Noting that the Golden Triangle Region consisting of the nations of Myanmar, Laos, and Thailand, opium production has tripled since the year 2006 and 762 tons of opium and refined to 76 tons of heroin,

Recognizing that poverty is not the single contributor to illicit drug farming; while poor market access, lack of arable farming land, and the scarcity of technical capacity plays a factor to the illegal activities farmers face within South America and East Asia alike,

Draws attention to the fact that many rural farmers that must resort to poppy production often due to the lack of proper infrastructure to maintain legal farms such as electricity, accessible roads, and electricity which correlate to increased sustained poverty and inadequate food security,

Takes note of Safe Mekong Coordination Center (SMCC) program operated in Thailand aimed at decreasing the amount of illegal trafficking by recognizing full cooperation is essential to conduct investigations concerning illegal trafficking across international borders,

To the Economic and Social Affairs Council,

1. Calls Upon governments striving to eliminate illicit drug farming to adopt the Multi-National Transport System (MTNS) to:
 - a. Create a system in which farmers can transport their legal goods to legitimate physical markets,
 - b. Make organic produce such as crops more accessible to legal markets to decrease lack of stability within rural farming,
 - c. Governments will provide vehicle transportation to ship goods from rural areas to the proper markets to lessen the financial dependence farmers must maintain;
2. Emphasizes the need for crop cycle rotations in which every season will slowly incorporate a government subsidized crop until the farm has fully become legalized within 3 years time, a system which has been proven beneficial and efficient in the nation of Myanmar;

3. Recommends the utilization of micro dams which:
 - a. Is able to provide small farming communities and villages with hydro-electric power and sustain their own farms,
 - b. Creates clean and potable water for crop producers to use on their land or for personal use,
 - c. Will be provided by the IDB (Inter-American Development Bank) which has already been implemented in Haiti,
 - d. Provides specialized support improved soils, crop diversity, and seed improvement;

4. Considers it desirable to implement the Eye In the Sky program (EIN) improving satellite monitoring to detect abnormal activity involving violent organization such as the Taliban and drug cartels to:
 - a. Notify local officials to respond quickly to any violent intrusions that may harm and threaten the safety of farmers,
 - b. A response team made up of trained specialists will immediately respond and be located in the vicinity of any susceptible farms to protect against coerced production of illegal crops,
 - c. Donations from targeted developing destination countries to prevent the production of illegal narcotics;

5. Encourages nations to implement the Agronomics system in areas of high prevalence rates of illegal drug farming to incentivize crop diversity to:
 - a. Introduce less competition between local farmers and corporations so demand of specific crops increases,
 - b. First created on a national scale so as to ensure all farmers within a region known for illicit crop production are able to sell their products to a variety of markets,
 - c. Incentivised crops will include, honey, cocoa, yams, plantains, potatoes, coconut, sugarcane, coffee, rubber, and spice,
 - d. Higher demand for a variation of crops will increase prices and therefore contributes to increased profits from legal crops;

6. Emphasizes the utilization of biofuels for rural farm regions and agricultural based communities which:
 - a. Communities and villages that partake in legal means of crops will be rewarded with biofuel technology,
 - b. They are able to provide their own fuel with their own products which in turn powers their own livelihood,

- c. Reduces the costs towards electric maintenance and functionality so that farmers are self-sufficient and can generate their own power to increase profit potential,
 - d. Bi-monthly check up on rural communities will be established to ensure all crop productions remain legal,
 - e. Will work in partnership with Biofuelwatch NGO that trains and helps governments establish reliable biofuel energy sources;
7. Calls Upon the introduction of modern agricultural techniques and equipment provided to sustain legal crop production which:
- a. Can not physically be used in the cultivation of opium poppies and labor intensive illicit crops,
 - b. Provides a safer and more efficient method for production increasing product yield and ultimately profitable output,
 - c. Government sponsored programs and loan guarantees will incentives farmers to utilize these modern options.

Resolution B/4

TAKING AGGRESSIVE APPROACHES TOWARDS ERADICATION OF DRUG FARMS

Understanding that the root of the production of these illegal drugs comes from the poor areas that the drugs are grown in such as Columbia and that often times these people who grow these drugs have no other alternative to support their families so joining the drug trade becomes necessary instead of growing food which further lowers the economy even further,

Believing that it is possible to lower the demand of these illicit drugs in wealthy countries such as the United States and Brazil and China and Europe through the use of advertisement and readily available programs and the use of explicit laws and punishments for the use of the drugs,

Taking note that governments in the places where these illicit drugs are produced often willingly ignore the production of the drugs in their countries because of the great amount of economic growth that the drug trade brings to that country and that the more they ignore this trade the more they will become dependent on it,

Realizing that most of the countries that are producers of drugs in the drug trade already have laws that are to prohibit the growth and manufacturing of drugs but willingly ignore their enforcement for the economic reasons mentioned above,

Paying attention to the governments that are not strong enough in their country to enforce their laws against their farming especially the use of aerial eradication which is the use of chemicals dropped from the air to kill off the farmers illegal crop which is firstly expensive and secondly puts the farmers into further depth which is the reason that most of them have joined the drug trade in the first place,

Keeping in mind that a significant amount of the farmers and laborers in the drug industry are not working voluntarily such as the Taliban in Afghanistan whose opiates are prized and bring in a significant amount of money and their laborers are the equivalent of modern day slaves who are not allowed to leave or run away,

Reminding ourselves that the United Nations has already passed many resolutions regarding the growing and effective treatment of the illegal drug trade and that most of these resolutions have been relatively ineffective due to the nonexistent cooperation of the corrupted countries and that the issue is so large that secretary general of the United Nations Ban Ki-Moon has spoken about this issue,

To the Economic and Social Affairs Council,

1. Proposing that countries such as Columbia who are filled with workers who voluntarily grow illicit drug crops follow these actions:

- a. allow the United Nations do deal its own punishment on the illicit drug farms and have the permission of the country's government to go about and controllable burn the crops of the illicit drugs,
 - a. the purpose of this being to get rid of all of the crops that are illegal to be grown and also to till the soil with a new layer of fresh dirt,
 - b. then the farmers shall be gifted with an alternative crop to grow and also with the skilled workers who shall teach them how to grow their new alternative crop,
 - c. these crops will include those that grow well in their particular area such as in Columbia there will be coffee beans and in island nations there will be bananas and sugarcane;

2. Demands that all countries that house non volunteering laborers reform and accept to the following proposals:
 - a. that they will give permission to the United Nations to take nonviolent actions to destroy the drug production in these countries through the following activities:
 - i. having the United Nations identifying certain area as a drug producing plantation or facility,
 - ii. next having the United Nations identify whether the area is a hostile zone and if peaceful negotiations are available,
 - iii. finally burning the fields to rid the the illegal crops and use the burned remains of the corrupt cooperation to be the soil to till the new,
 - b. after the burning of the illicit drug crop field the soil will have become extremely fertile due to the remains of the newly burned crops which will give the new crops a new growth and have a first good harvest for the farmers,
 - c. the previously enslaved laborers will receive no further punishment except that they will be fed and comforted due to the support of United Nations non government organizations such as “a meal a day”,
 - d. the Taliban or people who are forcing the labor among the people will however receive no repercussions except that their illegal crop will have been burned by the United Nations, the country that housed the exploiters will decide their punishment,
 - e. the land will then be divided among the laborers and they will also be given crops that are best grown in that area that are not illegal such as in Afghanistan, rice,
 - f. the laborers will be taught how to farm their new land with the help of skilled workers who will be sent to these areas to teach these farmers how to properly farm their new crops;

3. Instructs wealthy nations to create more advertisement against the use of illegal drugs and to create more safe places where addicts or people vulnerable to addiction can go to receive free help:
 - a. these advertisements will be sponsored by popular trending social medias and be paid for by government taxes and by the United Nations,
 - b. the safe places will be similar to the popular aa meeting which are successful,
 - c. these awareness spreading tactics are to lessen the demand for the drug effectively making drug farming less of an option for poor families looking for an income,
 - i. the United Nations recognizes that the drug industry has been around since before many modern civilizations and will never fully dissolve but believes that with the cooperation of the people of the providing countries and the people of the receiving countries we can significantly reduce the amount of drug trafficking and provide alternatives for those who produce drugs.

Resolution B/5

DISRUPTING THE DISTRIBUTION OF ILLICIT DRUGS

Emphasizing the need to terminate drug farming for the betterment of nations worldwide,

Concerned with the effects this has on the citizens of these nations,

Taking into account the problems and challenges many nations face,

Confident these nations will benefit from alternatives to drug farming,

To the Economic and Social Affairs Council:

1. Is Deeply Concerned that corrupt governed officials help fund drug traffickers, and can keep them operate outside the law:
 - a. requesting the help of Transparency International to work with corrupt governments experiencing drug problems:
 - i. eliminating the corrupt members of the government and giving the new government advice on how to deal with its drug trafficking problem,
 - ii. giving the governments of nations weapons on their fight against drugs and influence in their country,
 - b. encourages strengthened Anti-Corruption Agencies to aid with the downfall of corruption in foreign governments:
 - i. ACA's will help with enforcement in the countries that are suffering from corruption,
 - ii. Transparency International will work well with and maintain the ACA working with a country;
2. Suggests countries should accept the aid of the United Nations Development Programme:
 - a. ensures the strengthening of the government and peacekeeping ability in the nation:
 - i. monitors the actions of the government and makes sure it is run justly,
 - ii. this helps jobs and industry develop and a well run government results in more economic opportunity,
 - b. experiences the problems corruption and poverty can cause a nation:
 - i. the UNDP can work with a country and establish peacekeeping forces to help a fragile country develop;

3. Endorses the distribution of aid to the citizens to improve their lifestyles and living choices:
 - a. deploring UNICEF to work the families of these countries:
 - i. providing sanitation to the people of these countries,
 - ii. decreasing deaths and improving living conditions,
 - b. inviting UNESCO to help with the development of nations:
 - i. improving education for the future generation of countries,
 - ii. erecting buildings and offices for advancements and jobs;

4. Notes the fact that people farm drugs either for profit, out of fear, or because of the lack of options:
 - a. crops should be proposed by the government as alternatives to farming illicit substances:
 - i. this can help weaken the drug traffickers that usually control the farmers through fear,
 - ii. which will lead to the end of the drug traffickers hold on the country,
 - b. incentives will be offered to farmers who choose to switch to these alternative crops:
 - i. loans will be given to farmers to help start these farms off,
 - ii. extra land will be distributed to increase the amount of crops produced,
 - iii. then a country can obtain exports they can use for supplies and profit;

5. Supports the immediate takedown of terrorist organizations that pose a threat to nations around the world, and that control drug trafficking to fund themselves:
 - a. using the UNCCT to take down these terrorist organizations:
 - i. the UNCCT helps nations understand the true risks these terrorist organizations are posing,
 - ii. it will also carry out anti-terrorism projects in these countries so that they do not have to deal with these organizations themselves,
 - b. calls upon these countries to welcome and support these anti-terrorism organizations:
 - i. these terrorist organizations makes it difficult for countries to develop partnerships with other countries because of the threat terrorists pose to a nation and its allies,
 - ii. recognize that a country can not fully function while a dangerous and unlawful organization is operating inside their borders, and the threat they pose is too great to ignore;

6. Accepts the diversity of drug policy across the world:
 - a. many countries legalize illicit substances that other countries find unlawful:
 - i. but farming and exporting these drugs hurts multiple nations and is a crime for any nation to allow in its borders,
 - ii. if all nations attack the problem at home, then it can help with the spread of the problem to other countries,
 - b. but we encourage that all drugs become illegal if consumed for non medicinal purposes:
 - i. if all countries make drugs illegal it will make it even harder for drugs to be shipped from country to country,
 - ii. traffickers will have less safe spots to grow and collect their product,
 - iii. and this will decrease the consumption of drugs in many countries if the laws are branded with appropriate punishments;

7. Expresses its hope that the nations of the world will aid in the extermination of illicit drug farming:
 - a. attacking problems within the countries will benefit all countries as a whole:
 - i. if we can all focus on one nation with high levels of drug farming, then we can deal with those farms accordingly,
 - ii. then the supply of drugs will greatly diminish and terrorist organizations and drug traffickers will lose money and power,
 - b. we as nations of the world are in this fight together:
 - i. help each other in exterminating the farming of drugs that has so polluted our precious world.