



Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

Distri.: General

19 January 2024

AGENDA: Devising Frameworks for Complete Eradication of Drug Cartels

SPONSORS: Cameroon, Ecuador, Japan, United States of America

SIGNATORIES: Afghanistan, Argentina, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, India, Libya, Nigeria, Republic of Korea, United Kingdom

MAIN SUBMITTER: Mexico

Resolution 0001 (2024)

Adopted by YMUN 2024 at its 16th meeting, on 19 January 2024

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL,

Recognizing the importance of combating the expansion of drug cartels to contribute to world security, Recognising that in order to reduce the demand for illegal drugs, it is essential to put security measures in place, such as education and awareness campaigns,

Acknowledging the rising seriousness of the drug cartels' violence and effects in various aspects including the international crimes such as kidnappings or gun-based crime, endless cycle of the supply of illegal drugs, and the health level of the world,

Keeping in mind that the illicit drug trade contributes to public health crises, including addiction and the spread of diseases,

Recalling UN General Assembly Resolution 67/193, which highlighted the importance of addressing the world drug problem in a comprehensive manner and promoting sustainable development,

Alarmed by the current criminal activities that drug cartels are committing such as kidnapping and murder for the profit of drug cartels,

Desiring more aggressive measures to eliminate drug cartels using more sophisticated technology,

Acknowledging the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 which attempted to address drug control,

1. Urges nations to augment their security of ports of entry and surveillance on exports and imports of goods by utilising the national military forces and requesting international organisations for aid, thus preventing the secretive transfer of illicit drugs to other countries using measures such as but not limited to:
 - a. augmenting international security protocols and implementing them into domestic security systems and surveillance by requesting insights from credible organisations such as but not limited to:
 - i. the United Nations Monitors for security expertise in management systems for ports,
 - ii. World Federation Against Drugs (WFAD), for information on various drug types and their identification methods,
 - iii. the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), for assisting in countering drug trafficking and organised crimes,
 - b. encouraging national governments to dispatch national military forces at important checkpoints of the Drug Highway, or the international pathway of drug transport utilised by multiple drug cartels, to conduct frequent undisclosed inspections for purposes such as but not limited to:
 - i. to react rapidly and effectively in the case of retaliation by calling for instant backup using military communication channels such as the Tactical Communication System (TCS),
 - ii. to extensively search for and seize illicit drugs under reasonable suspicion on various import and export shipments by actively using military canine units for drug detection,
 - c. formulating region-specific plans of surveillance, bearing in mind the varying characteristics of different methods of illicit drug transport in different countries, through expanding local police systems to combat these varying methods using measures such as but not limited to:
 - i. detecting secretive usage of vehicles by cartels to smuggle drugs for a short distance across local borders using the assistance of technology from developed nations such as satellite imagery,
 - ii. establishing region-specific surveillance plans caused by different methods of transportation utilised by different cartels for long-term effectiveness,
 - d. responding to small-scale or individual cases of illicit drug smuggling by encouraging enhancements of security at major civil ports such as airports for effective drug detection using measures such as but not limited to:

- i. utilising AI-powered face recognition surveillance cameras to accurately and efficiently detect wanted individuals in major civil ports,
 - ii. implementing object recognition algorithms, algorithms that imitate the cognitive process of a human brain searching for drugs, onto X-ray devices at airports for mechanised and accurate drug detection,
 - iii. increasing the number of security individuals at airports for augmented surveillance;

- 2. Calls upon Calls upon the international community to devise a framework for a set of unified laws addressing illicit drug trafficking and drug cartel activities to promote the effectiveness of dealing with the complex nature of drug trafficking as a unified framework would enable better cooperation among nations, harmonising legal approaches, and fostering a more coordinated response against drug cartels using measures such as but not limiting to:
 - a. establishing effective international extradition agreements to facilitate the extradition of drug-related criminals to their country of nationality for maximum punishments, referring to the Model Treaty on extradition devised by the United States General Assembly (UNGA), for purposes such as but not limited to:
 - i. to gradually lower the frequency of drug-related crimes by setting examples of proper and grave consequences,
 - ii. to minimise the time that it takes for extradition, therefore allowing more drug-related crime cases to be assessed efficiently,
 - b. implementing dual criminality principles, the principle that ensures that the alleged offence is considered a crime in both the requesting and requested countries, in cases of severe crimes following the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties for the purposes such as but not limited to:
 - i. promoting legal homogeneity by aligning legal definitions, preventing situations where an act might be criminal in one country but not in another,
 - ii. outlining and defining international means of severe drug-related crimes for which extradition is sought, such as acts of terrorism, drug trafficking, and human trafficking,
 - iii. considering the legal sovereignty of different nations while promoting international drug crime law homogeneity, thus reaching a balance between global cooperation and national autonomy;

- 3. Further requests all member states to review contemporary developments of the various types of digital technologies and initiate further development of

such technologies to support the elimination of drug cartels through methods such as but not limited to:

- a. building upon existing digital frameworks created by More Economically Developed Nations (MEDC) and United Nations branch such as the UNODC Illicit Crop Monitoring Programme (ICMP) by developing the following but not limited to:
 - i. the United States' Association for the Advancement of Artificial Intelligence (AAAI),
 - ii. the United Kingdom's International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO) and International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC),
 - iii. Canada's Canadian Artificial Intelligence Association (CAIAC),
 - iv. UNODC ICMP's AI geospatial analysis, satellite imagery, and field surveys,
 - b. advocating for greater progress in the creation of artificial intelligence (AI)-powered software related to websites for the following reasons but not limited to:
 - i. tracking the activities of online-run drug cartels using convoluted algorithms and data analytics that detect anomalies indicating illegal drug trade and cannot be reached manually by humans,
 - ii. detecting any suspicious activity related to the dark web drug trade, including the operations and activities of illegal markets, and taking down every online drug vending platform,
 - c. embedding reconnaissance microdrones such as the Black Hornet Nano with AI to conduct automatic privacy-protected visual surveillance of drug cartels for law enforcement to refer to and track drug cartel members through methods such as but not limited to:
 - i. deploying microdrones to areas of major worldwide drug supply that pose a threat to international security and stability,
 - ii. detecting the location of drug cartel activities using AI-driven location-tracking (GPS) microdrones,
 - iii. powering military-piloted pint-sized surveillance drones in areas that cannot be navigated by AI,
 - iv. ensuring that the activities recorded by these technologies and methods are only used to locate and track drug cartels and discarded immediately after it has gathered data;
4. Proclaims the introduction of a new international organisation entitled Strive Against Drug Cartels (SADC), which is to be created under the guidance of the UNODC which will have the following functions but not limited to:

- a. hosting an annual conference at the Vienna International Centre with member nations, which includes the nations most vulnerable to cartels to carry out the following but not limited to:
 - i. sharing reports of every attempt at eradicating cartels within member nations to devise improved strategies of eradication,
 - ii. evaluating past case studies of unsuccessful strategies and deriving the root causes of these cases,
 - iii. constructing roadmaps to tackle both regional and international drug cartels that need a multinational effort,
 - b. assembling an accumulated database accessible for both sovereign governments and the civilian public by collaborating with existing UN-affiliated groups and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) such including but not limited to:
 - i. The International Narcotics Control Board (INCB),
 - ii. World Federation Against Drugs (WFAD),
 - iii. African Network for Information & Action against Drugs (RAID);
5. Urges national governments to effectively organise their drug-related governance plans to potentially decrease the impact of drug cartels and further prevent the local spread of drugs in regions that are influenced by drug trafficking by measures such as but not limited to:
- a. improving public emergency service that can contribute to the fundamental safety of regions that enable the population's safe and everyday life by measures such as but not limited to:
 - i. police service instantly counteracting and tracking crimes caused by drug cartels by regularly conducting three-hour period patrols in specified areas with the records or concerns of drug trafficking, kidnapping, mortal trafficking, robbery, and turf wars among drug cartels,
 - ii. fire and medical services to instantly care casualty and damage caused by crimes of drug cartels,
 - iii. closed-circuit television installation for surveilling a crime-ridden district to refrain additional drug trafficking crimes from occurring,
 - b. designating anti-corruption policies that enables absolute achievement of policies that are designed for the eradication of drug cartels and trafficking by measures such as but not limited to:
 - i. providing sufficient amount of wage that enables officials to manage their livelihood without additional bribe,
 - ii. including the procedure of conducting a meticulous audit, taking into account the details of the confiscation amount reported by the police, etc., without going directly to the

- enforcement agency, not to be subject to political manipulation or abuse;
- c. establishing education courses for each country's experts to master the knowledge and technology for dealing with drugs and drug cartels by measures such as, but not limited to:
 - i. implementing Personnel Exchange Program for the border security, customs, and drug cartel investigation agencies of developing countries, dispatching agents from developing countries to agencies in developed countries such as the U.S. Customs and Border Protection and Korea Customs Service,
 - ii. initiating biannual education workshop for researchers and investigators in countries facing drug cartel risks with the purpose of learning characteristics of emerging synthetic drugs;
6. Further invites national governments of member states to enhance social support and civic consciousness to prevent citizens from working in drug cartels by doing the following, but not limited to:
- a. providing assistance for informal economies to prevent people from easily falling into low quality of life and eventually working in a drug cartel by measures such as but not limited to:
 - i. adjusting tax systems not to pose any fear to those who are in the informal economy by offering benefits and incentives in return for paying taxes.
 - ii. integrating informal economy industry into the boundaries of formal economy by collecting data on it, registering informal companies and extending state social protection.
 - b. improving social welfare in economic and medical aspects for traffickers to protect their human rights and help them live a drug-free life in society by providing the following, but not limited to:
 - i. a sustainable alternative livelihood program to reduce crime involvement rates and establishing a comprehensive rehabilitation program to give opportunities for social re-adaptation,
 - ii. medical benefits by reducing treatment costs for drug addiction treatment,
 - iii. campaigns to announce the dangers and disadvantages of drugs by producing pamphlets and videos to draft community participation and prevent being a member of a drug cartel in advance,
 - c. designing alternative leisure activities to reduce individuals' demand for drugs by developing health and mental health care programs to help people affected by drugs in vulnerable regions by:
 - i. investigating the reason why drug demand is increasing and providing social leisure activities to substitute individuals'

- happiness and pleasure that come from drugs by investigating drug cartels' main members and head leader,
- ii. supporting psychological services and proper consulting systems about drug addiction or mental anxiety for addicts.