



# SAIMUN 2025

## Resolution #467

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POWERED BY MODEL UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE MANAGER

**FORUM:** Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC)

**THE QUESTION OF:** Measures to Limit Illegal Drug Trafficking

**SUBMITTED BY:** Republic of Serbia/ Co-submitted by: USA, Russia, Slovakia, Uruguay, Tonga, New Zealand, Luxembourg, Indonesia, India, Iceland, Iraq, Iran, Malta, Republic of Korea, Poland

THE DISARMAMENT AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY COMMITTEE,

*Recalling* the United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (1988) and previous UNODC initiatives,

*Recognizing* that illegal drug trafficking poses a significant global security threat, contributing to organized crime, corruption, violence, and terrorism financing,

*Fully aware* of the fact that the estimated number of drug users worldwide increased from 240 million in 2011 to 296 million in 2021, representing a 23% rise over the decade in the World, and in Serbia between 2019 and 2022, there was a nearly 50% increase in drug seizures compared to the previous four-year period. Notably, 2021 witnessed record seizures totaling 8.8 tons,

Acknowledging Serbia's strategic position along the Balkan Route, alongside with other former Yugoslav countries, making it a key transit corridor for narcotics smuggled from the Middle East and South America to Western Europe,

*Emphasizing* the importance of regional and international cooperation to combat the transnational nature of drug trafficking while respecting national sovereignty,

*Affirming* the role of financial tracking, intelligence-sharing, and public-private partnerships in disrupting drug trafficking networks,

1. **Encourages** strengthening border security measures in drug trafficking hotspots, particularly along the Balkan Route, Latin America, and the Middle East, by:

- a. Increasing the deployment of advanced detection technology, such as AI-based scanning and canine units
- b. Improving customs and law enforcement coordination between transit and destination countries

- c. Strengthening maritime security to monitor illicit drug shipments via sea routes;
2. **Urges** Member States to enhance intelligence-sharing mechanisms between regional security agencies, INTERPOL, and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), ensuring that such collaboration:
- a. Respects national sovereignty
  - b. Avoids unnecessary interference in domestic affairs
  - c. Enables real-time exchange of drug trafficking intelligence;
3. **Encourages** the creation of a Balkan Regional Anti-Drug Initiative, led by Serbia in partnership with Montenegro, Albania, and other affected states, to:
- a. Conduct joint counter-narcotics operations
  - b. Share intelligence on cross-border drug smuggling
  - c. Strengthen cooperation between law enforcement agencies to dismantle drug networks;
4. **Recommends** that the UNODC and International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) provide technical and financial support to Member States for:
- a. Training customs officials and law enforcement in drug detection and interdiction
  - b. Enhancing cyber surveillance capabilities to track online drug sales
  - c. Implementing blockchain-based monitoring systems to prevent illicit financial transactions linked to drug cartels;
5. **Calls for** the targeting financial networks associated with drug trafficking by:
- a. Collaborating with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) to combat money laundering
  - b. Enforcing stricter cryptocurrency regulations to prevent the use of digital assets in drug transactions
  - c. Strengthening banking oversight to monitor suspicious financial activities;
6. **Proposes** stricter monitoring and control of precursor chemicals used in drug production by:
- a. Urging manufacturers to implement enhanced tracking mechanisms for their distribution
  - b. Increasing border inspections for illegal shipments of pseudoephedrine, ephedrine, and other substances
  - c. Encouraging the criminalization of unauthorized trade in precursor chemicals;
7. **Emphasizes** the need for alternative development programs in drug-producing regions to:
- a. Support farmers in transitioning to legal crops through financial incentives
  - b. Increase economic development initiatives to reduce reliance on illicit drug cultivation
  - c. Encourage UN-backed investments in sustainable agriculture;
8. **Further calls for** the implementation of international awareness campaigns to:
- a. Educate youth and vulnerable communities about the dangers of drug abuse
  - b. Strengthen rehabilitation programs for individuals affected by addiction
  - c. Foster community-based initiatives to promote long-term solutions against drug dependency;
9. **Reaffirms** its commitment to tackling illegal drug trafficking through diplomacy, cooperation, and sustainable solutions, ensuring global and regional security without compromising national sovereignty;
10. **Further urges** to enforce the prescription of certain drugs like opioids—used as pain killers sometimes, depressants, stimulants, etc. by medical experts to be stricter.