Main Submitter: Republic of India.
Co-submitters: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Canada, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Honduras, Senegal.
Signatories: Algeria, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, El Salvador, Germany, Guatemala, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, Yemen.
Topic: Exposing Illicit Drug Economies as Hidden Employment Networks in Economically Vulnerable Communities.

UNITED NATIONS OFFICE OF DRUGS AND CRIME,

Deeply deplores the thousands of poor rural farming families that are forced to depend on coca cultivation for income due to the lack of access to profitable legal employment,

Acknowledging that the long-term prevention of organized crime requires both effective law enforcement and sustainable economic development,

Emphasizing that community-based prevention programs should respect local needs, national sovereignty, and cultural contexts,

1. *Encourages* member states to establish financial incentive programs for workers transitioning from illicit crop cultivation to legal agricultural production, including incentives such as but not limited to:
    a. Lowering high income taxes,
    b. Subsidies for non-drug-related seeds and crop acquisition, and
    c. Low-to-no-interest financing and auctions for fertile, non-drug-cultivating land;

2. *Demands* the creation of the UNCFA (United Nations Coca Farmer Accreditation) an organization monitoring coca-cultivating areas, with requirements such as but not limited to:
    a. Subject to investigations of plantations and processing areas:
        i. Completed monthly, by law enforcement agents, along with legal experts on the UNCFA board, and
        ii. With complete authority over private property trespass, and
    b. Complete transparency on aspects such as, but not limited to:
        i. Financial logs,
        ii. Sales and exports,
        iii. Processing and derivatives of coca leaves produced, and
        iv. Production quantities, losses, and increases from past years;

3. *Proposes* the implementation of educational systems to:
    a. Spread awareness surrounding:
        i. Sharing past research and sentencing data, and
        ii. Sharing past drug-use cases and regulations taken,

b. Urging full transparency in data in order to identify possible patterns of offense or inequality,
c. Examples of countries with advanced justice systems include, but are not limited to;
    i. Nordic countries, United Kingdom, Germany, The Netherlands, and
d. Mentioned countries could also provide training to such flawed judicial systems, as mentioned in the following point;

4. *Calls upon* Member States, in collaboration with the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the International Labour Organization (ILO), to establish long-term Alternative Development Programmes in economically vulnerable regions by;
    a. Replacing punitive crop-eradication approaches with sustained financial and technical investments in legal agricultural alternatives and local enterprise developments,
    b. Providing targeted vocational training, entry-level job placement, and agricultural support tailored to the specific socioeconomic needs of rural and underserved communities, and
    c. Ensuring that alternative livelihood initiatives operate on multi-year funding cycles to prevent households from falling back to illicit trading due to income loss;

5. *Requests* UNODC, in cooperation with the International Labour Organization and national statistics offices, to establish an Early Warning System for At-Risk Industries that:
    a. Tracks job losses in industries where workers are particularly vulnerable to recruitment by trafficking networks, including fishing, small-scale agriculture, informal mining and transportation, and
    b. Prioritizes support for the regions and communities identified as being most at risk;

6. *Urges* Member States, in line with Article 26 of the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings, not to punish persons who were forced to commit offences within illicit drug economies, by:
    a. Checking each case to identify forced persons, including those:
        i. Whose passports or identity documents were taken from them,
        ii. Who was or is being threatened or abused, and
        iii. Who are minors;
    b. Giving protection and help instead of prosecution, including:
        i. Safe housing and legal aid, and
        ii. Medical and psychological support; and
    c. Focusing investigations on the leaders and financiers of criminal organizations, including:
        i. Tracing and confiscating their money, and
        ii. Keeping full criminal responsibility for those who organize or profit from exploitation;

7. *Establishes* a mandatory two year period of state sponsored work after main education, depending on the degree of education that is desired to pursue, in order to:
    a. Ensure a paid, secure, productive, and legal source of income at youth while helping their nation, including works in:
        i. Construction,

ii. Transport,
iii. Logistics,
iv. Administration,
v. Health, and
vi. Education,

b. Reduce, if not eliminate the possibility of hiring by drug cartels by:
    i. State monitoring of time schedule at work,
    ii. Supervising work hours, and
    iii. Ensuring a sufficient salary and good working conditions so that it is not necessary nor profitable nor incentivized to pursue a job in drugs, and
c. Provide chances of real hands-on work so that it is easier and more accessible to have a secure job in the future and for young people to find their vocations and further incentivize drug jobs; and

8. *Calls for* the introduction of voluntary, gradual crop-substitution programmes in which participating farmers:
    a. Receive agricultural assistance and financial support while transitioning from illicit to legal crops, and
    b. Are given the opportunity to participate in these programmes as an alternative to prosecution for cultivation, in accordance with national law.