

**Submitted by:** Iran

**Co-submitted by:** Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, New Zealand, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Sudan, Sweden, The Netherlands

**Question of:** Legalising non-synthetic drugs

*Office for Drugs and Crime,*

*Condemning* the legalisation of non-synthetic drugs (i.e. opium, cannabis etc.) for medicinal or recreational purposes,

*Stressing* the inherent difficulty of monitoring whether drugs are purchased legally for medicinal purposes in countries which lack control mechanisms for doing so (such as in Afghanistan, responsible for 90% of global opium production),

*Confident* the legalisation of non-synthetic drugs would *not* cause the black market for drugs to cease to exist, as more dangerous substances remain illegal,

*Further deploring* the use of any and all drugs under Sharia Laws,

*Reiterating* that unless *all* non-synthetic and synthetic drugs alike are made readily and legally available in cost and quality for any willing purchaser, the reduction of legal measures against certain drugs will only promote illicit activity in consumption and contraband,

*Noting with deep concern* that tax revenues reaped from legalised non-synthetic drugs pale in comparison to government costs relating to the consequences of recreational drug use (i.e. healthcare costs, labour non-productivity, psychopharmacological crime etc.),

*Deeply concerned* about the high cannabis consumption in the Khyber Pakhtunkwa province of Pakistan which neighbours Afghanistan, as well as the 60% of illegally trafficked opium into Iran by Afghanistan,

*Pointing out* that between the 1950s to the 1970s, the influence of Western pop culture led to an upsurge of cannabis and opium,

1. Encourages Member States with similar legislative framework to share resources amongst each other regarding the advocacy against recreational drug use pertaining to its physical and psychological effects;
2. Calls upon Member States to reinforce stricter border control and law enforcement measures to eradicate *all* drug consumption and distribution by:
  - a. Investing in modern technology,

- b. Consolidating cooperative and coordinated border control measures amongst bordering member states,
  - c. Providing funds and aid in law enforcement methods to developing countries,
3. Urges the penalisation and/or incarceration of drug users respectively, as by removing the legal burden around non-synthetic drugs, little social pressure remains to seek treatment for addiction, thereby promoting drug misuse and abuse;
4. Reiterates the need for some extent of legal pressure as a deterrent for the use of non-synthetic and synthetic drugs alike, thereby offering and fostering treatment tied to accountability;
5. Strongly urges in the event that a medicinal marijuana prescription be opened in Iran, such as in Pakistan, that additional fines be given if the patient takes advantage of *medically* prescribed substances for recreational use, as well as, legislate policies that require qualified doctors to include the exact mass of substance in prescriptions, otherwise follow up with fines, or imprisonment;
6. Urges Member States to prohibit the use of non-synthetic drugs especially amongst children;
7. Expresses its appreciation for the non-profit Non-Synthetic Drug Foundation, which has the aim of spreading awareness about the dangers of drug addiction, however, could be amended to, extending it to LICs;
8. Reminds Nations that the contribution to these funds will strongly decrease the capital spent on court trials, prisons, rehabilitation facilities, and healthcare;
9. Calls upon Member States to work with educational facilities such as schools and universities to educate students on the repercussions of caused by the usage and distribution of non-synthetic drugs;

10. Strongly urges Afghanistan to muster a methodology of eradicating its contraband smuggling (e.g. opium) into its bordering countries of Pakistan and Iran, otherwise consequences will be undertaken by Iran, and its allies in the Middle East;
  
11. Strongly recommends a universal guide of punishment with regards to the possession, distribution, and consumption of all drugs alike, to avoid more lenient sentencing, and miscommunication between Member States.