

MainMUN



Code: Dolphin

Sponsors: Co-operative Republic of Guyana, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Hellenic Republic, Republic of Slovenia

Signatories: The People's Republic of China, Kingdom of Denmark, French Republic, Panama, United States of America

Topic: Regional and international Cooperation on Illicit Trade in South America

The Security Council,

Alarmed by the increasing number of illegal drug use in all member states,

Acknowledging previous successes regarding various data-sharing operations in the region, such as Trigger VI and Folsa,

Deeply concerned by the consequences illicit trade has on the South America's population and states,

Recognizing the major importance of commercial shipping routes through South America in the international trade,

Noting with deep concern the rapidly evolving nature of illicit trade in the South American region,

Considering the importance of UN General Assembly Resolution A/RES/73/192 (2018),

Affirming the importance of the work made by INTERPOL, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the Organization of American States (OAS), and the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR),

Aware of the causality between inefficient economies and illicit trade,

Keeping in mind the cartel's influence on financial flow of governments in critical regions,

1. Encourages all member states to advance educational programs on drug consumption and its consequences in order to disrupt demand and tackle addiction at its roots;
2. Calls upon all member states to enforce stricter laws against prostitution, which is deeply intertwined with human trafficking, preying on the most vulnerable, affecting women and children the most, including but not limited to:
 - a. Punishing the profiteers of sex trafficking, not the victims, creating a safe environment;
 - b. Stricter guidelines for prostitution centers, protecting minors and fighting human trafficking;
3. Supports the creation of long-term jobs in South America in order to reduce to create legal alternatives to the population
 - a. Encouraging investments in South American economies;

- b. Prioritizing the construction of infrastructure;
 - c. Promoting the development of public-private partnerships;
4. Calls for the creation of an international database:
- a. Managed by the UNODC;
 - b. Mandating all nations to share all essential security relevant information on cross-border illicit trade, accessed by UN-approved members of South American governments and law enforcement agencies;
5. Further recommends cooperation between ports and between international waters in order to increase transparency regarding the transportation of illicit goods;
6. Encourages all states to take action against the consume of illicit substances by the population, including:
- a. Creating stronger legislation against the use and sale of narcotics;
 - b. Strengthening national drug control services and bolstering drug control measures;
7. Requests a comprehensive training program for local authorities in South America to combat illicit trade, including:
- a. Providing specialized training for law enforcement, border control, and judicial authorities on detecting, preventing, and dismantling illicit trade networks,
 - b. Encouraging collaboration of South American countries with INTERPOL, UNODC, and regional organizations to share intelligence and best practices,
 - c. Authorizing neutral training personnel to be requested by the nations affected,
 - d. Establishing cross-border task forces to enhance regional cooperation in tackling organized illicit trade networks,
 - e. Conducting regular assessments of training effectiveness and adapting programs accordingly;
8. Request all member states to take actions to increase judicial cooperation with South American countries in the matters of fight against illicit trade:
- a. Establishing international mandates,
 - b. Sharing judiciary information,
 - c. Working on bringing South American legislation closer together,
 - d. By criminal law cooperation,
 - e. By the formation and the accompaniment of judges from member states of the same judicial system,
 - f. Fighting against corruption inside the judicial system of each country concerned;
9. Requests further investment in the education of South American law enforcement and judicial institutions to enhance the combat against illicit trade:
- a. By setting up an international fund for education of law enforcement,
 - b. By setting up an international fund to enhance judicial standard;
10. Demands a more intensive cooperation with the Inter-American Court of Human Rights:
- a. Working with their institutions;
 - b. Adapting their legislation in order to respect the decision of the Court;
 - c. Asking the Court to act against corruption and promote the independence of judges;
11. Authorizes the creation of a special commission for Inspection in South America (SCISA):
- a. Able to inspect the compliance with the goals of the resolution;
 - b. Establishing report for the Council;
 - c. Proposing sanction, considering circumstances, to the Council if the SCISA establish a violation of the present resolution;

- d. monitoring the vulnerabilities of existing strategies against illicit trade and to develop recommendations to improve the effectiveness of measures combating illicit trade;;
12. Supports the need for cooperation to handle the reverberating consequences that South American illicit trade has on European countries:
- a. By amplifying cooperation between European states regarding law enforcement, combating illicit trade,
 - b. By further deepen the intelligence sharing between European and South American countries;
13. Decides to stay actively seized of the matter.