

# Research Report

## General Assembly 3



*The question of how to limit drug use among younger generations*

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## **Introduction:**

The topic of limiting drug use among younger generations has become a crucial worldwide concern amidst the myriad of difficulties confronting society, necessitating immediate attention and coordinated actions from several stakeholders. Because of the intricate relationships between the social, health, and educational facets of this issue, successful mitigation calls for a multipronged strategy. Governments everywhere are in the lead when it comes to developing and enforcing laws and policies that deal with the underlying causes of drug use and protect the welfare of young people. In addition, companies' active participation is essential, especially when it comes to creating supportive workplaces and raising awareness. In order to raise awareness of the problem, shape public opinion, and hold stakeholders accountable for the common goal of a drug-free future for future generations, non-governmental organisations and advocacy groups—as representatives of civil society—are crucial. Because it offers a platform for the exchange of best practices, the distribution of resources, and the development of frameworks to address the global issue of reducing juvenile drug use, international cooperation—facilitated by organisations like the UN—becomes essential in this complicated context.

## **The committee**

General assembly 3 is a fairly ordinary committee meaning they're no special rules of procedure specific to this committee. In MUNA, General Assembly 3 deals with environmental, humanitarian and health issues. Nations will discuss a range of social, humanitarian affairs and human rights issues that affect people all over the world and to find solutions in a peaceful and respectful manner. We will try to find solutions to the question of how to make education more widely available for children, especially girls that most of the delegates will agree on.

We remind you that money is not an issue at MUNA so delegates should not influence their vote because of money.

## **Key words**

Multipronged strategy: An approach that involves the use of various methods and interventions to address a complex issue, such as drug use among younger generations.

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs): a non-profit organization that operates independently of any government, typically one whose purpose is to address a social or political issue.

Mitigation: The act of lessening the severity or impact of a problem, in this context, reducing the prevalence and harmful effects of drug use.

International Cooperation: refers to collaborative efforts among countries, organizations, or individuals on an international scale to address shared challenges and achieve common goals.

UN (United Nations): international organization founded in 1945. Its mission includes promoting peace, security, and cooperation among nations.

Advocacy groups: Organizations that actively support and promote a particular cause, working to influence policies and raise awareness on specific issues.

## **Timeline of Events:**

United Nations begins holding periodic conferences on drug control. (1961)

Adoption of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs at a UN Conference in New York, aiming to combat drug use through coordinated international intervention. Modified in 1972 by the Protocol. (1961, March)

Adoption of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances at a UN conference in Vienna, establishing an international control system for psychotropic substances. (1971)

Adoption of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, providing measures against drug trafficking, including provisions against money laundering and diversion of precursor chemicals. (1988, Vienna)

Opening of the first UN General Assembly special session on drug abuse in New York. Proclamation of the period 1991-2000 as the United Nations Decade Against Drug Abuse. Approval of the Political Declaration and Global Program of Action. (1990 February)

Second extraordinary GA session to review the fight against illicit drug activities and propose new strategies and measures to strengthen international cooperation. (1998 June)

Special Session on the world drug problem in New York to review the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action. Adoption of "Our Joint Commitment to Effectively Addressing and Countering the World Drug Problem." (2016 April)

Publication of the World Drug Report 2020 in six booklets by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, providing information and analysis to support international efforts in implementing drug control commitments. (2020)

## **Resolution**

Delegates must first write a preamble as an introduction of the resolution they write. When composing a resolution, a delegate should carefully consider their country's perspective and opinion on the latter. Try to think of ways that offer a solution for all countries involved. Make sure the measures are realistic and achievable. Also make sure to research your country in detail, and keep in mind that you are speaking as if representing the nation. Finally, keep in mind that each country is different, and that you need to know and understand the stakes.

After keeping all this advised in mind delegates must write operative clauses.

## **Sources**

NCDAS: [Office on Drugs and Crimes](#)

NIDA: [National Institute on Drug Abuse](#)

WHO: [Drugs \(psychoactive\)](#)