



Resolution United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime/2.1

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Committee

Co-sponsors: Plurinational State of Bolivia, Federative Republic of Brazil, Republic of Colombia, Union of the Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of Cyprus, Czech Republic, Republic of El Salvador, Gabonese Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Republic of Ghana, Hellenic Republic, Republic of Guatemala, Republic of Guinea-Bissau, Republic of Indonesia, Republic of Lebanon, Republic of Madagascar, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, Republic of Moldova, Kingdom of Morocco, Republic of Mozambique, Republic of the Union of Myanmar, New Zealand, Republic of Nicaragua, State of Palestine, Republic of the Philippines, Ukraine, United States of America

Topic: Preventing the Distribution of Fake Medicines

Taking into account that pharmacists should be trained to recognize/identify fake drugs,

Declaring that medicine needs to be checked before entering a country,

Alarmed by the lack of past international action but aware of pre-existing treaties,

Emphasizing the need for governments to create a department or program to express how widespread the issue is within their borders,

Having considered that deceptive packaging is used to trick consumers into purchasing falsified products,

Recalling the United Nations sending out a task force to stop the distribution of fake medicine,

Noting with regret the lack of awareness and knowledge around false medicine and the extremity of health risks associated with this issue,

Fully aware of how fake medicine affects people of all ages, classes, and backgrounds, especially those in developing countries,

1. Affirms that pharmacists should have to be trained at a licensed and certified school, and should have to retake tests to be updated of the current problems in the industry;
2. Expresses its hope for international cooperation on this topic;
3. Further requests online pharmacies should be created by the government and registered as legitimate;
4. Recommends that only approved medicines can be sold by pharmacists with the required degree;
5. Calls upon countries to create specific locations where medicine can be imported to, and medicines that are created in the country should be checked in the capital;
6. Encourages nations to increase penalties for false medicine distribution as well create and enforce stricter legislation;
7. Endorses the Lome Initiative and calls upon all member states to sign and ratify the MEDICRIME Convention document;
8. Strongly recommends that all countries create a national agency to formally approve of all medical drugs before mass production takes place;
9. Requests nations to create a council or a position to certify manufacturers, pharmaceutical companies and create a process to address claims of fake medicine;
10. Expresses its hope for border protection from outside threats and customs to withdraw illegal medication and drugs early on in the circulation process before they reach local pharmacies;

11. Recommends that pharmaceutical companies add detailed designs and bar codes to packaging making it more challenging for legitimate medicines to be replicated and confirm the legitimacy of that product to prevent tampering;
12. Further recommends to verify and check fake medicine packages that are missing information or do not specify the ingredients through the creation of a reliable database;
13. Recommends the creation of international resources guided by the work of reliable NGOs and businesses such as Constania Flexibles from which people will be able to report the fake medicines found by identification of the medicines so agencies may track the producer;
14. Authorizes that governmental agencies are established to prevent fake medicines from crossing borders and to create contracts that catch culprits who distribute fake medicines and their producers;
15. Encourages hosting seminars and webinars through the government to educate civilians of every age, especially youth, in order for them to better protect themselves;
16. Endorses the more wide-spread use of the UNODC Guide to Good Legislative Practices on Combating Falsified Medical Product Related Crime and Securepharm to create protection internationally;
17. Calls upon the creation of media outlets and modification or creation of websites that educate people online about the danger of fake medicines.