



보도자료



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**HLMUN Holds First Session on Global Drug Response
- “Supply Chain Disruption Runs Counter to Humanitarian
Principles” -**

At the first informal session of the 3rd Hallym University Model United Nations (HLMUN), delegates exchanged views on the growing threat of illicit drugs and proposed measures for international cooperation and sustainable countermeasures.



The delegates preparing to deliver their statements (Photo=hlmun press)

The meeting was held on 1 October at 7 p.m. in Room 1163 of the College of Engineering. The session addressed the agenda item, “Enhancing Global Health through Support for Illicit Drug Production Regions and Supply Chain Disruption,” with ten delegations presenting their national statements.

The delegation of the Netherlands defined drug trafficking not merely as a criminal issue but as a transnational threat, urging a new international approach centered on human rights, harm reduction, and sustainable development. South Africa’s delegation emphasized the need for a comprehensive response that combines supply chain disruption with support for production regions, highlighting information sharing, law enforcement cooperation, and investment in alternative development programmes as key priorities.

Mexico’s delegation reflected on its history as a major production and transit hub, identifying fentanyl proliferation as both a national and global threat. The delegation called for shared responsibility among producing, transit, and consuming countries, stressing the importance of information exchange and joint investigations. Myanmar’s delegation underscored the limits of enforcement-based policies and appealed for sustainable solutions, including expanded alternative development and strengthened border monitoring and intelligence cooperation.

India’s delegation presented a “three-pronged principle” of smart regulation, protection of legitimate supply chains, and strengthened international collaboration—acknowledging the complex reality between being a key pharmaceutical supplier and a potential production source. Afghanistan’s delegation proposed comprehensive support through alternative crops, agricultural infras

tructure improvement, and secure export channels.

China’s delegation outlined measures to prevent fentanyl and precursor leakage, including intensified monitoring of online transactions and joint operations with Mekong-region partners. Thailand’s delegation called for a victim-centered health and welfare approach, promoting legal and sustainable transitions for production areas.

Colombia’s delegation warned that supply chain disruption alone cannot resolve the problem, calling instead for sustainable development assistance and alternative income generation in production regions. It also urged consumer countries to strengthen demand reduction responsibilities, expand prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation programmes, and enhance international financial intelligence sharing to counter drug cartels and armed groups.

Meanwhile, the Australian delegation highlighted the importance of structural and financial support for residents in illicit drug production regions and proposed practical measures such as tracking dark web and cryptocurrency transactions to curb supply networks.

HLMUN will convene two additional informal sessions on 15 and 22 November, followed by the formal General Assembly on 5 December.

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