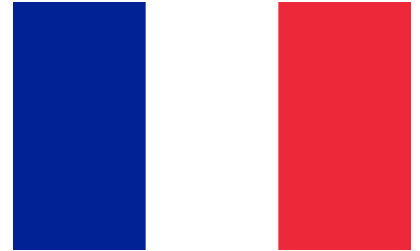


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France (French Guiana)

Duru Polatates



I. Background Information on France (French Guiana)

French Guiana is a French overseas department/region and a single territorial collectivity located in the Guianas on the northern Atlantic coast of South America. It is bordered on the east and south by Brazil, and on the west by Suriname. Since 1946, French Guiana has been fully incorporated into the French Republic and is a member of the European Union, with the euro as its official currency. French Guiana is France's second-biggest territory and the European Union's largest outermost region, with a land area of 83,534 km². Additionally, 95% of French Guiana is part of the Amazon Rainforest. The official language is ordinary French, although each ethnic group has its dialect, the most frequently spoken of which is French Guianese Creole, a French-based creole language.

II. Previous Attempts of French Guiana at Resolving the Issues

A. The question of illicit drug trafficking among Latin America cartels:

- In recent years, France has made some changes to its drug policy to reflect a more holistic approach that incorporates health concerns and the decriminalization of small amounts of substances.
- The French government prioritized research, communication, prevention, training, welcome, counseling, care, and rehabilitation of psychoactive substance users, the law and its implementations, national and local coordination, and measures outside of France.
- Since France has accepted the UN agreements on drugs, including the Single Convention on Narcotics (1961), the Convention on Psychotropics (1971), and the Convention against Illicit Trafficking in Narcotics and Psychotropics (2001), French law is also bound by international law (1988).

B. The question of the legislations for protecting the Amazon Forests in all borders/countries:

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- With President Emmanuel Macron's support, the French government appears eager to approve legislation that would allow the construction of several soy-fired biofuel power plants in French Guiana, despite French environmental laws prohibiting large-scale deforestation.
- Currently, 98% of this region is still covered in the Amazon rainforest and mangrove forest. The largest of the proposed biofuel plants would require between 84,000 and 140,000 metric tons of soy per year to generate enough liquid biofuel to power the 120-megawatt plant.
- Growing so much soy would need a significant amount of rainforest destruction, ranging from 536 to 892 square miles. Environmentalists are concerned about the loss of forest carbon sequestration and the impact on the Amazon biodiversity of French Guiana.

C. The question of the territorial conflict between Guatemala and Belize:

- France does not have a direct connection with this issue.

III. Objectives, Aims and Possible Solutions Proposed by French Guiana On the Issues

A. The question of illicit drug trafficking among Latin America cartels:

- It is critical to focus on an inclusive education system so that every willing and able member of society may contribute and stay away from drugs and crime. This is only achievable if the new generation is educated inclusively.
- Following UNODC's steps can be helpful. UNODC strives to raise awareness about the risks of drug users across the world and to boost international efforts to combat illegal drug manufacturing, trafficking, and drug-related crime.
- Creating a Central American treatment, rehabilitation, and social reintegration network to gradually promote an integrated approach to the requirements of drug addicts and allow the consolidation of regional treatment capacity.

B. The question of the legislations for protecting the Amazon Forests in all borders/countries:

- Indigenous peoples' right to land and self-determination must be recognized in future policy. Policies that prioritize indigenous peoples' political representation, self-governance, and territorial control can help build a stable foundation on which indigenous communities can conserve biodiversity while keeping their cultural identity and links to the land.

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- Zero deforestation policies are beneficial in addressing the problem. The soy ban increases climate change promises by enforcing a zero-deforestation strategy. Corporations might potentially play a big role in forest conservation by utilizing market-based processes. Companies might also take steps to clean up their supply chains by creating "zero deforestation" standards. If suppliers create their products in a way that supports deforestation, companies should hold them accountable. Deforestation and worldwide supply networks are inextricably linked. Companies should avoid purchasing beef, soy, and other items produced on farms located in deforested regions.
- Governments should include regulations in their legislation to encourage education about deforestation and the Amazon, which is critical. Deforestation in the Amazon is a major contributor to climate change, and if Amazon is pushed to the point where it can no longer maintain itself, it might have disastrous consequences for the environment. We can assist raise awareness of Amazon rainforests by learning more about them.

C. The question of the territorial conflict between Guatemala and Belize:

- It must be assured that the nations maintain a peaceful atmosphere and that no future disagreements, particularly military wars, arise.
- An appropriate plan might be created under an unbiased authority such as the United Nations (UN) or the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) to maintain Belize's territorial integrity. This plan might include a resource-sharing agreement or a means for Guatemala to profit from the contested land.

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