

Hilton 2019

United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime

Committee Overview

This committee will be run Harvard Style, meaning that resolutions are not to be written until the date of the conference itself. Additionally, it is highly suggested that every delegate write at least one position paper on a topic, as doing so will be necessary to be considered for an award. Position papers can be turned in at the beginning of committee or emailed to us by 10pm.

All delegates are expected to come to the first day of the conference with a working knowledge of all or most of the topics as well as the policies of the countries that they represent. Keep in mind that the United Nations office of Drugs and Crime is tasked with preventing and combating the misuse and production of illegal drugs, illegal trades, and trafficking. Remember, Model UN is not about competition, so use this as an opportunity to broaden your horizons and have some fun.

Committee Description

Illegal Use of Amphetamines by College Students

Human and Sex Trafficking in Argentina

Illegal Global Ivory Trade

Escalating Drug Epidemic in Egypt

Chairs

Kanhai Amin | kanhaiamin@gmail.com

Hello delegates! My name is Kanhai Amin, and this is my third time chairing and my fourth year in MUN. I am a senior at Mendon High School where I am also the President of the MUN club. Aside from MUN, I actively participate in student council, math league, and I am part of the varsity tennis team. I also enjoy raising money for local children's charities through an organization called Kids Reaching Hearts Through Performing Arts. Please do not hesitate to email me if you have any questions. I look forward to a fantastic conference!

Anirudh Ramesh | anirudhramesh14534@gmail.com

Hi guys! My name is Anirudh Ramesh, and this is my first-time chairing, but my third year in MUN. I am a junior in Pittsford Mendon High-school where I participate in Science Olympiad. Apart from school I do karate, swimming, and I play chess. I enjoy lively debates about current events around the world. I can't wait to see the debates that unfold around the topics discussed below. If you have any questions, feel free to email me.

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Illegal Use of Amphetamines by College Students



Amphetamines are central nervous system stimulants which are typically prescribed to individuals with ADD and ADHD. However, many college students are now abusing amphetamines such as Ritalin, Vyvanse, and Adderall to help them study, work, and/or party. Various studies have found that between 5% to 35% of college students use amphetamines for non medical purposes. This issue needs to be combatted not only from a medical perspective but also from an ethical perspective as these drugs may give a competitive advantage to those

using them.

These drugs are the third most widely available abused substance after alcohol and marijuana as their production has increased by around 6000% in recent decades. Many college students attain these drugs via friends who have prescriptions. However, this is very risky as each prescription is tailored to an individual's needs. In other instances, doctors prescribe these drugs to individuals who falsely claim that they have attention issues. When these drugs are abused, there is potential for psychosis, myocardial infarction (heart attack), cardiomyopathy, and even sudden death. Thus, action needs to be taken.

Many students abuse amphetamines due to the pressures associated with college and graduate programs, so a comprehensive approach needs to be taken in order to remedy this issue. Students need to be given alternative methods to catch up on work and to cope with stress. Furthermore, students need to be educated about the negative effects of amphetamines as around 39% of college students think that these drugs have no negative effects. Students also need to be reminded that the unprescribed use of these substances is illegal as many do not worry about the legal repercussions. This is a worldwide issue as students everywhere are pressured to take these drugs to complete their workload.

How can the UN help educate individuals on the negative effects of misusing these drugs? What can the UN do to help nations enforce their drug laws regarding amphetamine use? Can the UN limit the overproduction of amphetamines or help ensure proper prescriptions?

Sources:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3489818/>

<https://www.centeronaddiction.org/the-buzz-blog/do-we-have-amphetamine-problem-college-campuses>

<https://www.consumerreports.org/drug-safety/skip-adderall-as-study-drug/>

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Human and Sex Trafficking in Argentina



Although Argentina is one of South America's more developed nations, it suffers from human and sex trafficking. According to reports, "Argentina is a source, transit, and destination country for men, women, and children subjected to forced labor and sex trafficking." Many individuals from other nations are promised jobs in Argentina, but they end up being trafficked. Furthermore, Argentinian mafias routinely kidnap Argentinians (typically girls) through infamous "black taxis." The issue is amplified due to many flaws in the Argentine police

and legal systems.

Local police officials are notorious for accepting bribes and there have been many instances where rescued individuals report seeing the police chief accept payments from traffickers. Furthermore, the families of kidnapped individuals often state that the police turn their ear when they go to file a missing persons report. The legal system in Argentina is also corrupted regarding this issue. Much of this issue stems from the ambiguity in Argentine law. In Argentina, individuals are legally allowed to exchange money for sex, so traffickers who are caught state that they were partaking in a legal exchange. In many cases, the traffickers are not convicted because many of the judges are corrupt themselves. For example, a rescued individual once refused to testify because she had been forced to sleep with the judge of her case.

It is currently legal to digitally advertise prostitution in Argentina and trafficking victims are often transformed into prostitutes. Thus, due to the demand for prostitutes and sex workers in Argentina, organizations believe that it will be nearly impossible to fully cure the trafficking epidemic. As a result, the UN needs to help Argentina mitigate aspects of their sex culture.

Argentina is making a lot of progress as over 10,000 victims have been rescued in the last 8 years (as of 2016). NGOs such as Fundacion Maria de Los Angeles are also helping with preventative measures, and the federal government has issued hotlines. However, much work still needs to be done.

How can the UN help Argentina reform its legal system and police force without infringing on national sovereignty? Can the UN help combat the Argentine mafia? What can the UN do to further educate individuals on how to avoid being trafficked?

Sources:

www.coha.org/argentinas-fight-for-the-end-of-human-trafficking/

<https://www.insightcrime.org/news/brief/argentina-rescued-over-10-000-trafficking-victims-in-8-years/>

<https://www.refworld.org/docid/5b3e0bb9a.html>

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Illegal Global Ivory Trade



There have been numerous natural calamities that have occurred due to the selfish needs of men. One issue that has been evident for hundreds of years is the illegal trafficking of ivory between areas such as Africa, Europe, U.S., Southeast Asia, and China. The commercial value of ivory tusks from hippopotamuses, walruses, and elephants, has been an important factor to the steady increase in the hunting of these animals.

The effects of poaching has taken a toll on local communities, animals, and the environment.

For instance, a community that relies on its wildlife to attract tourists is at great risks for economic hardships if the prevalence of poaching is high. Animals such as elephants are also affected as they are at risk of extinction in the next decade if poaching continues at its current rate. Lastly, the ecosystems are unbalanced due to poaching, which leads to the damaging of other organisms.

In current news, poachers have been invading the last refuge of African Elephants in Botswana. Conservationists found 87 deceased elephants, heads chopped off and tusks missing. The 126,000 savannah elephants that roam free make up $\frac{1}{3}$ of Africa's remaining elephant population. Although there seems to be a problem emerging, Botswana's Ministry of the environment have denied that there is a poaching crisis at hand. For that reason, they have not enforced any ban on hunting at this point.

Additionally, the international community has not taken a definitive step in combating this issue. Instead, areas like Britain have contributed to this issue by exporting large amounts of illegal ivory. Consider the extent of this world wide trade when coming up with ideas to address the situation.

How can the UN enforce laws on illegal trading in communities who are steadfastly against it? How can the UN prevent future illegal ivory trade around the international community? What could the UN do to monitor this trade without infringing on national sovereignty?

Sources:

<https://www.traffic.org/what-we-do/perspectives/the-ivory-trade/>

<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2017/aug/10/uk-named-as-worlds-largest-legal-ivory-exporter>

https://www.nytimes.com/2019/07/01/science/elephants-poaching-botswana.html?rref=collection%2Ftimestopic%2FIvory&action=click&contentCollection=timestopics®ion=stream&module=stream_unit&version=latest&contentPlacement=1&pgtype=collection

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Escalating Drug Epidemic in Egypt



The widespread abuse of drugs such as Trumadol has become an alarming concern for the Egyptian government in recent years. Addiction rates in Egypt has increased since the 2011 revolution as tramadol became more widely available. In 2018 it was estimated that 9.6 million Egyptians are consuming drugs. This crisis has affected not only Egypt but also countries such as the United States where it has claimed more than 59,000 lives in 2016.

This issue has created both social and economic problems, which is deterring the country from progression. This drug epidemic has led to many major social issues, such as drugged driving, violence, stress, and child abuse. Additionally, in Egypt many men are losing jobs due to the overuse of drugs, which is resulting in homelessness. The government of Egypt is also losing the amount of tax collected as most drug users do not have a stable job to pay tax. This is causing a drop in Egypt's economy.

The lack of police enforcement has also contributed to the intensity of the problem. Egypt has tried to combat the situation through various media, schools, and university campaigns. These solutions have not fixed the entirety of the problem and have only stalled it for the time being.

In addition, Egypt has tried to cut off its supply of drugs, but this has not been useful as there are multiple entry points into the country and the area is in the middle of many major trafficking routes. Therefore, simple steps will not suffice to fix this issue.

How can the UN increase the enforcement of the drug laws in Egypt without infringing on national sovereignty? How can the international community aid Egypt to effectively find a long lasting resolution? What new solution can the UN use in order to diminish both the supply and demand of the drugs entering Egypt?

Sources:

<https://www.abc.net.au/news/2018-05-05/opioid-crisis-tramadol-epidemic-sweeping-cairo/9719454>

<https://www.mercatornet.com/demography/view/drugs-put-egypts-future-at-risk/21090>

<https://www.latimes.com/world/la-xpm-2013-mar-28-la-fg-wn-drug-addiction-egypt-20130328-story.html>