



IASMUN
International Academic School
Model United Nations

COMMITTEE HANDBOOK

Accredited by



United Nations
Office on Drugs and
Crime

Table of Contents

History of UNODC	1
Purpose of UNODC.....	1
Chair Biography.....	2
Co-chair Biography.....	2
Topic 1.....	3
Topic 2.....	4
Topic 3.....	4
Subtopics.....	5-6
Focus Questions.....	7
Note.....	8

United Nations of Drugs and Crime(UNODC)

History of the UNODC:

The United Nations Of Drugs and Crime is a United Nations office that was created in 1997 as the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention by fusing the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division at the United Nations Office in Vienna with the United Nations International Drug Control Program (UNDCP). The program then changed its name in 2002 to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. In addition to being in charge of carrying out the UN lead program on terrorism, the United Nations Office on Narcotics and Crime (UNODC) is a global leader in the struggle against illegal drugs and transnational crime. The UNODC aims in enhancing member states' ability to combat global organized crime. It aids member governments in ratifying and putting into practice various agreements, laws, and other legal instruments designed to combat financial and organized crime in order to achieve these goals.

Purpose of UNODC:

Through conferences and discussions held around the world, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime works to ensure that everyone has access to justice, prevent violence, make the world safer from drugs and crime, and promote health and well-being. It also works to increase the knowledge base needed to make informed decisions. Additionally, it surveys and analyzes the current worldwide drug situation, taking into account the interconnected issues of drug abuse prevention, drug user rehabilitation, and the supply and trafficking of illegal drugs. By addressing these dangers to achieve health, security, and justice for all, as well as by fostering lasting peace and well-being, UNODC seeks to make the world less dangerous from drugs, organized crime, corruption, and terrorism

UNODC Chair : Jasmine Zaghal

Dear distinguished delegates, it is my pleasure to welcome you to the 1st annual IAS MUN 2023 on the committee of the United Nations Of Drugs and Crime. My name is Jasmine, I'm 17 years old and a senior in IAS, and I have been given the opportunity to be your chair in this year's UNODC committee. I'm very passionate about debating and taking stances, I enjoy reading and partaking in different outdoor activities. As a former Delegate in this committee, I have accumulated many different tips and tricks that I can give to all you delegates participating this year. I understand the pressure of preparing and getting ready for such challenging conferences, however, these debates and discussions can help benefit each individual in exchanging points of view with other delegates and expanding their knowledge in the field of drugs and crime. My goal for this year is to guide and make sure each delegate reaches their fullest potential in researching and debating. I wish everyone a pleasant experience this year and I can't wait to hear from and talk to you, delegates!

UNODC Co-chair : Basil Adnan

My name is Basil Adnan, I am from Jordan and I am 16 years of age. I'm currently in my junior year at International Academic School. I have allocated many major achievements throughout my time in IAS like ranking first academically from grade 10, Volunteering in different activities to help the school, Joining competitions such as the mental math competition and the robotics club competition, and many other various things. In regards to being honored with the role of co-chair in this year's IAS Model United Nations (MUN), I shall assure you that I will give my utmost best in providing you with the necessary requirements and rules appropriately. In addition, I will make sure to dedicate all my hard work to preserve the smooth flow of the debates whilst at the same time ensuring that all rules be complied with to keep this fair and an opportunity for everyone to shine in this significant event.



United Nations of Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

TOPIC 1: REFORMING CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND INCARCERATION:

The nations and territories included in the regional program acknowledge that public corruption is a major issue that has an impact on the political, social, and economic facets of their residents' daily lives. In general, the nations/territories have taken a number of actions to strengthen the rule of law and the fairness of their criminal justice systems. However, their governments have highlighted specific requirements for regional cooperation in the areas of anti-corruption, improving communication between the criminal justice system and law enforcement, and improvements to juvenile and prison system.



United Nations of Drugs and Crime(UNODC)

TOPIC 2: FINANCIAL CRIMES AND EMBEZZLEMENT:

The Global Program's overarching goal is to increase Member States' capacity to implement countermeasures against money laundering and the financing of terrorism. It also aims to support them in locating, seizing, and confiscating illicit proceeds as required by United Nations resolutions and other generally accepted standards. In order to develop specialist expertise on financial investigative methods connected to money laundering and terrorism funding, the UNODC will provide trainings. Authorities will be better equipped to identify and look into suspicious transactions as a result of the training, as well as effectively prosecute offenders and organizations and seize their assets.

TOPIC 3: DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT

Given the anticipated prevalence of drug use and the negative social and health effects that this has on the person, family, and society, it has become vital to offer drug users high-quality services that are also easily available. This entails creating a wide range of services while taking into account the various demands of target populations. Effective drug rehabilitation and treatment programs will help to lower the demand for illegal substances, the spread of HIV among drug users, drug-related crime, imprisonment, and recidivism. People with HIV, mental illnesses, and drug addiction are frequently incarcerated together, sometimes in a state of extreme destitution and without access to meaningful prospects for recovery.

United Nations of Drugs and Crime(UNODC)

SUBTOPIC 1: JUDICIAL REFORM

Given the diversity of the judicial system's institutions and participants, reform initiatives should take a thorough, inclusive, and multifaceted approach. The management of prisons must be brought up to date in accordance with international standards, with an emphasis on protecting inmates' human rights and creating favorable conditions for their successful reintegration into society. To guarantee that vulnerable populations are imprisoned separately, infrastructure programs need to be promoted.

SUBTOPIC 2: MONEY LAUNDERING

The processing of criminally obtained funds to conceal their illicit source is known as money laundering. This procedure is crucial because it allows the criminal to benefit from the income without endangering their source. Through the Global Program, UNODC promotes States' creation of anti-money-laundering and anti-terrorist financing policies, tracks and analyzes related issues and solutions, educates the public about these issues, and serves as a coordinator of initiatives run jointly by the UN and other international organizations.

SUBTOPIC 3: DRUG CARTELS AND ORGANIZED CRIME

Drug trafficking is a worldwide illegal business that involves the production, distribution, and sale of chemicals that are forbidden by law. The UNODC's strategy for dealing with the drug problem is multifaceted and covers all relevant angles, including coordinated and targeted initiatives in the fields of public safety, education, and health, among others. On the one hand, UNODC develops initiatives for prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation of addicts, as well as for preventing transmission of the HIV virus linked to drug use, in order to help reduce demand. On the other hand, it encourages initiatives to combat money laundering linked to the illegal drug market, to monitor illicit crops, and to improve government capabilities to stop and detect drug trafficking in an effort to restrict supply.

United Nations of Drugs and Crime(UNODC)

SUBTOPIC 4: CORRUPTION IN GOVERNMENT

Political corruption is the misuse of public authority, position, or resources for private benefit by elected officials, including extortion, bribery, and giving or accepting bribes. It can also take the shape of elected officials keeping their jobs by buying votes by passing legislation using taxpayer funds. All nations are impacted by the complex social, political, and economic issue known as corruption. Corruption threatens democratic institutions, stifles economic growth, and fuels political instability. By skewing voting processes, subverting the rule of law, and establishing bureaucratic tangles whose sole purpose is to collect bribes, corruption undermines the foundation of democratic institutions.

SUBTOPIC 5: HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND SMUGGLING OF MIGRANTS

People are trafficked when they are enlisted, moved, transferred, harbored, or received with the intention of exploitation through unethical tactics such coercion, fraud, deceit, abuse of authority, or taking advantage of a vulnerable situation. Smuggling of migrants is the facilitation of irregular admission into a country where the migrant is not a national or resident for money or other material benefit. The crooks operating this incredibly lucrative enterprise exploit the chance presented by people's need or desire to flee not just hardship and a lack of economic possibilities, but also natural catastrophe, violence, or persecution.

SUBTOPIC 6: TERRORISM PREVENTION

Inflicting unspeakable misery on victims, families, and communities, terrorism and violent extremism pose serious and changing risks to world peace, security, human rights, and sustainable development. While the scope and complexity of the obstacles that States and others must overcome in their fight against terrorism can be enormous, it is crucial to uphold the legitimacy and credibility of public authorities and prevent further violent radicalization by ensuring that all national counterterrorism is legal and adheres to human rights standards.

United Nations of Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

FOCUS QUESTIONS:

- How can corruption be avoided within the countries?
- How can the countries stop illegal drug trades within their countries?
- What can the government do to protect inmates' human rights while imprisoned?
- What are the precautions the government can take to prevent human trafficking?
- How can a country's economy be stabilized without money laundering?
- What laws should be newly implemented to help better the justice system?
- How would corruption relate to money laundering?
- How can countries prevent hate speech and terrorism?
- How can poverty effect the increase of drug use within a country?
- How does society have a role in countering corruption?

United Nations of Drugs and Crime(UNODC)

NOTE:

The aforementioned subtopics are suggested, however, delegates may pick and choose which subtopics to research or even introduce subtopics that have not been mentioned in this document, as long as they are relevant to the topics and appropriate.

Moreover, the more focus questions delegates cover in their research, the better prepared they will be for their session.

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