

ANTALYA ANATOLIAN HIGH-SCHOOL

MODEL UNITED NATIONS | 2017



**UNITED NATIONS OFFICE
ON DRUGS AND CRIME
(UNODC)
STUDY GUIDE**

Table of Contents

- I. Welcome Letters
 - A. Letter from Secretary-General
 - B. Letter from the Chair
- II. Introduction to the UNODC
- III. Topic A: Effects of the Use of Drugs & Alcohol on Crime
 - a. Introduction
 - b. History of the Issue
 - c. Effects of Drinking
 - d. Teen Drug Abuse & Addiction
 - e. Risks of Criminalising Drug Use
 - f. The Illicit Drug Trade in Western Africa
 - g. Combating Drug Trafficking
 - h. Costs of Drug Abuse to Society
 - i. Bloc Positions
 - Factors to Be Considered
 - The United States of America
 - The European Union
 - The Netherlands
 - Non-EU Members which Also Reside in Europe
 - United Mexican States
 - Latin American Countries
 - Jamaica
 - Middle East Countries

- South Asian & West African Countries

- Ghana

- Afghanistan

- Nigeria

j. Relevant International Treaties

k. Questions & Statements a Resolution Must Address

l. Conclusion

IV. Suggestions for Further Research

V. Bibliography

Letter from Secretary-General

Distinguished Participants,

It is my immense pleasure and honour to cordially welcome you to the initial step, Antalya Anatolian High-School Model United Nations conference of 2017, of a long and hard process, on behalf of my own as well as in the name of all the other members of the Secretariat & General Assembly.

AALMUN'17 is eager to reach wide range of attendants from high schools which are deeply interested in international relations, politics and the United Nations itself while constituting a unique experience of debating and socializing at the same time.

Personally, I would like to declare my desire to provide support for any project falling under the category of the progress of mankind. Alongside, the academic team embraces an understanding of content which concerns actual and urgent problems that the world faces currently, in order to create awareness of the facts touched upon over the youth to which it addresses.

The UNODC Committee will be discussing the agenda Effects of the Use of Drugs & Alcohol on Crime. The academic content and the structure of the committee have been prepared by the Under Secretary-General responsible for the UNODC committee, Deniz Doğa Çalışır. Additionally, I would like to add my huge gratification to Gökdeniz Yüksel, who will be serving as the chair in UNODC committee, for not helping me at all throughout this hard process of writing an entire study guide and deciding on significant matters.

The topic of UNODC is very broad, while the time assigned for the meetings at the conference is relatively short. This fact might cause that the members will be forced to prioritize some specific parts of the issue discussed further in this Study Guide. In this case, delegates should take into consideration the risk each part of the issue poses as well as the position of the country they represent.

Finally, I would like to briefly express my appreciation once and for all to each and every member of the Secretariat & General Assembly for their incredibly passionate work and extensive effort. Besides, I would like to state my enormous gratitude to the Director-General of the conference Ms. Kivılcım Sahra Sezer for her humungous ambition to make this entirely wonderful idea come true. Without her contribution, it all would be nothing but a cordial dream.

I advise the participants of this well-prepared committee to read the provided guide thoroughly with a sober mind. You may also go over further readings and key documents which you may find links to under the content, *suggestions for further research*.

For any further questions, I may be found smoking pot outside of the committee room during the coffee breaks.

Best Regards,

Deniz Dođa alıřır

Letter from the Chair

Esteemed Delegates,

This is my utmost pleasure to be chosen as the chair of the committee in which one of the most important and remarkable solutions are going to be discussed. I am more than honoured to lead the UNODC committee with my partner in crime, Deniz Doğa Çalışır! AALMUN's main aim is providing the productive debating atmosphere and informing the students -ones who will build the future- about the problems the world is currently suffering from. You all are expected to make a difference, create awareness and brainstorm about what's happening in the world. We are sure that you have the these specific qualifications for our MUN conference.

Sincerely,

Gökdeniz Yüksel

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime is an agency of the United Nations that has as main objective the fight against drugs and the transnational organized crime. Established in 1997 through a merger between the United Nations Drug Control Programme and the Centre for International Crime Prevention, UNODC operates in all regions of the world through an extensive network of field offices with the purpose of fighting the increase of drug trafficking, drug production and for the rise of developed sophisticated crime organisations.

In the Millennium Declaration, Member States also resolved to intensify efforts to fight transnational crime in all its dimensions, to redouble the efforts to implement the commitment to counter the world drug problem and to take concerted action against international terrorism.

The UNODC, at AALMUN'17, consists of twenty-eight members of the United Nations including Arab Republic of Egypt, Canada, Commonwealth of Australia, Federative Republic of Brazil, Federative Republic of Germany, Federative Republic of Nigeria, French Republic, Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Islamic Republic of Iran, Italian Republic, Jamaica, Japan, Kingdom of Belgium, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of Spain, Netherlands, People's Republic of China, Republic of Colombia, Republic of Ghana, Republic of India, Republic of Turkey, Russian Federation, State of Israel, Swiss Confederation, Syrian Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United Mexican States and United States of America, each of which has one vote. Likewise, none of which holds the right to veto.

Topic A: Effects of the Use of Drugs & Alcohol on Crime

Introduction

First topic there is to certainly be discussed, the effects of drugs and alcohol usage on crime, has different points to be analysed. What sorts of effects do drugs or alcoholic beverages have on committing crime or becoming a victim of one? Are the children in your country decently informed about the significant damage drugs have on human body both physically and mentally ? Which prior resolutions, initiatives and other declarations has your country supported or objected referring to the drug usage?

According to medical experts and pharmacologists, the usage of any substance that, when inhaled, injected, smoked, consumed, absorbed via a patch on the skin or dissolved under the tongue, causes a physiological change in the body tends to enhance sociability and liberate inhibitions, allowing the user to experience feelings of euphoria.

People who suffer from addiction often have one or more accompanying medical issues, which may include lung or cardiovascular disease, stroke, cancer and mental disorders. Imaging scans, chest X-rays and blood tests show the damaging effects of long-term drug abuse throughout the body. As an example, research has shown that tobacco smoke causes cancer of the mouth, throat, blood, lungs, stomach, pancreas, kidney, bladder and so on. In addition, some drugs of abuse, such as inhalants, are toxic to nerve cells and may damage or even destroy them either in the brain or the peripheral nervous system.

History of the Issue

The impulsive need for recreation for humans and animals originates back in time. Not only tobacco but pills as well, have offered unlimited pleasure to all social classes.

Evolution has inevitably shown the humanity, many negative aspects of what used to be a panacea. Alcohol was discovered and drunk during the Stone Age with miraculous health effects. In our days, scientific reports have highlighted the widely known side effects.

Many plants and their respective products containing psychoactive chemicals have been consumed in all possible ways by people all over the world. Opium was known in ancient Mesopotamia. In 1874, what would later come to be known as heroin, is first synthesized by Englishman C.R. Wright. It would not be long before the British and the Americans clamp down on opium use and consumption – in 1878 the British passed the Opium Act, while in 1890 the US levied a tax on opium and morphine. By 1895, however, the work of Heinrich Dreser and The Bayer Company in Germany resulted in the beginnings of heroin production.

By the turn of the 20th century, heroin addiction had reached worrying rates; shortly thereafter the US banned opium and later enacted the Pure Food and Drug Act. After this perhaps the first true international effort against opium convened; the International Opium Commission met in Shanghai in 1909.

Chinese physicians used to prescribe marijuana for malaria. Homer's Greece was familiar with cannabis and the Scythian warriors medicated themselves on its leaves before going into battle. In a surprising turn of events, American soldiers did the same during the Vietnam War.

Among indigenous tribes, it is common knowledge that the hallucinogenic experiences were incorporated in an original and difficult to understand manner into the social life. Tobacco leaves were smoked during a period of contemplation and meditation that preceded all important tribal decisions, meetings, religious ceremonies and rituals and tobacco pipe smoking commonly marked the end of hostilities between tribes.

In 1997 the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) was established.

Not long after, however, Afghanistan would take its place at the head of the pack of opium producing countries by 2002, the UN dubbed Afghanistan the biggest opium producer in the world, setting the stage for the situation today.

Production in Afghanistan continued to expand, hitting an estimated 6,100 metric tons in 2006 – a record-breaking figure encompassing over 90% of the world's supply.

Until today different cultures use recreational drugs in different ceremonies and rituals. The drugs used there are not always those known in western cultures, so there is indeed a difficult problem in governments to determine which drugs are legal, which may be considered recreational and which illegal in all the aspects. In some countries, regions or towns that conserve and protect the life of ancestral communities and indigenous cultures respect the traditions and consume of recreational drugs inside the borders of those regions or towns and respecting the rules and ancestral legislation of those communities.

Short-term effects of drinking include:

- Distorted vision, hearing, and coordination
- Altered perceptions and emotions
- Impaired judgment which can lead to accidents, drowning and other risky behaviours like unsafe sex and drug use
- Bad breath
- Hangovers

Long-term effects of drinking include:

- Cirrhosis and cancer of the liver
- Loss of appetite
- Serious vitamin deficiencies
- Stomach ailments
- Heart and central nervous system damage
- Memory loss
- Increased risk of impotence
- High risk for overdosing

Teen Drug Abuse & Addiction

Drug and alcohol use by children often is associated with other forms of unhealthy, unproductive behaviour, including delinquency and high-risk sexual activity.

Alcohol interferes with a person's perception of reality and ability to make good decisions. This can be particularly hazardous for kids and teens who have less problem-solving and decision-making experience.

Childhood is a time of learning and discovery, so it's important to encourage kids to ask questions, even ones that might be hard to answer. Open, honest, age-appropriate communication now sets the stage for your kids to come to you later with other difficult topics or problems.

Risks of Criminalising Drug Use

Over the last years criminalising recreational drug use has not worked very well in many cases. Instead, statistics show that the only ones to benefit from the situation are the members of the “industry” which provides those drugs. It needs to be stressed out that our modern world is full of potentially harmful things. Personal will and accountability are ultimately unavoidable. If a person does not wish to receive any form of treatment, this must be accepted by the society.

Labelling an action as illegal does not bring the immediate end of it. The same can be stated for alcohol, smoking and even obesity. Further on, there is a lack of universal indication and it is an economic fact that producer countries are better off after legalising drugs. In this way the maximum reduction in “drug money” and underground violence could be achieved.

Fortuitously, legalisation is the right policy for a slew of other reasons. Prohibition of drugs leads to corrupted politicians and law enforcement by putting police, prosecutors, judges and politicians in the position threatening the profits of an illicit trade. Law-enforcement costs connected to drug crimes would fall significantly. Would drug-related crime increase?

Legal and imprisonment costs would fall with fewer cases and fewer prisoners. In this way, a higher level of social security is to be expected.

Currently governments such as Uruguay in South America, or some States in the USA are debating possible legal frameworks that may admit the legality of recreational drugs. Many others respect the legislation of indigenous communities in special or determined regions that conserve the uses of some drugs as part of the culture.

The Illicit Drug Trade in Western Africa

Home to over 325 million people, the region of West Africa has long been a hub for organized crime and illegal economies to the point where said activity has integrated itself within the political machinery and dictates the dynamics between the many factions engrossed in a constant battle for control in the region. From a historical point of view, Western Africa has remained in the peripheral shadow of states such as Columbia whose drug empires have stood unrivalled in all the world, despite the fact that it has been used for key strategic manoeuvring and the transportation of narcotics coming in from South America and bound for the European market; therein lies the cause for the recent proliferation of drug trafficking in the region.

What happening in West Africa and its constituent countries is being increasingly looked at with alarm. Some of these countries are neither large producers of drugs nor markets for them, but are mainly transit points. But that has not prevented the illegal trade invading and corroding many aspects of their societies. West Africa has also become a major transit point on drug routes from South America to Europe and beyond.

While it has so far escaped the bloody violence that scars Central America on a daily basis, the region is experiencing increased criminality, corruption and drugs use. Urgent action from the countries of West Africa and the wider international community is needed if we are not to become another battlefield in the failed "war on drugs".

Combating Drug Trafficking

First and foremost, a country itself must be prepared and willing to battle the problem, yet in some, combating trafficking isn't of the utmost priority. For instance, in Indonesia, it is said that the local law enforcement officials do not put effort into dealing with trafficking.

This is partially from the economic benefits trafficking creates for those who live in the area. For locals, the area is ideal for the sale of goods, as more economic activity is taking place there, than in the poorer part of the cities. For law enforcement officers, who are usually not paid nearly enough, it creates an opportunity to trade their protection for money of the owners.

Costs of Drug Abuse to Society

The first thing we have to realize is that it is neither the cultivation of drug crops nor the trafficking of the illicit drugs itself, which is the problem, but the criminal activity that encircles it and often crosses borders and the difficulty of reducing consumer intake. Nevertheless, it is generally believed that more important and much easier to tackle the problem at its root – combat illicit drug production and distribution – than to cope with the consequence of the illicit drug usage and trading.

Economic Costs

- a. Costs of drug law enforcement
 - Criminal courts
 - Prisons
 - Customs
- b. Costs of additional health care needed
 - Rehabilitation
 - Treatment of HIV/AIDS
- c. Costs of losses in the productivity of the human capital
 - Illnesses
 - Substance abuse-related deaths

Social Costs

a. Disintegration of family

- Illicit drug abuse correlates strongly with the disintegration of the family.

b. Poverty

c. Health problems

- Negative impact of drug abuse on health is obvious, scientifically established and documented in an extensive literature.

- Links between drug addiction, needle-sharing, prostitution, AIDS and other diseases are also clearly demonstrable.

d. Education

- School children who use drugs often suffer from impairment of short-term memory and other intellectual faculties, impaired tracking ability in sensory and perceptual functions, preoccupation with acquiring drugs, adverse emotional and social development and thus generally impaired classroom performance.

e. Environment

- Clearing of forests, growing of crops as monocultures, processing of harvested plants into drugs and the use of environmentally dangerous chemicals without the necessary precautions being taken.

f. Crime, corruption and dangers for civil society

- Drugs increase the likelihood of many kinds of criminal activity

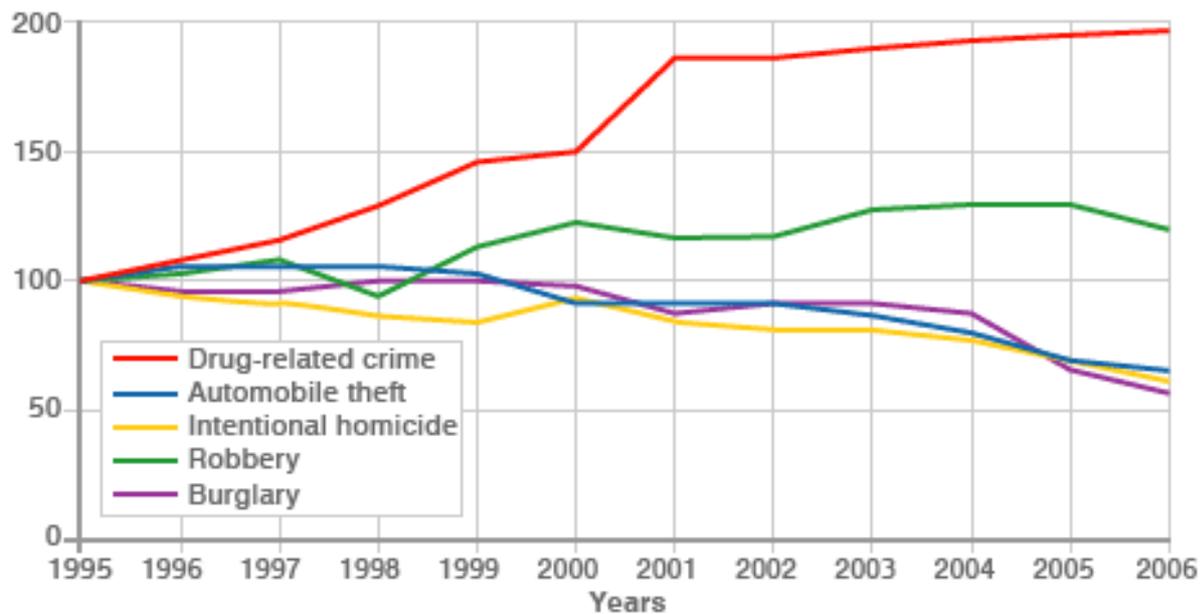
- Trafficking

- Violent conflicts among groups competing for increased market share

- Need of drug consumers to finance their addiction through theft and prostitution

Trends in selected types of police-recorded crime in countries consistently reporting

basis: 1995=100



SOURCE: World Drug Report 2009, UNODC

Bloc Positions

When looking for the block position your country should take in the issue, several factors have to be considered.

- Is your country a major producer of illicit drugs / a major market for illicit drugs / a trafficking route for illicit drugs?
- Which are the major routes by which drugs flow into your country?
- What are the consequences of the abuse / production / trafficking of illicit drugs on population of your country?
 - Are there any benefits your country provides from illicit drugs or alcohol?
 - What are the major costs of illicit drugs and alcohol for your country?
 - Are human lives endangered? What can be done by government to minimise the damage caused by drugs and alcohol?
 - Can your country afford to resolve for long-term solutions?
 - Do you need any financial support from other countries to cope with the issue?
 - How is your country currently coping with the problem of illicit drugs & alcohol?

- What are the policies of your country towards illicit drugs & alcohol? Would you consider these policies effective?
- How harsh are the policies of your country against the dilemma of illicit drugs & alcohol? Is there a capital punishment for drug possession / trafficking in your country?
- Can you offer some knowhow to other countries coping with similar problems?
- Do you want to propagate any particular solution of the problem?
- Is your country cooperating with neighbours / international organisations to resolve the problem of illicit drugs?
- What are the (political, economic, etc.) connections of your country with the other countries in the committee?
- Does your country particularly depend on any of the countries in the committee?

The United States of America

It is important to acknowledge that in UNODC, the role of the United States is relevant. The USA, as a country does not admit or support a legal status of the consuming, production or trade of recreational drugs (even currently there are some states in the USA that support the idea of a legal status or already took the decision). The USA perceives the issue as in a similar way with the French saying; “*Mieux vaut prévenir que guérir.*” Showing that the states support the idea that it is better and cheaper to combat all kinds of drugs than to invest huge amounts of money in health programs to organize the recreational consume of drugs or even worst to attend the rehabilitation or medical attention of the consumers in hospitals, centres or society in general.

Most of the illicit consumption in the U.S. comes from Colombia and Mexico. Collectively, they account for over 90 percent of supply to the United States, most of it entering via Mexican and Colombian traffickers and smugglers.

Mexican production has now overtaken Colombian operations, with the infamous Sinaloa drug cartel in Mexico the single largest provider to the states – controlling “as much as half of the U.S. market”, according to the Washington Post.

Mexican Drug War, in which 511 U.S. civilians, 58 American reporters and nearly 1000 children were killed; Mexican Drug Lord, El Chapo (Joaquín Guzmán Loera) and American term, The War on Drugs should be important to research.

The European Union

Drugs are a complex social and health problem that affects millions of people in the EU. The human and social costs of drugs addiction are unbelievably high. The EU generates costs for public health (on drug prevention, treatment, healthcare and hospital treatment), public safety, the environment and labour productivity.

Overall, the European Union supports the position of the USA but scientific research and analysis for the topic can change the EU position.

From the beginning, the drug law in Italy was criticized for equating "soft" drugs, such as cannabis, with hard ones, heroin or cocaine. Illicit substances were divided into two categories, and the quantity seized by police became one of the criteria to separate consumers from dealers. However, Senator Carlo Giovanardi, one of the law's co-authors, believes that risks connected with cannabis should be seriously taken into account by the legislature.

Indicated prevention activities are increasingly available in Belgium. Indicated prevention activities in the Flemish community include promoting screening and early interventions at the primary healthcare level using the ASSIST instrument, which was made available in the Dutch language in 2010.

Another project, SBIRT, focuses on brief interventions and referrals to treatment for young people admitted to emergency departments with substance use problems. An early intervention in other settings for young people has also been developed and a number of online self-care and self-help tools are available in the Flemish and French communities. Some early intervention and motivational interviewing programmes are available in the German community.

The Netherlands

Laws regarding alcohol and cannabis were found to be strictest in the United States, somewhat less strict in Canada, and least strict in the Netherlands. On most measures of drinking, rates were lower in the United States than in Canada or the Netherlands.

The Netherlands offer a rather particular legal basis; coffee-shops are supplied through legal measures; but the quantity of cannabis production in Holland is illegal. A repressive arsenal was established and led the cannabis farmers to emigrate or at least, police pressure forced the farmers to transfer to neighbouring countries, notably at the Belgian border.

Non-EU Members which also Reside in Europe

Other countries of Europe (non-European Union members) such as Switzerland and Turkey prefer to support the policies of the Russian Federation that is radically against a legal status. In this case, the view of the PR China is similar to the Russian, but with a stronger policy.

United Mexican States

Mexico, a major drug producing and transit country, is the main foreign supplier of marijuana and a major supplier of methamphetamine to the United States. Although Mexico accounts for only a small share of worldwide heroin production, it supplies a large share of heroin consumed in the United States. An estimated 90% of cocaine entering the United States transits Mexico.

Although Mexican drug cartels or drug trafficking organizations have existed for quite some time, they have become more powerful since 1990s. Mexican drug cartels now dominate the wholesale illicit drug market in the United States. Arrests of key cartel leaders have led to increasing drug violence as cartels fight for control of the trafficking routes into the United States. Mexican President Felipe Calderón has called drug violence a threat to the Mexican State.

Guerra Contra el Narcotráfico en México (2006-present), in which 4020 Federal, State and Municipal Police were killed, should be important to research.

Latin American Countries

Latin Americans started to support the idea that is better to debate inside their societies, keeping in mind that the past and current effort to stop the consume of drugs, their traffic and production is, in a very Latino way to say, ipso facto, having negative results. Brazil and other left-wing governments in Latin America are starting to admit that it is better to give a legal status to recreational drugs. Uruguay already adopted the legal status of these drugs. Cuba has a similar position in the topic as the Russian one.

Jamaica

The possession, cultivation, and selling of all illicit substances have been prohibited in Jamaica since 1913. However, cannabis or ganja use is common in the country, with a 2001 study showing that nearly half of all Jamaicans have tried the substance. It is estimated that this figure has increased over the past 13 years.

Jamaica is a signatory to number of international drug control instruments, the most notable of which are the 1961 UN Single Convention on Narcotic Drug and the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention, the 1971 UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances, and the 1988 UN Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

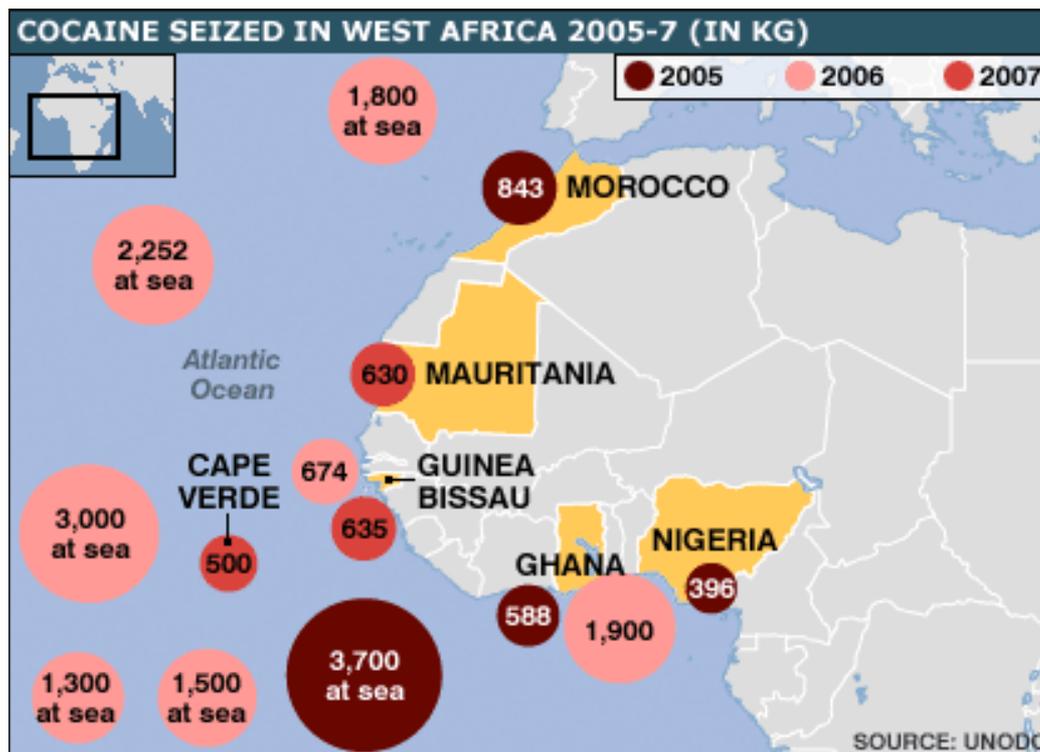
Article 4 of the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs states that "the use and possession of cannabis is limited to medical and scientific purposes."

www.druglawreform.info

Middle East Countries

In 2008, global heroin seizures reached a record level of 73.7 metric tons. Most of the heroin, 39% of the global total to be exact, was seized in the Middle East and South-West Asia. The global increase in heroin seizures over the period 2006-2008 was driven mainly by continued burgeoning seizures in the Islamic Republic of Iran and Turkey. In 2008, those two countries accounted for more than half of global heroin seizures and registered, for the third consecutive year, the highest and second highest seizures worldwide, respectively.

The majority of the Middle East (including Israel, Iran, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Iraq and Egypt) cooperates with INTERPOL on the majority of its projects. Additionally, broad support for the actions of UNODC. The exception however is Syria, who actively condemns the actions of the USA.



South Asian & West African Countries

Drug trafficking is certainly not new to the West African region. As early as the 1970s, Nigerian criminal organizations played a major role in supplying human traffickers in order to fuel the illicit flow of drugs from the South Asian region to the United States. These Nigerian smugglers are credited to bring new and innovative methods of trafficking, such as the swallow method wherein couriers would ingest the packets containing dangerous narcotics and carry them across border checkpoints.

South Asians and Indians prefer to keep the things as they are today, tolerating only the traditional “drugs” used in their cultural traditions. The analysis done by the ASEAN should be important to research.

Cannabis has had a slightly different history, as it was traded along the West African coast since the 1930s. The trade in this substance steadily increased after the Second World War and became the focus of one of the first drug debates and policies in independent Nigeria.

General economic decline and with demand for conventional African crops declining in the world market reinforced the West African reliance on cannabis as a cash crop. Diversification was of key importance for farmers in the colonial and independent periods.

By the 1990s, a cannabis producer was rated to earn 300 times what a producer of the most premium cocoa was. It was during this time that West African production of herbal cannabis accounted for a quarter of the total global production with states such as Ghana and Mozambique being the most prominent. The Narcotics Control Board stated that more than 50% of the cannabis produced in the 1980s only in Ghana was bound for export. Cannabis production soon allowed a pathway for the proliferation of cocaine and heroin at the same time when said drugs were dominating the international drug market. It was here that Nigerian criminal organizations were established who became notorious globally and expanded their operations to Ghana. Their role in transporting drugs to consumer markets across Latin America and Europe came as result of their close association and business ventures with the Columbian cartels. However, the Nigerians were not hierarchal and thus didn't deal with the cartels directly.

All things considered, the West African region has traditionally played a role not exceeding that of a mere stopover point or a place to launder profits; it certainly wasn't investing in mass production of narcotics as late as the early 2000s.

However, keeping in view of the current gravity of the illegal narcotics trading industry expanding within Western Africa, delegates would do well to remain well-aware of the region's history of entertaining extremely frail political infrastructure.

Ghana

Ghana stands as a prime example of narcotics influence. As late as the 1980s, the people of Ghana were not at all familiar with substances such as heroin or cocaine yet in 1992 alone 1774 drug deals were reported to have occurred in Ghana. This sudden surge was attributed to Nigerian influence. Ghanaian economy went into recession during this time and the severity of the crisis is exemplified in the weekly fluctuations of their currency.

Afghanistan

Afghanistan today is undoubtedly the focal point of the trade. In fact, production in Afghanistan has even surpassed demand – creating huge stocks of opium and morphine.

The European market for Afghan produce is the largest; an estimated 150 tons of Afghan heroin were consumed in Europe in 2009. The East Asian and Southeast Asian markets are also becoming more prominent consumers of Afghan heroin, especially given the decline of local opium production there. The rise of the African region as a trafficking route is also making the area a greater destination.

Nigeria

In March 1998, the US government labeled Nigeria as the hub of African narcotics trafficking, keeping in mind traffickers' investment in bulk shipment of narcotics to Nigeria's neighbours.

The Nigerian penchant for organized crime undoubtedly allowed it to become the first West African State to arise as a major player in the global illicit drug market yet economic dilapidation remains the root of the issue.

The 1980s were years of rapid economic decline in West Africa, including in Nigeria. When the head of the Ghanaian drug police visited Bangkok in 1986, he found 'a lot of Ghanaians and Nigerians' in prison for drug offence. By 1988, some 2,000 Nigerians were reported to be serving sentences for drug offence abroad. United States authorities reportedly arrested 851 Nigerians for drug offence between 1984 and 1989, and reckoned that 55 percent of the heroin arriving at New York's John F. Kennedy airport was being carried by Nigerians.

In 1991, Nigeria's own Ministry of Justice reported that 15,433 Nigerians had been arrested worldwide for drug offences since 1984. Of these, 4,802 had been convicted. According to a statement attributed to the deputy director-general of the Ministry of External Affairs, Nigerians were the leading nationality arrested for drug offences in India, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, and Thailand.

The borrowed money from the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank by West African countries to undergo the process of economic liberalization known as structural adjustment which required deep cuts in public expenditure and General Buhari's deadly punishment for drug trafficking should be important to research.

Australia and New Zealand are undergoing similar debates as in South America, with a possible support to the Uruguayan position.

Canada and Israel are thinking of having a stronger resemblance with the Uruguayan experience.



UNODC
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

THREAT ASSESSMENT:
COCAINE TRAFFICKING IN WEST AFRICA

Route: *from South America to Europe*

Source: *South America (Colombia and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of))*

Vector to West Africa: *Sea, air*

Vector within West Africa: *Land, air*

Volume: *20 tons*

Value at destination: *US\$ 1 billion*

Groups involved: *Colombian, Nigerian, other West African, European*

Residence of traffickers: *Colombia, Spain, other European countries*

Estimated trend: *Declining*

Potential effects in region: *Rising cocaine use, economic destabilization, corruption, violence*
Likelihood of effects being realised: *Unknown*

Potential effects outside region: *Rising cocaine use in Europe*
Likelihood of effects being realised: *High*

Relevant International Treaties

There are three relevant drug-related international treaties of interest:

- The Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs (1961)
- The Convention on Psychotropic Substances (1971)
- The UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic

Substances (1988)

Questions & Statements a Resolution Must Address

There are several questions and statements that a resolution on our topic should address. Some of them are:

- The means and methods related to the increase of cooperation among states with regard to problems at hand.
- Improving the effectiveness of national law enforcement at individual state level.
- Drawing further international attention to challenges posed by the issue of human trafficking.
- Remedies for combating the turbulent situations faced by victims of human trafficking.
- Raising public awareness and supporting the pre-existing communities together with their existent efforts.
- Building and consolidating collaboration between nations to work on the matter.
- Repairing errors occurred in previous attempts to combat human trafficking so as to progress towards former success.
 - Is there a real difference between heavy drugs, illegal drugs and recreational drugs?
 - Are sales, production and consuming of recreational drugs different from others?
 - Should the same policies to combat heavy drugs be taken for recreational drugs?
 - Is the legal status of recreational drugs a solution for the violence and criminality?
 - Is there any necessity to give a legal status to recreational drugs?
 - How are the interests of drug dealing business involved in this topic decisions?
 - Do the ancestral traditions and customs have to be studied in this topic for a final decision?
 - How important is the health of our societies in the adoption of a legal status of recreational drugs?

Conclusion

The levels of drug consumption the difficult global social assistance and rehabilitation, the economy involved and the raising violence and criminality make urgent a debate about recreational drugs and their probable legal status.

Once this question is established, it has to be debated if the legal status is a question of international law, criminal law, security, health, philosophy, cooperation, solidarity, moral, ethics, religion or economy.

The fact is that criminalising recreational drug use has not worked. The consumption and the violence were increased after the strong criminalisation. Day by day, year by year the percentage of production and traffic of drugs grow in national and international economy. The plans; developed by the USA in Colombia, Nigeria or Afghanistan to stop drug production of recreational drugs and the heavy ones; spent billions of dollars and have contradictory results.

I would like to add at the end of this study guide an inquisitive note and leave you with some questions that you could contemplate on and answer within your Position Paper. What has your country achieved so far in terms of combating drug abuse? How are we to distinguish the difference between various cases of criminalising recreational drug use based on UNODC standards? How do we increase international cooperation on the case of drugs and alcohol use on crime?

Please note that this study guide is meant to give you a basic introduction to an understanding of effects of the use of drugs and alcohol on crime and UN activity in this particular area.

Therefore, I expect you to attempt to have a more intense research done beyond this study guide, in order for you to be prepared for the debates and the committee sessions.

Suggestions for Further Research

For a complete research into this topic it is important to analyse the perspective of different governments and countries positions, different from the western and developed countries that manage the UN, as we previously touched upon. It is also important not to limit our vision to the European analysis. The delegate should research different areas such as: health policies, social background, national position of different countries, questions of security, economy, finances and evidently, politics. It is important to find the perspective of the different political parties of Brazil, Mexico, India, China, Russia, Israel and the USA. The delegate will be surprised to find different doctrines and claims among countries that usually have a “non-flexible” perspective.

Only half of the things you will need during the conference, some help in order to aim your investigation and identify the major points of clash will be provided by this study guide with a list of sources where you can find basic information about the problem.

Therefore, I want to encourage you once again, to do further reading for the sake of gaining a deeper insight into the issue. The more information you will have, the better-quality discussion you can lead. Likewise, I would like to recommend you to put special emphasis on the position of the country you will represent as well as on the positions of the countries that can be your closest allies or major opponents. The better you know the position of these states, the better you can cooperate on defending the position of your own country. Eventually, I want to emphasise the necessity of mastering on your country’s policies. Keep in mind that delegates are supposed to defend their country’s policies regardless of their own perspectives and no matter how different they are than their own. Policies should be seen as a whole, not individually.

https://www.unodc.org/pdf/technical_series_1998-01-01_1.pdf

<http://www.un.org/en/ga/president/66/Issues/drugs/drugs-crime.shtml>

http://www.icmpe.org/test1/journal/issues/v2pdf/2-133_text.pdf

http://www.talkingalcohol.com/files/pdfs/WHO_audit.pdf

http://www.unodc.org/doc/wdr2016/WORLD_DRUG_REPORT_2016_web.pdf

<http://www.drugabuse.net/drug-addiction/long-term-drug-addiction-effects/>

<https://www.globaldrugsurvey.com>

- Possible Solutions

<http://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2009/apr/26/solutions-nadleman-piper-de-criminalizing-marijuana/>

<http://www.ricksteves.com/about-rick/drug-policy-reform>

[http://www.undrugcontrol.info/images/stories/documents/Global Commission_Report_FINAL.pdf](http://www.undrugcontrol.info/images/stories/documents/Global_Commission_Report_FINAL.pdf) (Pages 10-11)

[http://www.undrugcontrol.info/images/stories/documents/Global Commission_Report_FINAL.pdf](http://www.undrugcontrol.info/images/stories/documents/Global_Commission_Report_FINAL.pdf) (Pages 16-17)

[http://www.undrugcontrol.info/images/stories/documents/Global Commission_Report_FINAL.pdf](http://www.undrugcontrol.info/images/stories/documents/Global_Commission_Report_FINAL.pdf) (Pages 13-14)

<http://www.drugscope.org.uk/resources/faqs/faqpages/does-drug-education-stop-drug-use>

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1615171/>

[http://www.undrugcontrol.info/images/stories/documents/Global Commission_Report_FINAL.pdf](http://www.undrugcontrol.info/images/stories/documents/Global_Commission_Report_FINAL.pdf) (Pages 14-15)

<https://www.ncjrs.gov/ondcppubs/publications/policy/99ndcs/iv-g.html>

Bibliography

UN Charter

UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols Thereto

UN Geneva Convention

American Journal of Criminal Law. The University of Texas School of Law Publications. Texas. 2011. Volume 37. Spring 2011.

Australian & New England Journal of Criminology. ANZSOC. Melbourne. Dec 2011.

British Journal of Criminology. Centre for Crime and Justice Studies (ISTD). Oxford University Press. Oxford, UK. 2011.

Contemporary Debates on Terrorism. Routledge. London. 2011.

Contemporary Justice Review. Issues in Criminal, Social and Restorative Justice. Routledge. Taylor & Francis Group. London. 2011.

Criminology & Criminal Justice. SAGE and the British Society of Criminology Press. London. 2011.

Immigration et Sécurité. Republic Francaise, Premier Ministre (Publications). IN-HESJ. Paris. 2011

UN Office on Drugs and Crime, Afghanistan Opium Survey 2014: Cultivation and Production, November 2014

UN Office on Drugs and Crime, The Global Afghan Opium Trade: A Threat Assessment" July 2011.

UN Office on Drugs and Crime, World Drug Report 2014 – Opiates, January 2015.

www.un.org

www.europa.eu

<http://www.amnesty.org/>

www.anj.sagepub.com

<http://bizzy.co.uk/uk/02148778/hagen-cycom>

www.bjc.oxfordjournals.org

www.cahiersdelasecurite.fr

<http://www.cellmark.co.uk/>

www.crimesymposium.org

www.csus.edu

<http://digital.library.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metadc4883/>

http://www.economist.com/node/2647493?story_id=2647493

<http://www.interpol.int/>

<http://www.hrw.org>

www.justice.gov

<http://www.mastiff.co.uk/>

<http://www.mastec.co.nz/JST/JST.html>

www.sagepublications.com

<http://sas-space.sas.ac.uk/4677/1/1674-2138-1-SM.pdf>

www.texaslawpublication.com

<http://www.terredeshommes.org/>

<http://vho.org/GB/Journals/JHR/10/4/Leuchter453-460.html>

<http://www.unodc.org/documents/crop-monitoring/Afghanistan/Afghan-opium-survey-2014.pdf>

<http://www.unodc.org/wdr2014/en/opiates.html>

<http://www.unodc.org/wdr2014/en/opiates.html>