

ALEXMUN

UNODC LEVEL 2



UNODC

“We share a
common
destiny. We
can master it
only if we
face it
together”

THE OPIOID CRISIS IN MIDDLE
EAST COUNTRIES.

TOPIC A

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

DEAR DELEGATES,

Welcome to the Model of United Nations of Alexander Bain



Irapuato, ALEXMUN 2020, we are fortunate and glad to have you in the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

We would like to remind you that you will be debating a recent crisis topic that has been affecting many nations, so we hope your development will go open-minded and with diplomacy willing to do agreements to protect human rights and find possible solutions. Referring to **TOPIC A:** The opioid crisis in Middle East countries

TOPIC B: Illicit Trafficking and Misuse of Firearms in The United States as a threat to global security

Delegates please, in case there is any doubt, do not hesitate to approach any member of the chair.

WELCOME TO ALEXMUN 2020

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The committee Profile

The committee was established in 1946 by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), to assist the ECOSOC in supervising the application of the international drug control treaties. In 1991, the General Assembly (GA) expanded the mandate of the CND to enable it to function as the governing body of the UNODC. The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) established CND as the central policy-making body of the United Nations on drug issues. that means that UNDCP is now administered as part of UNODC

The objective as within policymaking body the United Nations system and guide international action against drugs and crime by dealing with on all matters about the control of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, and their precursor chemicals. Such matters include illicit drug production, trafficking, drug abuse, and money-laundering; also UNOCD is fully aware and is dealing with topics as “crime prevention and criminal justice, human trafficking and migrant smuggling, trafficking in cultural property, firearms, maritime crime and piracy, terrorism, cybercrime, and wildlife crime.” the committee deals with Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Affairs, and its Fifth Committee, which deals with budgetary matters relating to the governing bodies functions.

TOPIC A: The opioid crisis in Middle East countries.

Opioid consumption started to increase since 1990 from a medical perspective. We have to keep in mind that this substance such as opium and morphine, tramadol and heroin, was used in therapies and to treat different painful diseases like cancer. Nevertheless, in the previous 13 years, the Opioid epidemic has been increasing through the years noticing negative consequences with it, several counties have been misusing, abusing and ended up in several deaths linked with Opioid prescriptions and trafficking; Provoking a crisis in the Middle East, North America, and Europe because of the abuse and dependence of the substance.

Considering the Opioid Crisis in the Middle East Country, delegates must be deeply conscious about “counties’ differences in levels of development, economics, politics, legal systems, and culture, national capacities, capabilities treaty adherence relevant

to UNODC's mandates and operations vary from country to country.” Delegates necessary ought to remember that most of Middle East countries have been having conflicts between Israel and Palestinian Authority, also some regions are passing through irregularities as disparities, violence, poverty, crime such as “incidences of illicit trafficking in drugs, persons, money, and arms, and the consequential generation of proceeds of crime and acts of money–laundering”. countries must do a strategic response and trade to eradicate the worldwide drug problem

KEY QUESTIONS.

1. How does the UNODC is dealing with this problem?
2. How does your country is dealing with this problem?
3. how does the opioid crisis is affecting your country

COUNTRIES

1. Afghanistan
2. Germany
3. Pakistan
4. Republic of Yemen
5. France
6. United States of America
7. China
8. United Kingdom
9. Saudi Arabia
10. Argentina
11. Iran
12. Iraq
13. Syria
14. Spain
15. North Korea
16. Mexico
17. Ecuador
18. India
19. Egypt

20. Japan
21. Denmark
22. Norway
23. Sweden
24. Colombia
25. Russia
26. Canada
27. Israel
28. Qatar
29. Turkey
30. Jordan

References

1. Nancy.cao. "United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime." About UNODC, n.d.
<https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/about-unodc/index.html>.
2. Christopher.bayne. "UNOV." The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, n.d.
<https://www.unov.org/unov/en/unodc.html>.