

XXIX

TECMUN Jr.

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United Nations Office  
on Drugs and Crime

XXIX TECMUN Jr.  
Sessions Schedule

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**Miércoles 10 de noviembre**

Ceremonia de inauguración	9:00 – 10:00 h.
Receso	10:00 – 10:30 h.
Primera sesión	10:30 – 12:00 h.
Receso/comida	12:00 – 12:30 h.
Segunda sesión	12:30 – 14:00 h.
Receso	14:00 – 15:00 h.
Tercera sesión	15:00 – 16:00 h.

**Jueves 11 de noviembre**

Ceremonia magistral	8:30 – 9:30 h.
Receso	9:30 – 10:00 h.
Cuarta sesión	10:00 – 11:30 h.
Receso/comida	10:30 – 12:00 h.
Quinta sesión	12:00 – 13:30 h.
Receso	13:30 – 14:30 h.
Sexta sesión	14:30 – 16:00 h.

**Viernes 12 de noviembre**

Septima sesión	8:00 – 9:30 h.
Receso	9:30 – 10:00 h.
Octava sesión	10:00 – 11:30 h.
Receso/comida	11:30 – 12:00 h.
Novena sesión	12:00 – 14:00 h.
Receso	14:00 – 15:00 h.
Ceremonia de clausura	15:00 – 17:30 h.
TECMUN GLOOM	17:30 – 18:00 h.

XXIX TECMUN Jr.  
**General Agenda**

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*Secretary General: Vanessa Arroyo Jerez*

*Chief of General Coordination: Paola Ayelén Hernández Hernández*

**ASAMBLEA GENERAL**

*Subsecretary General: Andrea Michelle Martínez Lozano*

*Coordinating Supervisor: Ximena Serna Mendoza*

**Sesión Plenaria de la Asamblea General**

*President: Jade Artemis Gonzáles Díaz*

- A) Estrategias para contrarrestar la epidemia contra el VIH y el Sida, en América Latina y el Caribe, partiendo desde las desigualdades existentes
- B) Acciones para erradicar la esclavitud sexual de mujeres y niñas en la región de China y Birmania

**Primera Comisión de Desarme y Seguridad Internacional**

*President: Sofía Victoria Solís Uribe*

- A) Contrarresto de la violencia cotidiana y la adulteración económica a causa del tráfico internacional de armas de fuego ilícitas entre grupos narcotraficantes de América Latina, con énfasis en la República de Colombia
- B) Fortalecimiento del desarme y desmovilización en el área del Estrecho de Ormuz, con énfasis en ataques nucleares y de fuego entre Estados Unidos de América y la República Islámica de Irán para prevenir un posible conflicto armado

**United Nations Conference on Trade and Development**

*President: Mariana Cortés Gallardo*

- A) Strategies to ensure safe, affordable, and reliable innovation on nanotechnology in the field of healthcare to developing countries in Latin America and The Caribbean
- B) Strategies for the implementation of renewable energies in sub-Saharan Africa with emphasis on efficiency and reliability for the needs and resources of the area

**United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime**

*President: Elena Ramírez Sandoval*

- A) Strategies to cope with the massive illicit opioids trafficking in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan through the Balkan Route
- B) Measures to reduce the illegal production of injected drugs on Southeast Asia, focusing on HIV

**Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights**

*President: Chiara Trejo Infante*

- A) Actions to diminish government censorship in Belarus, focusing on the restriction of information and attacks on human rights activists and opposition
- B) Strategies to prevent human rights violations in South-Central Somalia, focused on al-Shabab's attacks on civilians and blockage of humanitarian assistance

**Organización Internacional de Policía Criminal**

*President: Abraham Alejandro Carlos Mendoza*

- A) Acciones para combatir la piratería marítima en el Golfo de Guinea con énfasis en buques de carga y plataformas petroleras
- B) Medidas para combatir el fraude cibernético de suplantación de identidad con énfasis en Europa

**CONSEJO ECONÓMICO Y SOCIAL**

*Subsecretary General: Maria Fernanda Casillas Monrroy*

*Coordinating Supervisor: Anahí Amairany Pérez Escobedo*

**Counter-Terrorism Committee**

*President: Diego Márquez Sánchez*

- A) Measures to mitigate the financing of the extremist group ISIL in the Middle East focusing on the illegal distribution of petroleum in the black market
- B) Actions to counter the interventions of the terrorist group Hamás in the Belic conflict between the State of Israel and the State of Palestine with a special emphasis on the consequences for the population residing in the Gaza Strip

**United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women**

*President: Kenya Damaris Ruiz Arellano*

- A) Measures to mitigate sexual violence as a form of hatred towards women part of the LGBTQ+ community in the region of South Africa
- B) Measures to address police brutality concerning the feminist movement as a result of the past women's day protests in the region of Mexico and the Republic of Chile

**Comisión de Prevención del Delito y Justicia Penal**

*President: Emilio Díaz López*

- A) Medidas para prevenir los homicidios de civiles por el uso indiscriminado de armas debido a la Segunda Guerra del Alto Karabaj entre Armenia y Azerbaiyán, con enfoque en los Principios Básicos sobre el Empleo de la Fuerza y de Armas de Fuego
- B) Medidas para prevenir cualquier método de tortura y detención indefinida en la prisión de Guantánamo, bajo dirección del gobierno de Estados Unidos de America, con enfoque al respeto de las Reglas Mínimas para el tratamiento de los reclusos de las Naciones Unidas y el Derecho Internacional

### **United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization**

*President: Paula Inclan Villamil*

- A) Actions to ensure education in areas of armed conflict generated by extremist groups of Islamic Origin with a focus on Western Asia
- B) Measures to counter the appropriation of African culture in the United States of America with a focus on capitalisation of the fashion industry

### **United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees**

*President: Regina Montserrat Villalpando Camberos*

- A) Strategies to face the humanitarian crisis in Bangladesh, as a consequence of the extreme migratory measures taken towards the Rohingya Muslim population in Myanmar
- B) Strategies to combat the migratory crisis of refugees in Southeastern Europe due to the civil conflict against the Bashar al-Ásad government in Syria

### **Conseil de l'Europe**

*President: Yunuen Blancas Cruz*

- A) Mesures pour sauvegarder la liberté d'expression et d'information, notamment la liberté de la presse en raison de la pandémie de covid-19 dans les pays d'Europe du sud-est
- B) Stratégies pour assurer une utilisation correcte du certificat COVID numérique de l'UE et éviter les répercussions sur les droits de l'homme de la population européenne

## **AGENCIAS ESPECIALIZADAS Y ORGANISMOS REGIONALES**

*Subsecretary General: Javier Márquez Saucedo*

### **Organización de los Estados Americanos**

*President: Andrea Burgos Mondragón*

- A) Medidas para hacer frente a la violencia en procesos electorales con énfasis en las recientes elecciones de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos
- B) Medidas para frenar las injusticias socioculturales hacia los pueblos indígenas en Canadá con énfasis en el sistema jurídico

## **Comisión Económica y Social para Asia y el Pacífico**

*President: Valeria Loera Gómez*

- A) Estrategias para abordar la crisis social tras el golpe de Estado en la República de la Unión de Myanmar, en el marco de la represión de manifestaciones pacíficas y la ley marcial
- B) Estrategias para contrarrestar las implicaciones económicas provocadas por fenómenos meteorológicos en el Océano Índico y el Sudeste Asiático

## **Comité Internacional de la Cruz Roja**

*President: Ana Lourdes García Nila*

- A) Estrategias para la localización de víctimas de la trata de personas en México con énfasis en el reencuentro de familias y la ayuda esencial
- B) Acciones para mejorar las condiciones de vida en las prisiones de El Salvador con énfasis en la dignidad de los presos

## **Organismo Internacional de Energía Atómica**

*President: Ixtli Zenit Ramírez García*

- A) Medidas para controlar la producción de uranio en la República Islámica de Irán con base en el Plan de Acción Integral Conjunto de 2015 con el objetivo de prevenir el desarrollo de armas nucleares
- B) Acciones para fomentar el uso de energía atómica de forma sostenible con el fin de combatir la contaminación atmosférica por carbonización con énfasis en Asia y el Medio Oriente

## **Security Council**

*President: Gerardo Calderón Huerta*

- A) Measures to stop the criminal cybernetic groups commanded by Darkside based in the Russian Federation and Eastern Europe regarding the recent attacks made to The United States of America
- B) Mechanisms to address the growing crisis regarding naval disputes located in the South China Sea region

## **International Court of Justice**

*President: Fernanda Valentina Martínez Reyes*

- A) Alleged Violations of the 1955 Treaty of Amity, Economic Relations, and Consular Rights (Islamic Republic of Iran v. United States of America)
- B) Alleged Violations of Sovereign Rights and Maritime Spaces in the Caribbean Sea (Nicaragua v. Colombia)

*“Yet, in the face of oppression, plunder and neglect, our response is life. Neither floods nor plagues, neither famines nor cataclysms, not even eternal wars through the ages and centuries, have succeeded in reducing the tenacious advantage of life over death”.*

- Gabriel García Márquez

For the present, the moment you read this,  
Wanting to change the world is a dreamer's idea.

The world is full of monotony, conformism and intolerance. Years of violence, corruption, discrimination, injustice and selfishness have ended up dehumanizing the individuals who make it up, turning us into nothing more than fragments clinging to a concept of life that is far removed from goodness and innocence. We turn what we condemn into our normality, to such a degree that living under the incessant sensation of fear has been the only constant over the years. Wars, crises, inequality, weapons and crimes are just some of the words that make up the topics that you will discuss over the next three days, but today, I would like to ask you that beyond clinging to your position, you become that agent of change that remembers that mistakes are human and that empathy is a concept that can only prevail if we understand that the reality of this world is not limited to a shade of gray, but to a myriad of shades.

Humanity was condemned to freedom, to the ability to have options and create a criteria about them, implying a responsibility that goes beyond our understanding, since it is not limited to the selfishness of our actions but to the repercussions of this. In a world so full of inequality, frustration and hopelessness, it is easy to forget that the capacity for change still lies in the minds and hearts of those willing to see the truth. Beyond our passion for debate, we work on this model because we are dreamers and we faithfully believe that the world can change if we all dare to rebuild ourselves under the concepts of respect, forgiveness and empathy. We seek to remind you that your voice has value, just as your actions can represent the struggle of thousands of people. After four years in this project, I would like to share with you that my true reason for fighting for a better world lies with you and the people who make up TECMUN. It is here where I have found genuine hope for a better present and future, where I learned the importance of not being indifferent to your context, where I found the strength in my voice and where I found my place in the world. I want to remind you that it is that small spark of inspiration that we find in unexpected places that usually unleashes the greatest revolutions in our hearts and minds, that pushes us to take hold of that capacity for change that we are so terrified to explore and that ends up making us raise our voices against what we believe is right. Three days are not enough to change the world, but I hope they were enough to make you feel inspired. Don't be afraid to be a dreamer, to wish for a better tomorrow, and don't feel ashamed for being afraid to take the first step. At the end of the day, this is a path that we will walk together and never stop learning from. Today I just want to thank you for inspiring me once again and for being the reason TECMUN remains strong. *Hope*, that's what you and this model represent to me, so thank you for changing my life.



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Vanessa Arroyo Jerez  
Secretary General for the  
XXIX TECMUN Jr.

*"I am not throwing away my shot."*

- *Lin-Manuel Miranda*

Participant,

A couple of years ago I met someone who could talk all day about TECMUN. I didn't really get it, to be honest with you, the way she talked like it was the most inspiring and breathtaking thing ever. I didn't get it for a while, until the very first model I was a part of. Seeing rooms full of delegates, like you, taking on a posture for three days to try and solve a problematic that probably nobody else cares to solve at the moment. Their excited looks, concentrated faces, and their firmness raising their hands to speak out is something that will always stay with me. There is something truly special in the way that hundreds of young people that have never met each other in their lives share ideas and possible solutions, all for a common, incredible end: the one of helping people in need.

I may not know you personally, but you, by reading this, have already given me hope in a better world. A world that can't only change, but that can be changed by people like you. Because, believe it or not, you have one of the greatest powers to ever exist: *courage*. Don't stick to the version of the world that has been sold to all of us. Believe in the power of a single, courageous voice that dares to defy the ones filled with indifference or that are deeply corrupted. Believe in the power of being alive, of being free, despite and *because* of the ones who are not. Be what many others can't or won't be. Believe in your own capacity, desires and goals, because when you want to be a part of change, your post doesn't matter; what matters is what you can do, want to do and dedicate yourself to do, and who you can become with all of that. I fully believe that you can grow to be and do something extraordinary, because you have taken the very first step by joining this model.

I have learned that TECMUN is not only a United Nations model; TECMUN is whatever you take from it. It can be an eye-opening place, an experience of growth, a space of support, and much more. But I can go as far as saying that it is an elemental opportunity. Many of us have gotten to know the pieces that make us up right here, and we put them together a little bit more with every day we spend being a part of it. Maybe the same will happen to you, or maybe not, but there is definitely something that you will take with you from the model.

It's time to stop waiting for the better. It's time to push away all of the doubt, and take a chance. Every single one of us, at some point, has been completely oblivious to the topics debated in this model. But, for you, that ends here and now. I have faith that the next three days will only be the beginning of a journey for you, of becoming a person who is aware of the challenges that surround millions of people in this world every day, and of wanting to do something about it. Lastly, I want you to know that, by being here, you have already inspired me in many ways. Today, at this very moment, you have taken your shot. And I know you will continue to do so.

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Paola Ayelén Hernández Hernández  
Chief of General Coordination for the  
XXIX TECMUN Jr.



*“There is no gate, no lock, no bolt that you can set upon the freedom of my mind”*

*Virginia Woolf*

Delegadx:

Quiero que sepas que ya estuve en tu lugar, ya viví lo que estás a punto de experimentar, ya viví esos nervios, ese estrés, esa incertidumbre y esa emoción al entrar a la sala, y créeme que puedo asegurarte que todo valdrá la pena. El hecho de que estés leyendo esto, habla más de lo que te imaginas; habla de tu compromiso, tu capacidad, y sobre todo, tu sed de cambiar al mundo, porque así es delegadx, hoy ya eres parte del cambio. Es cierto que es imposible transformar al mundo en tres días, pero puedo asegurarte que este solo es el inicio, y que a partir de este momento, nunca volverás a ver el mundo como lo veías antes de vivir esta experiencia. Quiero darte un consejo, y te lo daré desde mi experiencia como delegada, mesa, presidenta y, ahora, como subsecretaría para la Asamblea General: no te limites a dejar tu ingenio, empatía y tus conocimientos en un debate, o en una hoja de 15 puntos. Estos tres días de trabajo arduo te irán enriqueciendo en muchas formas, pero te pido delegar, dalo todo, no tengas miedo, confía en tus habilidades y en ti mismo, tú puedes. De hoy en adelante, empieza por ti, y luego, marca la diferencia; haz hasta lo imposible por ser el cambio que tanto deseas ver en el mundo. Créeme que al igual que tú, el miedo en muchas ocasiones me intentó consumir, pero ese mismo miedo se ha convertido en fortaleza, y desde ese sentimiento, quiero pensar, protestar y luchar en voz alta. Si bien, al crecer nos damos cuenta que es una realidad que vivimos en un país machista y opresivo, donde como mujeres, escuchar historias de abuso es parte de lo ordinario, estando siempre bajo la incertidumbre de salir sin terror a no volver, y vivir sin saber hasta cuando. Hoy te digo que, también es una realidad que nunca más otorgaremos la comodidad de nuestro silencio, haremos ruido, porque la lucha por nuestros derechos es y seguirá siendo en voz alta. Finalmente me gustaría cerrar diciendo lo siguiente, por favor no te conformes, recuerda que el éxito no se mide únicamente por lo que logras, también se mide por todos los obstáculos y las barreras que superas. Espero con todo mi corazón que después de esta experiencia no puedas ver las cosas de la misma manera, espero que tus ganas de querer cambiar al mundo sean más fuertes que nunca, porque de eso se trata, de abrir tus ojos para tener esas ganas de innovar, crecer y mejorar.



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Andrea Michelle Martínez Lozano  
Subsecretara para la Asamblea General para el  
XXIX TECMUN Jr

*“Solo por hoy.”*  
- A.A.

Dear delegate,

I would like you to understand the drug addiction environment. Where families are in constant suffering because of a relative who has a strong dependency on any type of drug, it may be alcohol, amphetamines, Marijuana or any substance capable of distorting people's reality. I can say I understand those families' position. I lived in the exact same environment when I couldn't understand what was wrong with my dad. Furthermore, I had a mix of emotions including guilt, shame, hope, sadness, worrying; it's not something easy to go through. Delegate, I hope you feel as passionate about these topics as I am. These days, you will be trying to solve a world's level obstacle in order to achieve global peace from the production of the substance. You will be an incentive to improve millions of lives who need to distort their reality so much they need some of the strongest substances. Just for today, it is the phrase addicts use to live with in addiction recovery, and so as they do just those three days be as empathetic as you can with this minority. Finally, I would like to express my admiration to you. It takes courage and strength to be sitting in this committee hoping to solve an international issue. The reason you are here, you may call it destiny, school, passion or obligation, will be the reason to inspire you to leave a change in this world. Consider yourselves winners, because from the main fact that you are here, I consider you one.

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Elena Ramírez Sandoval

President of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for the  
XXIX TECMUN Jr.

# **Background**

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The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is a global leader fighting against illicit drugs and organized crime. The office was established in 1997 as the unification of the United Nations Drug Programme and the Center for International Crime Prevention. It is composed of 500 officials worldwide, with its headquarters in Vienna. The committee has 40 member states currently participating, since January 1, 2021. Focusing on the human being's actions, UNODC works to strengthen crime prevention schemes accompanied by the rule of law, the administration of justice, and establish mechanisms to achieve a safe society.

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## **Faculties**

Over two decades, UNODC has been working to make a safer world from drugs, organized crime, corruption, and terrorism. Centering on five normative areas of activity, committed to achieving health, security and justice. UNODC's faculties are:

- Ratifying and improving the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols and other conventions.
- Supporting UN standards, promoting good governance, integrity, transparency, and enhancing states' anti-corruption capacities through technical cooperation projects.
- Providing help to member states to implement the three major international drug control treaties and develop policies consistent with them.
- Implementing international legal instruments for prevention and against terrorism ; while enhancing the provision of juvenile justice, effective prison, and rehabilitation programmes.

# **Topic A**

Strategies to cope with the massive illicit opioids trafficking in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan through the Balkan Route.

## ***Background***

Drug trafficking is an illicit global trade involving the cultivation, manufacture, distribution, and sale of substances that are subject to drug prohibition laws and one of the biggest worldwide problems the United Nations (UN) is facing. One of the most sold drugs are the Afghan opiates<sup>1</sup> which are traded via the Balkan Route, known as one of the biggest routes for migration, drug, and human trafficking. According to the last UNODC's World Drug Report (2021) more than a quarter of a billion people are constant drug users, most of them suffering from drug use disorders representing serious physical, mental and social consequences, such as depression, anxiety, skin abscesses, contracting diseases, job loss, hospitalizations, and legal problems. Their misuse, trafficking and cultivation is considered an international threat.

Drug trafficking is in constant change and development to expand the trafficking, causing the weakness of border's security. Drug demand and supply can affect in several ways the producer, consumer, and trafficking countries. In a total of 450 tons of heroin transported and consumed in the global heroin market, 380 tons are produced in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan where five tons are consumed and the other 375 are trafficked to Europe. This massive opiate cultivation and transportation threatens Afghanistan and its neighboring countries' stability. UNODC has implemented several programs to combat drug trafficking by helping Afghanistan and proximate countries to implement strategies.

## ***The Balkan Route***

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<sup>1</sup> **Opiates:** Drug that contains opium, commonly used to reduce pain or induce sleep. (Collins Dictionary, 2021).

Afghan opiates are trafficked around the globe, supplying illicit opiates to 32 countries, via established routes. The Balkan Route is a key pathway for the delivery of opiates from the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan into Western and Central Europe, and possibly the most important and biggest heroin trafficking route of all. It consists of many smaller sub-routes, some of them merge with other ones in order to make it dynamic and harder to track packages or cargoes. These sub-routes can be easily modified over time as drug trafficking organizations adapt in response to law enforcement activities and local conditions.

It is also the main conduit to Europe since it goes through The Islamic Republic of Iran and the Republic of Turkey via South-Eastern Europe to Western and Central Europe. The Balkan Route can be divided into three main groups of countries according to their geographical position and their role in trafficking. The Republic of Turkey serves as a key transit country between the source and other Balkan Route countries, then some heroin is subsequently trafficked to other European countries -the Republic of Austria, Kingdom of Belgium, Czech Republic, French Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Italian Republic, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Kingdom of Spain-. Shipments from the Republic of Turkey may change depending on their destiny, they can depart directly to their destination or follow all the routes through the Republic of Bulgaria and the Hellenic Republic. They can also reach redistribution hubs, such as the Netherlands, so they can be trafficked again to European countries.

The Balkan Route has three sub-routes that start at the Turkish border. The first one called the Northern branch traverses the Eastern Balkans, Republic of Bulgaria, Romania, and continues north to Western and Central Europe. The second one called the Southern branch

leads directly to the Schengen area of the European Union crossing the Greek border, its main destiny in the Italian Republic. The third one is the Western branch, which passes through the western Balkans, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Republic of Albania, People's Republic of Montenegro, Republic of Kosovo, Republic of Serbia, the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the Republic of Croatia, occasionally involving sea and land trafficking.

### *The role of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan*

The Islamic Republic of Afghanistan is the world leader in the production and trafficking of opiates, it is estimated that their generated revenues are about USD 70 billion according to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Annual World Drug Report. The Afghan Opiate Trade Project (AOTP) reported opiate traffic often occurs via land-based methods using cars, trucks, and trains. Occasionally, air trafficking has been reported as well as the use of ferries and boats especially to transport “pieces” of heroin to Europe. Opiates are trafficked via the Balkan Route, one of the three main routes along with the northern route and the southern route, to be distributed in Europe.

Opium cultivation has become a relevant factor in Afghanistan’s economy, since it secures households of many Afghans who engage with cultivation. A considerable part of the population has been profited by the work in fields and cultivation in rural areas. In the Western and Northern regions, farmers cultivated poppy<sup>2</sup> in more than a third of the villages. On the other hand, Eastern region has more than 50 % and the Southern region has almost

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<sup>2</sup> **Poppy:** wild plant that contains alkaloids. Poppies are the main sources of drugs such as morphine and codeine (Oxford Learners Dictionary, 2021).

85 % of villages. In many of these places, informal employment is produced to numerous local and migrant workers hired by farmers.

There is not a particular reason for the massive increase of opiate cultivation, although there are multiple complex and geographically various drivers, as many elements continue to influence farmers decisions regarding opium poppy cultivation such as Rule of law-related challenges, political instability, lack of government control and security scarce employment opportunities, lack of quality education and limited access to markets and financial services. Political instability and increased insecurity particularly affected the Northern region, where opium poppy cultivation expanded dramatically over the last couple of years. Increased poverty and vulnerability towards external shocks, in combination with the economic downturn after the withdrawal of the international troops, may have caused many farmers to resort to opium poppy cultivation to sustain their livelihoods.

### ***The menace of drug trafficking to the security of West and Central Asia***

Drug trafficking is an international security problem that increases uncontrollably every year. Security matters in West and Central Asia, especially in Afghanistan, are a prominent example of how the links between drug trafficking can lead to threats to security. There is still a big area to enhance programs to prevent massive amounts of illicit substances from being produced, trafficked, and consumed all around the world, undermining global security systems. Therefore, the illicit drug trade has proved to be an enormous threat to legal systems because it could be used to finance extremism, promote corruption, destabilize economic development, and corrode state authority.



According to UNODC's threat assessment guide "Misuse of Licit Trade for Opiate Trafficking In Western And Central Asia" (2012), the most common way of drug trafficking is through licit cargo<sup>3</sup>. This modus operandi suggests that drug traffickers misuse common trade routes to smuggle illegal substances from the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. The volume of drug trade along commercial routes and borders has significantly increased in Western and Central Asia, but on the contrary, there has not been a corresponding increase in law enforcement to prevent these types of deals. Consequently, the implementation of new security measures in said areas may prevent and decrease statistics of drug trafficking.

### ***Social and economic consequences of drug trafficking***

According to UNODC's sixth technical guide on drug trafficking "Economic and Social Consequences of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking" (1998) and the data recollected by each of UNODC's Member States for the elaboration of this document, drug trafficking is progressively increasing all around the world. This has caused extreme distortion in the social and economic growth that has been world widely accomplished through the years. The deformation of the accomplishments of today's society causes an extreme decrease in the Gross Domestic Product of multiple countries -the United Mexican States and the Republic of Colombia in America, and the Republic of Albania and the kingdom of the Netherlands in Europe- and wrongfully deviates economic resources that should be oriented to the development of the said nations. The presence of organized crime and drug dealing groups in places with a stable economic system leads to conflicts over territory and currency, causing

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<sup>3</sup> **Cargo:** goods carried and transported by large vehicles e.g cargo trucks, ships or aircrafts (Cambridge Definition, 2021).

economic endogeneity<sup>4</sup>. To solve this type of conflict, UNODC along with its parties shall implement an empiric<sup>5</sup> strategy that allows them to be sure of the direction that causes and effects will take.

Besides being disastrous for the worldwide economy, drug trafficking activities represent a huge risk to society. As demonstrated by surveys performed by UNODC in chapters II and III of its sixth technical guide, homicide, and unemployment rates are higher in places with prominent drug-dealing activities, with a yearly increase of 2 % and 1.2 % respectively. In addition to these cyphers, investigations made by the UN Research Institute for Social Development has proved that the increase of activities linked to illicit drug distribution have also caused severe systemic crime<sup>6</sup> and violence in the developing countries, promoted the corruption of public authorities, and attracted younger generations to help with the drug trade. It is hoped that both the social and economic trends previously mentioned will continue to grow as one of the most significant challenges that the drug problem entails. Given the present information, both phenomena can grow in magnitude, therefore, all the more reason to promote the prevention of drug trafficking and expand the knowledge on its consequences.

As a result of how the previously mentioned consequences have affected UNODC's Member States, the "Regional Programme for Afghanistan and Neighboring Countries" was created in 2011. The principal objective of this project is to socially and economically

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<sup>4</sup> **Endogeneity:** in econometrics, it represents a variable that is commonly related to decrease or an error. (Oxford's reference, 2021).

<sup>5</sup> **Empiric:** originated and based on experience, and verifiable by observation. (Oxford Learners Dictionaries, 2021)

<sup>6</sup> **Systemic Crime:** violent crimes committed within the functioning of illicit drug markets. (European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, 2007)

support West and Central Asian countries to develop security and governmental responses to counteract the negative impacts of illicit drug trafficking and transnational organized crime. This Regional Programme also seeks to encourage and facilitate regional cooperation by uniting the eight-member countries (the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the Republic of Tajikistan, the Republic of Turkmenistan, and the Republic of Uzbekistan) to focus on harmonizing strategies to support effective law enforcement operations and address illicit drug trafficking and crime. UNODC is a worldwide leader in addressing and managing multinational crime and drug trafficking and is obligated to assist the Member States in case of struggle against illicit activities.

#### ***UNODC's response***

Committed to supporting the Member States, UNODC incorporated several international level programs including Country Program for Afghanistan, Regional Programme for South Eastern Europe, Regional Programme for Afghanistan and Neighboring Countries, and Country Programme for Pakistan to the promotion of the rule of law, good governance, especially in the areas of organized crime and trafficking in drugs, human beings, and goods. UNODC's programs have achieved improvement, however the cultivation of opioids continues, making it a threat to governance and security at national, regional, international levels and public health.

UNODC has been working on several strategies to reduce transnational organized crime and related threats, increase safety and expand coverage of intervention and prevention of drug use and dependence. In Vienna (Republic of Austria), 29 November 2019, UNODC Regional Programme for Southeastern Europe (2020-2023) was launched at the 10th meeting

of the Programme's Steering Committee. This Programme has the objective of ensuring national ownership and maximum impact by implementing four sub-programmes which will include support to law enforcement, defense against organized crime, drug use prevention, and more focus on human rights. This is meant to be a participatory process, to meet the goal before 2030.

The Country Programme for Afghanistan 2016 - 2019 worked to strengthen the capacity of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan to reduce the consequences of drugs and crime in the country. The creation of this document had three main purposes, which were to serve as a guiding strategy in support of the Government of Afghanistan's efforts in the area of Drugs and Crime; it served to counterparts and international partnerships as a reference; and to help potential vision donors in support of the Government's efforts. To ensure its efficiency on the complexity of the drug and crime-related challenges, this programme worked on four Sub-programs focusing on Law Enforcement, Criminal Justice, Health and Alternative Development, Advocacy, and Policy and Research. Acting as the defender of UN's norms and standards in criminal justice and crime prevention, UNODC has the mandate to help out its parties and the members of the Regional Programme for Afghanistan and Neighboring Countries to reform their justice systems to ensure an adequate jurisdictional response to counter activities that involve the traffic of illicit substances.

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## **Topic B**

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Measures to reduce the illegal production of injected drugs in Southeast Asia, focusing on HIV infections

## ***Background***

Drug use severely affected nearly half million individuals in 2019, whereas drug use disorders resulted in 18 million years of healthy life lost, principally due to opioids. Serious and infrequently deadly sicknesses are a unit more common among drug users. Significantly People Who Inject Drugs (PWID), several of whom reside with Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and hepatitis C. The illicit drug trade conjointly continues to carry back economic and social development, whereas disproportionately impacting the foremost vulnerable and marginalized, and it constitutes an elementary threat to security and stability in some components of the globe.

Any drug except *cannabis*<sup>7</sup> can be injected using contaminants, adulterants and infectious agents that are unit adjectives, so the drug can be injectable. Their consumption, transportation, and its fabrication are often a relentless threat to society's safety, economy stability and governments authority. Injected drug users typically have many complications and diseases attributable to misemploy and constant use of drugs. Consequently, the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), and therefore The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) discharged a Technical Guide to cut back Human Immunodeficiency Virus infection among People Who Inject Drugs (PWID) containing nine interventions established effective in reducing HIV transmission. All the same, the geolocalization and economic state of affairs typically build it tougher to implement methods and safety measures.

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<sup>7</sup> **Cannabis:** a group of three plants with psychoactive properties, known as *Cannabis sativa*, *Cannabis indica*, and *Cannabis ruderalis*. (healthline, 2021)

Addressing Human Immunodeficiency Virus related to injected drug use is one among the key challenges within the health sector response to Human Immunodeficiency Virus. PWID are at increased danger of obtaining HIV, hepatitis C (HCV) and hepatitis B (HBV), called blood-borne viruses, through unsafe injecting practices. UNODC's last World Drug Report showed eleven million individuals inject drugs, 1.4 million stand Human Immunodeficiency Virus and 39.4 will have HCV. The Technical Guide interventions target needle and syringe programs (NSPS), opioid substitution medical aid, HIV testing and subject and Antiretroviral medical aid. Condom use, and NSPS, have achieved the reduction of Human Immunodeficiency Virus infected individuals. PWID typically have difficulties to access public health thanks to stigma and social process, inflicting morbidity and mortality attributable to the chance of o.d. and blood-borne infections and alternative connected diseases. Preventing HIV transmission through injecting drug use is one among the key challenges to universal access within the health sector.

### ***Injected drug production***

Irrespective of vital annual fluctuations, estimates show Associate in Nursing overall increase within the international space beneath *Papaver somniferum*<sup>8</sup> cultivation over the past twenty years, specifically when 2009. Following a decline within the space beneath illicit *Papaver somniferum* cultivation from a peak in 2017, international *Papaver somniferum* cultivation rebounded in 2020, rising by 24 % compared with the previous year, to achieve 295,000 hectares. The worldwide space beneath coca<sup>9</sup> bush cultivation declined by 45 % over the

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<sup>8</sup> **Papaver Somniferum:** southwestern Asian herb with greyish leaves and white or reddish flowers; source of opium (The free dictionary, 2021)

<sup>9</sup> **Coca:** tropical shrub, of the family Erythroxylaceae, the leaves of which are the source of the drug cocaine. (Britannica, 2021)

amount 2000–2013, before quite doubling over the amount 2013–2018. However, in 2019 coca bush cultivation fell by 5 %, the primary such decline since 2013. This was primarily the result of a decline of 9 % within the space beneath coca bush cultivation in Colombia since its expansion to Latin America, the country that accounted for 2 thirds of the worldwide space beneath coca bush cultivation in 2019. The second year-on-year decline in an exceeding row within the space beneath coca bush cultivation in Colombia, this went hand in hand with Associate in Nursing intensification of manual coca bush destruction in 2019.

There has been a stabilization in international narcotic production since 2018, amounting to 7410 tons in 2020. Even so, the cultivated space of *Papaver somniferum* has conjointly raised and was in the main the results of the decrease in yields in the Islamic State of Afghanistan, that quite offset the rise in surface area cultivated with flowers. Having the same amount of narcotics in the Islamic State of Afghanistan, the United Mexican States and Union of Myanmar combined is calculated to account for roughly 96 % of calculable international narcotic production in 2020. Thus, the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan alone accounting for 85 % as looking after the worldwide total.

### ***Drug market and drug usage in Asian regions***

Drug cultivation, production and trafficking still progressively increases in numerous Asian countries like the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and therefore the People’s Republic of China. Within the Pacific, the foremost used amerciable<sup>10</sup> drug is cannabis, whereas the employment of amphetamines continues to unfold, and therefore the quality of opiates remains stable. In general, the amount of illicit drug users within the Asian continent has risen, and therefore the injected-drug trend is a gift to all told Asian countries. The rise of

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<sup>10</sup> *Amerciable*: to punish by a fine (Collins Dictionary, n.d.)

amerciable drug has helped increase cases of HIV and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) within the Asian and Pacific regions.

A severe unhealthiness has been increasing its development in Asia within the quality of injecting drugs as a way of administration. Human Immunodeficiency Virus and AIDS cases are increasing in the drug-using Asian population. This issue is the main consequence of continually sharing germy injection material among teams of drug users. Asian governments became a lot more involved concerning the legal implications of drug consumption attributable to its health implications, however, by taking a different approach from UNODC's, since Asia's objective is to cut back the harmful consequences of drugs, while not reducing their consumption.

### ***Drug misuse and its complications***

According to the World Health Organization: Lexicon of Alcohol and Drug Terms (2006), drug misuse is defined as the usage of a chemical substance for a purpose inconsistent with medical or legal purposes and guidelines. Drug misuse can also be classified as a problem, condition or mental disorder caused by a strong desire or impulse to consume a substance leading to difficulties in controlling its use. This condition has a severe impact on the health of the user, causing drug dependence, problematic and harmful behavior and long-term health issues; along with psychological, social, or legal problems related to dependence, excessive ingest or intoxication. Drug dependency is diagnosed when a person presents: tolerance to the substance and dose increase, withdrawal from their daily routine and social circle, increase of consumption, unsuccessful attempts to recover, and continued use despite psychological and physical harm; in a twelve-month period. This diagnosis is usually related to opioids; nevertheless, it can also be related to stimulants and cannabis.

Drug addiction, also known as substance use disorder, is a disease that alters a person's brain, leading to the inability to control the use and consumption of an illegal or legal substance or a form of drugs. This ailment<sup>11</sup> can lead to a wide spectrum of negative physiological and psychological effects. The main physical complications concerning the overuse of substances is the wear of the body and contraction of infections depending on the drug involved, such as HIV and Hepatitis B and Hepatitis C for the application of intravenous drugs or lung cancer and tuberculosis for smoking. Besides this, some physical complications and consequences of drug misuse that all substances have in common are external injuries due to intoxication, overdose, amnesia, loss of hygiene, and fetal damage in case of pregnancy. Else ways, most of the psychological complications attributed to drug abuse are similar, since addiction-besides modifying the range of bodily functions, can change the way a person thinks because of its side effects. The factors that could be listed as psychological consequences of the collateral damage caused by drug misuse are depression, drug-induced psychosis or hallucinations, increase of stress levels, severe anxiety, and suicidal thoughts.

#### ***Diseases caused by synthetic stimulant drugs***

People that take part in drug use or tend to present high-risk behaviors as a consequence of drug use put themselves and their immune system in a compromising position. This makes them susceptible to contract and transmit viral infections such as HIV, Hepatitis, or AIDS. These types of viruses tend to spread through blood and body fluids; thus it is more likely for intravenous drug users to suffer from these infections. Contracting these diseases can be caused by either sharing drug equipment while applying intravenous drugs, or when individuals practice non-protected sexual intercourse with an infected person.

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<sup>11</sup> **Ailment:** defined as a bodily disorder or chronic disease. (Merriam-Webster Dictionary, n.d.)

The use of injectable drugs has always been tightly linked with Human Immunodeficiency Virus and AIDS, ever since AIDS was recognized as a disease. This, as a result of the cyphers provided by the Centers of Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), because according to them, one in ten HIV diagnoses occur among people who inject drugs. In 2016, injected drugs contributed to 20 % of recorded HIV cases among 150,000 male patients, and 21 % among 50,000 female patients. Whereas for hepatitis B and C, it can be acquired by not only injectable drug users, but also by methamphetamine consumers. Between people who consume injectable drugs, various infectious diseases such as the previously mentioned are spread through the reuse and/or sharing of contaminated paraphernalia such as needles and syringes. Regardless of how the disease is caught, its strong symptoms can alter the patient's body, judgement, and behavior.

### ***HIV impact***

People who inject drugs are at an associate degree increased risk of fatal drugs and are disproportionately stricken by blood-borne infectious diseases like HIV and hepatitis C.

Worldwide, the number of individuals who inject drugs is calculable at 11.3 million in 2017. Roughly one in eight subjects that inject drugs lives with Human Immunodeficiency Virus, amounting to 1.4 million subjects. In keeping with UNAIDS, the chance of HIV acquisition among PWID is 22 times on top of the final population. Hepatitis C is very current among these subjects, with nearly 5.6 million subjects living with hepatitis C. For PWID living with HIV, co-infection with hepatitis C is very current, calculable at 82.4 %.

Among world populations of individuals in jail the prevalence of HIV is 3.8 %, and counting on the country, is up to 50 % over the prevalence of Human Immunodeficiency Virus infection within the general population. The global prevalence of hepatitis B in jail is

15.1 %, chronic HBV infection is 4.8 % and active TB rates area unit at 2.8 % in prisons globally. The prevalence of those infections in the population of individuals in jail is additionally over within the general population, thanks to the legislation of drug use. As co-sponsor of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), UNODC's world HIV programme supports countries to realize universal access to Human Immunodeficiency Virus interference, treatment, care and support among subjects that use medication and for comprehensive HIV services for individuals in prisons. UNODC's work is aligned to the property Development Goals (SDGs) specifically SDG three and its target 3.3 to finish AIDS by 2030 and therefore the UNAIDS Fast-Track Strategy 2016-2021 that demand a 90 % of individuals United Nations agency inject drugs and subjects in prisons to own access to HIV combination interference services.

### ***UNODC's Technical Guides***

The Technical Guide for countries to set up targets for universal access to HIV interference, treatment and look after injecting drug users is a tool that has been developed collaboratively by three United Nations agencies—the World Health Organization, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and also the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS. This document provides technical steerage to countries on watching efforts to forestall and treat Human Immunodeficiency Virus infection among subjects that inject drugs and for setting formidable however accomplishable national targets for scaling up towards universal access. This guide contains a comprehensive package for the interference, treatment and care of HIV among IDUs together with nine interventions thanks to the scientific proof obtainable supporting their effectiveness in preventing the unfolding of HIV, additionally to reducing alternative harms related to drug use.



Subsequently, a number of the foremost effective interventions of this guide. Needle and syringe programmes lead to marked decreases in Human Immunodeficiency Virus transmission, by the maximum amount of 33–42% in some settings. Opioid substitution medical care (OST) and alternative evidence-based drug dependence treatment with fixer or buprenorphine, is very effective in reducing injecting behaviors that place injectors in danger for HIV.<sup>13</sup> additionally, OST has been incontestable to boost each access and adherence to antiretroviral medical care (ART), and cut back mortality. HIV testing and counseling (HTC) is a very important entrance to HIV treatment and care, together with ART. In some circumstances, provider-initiated Human Immunodeficiency Virus testing and content (PITC) for IDUs is suggested. WHO and UNODC are within the method of developing steerage on HIV T&C for most-at-risk populations, together with prisoners and IDUs.

The presently obtainable proof for the impact of alternative kinds of drug dependence treatment on Human Immunodeficiency Virus risk behaviour like Antiretroviral medical care; interference and treatment of sexually transmitted infections (STIs); contraceptive programmes for subjects that inject drugs and their sexual partners; Targeted data, education and communication (IEC) for subjects that inject drugs and their sexual partners; interference, vaccination, identification and treatment for microorganism hepatitis; interference, identification and treatment of T.B., is a smaller amount compelling however remains powerfully suggested for countries wherever non-opioid drugs like amphetamine-type stimulants, hard drugs and benzodiazepines are widely used.

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**Glossary for Resolution Papers**

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***Preambulatory Phrases***

*Preambulatory Phrases are used at the beginning of every Resolution Paper in order to give context about the resolutions made for the topic. Preambulatory Phrases must be written in italics followed by a sentence that gives said context. For each Resolution Paper there must be five sentences beginning with a Preambulatory Phrase.*

Affirming	Desiring	Noting with deep concern
Alarmed by	Emphasizing	Noting with satisfaction
Approving	Expecting	Noting further
Bearing in mind	Expressing its appreciation	Observing
Believing	Fulfilling	Reaffirming
Confident	Fully aware	Realizing
Contemplating	Further deploring	Recalling
Convinced	Further recalling	Recognizing
Declaring	Guided by	Referring
Deeply concerned	Having adopted	Seeking
Deeply conscious	Having considered	Taking into consideration
Deeply convinced	Having examined	Taking note
Deeply disturbed	Having received	Viewing with appreciation
Deeply regretting	Keeping in mind	Welcoming

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**Glossary for Resolution Papers**

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***Operative Clauses***

*Operative Clauses are used at the beginning of every resolution within the Resolution Paper on the debated topic. It must be written in italics and bold.*

Accepts	Endorses	Notes
Affirms	Draws the attentions	Proclaims
Approves	Emphasizes	Reaffirms
Authorizes	Encourages	Recommends
Calls	Expresses its appreciation	Regrets
Calls upon	Expresses its hope	Reminds
Condemns	Further invites	Requests
Confirms	Further proclaims	Solemnly
Congratulates	Further reminds	affirms
Considers	Further recommends	Strongly
Declares accordingly	Further requests	condemns
Deplores	Further resolves	Supports
Designates	Has resolved	Takes note of
		Transmits
		Trusts