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**广东省中学生模拟联合国大会**  
**决赛**

**Finals of 2022 Guangdong High School  
Students Model United Nations**

**英文（初中）委员会背景文件**  
**English Group(Junior High School)**  
**Background Guide**

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广东省中学生模拟联合国大会组委会

## 委员会：联合国大会

General Assembly

## 议题：解决中亚地区毒品犯罪与走私问题

Solve Drug Crimes and Trafficking Problems in Central Asia

工作语言：英语

### 1. Topic overview

As drug crime and its trafficking problems have been damaging the international society in various ways, they cause severe security problems,unequal human rights situation,wealth losses and also among many other issues.Central Asia,a key area where next to Afghanistan which is one of the largest drug producing areas in the world, its opium has been trafficked to almost all continents except for South America. There are three major trafficking routes:the Balkan,the Northern and the Southern.The Balkan line is a main tunnel for the Afghanistan,Iran,Turkey,Europe and Southeast Europe to transport opium to each other while the Southern and Eastern routes are more active in heroin trafficking.Therefore, UNODC along with many other international agencies are prioritizing the fight against Central Asia's drug crime and trafficking, wish to make more efforts to put an end to them.

Secondly, the illicit production and trafficking of restricted drugs harms the international communities, disrupts social security, and impedes developments of all countries. The UN and other international agencies' efforts in this area are essential in protecting the people's rights of safety,health,food, and sanitary.Today,our attentions are not only focused on the harm of drug crimes,but also focused on its source,figure out the trafficking direction,anti-drug strategy of Central Asia and its areal cooperation to combat international drug trafficking. The severeness of drug crime and trafficking should not be underestimated. Most drug traffickers use various ways to commit trafficking to avoid the law enforcement: piracy, international cybercrime, wildlife trafficking, forged medical products export and import, etc.

Therefore, to solve the problem of drug crime and trafficking in Central Asia,we need to evaluate Central Asia's main challenges and obstacles in the process of combating drug crime. Furthermore, concerns of judicial angle,social stability,human rights and all other key social factors should be included in the debate.

## **2. History of the problem and current status**

The United Nations General Assembly, in its resolution 42/112 of 7 December 1987, decided to designate 26 June as the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, as a sign of the Assembly's determination to strengthen action and cooperation to achieve an international community free of drug abuse. From war zones to refugee camps, from communities torn apart by violence to concealed criminal chains, people around the world are suffering and needing help. UNODC continues to advocate for the protection of the right to health of the vulnerable groups, including adolescents, drug users, people with substance use disorders and those in need of access to restricted drugs. Meanwhile, all parties are working together to help solve global drug problems. Guided by the three international drug control conventions and the 2016 UNGA Special Session Document, UNODC promotes human rights-based drug control policies and addresses the root causes of the world drug problem and its socioeconomic consequences. These measures not only aim to curb the source of opium, cannabis, coca, ephedra and other plants contain drug ingredients in Africa, but also promote the effective process of the international community on food security, life&health, and environmental protection.

Opium trafficked in the Northern Route through Central Asia, the Russian Federation and outer Asia is one of the greatest threats to this region. However, the increasing use of indigenous drugs such as marijuana and synthetic drugs trafficked from other countries also pose challenges in these days.

However, Afghanistan and its neighbors are not only affected by trafficking as the drugs are moved to their key destination markets. Of the globally about 17.4 million past-year users of opiates, particularly South-West Asia is marked by high levels of opiate use and the highest prevalence of HIV among people who inject drugs. In Afghanistan alone, 2-2.5 million people are estimated to use drugs. Additionally, an emerging trend in Afghanistan, and similarly in Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran, is the use of amphetamines.

## **3. The impact of cybercrime, emerging technologies on child abuse and exploitation (human trafficking)**

The production and transportation of drug has an impact on the stability and development of the local economy. With the increase in drug trafficking and use, the extraction of drugs and the production process requires high labor costs. Under the development of modern communication technology, online drug crime and other related illicit business has been developed, more and more human traffickers seize the convenience of modern technology to exploit victims on social media or new medias in other forms. In the past 15 years, more than 60% of human trafficking victims were found out to be women and girls, the majority of whom are trafficked for sexual exploitation which is also a drug related crime due the fact that most of the human trafficking will use drug addiction to control them.

### **4. Drug prevention, treatment, and social re-socialization**

The prevention and control of the drug users is a major challenge, the fact that a large group of underage users still exist makes the challenge even harder. The socialization of the youth who are recovered from rehab is extremely important but easy to be ignored. Helping the drug users return to society smoothly needs educational assistance. Not just promoting the harm of drug abuse but also Giving them abilities to work, a chance to be employed or a community with higher tolerance will help them complete their social reintegration in a better way.

### **5. Response to the opium drug crisis under the COVID-19 epidemic**

In the past 10 years, the number of people using opiates for non-medical purposes worldwide has doubled compared to the past 100 years. During the same period of time, opiates use increased by 76%, while the global population grew by only 10%. Opiates use accounts for approximately two-thirds of all drug related deaths worldwide, and 70% of opiates users will lose partial of their mobility and may cause themselves premature deaths.

However, the COVID-19 pandemic has changed the world in the way that the history has never seen. Many drug criminals took the advantage of the chaos to exploit the area which suffered economic downfall because of the pandemic.

According to UNODC's World Drug Report 2021, cannabis potency has quadrupled in some parts of the world over the last two decades, while the percentage of adolescents who perceived the drug as harmful fell by as much as 40 per cent

"Drugs cost lives," concludes the UNODC chief. "In an age when the speed of information can often outstrip the speed of verification, the COVID-19 pandemic has taught us that it is crucial to cut through the noise and focus on facts, a lesson that we must heed in order to protect societies from the impact of drugs."

### **6. Conclusion**

The problems associated with drugs in Afghanistan and Central Asia have steadily worsened over the past two decades. Opiates have fueled conflict throughout the region and are likely to have been a significant source of financial support for terrorist organizations with a global reach. Afghanistan's neighbors – Iran, Pakistan and the Central Asian nations – all face serious security and social problems from trafficking and a vast expansion of drug use that represent serious impediments to peace and development. Therefore, the drug related problems can only be solved by joint efforts from all nations which share the same conviction of eradicating drug abuse in the world.

### 7.Suggestion Research

Delegates should consider the following questions in the research.

- i. What kinds of consequences can happen if there's no restriction on drug?
- ii. What is the source of drug abuse?
- iii. Which countries have the most severe drug problems?
- iv. How to restore the land from opium plantation to plough?
- v. How to protect children and women suffered from drug crime?
- vi. Should an international Anti-drug force be found? If yes, who should be in charge?

### Reference Documentation

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Strategy for Handling the Opium Drug Crisis:

<https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/opioid-crisis/the-strategy.html>

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and Human Rights: Making the world safer

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International Day on Prohibition of Substance Abuse and Illicit Trafficking-26 June

<https://www.un.org/en/observances/end-drug-abuse-day>

Address by the Executive Director of UNODC on the World Fight Against Human Trafficking Day 2022

Wang Ruiyuan: How do young drug addicts return to society?

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime 2021-2025 Strategy

<https://www.unodc.org/unodc/zh/strategy/full-strategy.html>

UNNations Office on Drugs and Crime addresses opioid Crisis:

<https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/opioid-crisis/the-strategy.html>

COVID pandemic fuelling major increase in drug use worldwide: UN report

<https://news.un.org/en/story/2021/06/1094672>