



## United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

President: Inés Martínez  
Moderator: Elena de Pablo



Dear delegates,

We welcome you to the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime, a pivotal world leader organization in the fight against illicit drugs and international crime, and the main program of the United Nations against terrorism. As president Inés Martínez and moderator Elena de Pablo we are delighted to have your presence in this United Nations' model, encouraging the delegation's sense of justice and implication in problem solving.

The selected discussion topics of this edition of SEKMUN are:

- Regulation of the manufacture, production, sale, exportation, importation, labelling, and distribution of amphetamine-type stimulants
- Prevention of transmission of HIV among drug users in the SAARC countries

Both deal with situations and conflicts, not only highly topical, but also immense severity with numerous agents involved in them. The severity of the problems highlights the fundamental role that the delegations are going to play in this committee, which, taking into account the positions and opinions of their respective countries, they must reach agreements and solutions that effectively find solutions such issues.

## **United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)**

“For two decades, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) has been helping make the world safer from drugs, organized crime, corruption and terrorism. We are committed to achieving health, security and justice for all by tackling these threats and promoting peace and sustainable well-being as deterrents to them.” - UNODC

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime was established by the United Nations in 1997 and is integrated by 500 officers around the world. UNODC works to educate people around the world about the dangers of drug abuse and to strengthen international interventions against illicit drug production, trafficking and drug-related crime. To achieve these goals, UNODC has launched a number of initiatives, including alternatives to illicit drug cultivation, illicit crop monitoring and the implementation of anti-money laundering projects.

## **Topic 1: Regulation for the manufacture, production, sale, export, import, labeling and distribution of amphetamine-type stimulants**

Amphetamine type stimulants (ATS) are a group of synthetic central nervous system stimulants which increase levels of dopamine, serotonin and noradrenaline, producing feelings of euphoria, increased alertness and a sense of increased energy. Short-term effects of ATS use may include sleep disorders, anxiety, paranoia, hypertension and tachycardia. Long-term use can result in deficits in memory, decision making and verbal reasoning, reduced immunity, high blood pressure, cardiovascular problems, kidney failure, depression, anxiety and dental problems.

Synthetic drugs have been an outstanding problem regarding public health: they are a high potential for addiction and abuse and are potentially life threatening. The variety of chemical compounds makes it almost impossible for States to impose laws for each and every one of them.

Trafficking of amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS), along with their production, has come to affect the entire globe. Seizure data points to different types of ATS prevailing in different parts of the world, and different trends can be observed in global and regional seizure totals for the different types of ATS.

In 2008, more than 80 per cent of all globally registered amphetamine laboratories were located in Europe. No laboratories were reported to exist in the Near or Middle East that year. Although amphetamine continues to be manufactured in Europe, including for trafficking to other regions, the situation has changed over time.

Evidence points to the existence of clandestine amphetamine laboratories producing “Captagon” tablets in the Near and Middle East, both for domestic consumption and for traffic to other countries in the region.

Data on prices and purity of amphetamine in Europe indicate cheaper and purer drugs than ten years ago. Whereas in 2008 the average price of a gram of amphetamine of unknown purity was between €9 and €19, in 2017 the price decreased to a range of between €7 and €13. At the same time, the wide range of average purity, which ranged from 3% to 34% in 2008, based on data reported by countries in Europe, narrowed to a range of 17% to 29% in 2017. This leads to the conclusion that a higher proportion of higher purity amphetamine was on the market that year, while very low purity amphetamine has become less common.

This is becoming an international issue, as the ease to produce these drugs and the increasing number of labs that produce them, added to the lowering price of the stimulants is making it easier for citizens around the world to obtain ATSs and to consume them.

The goal of the UNODC committee regarding ATS is to reduce their production, sale, export, import, labeling and distribution globally. Some SMART objectives set by the UN to try to solve these issues have been:

1. Global monitoring and analysis of trends in the use of these stimulants.
2. Strengthening of national capacity of data collection and management guarantees that Member States can generate and manage information on drugs synthetics and new psychoactive substances.
3. Improving the ability of laboratories, law enforcement and border control agencies to identify synthetic drugs and their precursors, as well as introducing powerful new field testing methods.
4. knowledge sharing between countries about the changing tendencies in the manufacture, production, sale, export, import, labeling and distribution of amphetamine-type stimulants.

The delegates must work together, keeping in mind the interests of their own countries, to try to achieve a resolution that tries to implement measures that minimize the manufacture, production, sale, export, import, labeling and distribution of amphetamine-type stimulants.

Additional links:

[https://www.unodc.org/documents/scientific/Global\\_SMART\\_22\\_final\\_web.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/scientific/Global_SMART_22_final_web.pdf)

[https://www.unodc.org/documents/wdr/WDR\\_2010/2.5\\_Amphetamine-type\\_stimulants.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/wdr/WDR_2010/2.5_Amphetamine-type_stimulants.pdf)

<https://www.unodc.org/islamicrepublicofiran/en/amphetamine-type.html>

<https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/wdr2021.html>