



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 2: Prevention of transmission of HIV among drug users in the SAARC countries

HIV, or Human Immunodeficiency Virus, is a virus that attacks the body's immune system which increases the infected's vulnerability to other infections and diseases. The primary means of transmission is by sexual contact but can also be transmitted through the share of needles and other drug injection equipment, the issue of the topic.

In the SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation) countries, drug use is a significant factor for the transmission of HIV, through the use of needles or any other injection equipment, that puts the civilians in danger. Additionally, drug use contributes to risky behavior such as unprotected sex, which also contributes to the transmission of the disease.

UNODC recognizes that drug use and HIV are complex public health issues that require a comprehensive and integrated approach. Therefore, the organization advocates for a range of interventions that address the social and economic factors that contribute to drug use and HIV transmission, as well as the individual and community-level risks and vulnerabilities associated with these issues.

HIV can have a range of physical, social, and economic effects. One key effect of HIV in SAARC countries has been the burden of disease it has caused. HIV can lead to significant morbidity and mortality, resulting in a significant number of premature deaths and reduce quality in life for many people living in that area.

The virus can lead to discrimination and stigma, which can have a negative impacts on the social and economic well-being of people living with HIV and their families, as well as impacting the countries economic worth.

Finally, HIV has had an impact on the healthcare systems of SAARC countries, including the need for increased resources and capacity to respond to the HIV epidemic. In some cases, HIV has also contributed to the development of other health problems.

The impact of HIV in SAARC countries has been complex and multifaceted, and addressing the HIV epidemic in the region will require a comprehensive approach that addresses the physical, social, and economic effects of HIV.

Overall, the goal of UNODC's efforts in the SAARC countries is to reduce the impact of HIV and drug use on individuals, communities, and societies, and to support the development of more healthy and sustainable communities in the region. There are a number of strategies that can be implemented to reduce the risk of HIV transmission among drug users in these countries, including:

1. Providing access to sterile injection equipment. This can help reduce the risk of HIV transmission through the sharing of needles and other injection equipment.
2. Implementing harm reduction programs: These programs can provide education and support drug users, helping them to reduce the risks associated with drug use, including the risk of HIV transmission.
3. Providing access to HIV testing and treatment: Early diagnosis and treatment of HIV can help reduce the transmission of the virus and improve the health of people living with HIV.
4. Promoting safe sex practices: This can include providing education about the use of condoms and other methods of protecting against HIV transmission.

By implementing these strategies, it is possible to significantly reduce the risk of HIV transmission among drug users in the SAARC countries and improve the overall health of these communities.

It is important for delegates to take into account their countries' interest in the topic by evaluating their countries' economy, trade alliances, and statistics of drug use and HIV cases. Countries will be divided into two main categories. These categories consist of countries asking for the implementation of such measures due to the high impact of HIV disease, and countries willing to contribute to achieve such implementations taking into account the benefits it will ensure for their countries' well being. It is encouraged for countries to discuss their position in the sovereignty of the countries receiving help, as well digging into the source and countries involving the exchange of drugs.

Additional links:

<https://un.info.np/Net/NeoDocs/View/108>

<https://asean.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/08ASEAN-Regional-Report-on-HIV-AIDS-1dec.pdf>

https://www.unodc.org/res/wdr2021/field/WDR21_Booklet_4.pdf

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/south-asia-regional-integration/trade>

https://mfasia.org/mfa_programs/advocacy/south-asian-association-for-regional-cooperation/