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United Nations Simulation Conference 2023

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



Background Guide

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Letters from Chairs

Dear Delegates,

A very warm welcome to all the delegates present to the United Nations office on Drugs and Crime at UNSC. Delegates have no fear as despite this being a competition, at the end of the day what matters most is the experience, knowledge, connections and friends that you make. Bear in mind, you will find yourself in heated debates, power-play, and direct opposition with nations and interests of other delegates but we highly recommend that you keep those grudges within the committee and only among your country's policies and forget all of it outside the committee room.

In the course of the conference, we wish to see constructive, logical, and versatile influx of opinions and debates and how you delegates bring forth the interests of your nation and stand by it firmly. While all committees at UNSC prompt delegates to understand their country's policy, the UNODC adds another level of realism and diplomacy that requires delegates to refine their negotiating skills. To ensure that the committee runs as smoothly as possible, we hope that each and every one of you will bring unparalleled knowledge of your country's position and the rules of procedure, as well as an understanding of the functions of the UNODC.

We advise you that this background guide only serves as a starter for information and provides a direction, you are expected to carry out thorough research and debate at your highest potential. Apart from what you have learnt from research, your nation's interests and so on, we wish to see innovative and original ideas, opinions and arguments on how to achieve those interests. In the end, what matters most to us is the overall learning of you, the delegates, and what you take away from the conference. We wish you the very best for the conference and your future endeavors. Looking forward to seeing you all!

Warm Regards,

Chairs of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
Tharushi Silva, Milan Mathews and Ann Jacob

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) was established in 1997 after the merger between the United Nations Drug Control Programme and the Centre for International Crime Prevention. Nowadays, it is regarded as a “global leader in the fight against illicit drugs and international crime”. It has offices spread out all over the globe. 90% of its budget relies on voluntary contributions, which are mainly given by Governments.

The United Nations Office on Drugs & Crime is a body within the United Nations with a central focus of decreasing global drug trafficking and crime in all UN member-states, through the coordinating and standardizing regulations relating to drugs and crime in both the UN framework and the governments of UN member-states. The UNODC typically handles this overarching goal by conducting impartial research, providing information for the individual governments of UN member-states, as well as providing support for the development of stronger regulations in UN member-states. The UNODC divides its work into five key “normative areas of activity”.

UNODC’s mandate is to “**assist the Member States in their struggle against illicit drugs, crime, terrorism and transnational crime in all its dimensions**” as stated in the Millennium Declaration. The Office could divide its work programs into three different types of aid:

- Field based technical cooperation’s projects that can help Member States counteract critical situations;
- Research and analytical work to increase understanding of everything of concern of the Office ;
- Normative work to aid national Governments in implementing international treaties and declarations, but also to suggest the development of local legislation.

Programmes led by UNODC can cover different areas, such as:

- Organized crime and trafficking of any sort in order to help Member States with the instability caused by these type of crimes, but also with cybercrime and environmental crime;
- Corruption in order to work together with the public and private sectors or the civil society itself in order to help dismantle corrupted “empires” or to recover assets stolen by corrupt officials;
- Crime prevention and criminal justice reform in order to promote the adoption of measures that guarantee a fair criminal justice system that always bears in mind the respect for human rights;
- Drug abuse prevention and health in order to reshape the perception of drug usage at all levels thanks to educational campaigns and scientific researches;
- Terrorism prevention in order to effectively assist entities that are involved with cases of terrorism.

It's important to note the UNODC is not a body of enforcement or regulation; rather, the UNODC is responsible for providing information about global crime, providing recommendations of regulations/legislation for individual member-states regarding drugs and crime, and providing support for member-states. As crime legislation is very much within the jurisdiction of each sovereign nation, the UNODC cannot enforce regulations within the sovereign territories of member-states, so resolutions should focus on recommendations, research, support, and incentivization of drug and crime legislation. This will ensure that the resolutions produced in committee are as realistic as possible, thus making the simulation as a whole as realistic as possible

UNODC Executive director, Ghada Fathi Waly, affirmed that “If UNODC provides services that you require, or if you would like to support our work, please call on us. Working together to take action against drugs, crime, corruption and terrorism, we can increase security and improve the lives of individuals, families and communities all over the world.”

“Addressing Corruption in International Sports Organisations”

Up to \$1.7 trillion is estimated to be wagered on illicit betting markets each year, according to a new report released today by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). Corruption in sport is not a new phenomenon. Fraudulent activities in the running of sports institutions and competitions have been documented from the times of the Ancient Olympic Games to the modern day, including in relation to e-sports tournaments. Indeed, tackling corruption in sport and strengthening its integrity has been a key driver of the development of modern sports, through the adoption of relevant rules and regulations.

In 2019, the International Olympics Committee (IOC), decided to exclude the Association Internationale de Boxe Amateur from organizing boxing events at the following Summer Olympic Games in Tokyo because of mismanagement and governance issues, including competition manipulation concerns. The integrity of even major sports organizations like FIFA and IAAF have been questionable at times. When the credibility of sport is undermined by such scandals, the negative impact can be dramatic, including a decline in television audiences and in attendance at stadiums, the withdrawal of sponsors and a reduction in general interest in the given sport. In February 2016, Nestlé terminated its sponsorship of the International Association of Athletic Federations (now called World Athletics) explicitly citing negative publicity associated with corruption allegations as one of the reasons.

Corruption in sport affects the financial health of federations, clubs and athletes, and erodes public trust in and saps the societal impact of sports activities. The educational and ethical values of sport and its capacity to foster positive social change depend on the exemplarity of sporting role models and the credibility of sporting institutions. Therefore, corruption in sport is a matter of public interest because countries invest in sport and rely on it to promote health, educational and social benefits. We aim to look at structural changes and vulnerabilities in the global sports sector, the main corruption risks in sport and governance reforms in sport, to solve this issue.

Key Terms:

Management Corruption- Non-competition decisions made by sporting officials and governing bodies during sporting events, manipulated by means of corruption.

Manipulation of sports -“An intended arrangement, act or omission aimed at an improper alteration of the result or the course of a sport competition in order to remove all or part of the unpredictable nature of the aforementioned sport competition with a view to obtaining an undue advantage for oneself or for others.” (the Macolin Convention). Match fixing and doping are examples.

Match fixing -Fraudulently controlling the outcome of a sports competition before it has even begun. For example, in 2010, the Pakistani National Cricket Team was found guilty of match fixing. Machar Majeed, their agent and bookmaker, was recorded saying he could influence the outcome of a few balls on video.

Doping- An athlete's use of illicit drugs or methods to improve athletic performance and sporting results. Race horses may also be doped to ameliorate their race performance.

Sports-betting -Placing a wager (a bet) on the outcome of a sporting event in pursuance of winning money.

Major Parties Involved:

The Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA)

The governing body of association football, was connected to the disclosed cases of corruption released in 2015 by United States federal prosecutors. An investigation by the United States Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the Internal Revenue Service Criminal Investigation Division (IRS-CI) led to the indictment of fourteen people for money laundering and fraud. They found a collusion between various football officials and football bodies along with sports marketing executives, who held media rights for tournaments such as FIFA and Copa America. On May 27th, 2015, seven FIFA officials were arrested in Zurich, right before the FIFA presidential election, for having received US\$150 million in bribes. Two days later, Sepp Blatter was re-elected as FIFA president. However, due to his untrustworthy past and growing criticism, he stated that he would only remain president until 2016. Nevertheless, due to the decision of the FIFA Adjudicatory Chamber of the Independent Ethics Committee, Blatter was banned for good as of 2015, and Issa Hayatou became interim president. Additionally, FIFA faced allegations of accepting bribes after it accepted the bids of Russia and Qatar for the 2018 and 2022 World Cup Championship

Europol

The European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation, best known as Europol, is a law enforcement agency which manages international crimes. Since 2011, they have been working closely with EU member nations and their authorities by analyzing and investigating cases of sports corruption. Moreover, they have joined the “Keep Crime out of Sport” project launched by the Council of Europe. Europol’s contributions to ceasing sports corruption are the following: “analyzing criminal intelligence, producing analytical reports, hosting operational meetings, and deploying mobile offices and experts to provide on-the-spot assistance during law-enforcement operations”

IPACS (International Partnership Against Corruption in Sport)

The International Partnership Against Corruption in Sport is a platform composed of many organizations including the International Olympic Committee (IOC), the Council of Europe, the

Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), as well as the United Kingdom and numerous other sports and governmental organisations. It was first launched in February 2017 with the objective of bringing world-wide institutions together for the common purpose of eliminating corruption and ensuring integrity and good governance in sports. This June, they met in Lausanne to revise their agenda and establish further goals they wish to accomplish in the following year.

Key Issues:

Lack of transparency of organizing agencies- A major issue facing member states is the lack of effective communication between the organizers of sports events and the public. Major sports events are often organized by special delegated teams or agencies that are not always direct or open about their management structure, processes, and fund management. Thus, the decision-making necessary to organize events may stray from correct practices without any governing body being aware.

Recruitment of personnel and partnership with other agencies -The large-scale contracting of personnel further increases possibilities of corruption and malpractice. It becomes a problem when measures are not set in place to ensure that all those hired are adequately selected and have a history that strongly stands the test of justice. Moreover, many agencies engage in partnerships yet do not enter formal agreements guaranteeing the other is acting in an honorable manner.

Lack of enforced punishment -. Guilty individuals do not always undergo the proper punishment and only face loose enforcement of the law. Many sporting bodies fail to identify the wrongdoers, particularly when they are part of their own organization as executives or business associates. Although players are reprimanded, ethics committees in charge of punishment aren't geared to sanction the organization itself, allowing the injustices to continue. Moreover, the agency involved is not always cooperative with the investigation and so the flagrant dismissal of justice loses attention. In addition, properly enforcing punishment is difficult when there is no common legal basis between Member States regarding fighting corruption.

Key Questions:

- Suggest possible new and previous measures that have been taken in order to tackle corruption in sporting events?
- Reasons why previous measures have returned unfruitful and ways to solve that?
- Clearing the air to controversial unrectified topics:
 - a. 2022 FIFA World cup
 - b. Disappearance of Peng Shuai controversy
 - c. Convention on the Manipulation of Sports Competitions

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[FIFA to receive over \\$201 million in compensation from corruption probe | Reuters](#)

“POPULARIZATION OF VAPES AMONGST YOUNG ADULTS”

Vapes were initially developed with the aim of helping chain smokers and addicts stop smoking with a safer, milder variation of a cigarette. At first it was advertised as “safe”, but through scientific research it has become evident that ,though it’s influence is not as prominent as cigarettes, it's still not safe.These are increasing in popularity amongst underaged individuals worldwide due to a lack of restrictions on the selling of these products, and often, despite the selling of these nicotine products being prohibited amongst children, it is still widely available to people of all age groups possibly due to the negligence of law officers or because this law is a dead letter.Vapes are also being used to smoke illegal,harmful drugs like LSD, GHB, and ketamine,increasing a popularity of drugs in schools and colleges.This also clearly shows a large shortfall in the schooling system and how it is unable to guide students on how harmful vapes are.

There are many different types of e-cigarettes in use, also known as electronic nicotine delivery systems (ENDS) and sometimes electronic non-nicotine delivery systems (ENNDS). These systems heat a liquid to create aerosols that are inhaled by the user. These so-called e-liquids may or may not contain nicotine (but not tobacco) but also typically contain additives, flavors and chemicals that can be toxic to people’s health.

Both tobacco products and ENDS pose risks to health. The safest approach is not to use either.The levels of risk associated with using ENDS or tobacco products are likely to depend on a range of factors, some relating to the products used and some to the individual user. Factors include product type and characteristics, how the products are used, including frequency of use, how the products are manufactured, who is using the product, and whether product characteristics are manipulated post-sale. Toxicity is not the only factor in considering risk to an individual or a population from exposure to ENDS emissions. These factors may include the potential for abusing or manipulating the product, use by children and adolescents who otherwise would not have used cigarettes, simultaneous use with other tobacco products (dual or poly use) and children and adolescents going on to use smoked products following experimentation with ENDS. Further, not all ENDS are the same and the risks to health may differ from one product to another, and from user to user.

WHO regularly monitors and reviews the evidence on ENDS and health and offers guidance to governments.This includes the biennial WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, which tracks the status of the tobacco epidemic and interventions to combat it and other relevant resources. WHO strives to build a safer, healthier world for everyone, everywhere.

How a country approaches ENDS will depend on factors particular to its situation. ENDS are currently banned in over 30 countries worldwide. In others they are regulated as consumer products, as pharmaceutical products, as tobacco products, other categories or totally unregulated.Where they are not banned, WHO recommends that ENDS be regulated.

Regulatory objectives include:

Preventing initiation of ENDS use by non-smokers and children, such as by preventing or restricting advertising, promotion and sponsorship, and restricting flavours that appeal to children.

Minimizing as far as possible potential health and/or risks to ENDS users, such as by regulating product characteristics.

Protecting non-users from exposure to their emissions, such as by prohibiting ENDS use in indoor spaces where smoking is not permitted.

Preventing unproven health claims. Protecting public health policies from commercial and other vested interests

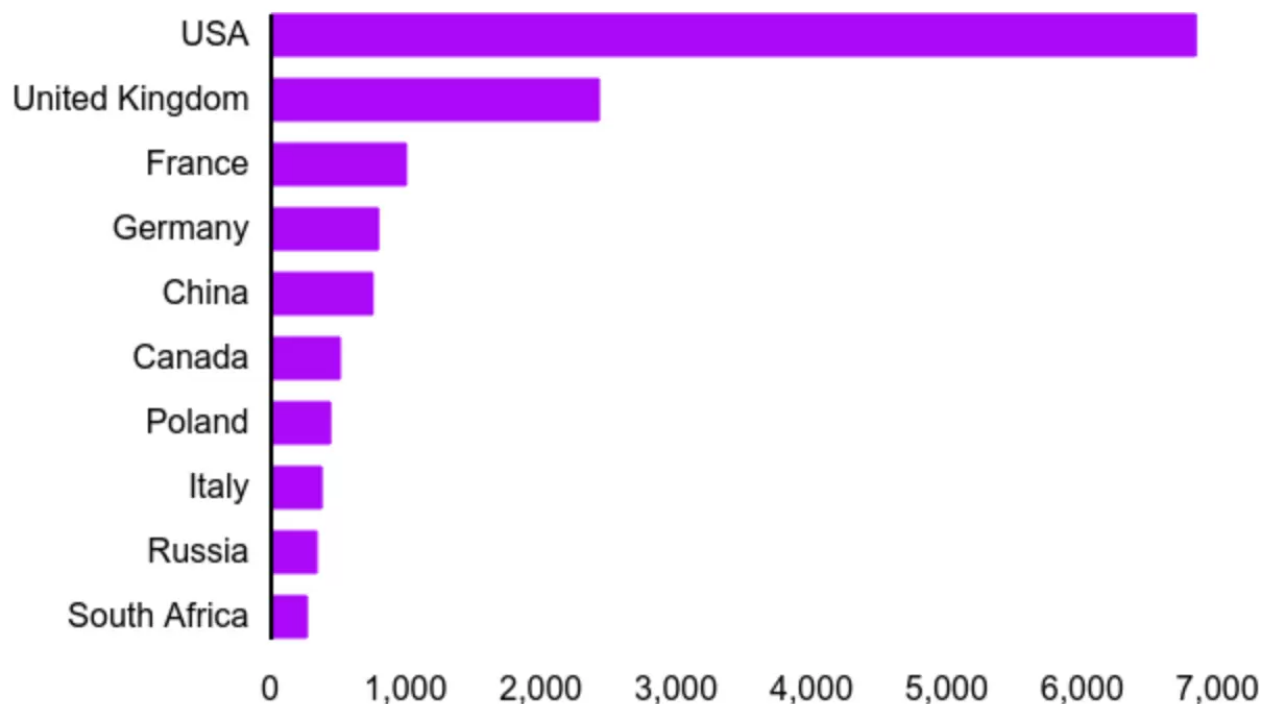
Drugs in vapes

there has been also an increase in the variety of products containing THC and the means of ingestion, including edibles, vapes and dabs, as well as an increased availability of cannabis products containing mainly cannabidiol (CBD), but which could also contain low levels of THC. In particular, $\Delta 8$ -THC, which is a minor component in naturally occurring cannabis plant, had been detected as a major component in products such as vape liquids, gummies and tinctures. Besides $\Delta 8$ -THC, other THC isomers such as $\Delta 6a,10a$ -THC and $\Delta 10$ -THC have also been detected in vape liquids

The United States, United Kingdom and France are the biggest markets for vapes. Vapers in the three countries spent more than \$10bn (£8bn) on smokeless tobacco and vaping products in 2018.

Top 10 markets for vape products

Market size for smokeless tobacco and vape products, 2018 (\$m)



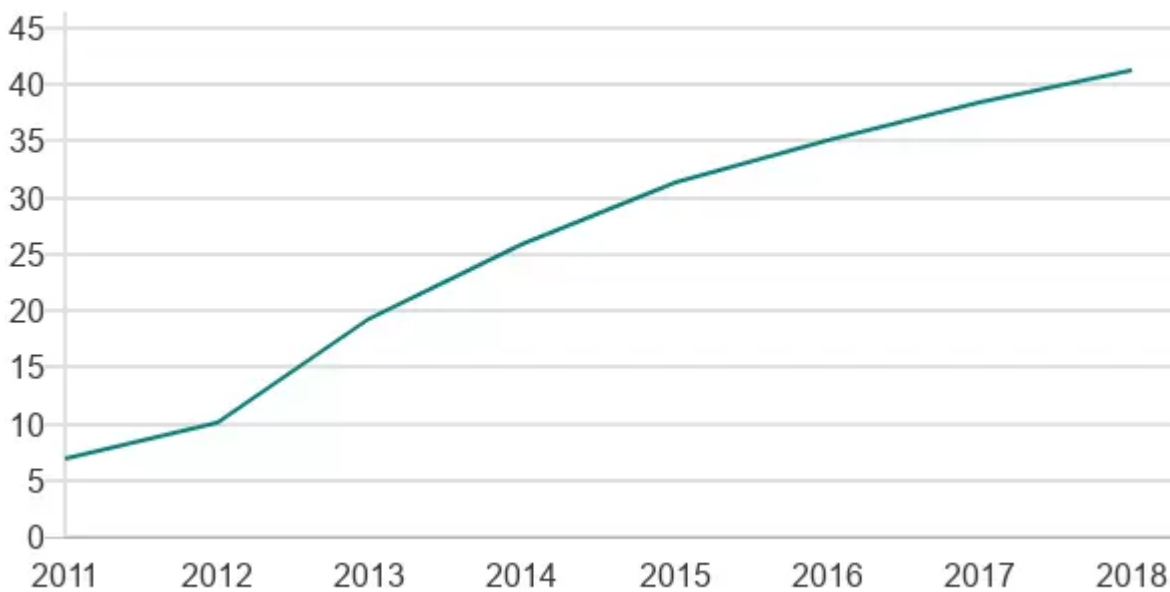
Source: Euromonitor International



The number of people vaping has also increased greatly over the years.

Number of vapers globally

Adult smoking population of vapour products (millions)



Source: Euromonitor International

BBC

KEY TERMS:

THC-THC is one of the most popular cannabinoids to be found in the **cannabis plant** with a dark or amber-colored appearance that is known to have some psychoactive effects on the body.

Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems and Electronic Non-Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENDS/ENND)

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