



# TBMUN'19 WHO

Dear Delegates,

It is my utmost pleasure and honour to cordially welcome you to second conference of TBMUN, TBMUN'19's Committee of the World Health Organization. On behalf of my co-chair and I, we would like to thank you for choosing the WHO committee and look forward to meeting you all in our committee.

## CHAIRS

SUDE SU ÜLKER  
EGE EYLÜL KIRMIZI

## TOPIC

DEALING WITH DRUGS

The World Health Organization is the United Nations public health arm committed to building a better, healthier future for people all over the world. The issues we will be discussing this year is dealing drugs which one of the most important topics nowadays in our world due to the fact that in developing world people are using drugs unconsciously and wrong purposes.

We're very excited to hear your opinions and solutions on this crucial topic so delegates are expected to thoroughly read this study guide before attending the conference. It will introduce you to the topic that will be debated, and serve as a starting point for your own research. We expect delegates to thoroughly research their own nations, to ensure that the level of debate is high and can be sustained.

We look forward to a weekend of lively debate and interesting resolutions you will come up with. Good luck with your preparations!

Regards,

Sude Su Ülker.



## ABOUT WHO

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WHO, The World Health Organization, is a specialized agency of the UN that is concerned with international public health. WHO began when Constitution came into force on 7 April 1948, a date which is now celebrated every year as World Health Day. WHO is now an agency where more than 7000 people from more than 150 countries working in 150 country offices, in 6 regional offices and at the headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland. WHO works worldwide to promote health, keep the world safe, and serve the vulnerable. The goal of WHO is to ensure that a billion more people have universal health coverage, to protect a billion more people from health emergencies, and provide a further billion people with better health and well-being.

## STRUCTURE OF WHO

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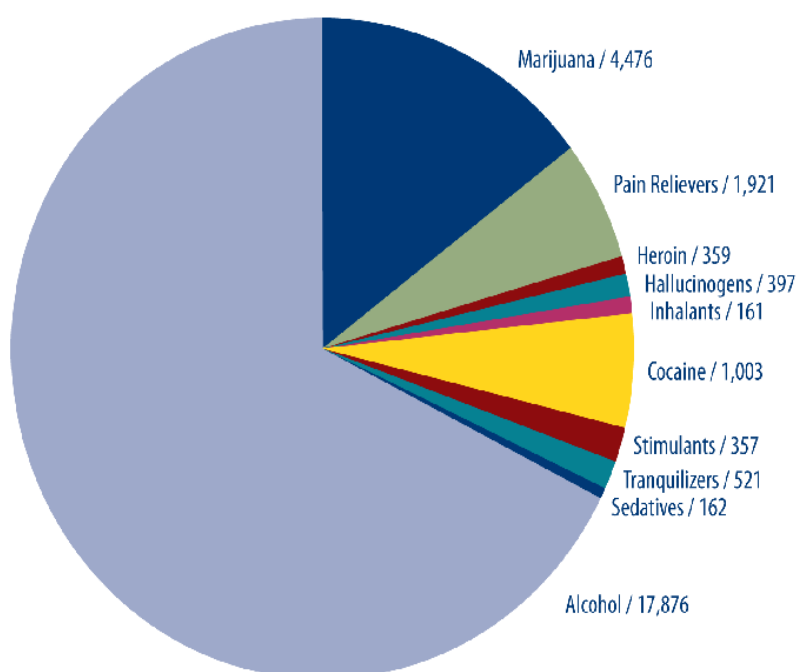
The WHO is part of the United Nations Development group. As of 2012, it counts 194 members. The WHO is structured around three bodies:

- The World Health Assembly: the legislative supreme body of the organization
- The Executive Board: counts 34 members and carry out the decisions of the Assembly, as well as work as an advisory body to the former
- The Secretariat: makes sure member states fulfill their obligations under the Convention



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Number (in Thousands) of Americans Age 12 and Older  
Dependent on or Abusing Alcohol and Illicit Drugs



Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration,  
2005 National Survey on Drug Use and Health



## DRUGS

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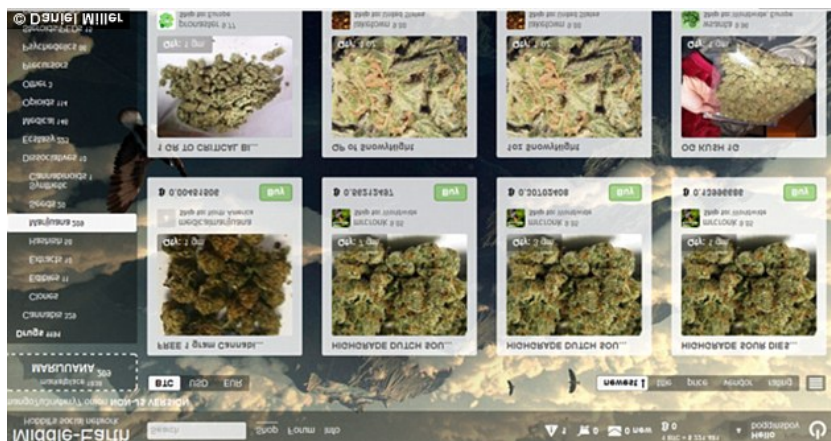
Drugs are a growing international problem and drug trafficking has increased slightly in 2015 and some drug markets such as the cocaine and synthetic drug markets are growing and the most trafficked drugs are cocaine, heroin and marijuana. Drugs cause terrorism, corruption, illicit financial flows and organized crime. It has been estimated that transnational organized crime groups have generated between 20-30% of their revenues from selling drugs in 2014. In 2017 Europol found about 5000 international organized crime groups operating in European Union countries. It has been estimated that more than one-third of their businesses revolved around drug trafficking. It has been estimated that 250 million people aged 15-64 (1 in 20 people) have used drugs at least once in 2015.

Drugs cause premature death and disability. It has been estimated that 28 million healthy years of life, DALYs, have been lost among the world's population due to drug use and 17 million as a result of drug use disorders. About 29.5 million people are suffering from drug use disorders and drug dependence, which require treatment.

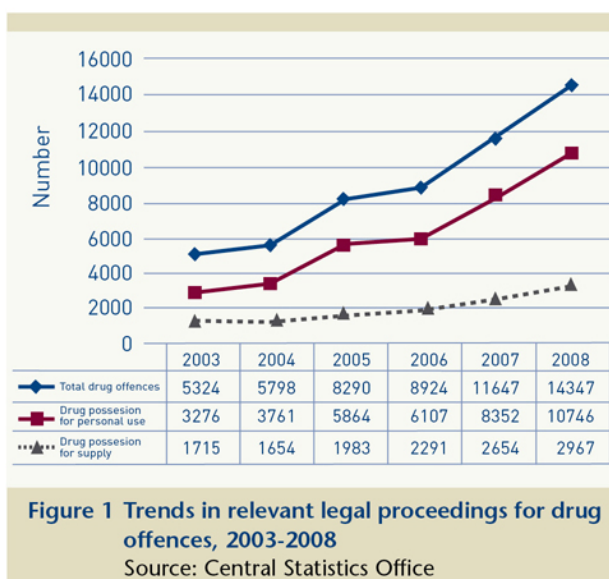
The darknet is a growing platform for drug trafficking, (which requires more online investigation.) It is still relatively small, but the market has been growing rapidly in the recent years. Drug-use is common in many prisons. It has been estimated that 1 in 3 prisoners have used drugs at some point in their imprisonment, and 16% have used them past month.



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Prisons are a high-risk setting for infectious diseases, such as HIV and tuberculosis. They can be overcrowded, have poor ventilation and nutrition, and can often not ensure affordable and effective prevention, treatment and care regarding drugs. HIV and tuberculosis rates are generally higher in prisons than among general population.





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## **DEFINITION OF DRUG PROBLEM**

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### **Economic Costs**

*Costs of drug law enforcement:*

- criminal courts
- prisons
- customs

*Costs of additional health care needed:*

- rehabilitation

*Costs of losses in the productivity of the human capital:*

- illnesses
- substance abuse-related deaths

*Acquisitive crime to finance the drug habit (value of the stolen property)*



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## **Social Costs**

### *Disintegration of family*

- illicit drug abuse correlates strongly with the disintegration of the family

### *Poverty*

### *Health problems:*

-negative impact of drug abuse on health is obvious, scientifically established and documented in an extensive literature

-links between drug addiction, needle-sharing, prostitution, AIDS and other diseases are also clearly demonstrable

### *Education:*

- school children who use drugs often suffer from impairment of short-term memory

and other intellectual faculties, impaired tracking ability in sensory and perceptual functions, preoccupation with acquiring drugs, adverse emotional and social development and thus generally impaired classroom performance.

### *Environment:*

-clearing of forests, growing of crops as monocultures, processing of harvested plants into drugs and the use of environmentally dangerous chemicals without the necessary precautions being taken

### *Crime, corruption and dangers for civil society:*

- drugs increase the likelihood of many kinds of criminal activity;



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- trafficking

- violent conflicts among groups competing for increased market share
- need of drug consumers to finance their addiction through theft and

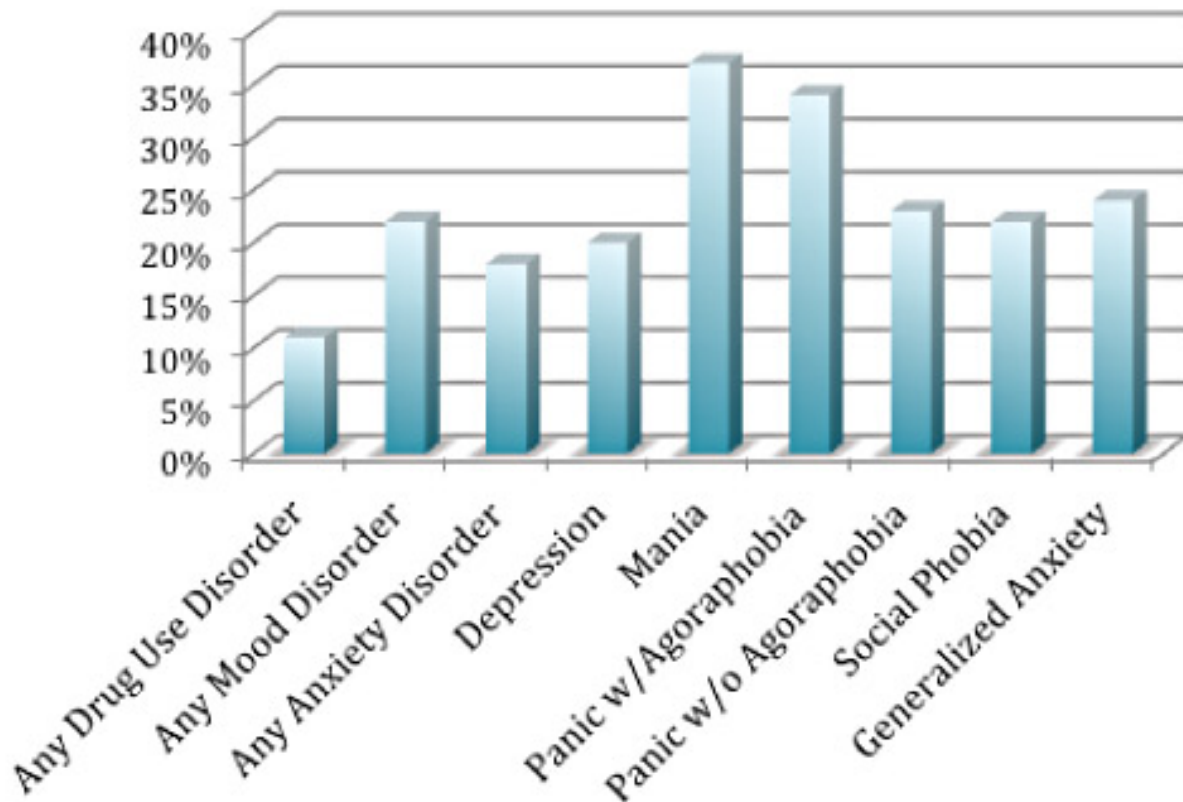
*Prostitution:*

- wherever there is a well-organized, illicit drug industry, there is also the danger of

*Police corruption:*

- illicit drug funds, laundered or otherwise, may infiltrate the formal economy and subsequently the political system, endangering the foundation and the proper functioning of civil society and leading to social disintegration and anarchy





Conway, Compton, Stinson and Grant. J. Clin. Psychiatry, February 2008

## DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS

### Drug trafficking

A global illegal trade of substances which are subject to drug prohibition laws. Drug trafficking involves the cultivation, production, distribution and sale of these substances.

### Drug prohibition law



A law which prohibits the use, possession, or manufacture of certain substances.

## **Drug use disorder**

When a person's drug use becomes harmful to the point where they may experience drug dependence and they require treatment.

## **Opioid**

A drug that is injected into a person with a needle or a syringe. E.g. heroin. Opioids are the most harmful drug type because many fatal and non-fatal overdoses are attributable to opioids. Sharing contaminated injecting equipment and drug solutions when injecting drugs can also increase the chance of getting HIV or Hepatitis C.

## **The darknet ("deep web")**

About 4 per cent of the information on the Internet is stored in so-called "surface web". The remaining 96 per cent is in "deep web". The darknet is not accessible through traditional search engines, such as Google. The darknet contains, for example, illegal drug trade. Drug trafficking through the darknet has been growing yearly by 50% in recent years.

## **Cryptocurrency**

Cryptocurrencies, such as bitcoins are a type of digital currency. They are designed to be secure and anonymous.

## **Substance abuse**

Unsafe use of psychoactive substances, such as alcohol and illicit drugs.

## **DALY (Disability-Adjusted Life Year)**

One DALY can be seen as one year of "healthy" life lost. DALYs can be used to measure how healthy the population of a certain area is, and how it correlates with the ideal health situation, where there would be no diseases or disabilities.



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## **TIMELINE OF EVENTS**

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<b>Date</b>	<b>Description of event</b>
1839-42	The first Opium War
1856	The Second Opium War
1870s	Anti-opium laws are passed
1912	Hague Opium Convention
1914	The first drug ban in the United States of America
1971	President Nixon declares the War on Drugs
1973	Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) is created
1984	Nancy Reagan launches the "Just Say No" anti-drug campaign
1997	UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime) is established
2008	INDUP (International Network for People who Use Drugs) is launched



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## **POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS**

**Law enforcement cooperation close to borders**

**Creating more jobs**

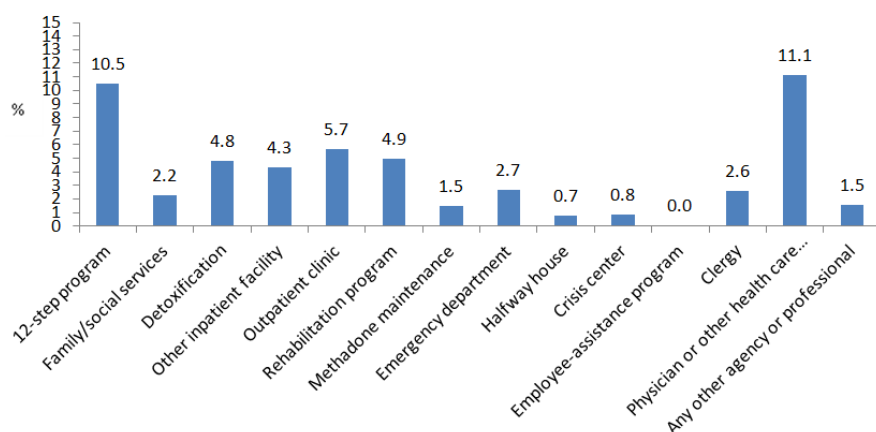
**Adding more law enforcement officers**

**Adding more law enforcement officers**

**Better education on drugs**

**Focusing on rehabilitation rather than controlling the supplies**

% of U.S. Adults with Drug Use Disorder Who Sought Help in the Past Year





## **Bibliography and further research;**

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