

**UNODC**

*THE UNITED NATIONS OFFICE OF DRUGS AND  
CRIME*



**President: Sofía García Gil**

**Vice President: Simón Uribe**

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# 1. Letters From the Chair

## 1.1. *Letter from the president*

Dear delegates,

I would like to give you a warm and cordial welcome to the UNODC of COSMUN, a committee where efficient, creative, and critical solutions for the improvement of global issues can be created. It is important that in the committee the respect for the other and the essence of knowledge stand out. I am aware that these days of debate are not going to be easy; we are going to have many challenges and competition, but we hope that together, as a committee we can face the different problems that are going to be touched.

As delegates, you have the role of taking ownership of your country, and I hope that when you are debating you will do it with passion, enthusiasm, and commitment. Do not doubt your knowledge, take a chance to improve your debate skills, and create effective solutions. Take this committee as a wonderful experience and a chance to become better delegates every day. Please do not hesitate to contact me in case that you need any type of assistance or have questions regarding the committee. Remember that this is a space to challenge yourself with learning, passion, happiness, and dedication, so we hope that you will set out with a positive and cheerful attitude to overcome the challenges that will be presented in the debate sessions. Finally, I hope you have a lot of fun in this model and have wonderful experiences, new friendships, and unforgettable memories of this committee. "Coming together is the beginning. Staying together is progress. Working together is the success." - Henry Ford

Best regards,

Sofia Garcia Gil, President of the UNODC

## ***1.2. Letter from the Vice President***

"What's right remains right even if no one supports it, and what's wrong remains wrong even if everyone supports it." -John Quincy Adams

Dear Delegates,

I believe that participating in Model United Nations presents valuable opportunities for each participant to become aware of global issues that are often overlooked. These events enable us to better understand how our actions can have a significant impact on society.

That is why Sofia and I have crafted an agenda through the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). We expect you, as delegates, to be fully committed, objective, and most importantly, to determine the necessary actions to ensure a bright future for the international community.

If you have any questions or need further information about the commission, please feel free to contact us. We are here to ensure that COSMUN 2025 will be an unforgettable experience.

Lastly, we encourage you to view COSMUN as more than just an academic event, but as an opportunity to shape the future from our present actions. Remember, the future begins here and now.

Sincerely

Simón Uribe Cerón, Vice President of COSMUN

## **2. Introduction to the committee**

### ***2.1. History***

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) established in 1997 is the United Nations lead committee that seeks to deal with the complex issues of drug abuse and crime. Having said this, it is the one responsible for carrying out the UN's main program against terrorism. With the help of NGOs, charitable organizations, labor unions, and other civil societies the committee has been carrying out its global mandates. UNODC has 2,400 staff members around the world and 115 national and regional offices which are fundamental to work closely with governments on issues that affect the state's stability. It is composed of 53 members with one seat that rotates between the Asian, Latin American, and Caribbean States every four years. In addition to this, the committee has developed strong drug control and crime prevention programs and since 2002 the General Assembly has approved an expanded program of activities for the Terrorism Prevention branch.

### ***2.2. Functions and objectives***

As it was said before, the committee's main objective is to combat drugs as well as national and international crime. In order to do so, three main functions are applied: research, persuasion, and technical assistance; these in order to convince the governments of implementing the treaties proposed by the committee and providing them assistance to make sure they follow the initiatives. It also supports member states in fulfilling the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable

Development which resolves to achieve the global goals of gender equality, ending poverty and hunger, and the preservation of the planet and natural resources. This is due to the relation between sustainable development and the fight against terrorism, drugs, and corruption, which considers the negative effects of psychoactive substances in a person's health, and the consequences of the actions with the authorities. This is why it is important to create favorable solutions for the international community especially for those countries with varying income; this can be done through partnerships and coherent policies in order for countries to progress and take a large step forward.

### ***2.3. Relevant Information***

Its headquarters are in Vienna and it operates 20 field offices, as well as liaison offices in New York and Brussels. UNODC works to educate people throughout the world about the dangers of drug abuse and to strengthen international action against illicit drug production and trafficking and drug-related crime. UNODC has 20 field offices covering over 150 countries. By working directly with Governments and non-governmental organizations, UNODC field staff develop and implement drug control and crime prevention programmes tailored to countries' particular needs.

### **3. Topic A: Addressing Human Trafficking in Developing countries and protecting vulnerable populations.**

#### ***3.1. Introduction to the topic***

Human trafficking, also known as modern-day slavery, continues to receive significant attention in global circles. Globalization and transnational migration trends persist in amplifying economic disparities and increasing the vulnerability of oppressed populations to different forms of torture. Most victims are generally exploited for labor or sexual purposes. Another proportion are victims of organ removal or unethical adoption processes. Persons most vulnerable to human trafficking are generally the poor, the marginalized, and individuals seeking employment opportunities. Although “modern slavery” is not defined by legislation or policy, the term covers extreme forms of exploitation that exist in our society.

Victims of trafficking can be any age, any gender and from anywhere in the world. According to UNODC’s 2022 Global Report on Trafficking in Persons which is compiled using official figures from over 141 countries, female victims continue to be the primary targets. The Report shows that in 2020 42 percent of detected victims were women and 18 percent girls. For male victims, the Report shows that 23 percent of detected victims were men and 17 percent were boys. The Report shows that the share of children among detected trafficking victims has tripled while the share of boys has increased five times over the past 15 years. Globally, one in every three victims detected is a child. Girls are mainly trafficked for sexual exploitation, while

boys are used for forced labor. The share of detected male victims has risen from around 10 per cent in 2003 to 40 per cent in 2020.

Traffickers target people who are marginalized or in difficult circumstances.

Undocumented migrants and people who are in desperate need of employment are vulnerable, particularly to trafficking for forced labor. Victims may be forced or tricked into an exploitative situation which constitutes trafficking after the traffickers use violence, deception or blackmail.

Criminals trafficking children target victims from extremely poor households, dysfunctional families or those who are abandoned and have no parental care. The criminals who engage in trafficking range from organized criminal groups to individuals operating on their own or in small groups on an opportunistic basis. The more organized groups are commonly involved in other serious crimes, such as trafficking in drugs, arms and other illicit commodities, as well as corruption and the bribery of officials. When organized criminal groups are involved, many more victims are trafficked, often for longer periods, across wider distances and with more violence. While most countries have had comprehensive trafficking in persons legislation in place for some years, the number of convictions has only recently started to grow. The increased number of convictions broadly follows the increases in the number of detected and reported victims, which shows that the criminal justice response is reflecting the detection trend. However, several areas continue to have very low numbers of convictions for trafficking, and at the same time detect fewer victims.

Limited numbers of detected victims and few convictions does not necessarily mean that traffickers are not active in these countries. Victims trafficked from regions with low detection



and conviction rates are found in large numbers in other regions. Another problem is that traffickers have integrated technology into their business model at every stage of the process, from recruiting to exploiting victims. Many children are approached by traffickers on social media. UNODC has identified two types of strategies, “hunting” involving a trafficker actively pursuing a victim, typically on social media and “fishing”, when perpetrators post job advertisements and wait for potential victims to respond. Technology can be misused by traffickers to launder or transfer illicit profits. It can also have a positive use in helping to combat trafficking, such as by aiding investigations, enhancing prosecutions, raising awareness, and providing services to victims.

### ***3.2. History***

Human trafficking has had a long and complicated history throughout the years. It is heavily influenced by social and political factors present in countries in a specific time period. The topic of human trafficking and slavery has been present since ancient times, from roman plebeians to modern sweatshop workers.

European colonialism played a huge role in the normalization, or at least the surge in human trafficking that the global community has felt for the last centuries. The increase in slavery and oppression particularly affected Africa and its citizens. Hundreds of thousands of communities lost thousands of their members to the kidnapping and exploitation of the europeans. Not only did Slave trades such as the trans-saharan, trans-atlantic and indian ocean trades benefit the higher class and finance even more oppression, but also boosted the respective

country's economy. This fact made it so that the practice of human trafficking and exploitation ceased to exist only recently, especially in developing areas of the world that heavily depended on the hard manual labor provided by these slaves.

The 19th and 20th centuries brought various abolitionist movements and organizations dedicated to ending human trafficking and slavery. Examples of these are Anti-Slavery International, the oldest human rights organization in the world, aimed at ending slavery, the abolition of the slave trade act of 1807, and more. After the abolishment of slavery in the early to mid 19th century, European powers started turning to indentured labor, and recruited many workers from Asia, a trend seen in the modern period.

In the modern area, the uneven social, economic and political landscape in these developing countries greatly facilitated human trafficking and the exploitation of these victims. Globalization and migration have also played an important role in increasing the amount of kidnapping and trafficking in these countries. Labor, organ, and sex trafficking have become increasingly common in our modern landscape, and social media has only facilitated this.

### ***3.3. Current situation***

Human trafficking remains one of the most prevalent issues in developing countries, and is driven by many socio-economic factors such as poverty, weak legal system and ongoing conflicts. The scope of this issue is widely underestimated in today's society, and takes a

backseat to other prevalent issues. Studies from the ILO suggest that human trafficking across the world in the year 2012 led to 20.9 million cases of forced labor, of which 68% suffered labor exploitation, 22% suffered sexual exploitation, and the remaining 10% were forced to work. Many of these cases go on in developing countries, this due to a weak law enforcement, a weak legal system, or corruption. Furthermore, UNODC statistics show that 89 percent of human trafficking victims in Latin America and the Caribbean are women and girls, a disturbing trend that has risen in the past few decades.

The term human trafficking is a wide umbrella that covers an array of illegal goods. Many organizations consider there to be more than 20 types of human trafficking. The U.S department of State classify the 9 major forms of human trafficking to be *Forced Labor, Manual Labor, Debt Bondage and Involuntary Servitude Among Migrant Workers, Involuntary Domestic Servitude, Forced Child Labor, Child Soldiers, Exploitation of Children for Commercial Sex, and Child Sex Tourism*. Other examples such as Sex Tourism, Coercion, and even Pornography can be considered but only in some situations.

Human trafficking has 4 general root causes, and in the case of developing countries, these causes can be enhanced by the already turbulent landscape that most of these countries have. The first of the causes is one that is frequent in nations with economic issues, that being poverty and lack of opportunities. If a country's economy fails to provide stable jobs for its citizens, and makes social mobility near impossible, then individuals will eventually look for income in crime. Another cause is the various social factors in play. A lack of education and awareness cannot only lead to more perpetrators, but can also lead to more victims, as those who are ill informed can be more vulnerable. The third cause for human trafficking and exploitation is

the political factors that alter the political landscape, and either facilitate or pose an obstacle for human trafficking. The state's capability to enforce laws can be a driving factor in preventing these crimes, whether it be by improving law enforcement (police and military) or strengthening legal frameworks. Corruption can also serve the same role, as trafficking operations can be facilitated. The fourth and final root cause of human trafficking is any ongoing conflicts. Conflict and displacement play huge roles in human trafficking, especially in developing countries. Armed conflicts and political instability displace millions, creating environments where traffickers can easily exploit displaced individuals and refugees. This is proven by the higher rates of human trafficking seen in the middle east's conflict ridden zones.

### ***3.4. Previous solutions***

The United Nations, along with other organizations have coordinated huge efforts to stop, or at least decrease the amount of human trafficking cases.

Palermo Protocol - Effective since November 2003, the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children aimed to establish more comprehensive frameworks that prevented trafficking. This through the introduction of more security in borders, with stricter border measures, the increasing of security and control of documents, and the proving of validity of documents. It also protected victims by offering assistance. The system of assistance in the Palermo Protocol offered information on court and/or administrative proceedings, influence on stages of the criminal proceedings (in the way of being

able to offer their views at any time during court), and psychological help to the victims, offered by the respective country.

ILO (International Labor Organization) - The ILO is a non-profit group dedicated to the promotion of social justice, labor and human rights. It operates on the belief that “*social justice is essential to universal and lasting peace*”. The ILO sets labor standards, devises programmes, and sets policies promoting fair and decent work for men and women. Examples of work that the ILO has done is the Forced Labour Convention (No. 29), which shifted labor responsibility from the employer to the state, and set ground rules regarding the physical and mental state of the worker, for future reference. Other notable efforts by the ILO are the abolishment of the Forced Labor Convention (No. 105), which ended state-imposed forms of forced labor, and the Protocol to the Forced Labor Convention (P029), which required participating states to take measures against forced labor, protect victims and ensure they have access to justice, and have their voice heard.

### ***3.5. Expectations for the debate***

For the debate, we hope that the delegates discuss the socio-economic, political, and cultural factors that contribute to the vulnerability of populations to trafficking. To explore how poverty, lack of education, corruption, and inadequate legal frameworks exacerbate the risk of human trafficking. To evaluate the existing laws or previous solutions of the international community to protect vulnerable populations; Delegates should discuss the effectiveness of these frameworks and propose recommendations for strengthening them.

The debate should focus on best practices for preventing human trafficking, including community education, economic empowerment, and social support systems. We expect an in-depth discussion on the protection and rehabilitation of trafficking victims, including medical care, psychological support, and legal assistance. Also, we expect a creative solution that can positively help the situation.

### ***3.6 Useful Resources***

[UNODC](#) - Definition and general information on Human Trafficking. (Protocol, Solution, Statistics)

[ILO](#) - Useful for understanding the scope of human trafficking with statistics and relevant information. Can also be used as a source to cite, with numerous protocols and conventions.

[U.S Department of State](#) - Major types of human trafficking

[UNODC](#) - Information about victims and how the UN protects them and offers economic support.

[U.S Department of Homeland Security](#) - Misconceptions, and how normal citizens can help identify and help victims. Great for calls to action.

[IOM](#) - IOM provides assistance to trafficking victims, including direct support and reintegration programs. It also conducts research and policy advocacy.

[Polaris Project](#) - Polaris operates the U.S. National Human Trafficking Hotline and gives comprehensive resources. Examples of these are reports, survivor support, and tools for identifying and preventing trafficking.

[A21](#) - A21 is a campaign that works to abolish modern-day slavery by preventing, protecting, prosecuting, and the creation of partnerships. They offer educational resources, survivor assistance, and advocacy.

[IJM](#) - IJM rescues victims of trafficking, brings criminals to justice, restores survivors, and strengthens justice systems to prevent exploitation.

## **4. Topic B: Prevention and control of illegal production and distribution of fentanyl**

### ***4.1. Introduction to the topic***

“Fentanyl is a synthetic opioid typically used to treat patients with chronic severe pain or severe pain following surgery. Fentanyl is a Schedule II controlled substance that is similar to morphine but about 100 times more potent. Under the supervision of a licensed medical professional, fentanyl has a legitimate medical use. Patients prescribed fentanyl should be monitored for potential misuse or abuse.

Illicit fentanyl, primarily manufactured in foreign clandestine labs, is being distributed across the country and sold on the illegal drug market. Fentanyl is being mixed in with other illicit drugs to increase the potency of the drug, sold as powders and nasal sprays, and increasingly pressed into pills made to look like legitimate prescription opioids. Because there is no official oversight or quality control, these counterfeit pills often contain lethal doses of fentanyl, with none of the promised drugs.”

*DEA (United States drug enforcement administration)*

Drugs mixed with fentanyl are extremely dangerous, and many people may be unaware that their drugs contain it. Powdered fentanyl looks just like many other drugs. It is commonly mixed with drugs like heroin, cocaine, and methamphetamine and made into pills that are made to resemble other prescription opioids. In its liquid form, illegally made fentanyl can be found in nasal sprays, eye drops, and dropped onto paper or small candies.



Similar to other opioid analgesics, fentanyl produces effects such as: relaxation, euphoria, pain relief, sedation, confusion, drowsiness, dizziness, nausea and vomiting, urinary retention, pupillary constriction, and respiratory depression. Overdose can cause stupor, changes in pupil size, clammy skin, cyanosis, coma, and respiratory failure leading to death.

The presence of a triad of symptoms such as comma, pinpoint pupils, and respiratory depression strongly suggests opioid intoxication. Some people use opioids daily for months or even years. Their level of physical tolerance, or the amount of opioids their bodies can process, is far higher than that of another person who has rarely or never taken the drugs. A person may start with a dose of one, two, or three milligrams and, over years of use, can take up to, say, 50 milligrams. As tolerance and, with it, physical dependence increase, people need ever-higher doses of a substance to get the same effect be it pain relief, treatment of opioid withdrawal, or euphoria. But an individual who doesn't use opioids regularly could overdose on a very small amount, and that's what we're seeing with fentanyl. Or, someone who regularly uses opioids might misjudge or be unaware of the amount of fentanyl in the supply they're using and get twice or three times as much as they anticipated, and they will overdose.

## **4.2. History**

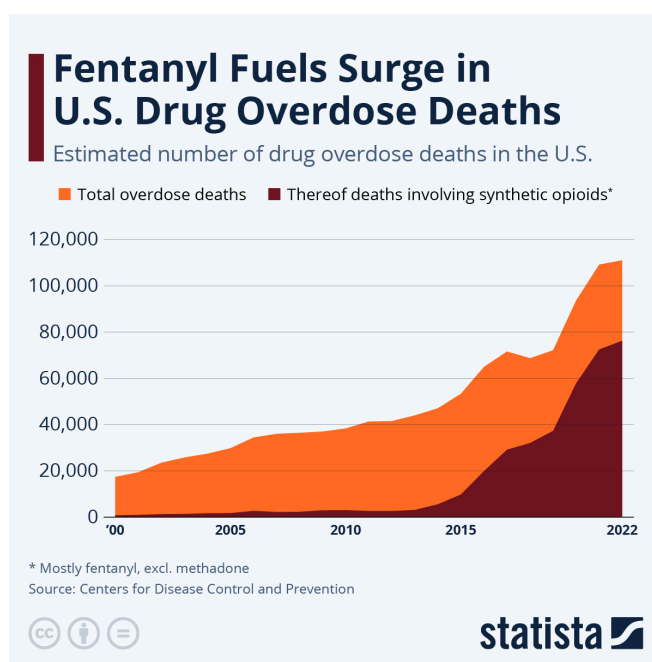
Created in the late 1950s by belgian chemist Dr Paul Jassen through the research arm of Janssen Pharmaceutica, Fentanyl has continuously managed to evade regulation and cause overdose related deaths over the years. Classified by the DEA (United States Drug Enforcement Administration) as a Schedule II drug (Classification ranges from class I to V drugs, with I being

drugs with no recognized medical use, and V being drugs with the lowest potential for abuse), it has been defined by its high potential for abuse and the psychological dependence it causes. Fentanyl has experienced a steady, later explosive rise over the decades, first being introduced for medical use as a pain killer in 1963. Its claim to fame is the potent effect it has, being 50 - 100 times more potent than morphine.

Throughout the 70s and 80s, Fentanyl began to be used as a form of anesthesia, primarily in the form of an injectable. It was usually injected into the bloodstream after a tough surgery, for the patient to better deal with the pain. Later on in the 90s and 2000s more formulations were developed. Transdermal patches (Patches that attach to your skin and contain medication) were registered as early as 1997, and were used primarily for management of cancer-associated pain.

The early-2000s rising opioid crisis in America brought with it the rise of recreational fentanyl use, as was expected with its steady rise in popularity throughout the years prior. Cases of fentanyl related overdose in Americans more than doubled through the year 2000 and the year 2010. Fentanyl became a leader in the illegal drug market, and was often mixed with heroin, and antidepressants, and was also frequently

sold as counterfeit prescription pills. 14 years after the year 2010, fentanyl overdose deaths have not only doubled, but have more than tripled the past figure of 40,000 deaths. Fentanyl has achieved almost widespread availability and has become extremely popular with the new



generations. And its successor, carfentanil, hasn't achieved Fentanyl levels of popularity, but is even more potent.

### 4.3. Current Situation

“Drug use continues to be high worldwide. In 2021, 1 in every 17 people aged 15–64 in the world had used a drug in the past 12 months. The estimated number of users grew from 240 million in 2011 to 296 million in 2021 (5.8 per cent of the global population aged 15–64). This is a 23 percent increase, partly due to population growth.

Opioids continue to be the group of substances with the highest contribution to severe drug-related harm, including fatal overdoses. An estimated 60 million people engaged in non-medical opioid use in 2021, 31.5 million of whom used opiates”

*UNODC world drug report 2023*

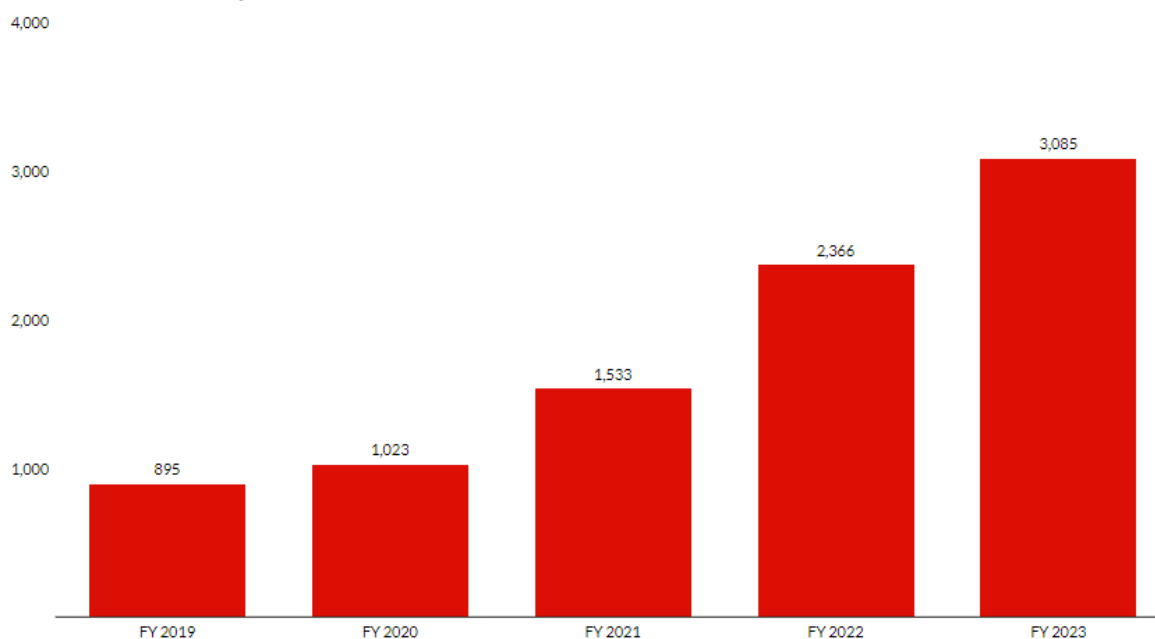
The global crisis by fentanyl continues to be a significant public health and safety challenge. This potent synthetic opioid, which is 50-100 times stronger than morphine has led to a sharp increase in overdose deaths. Governments, international organizations and also local communities reflect efforts to stop the illegal production and distribution of this substance. Taking this into account, there are many factors that must be addressed to have a complete solution and be able to end this problem that is affecting a large part of the world's population.

Production and Trafficking: The primary sources of illicit Fentanyl are clandestine laboratories, mainly located in China and Mexico. These labs produce fentanyl in large quantities, often using chemicals that are not strictly regulated.

- China: “Currently, China remains the primary source of fentanyl and fentanyl-related substances trafficked through international mail and express consignment operations environments, as well as the main source for all fentanyl-related substances trafficked into the United States. Seizures of fentanyl sourced from China average less than one kilogram in weight, and often test above 90 percent concentration of pure fentanyl.
- Mexico: Mexican TCOs are producing increased quantities of fentanyl and illicit fentanyl-containing tablets, with some TCOs using increasingly sophisticated clandestine laboratories and processing methods ( laboratory grade glassware, unregulated chemicals, and industrial size tablet presses).

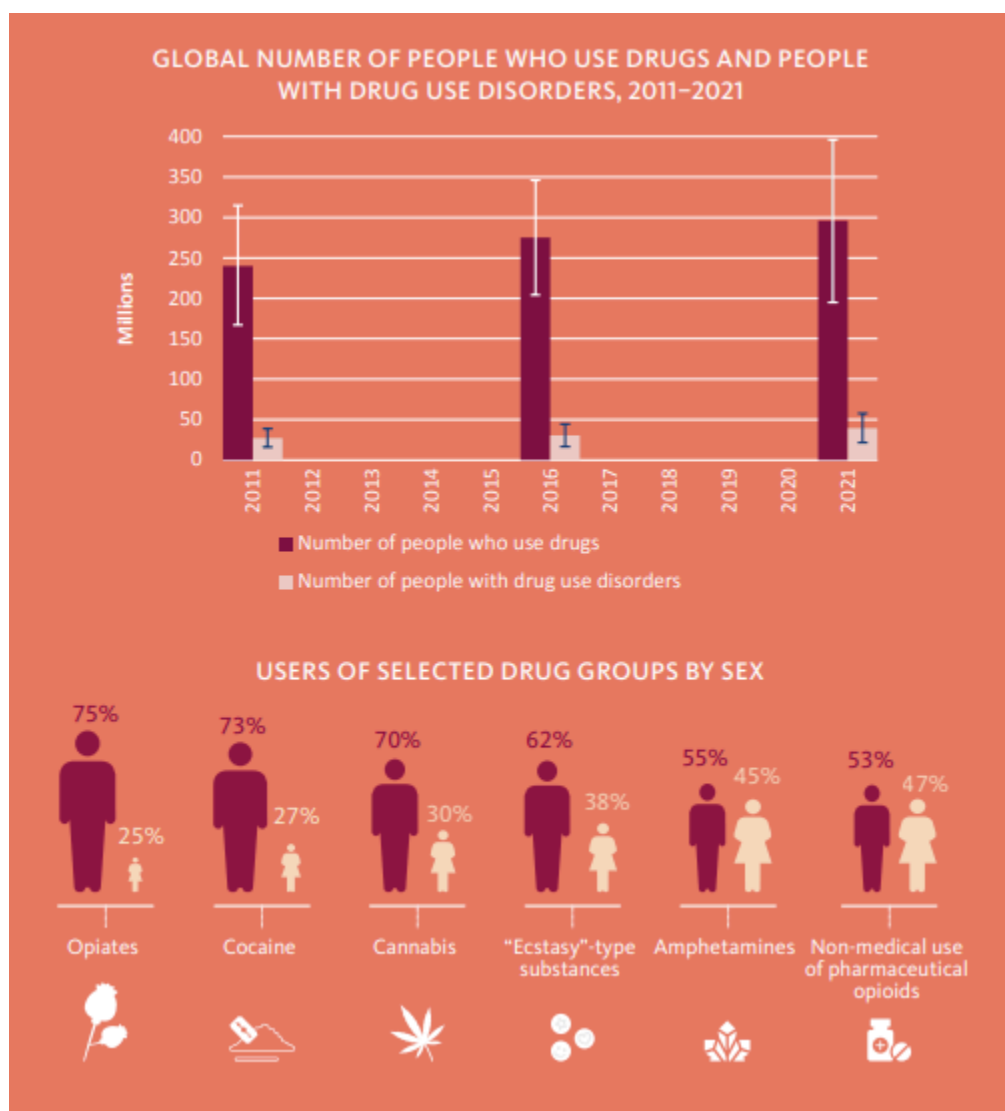
Illegal distribution: It is important to identify that the distribution of this drug is via the black market. This opioid is acquired illegally. Addiction Resource, an organization that serves people struggling with addiction, points out that doses of fentanyl are sold on the streets for \$2 or less, and these are 100 to 400 micrograms, that is, one dose weighs the same as two grains of salt.

#### Number of Fentanyl Traffickers Over Time



Addiction and overdose: Thousands of people become addicted and even die from overdoses due to extreme use of fentanyl.

based on the UNODC drug world report graphics, most of the people have an addiction.



Synthetic opioids like fentanyl contribute to nearly 70% of overdose deaths. Even in small doses, it can be deadly. Over the last few years, nonfatal and fatal overdoses involving fentanyl have continued to rise. Drugs may contain deadly levels of fentanyl, and you wouldn't be able to see it, taste it, or smell it. It is nearly impossible to tell if drugs have been mixed with

fentanyl unless people test the drug with fentanyl test strips. The increase in overdose deaths highlights the need to ensure people most at risk of overdose can access care, as well as the need to expand prevention and response activities. Additionally, there is the need to promote harm reduction by increasing the availability and access to high-quality harm reduction services, decreasing negative effects of substance use, and reducing stigma related to substance use and overdose.

#### ***4.4. Previous solutions***

To mitigate the impact of fentanyl on public health, many countries are adopting harm reduction strategies. These include the distribution of naloxone (an opioid antagonist that can reverse overdoses), supervised injection sites, and needle exchange programs. Naloxone distribution has been particularly effective in saving lives by providing immediate treatment for overdoses.

In response to international pressure, China has enacted stricter regulations on the production and distribution of fentanyl precursors. In May 2019, China classified all fentanyl-related substances as controlled drugs, making their production, sale, and distribution illegal. This move was pivotal in reducing the flow of precursors to clandestine labs. On the other hand, The United States has strengthened its legal framework to combat fentanyl. The Fentanyl Sanctions Act, part of the STOP Act, aims to enhance penalties for fentanyl trafficking and improve cooperation with international partners. The DEA's Schedule I classification of fentanyl and its analogs further reinforces the legal barriers against their production and distribution. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime has been instrumental in fostering

international cooperation and emphasizing the need for global strategies to combat synthetic opioids, leading to enhanced cooperation between countries in law enforcement and intelligence sharing. Also, the countries cooperation in terms of focusing on combat drug trafficking and addiction problems.

#### ***4.5. Expectations for the debate***

For the debate, we expect delegates to have a clear understanding of Fentanyl, the current situation of their delegation regarding its consumption and distribution. Discuss strategies to prevent illegal production and trafficking of fentanyl, as well as measures to control its distribution in the illicit market. Address the challenges in the treatment and rehabilitation of individuals struggling with addiction to this substance. Discuss current policies and regulations related to the production, distribution, and sale. Analyze the impact of fentanyl on public health, including overdose death rates, as well as its impact on public safety and economic stability.

#### ***4.6. Useful resources***

<https://www.dea.gov/resources/facts-about-fentanyl> Facts about fentanyl

[https://www.unodc.org/res/WDR-2023/WDR23\\_Exsum\\_fin\\_DP.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/res/WDR-2023/WDR23_Exsum_fin_DP.pdf) UNODC world drug report

<https://www.health.gov.au/topics/drugs/about-drugs/types-of-drugs> Types of drugs

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-us-canada-66826895> How the fentanyl crisis' fourth wave has hit every corner of the US

<https://www.yalemedicine.org/news/fentanyl-driving-overdoses> Why Is Fentanyl Driving Overdose Deaths?

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-latin-america-68101263> Fentanyl crisis grips Mexico's border cities

<https://www.dea.gov/> DEA official website

## 5. QARMAS

### 5.1. *Topic A*

1. How has human trafficking impacted the economic development and stability of your country, and what measures have been implemented to mitigate these effects?
2. What specific forms of human trafficking are most prevalent in your country, and what are the underlying causes that contribute to these particular forms of trafficking?



3. How effective have your country's laws and regulations been in combating human trafficking, and what improvements or changes are being considered to strengthen these legal frameworks?
4. What partnerships or collaborations does your country have with international organizations, NGOs, and other nations to address human trafficking, and how have these alliances contributed to combating the issue?
5. How does your country support and rehabilitate victims of human trafficking, and what resources or programs are available to help them reintegrate into society?
6. What role does public awareness and education play in your country's strategy to prevent human trafficking, and what initiatives have been undertaken to inform and protect vulnerable populations?

## **5.2. *Topic B***

1. What has your delegation done regarding preventing fentanyl trafficking?
2. Does your delegation have policies, laws or campaigns that help prevent the illegal consumption and distribution of fentanyl?
3. Has your delegation located clandestine laboratories or criminal gangs that produce this opioid?

4. What is the mortality and addiction rate due to fentanyl in your delegation?

5. What solutions has your delegation implemented for people with addictions and overdoses?

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