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Model United Nations 2022**

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Agenda 1-

Addressing the situation of narco terrorism with special emphasis on the Golden Triangle.

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Legalisation of Marijuana for Recreational Purposes.

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Letter from the Executive Board

Dear delegates,

We warmly welcome you to the eighth edition of Welham Boys' School Model United Nations. This year, at the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime, the primary agenda at hand will be “Addressing the situation of narco-terrorism with special emphasis on The Golden Triangle” while the second agenda will be “Legalisation of Marijuana for recreational purposes”.

Two of the major threatening activities in today's time which are narcotics trafficking and terrorism have somehow found a common path giving rise to the term, “narco-terrorism”. The growing intimate interconnection and the subsequent coordination between these two phenomena has made it necessary to effectively deal with both the issues at the earliest possible. Activities related to narco-terrorism have been extremely linked to the narcotics producing regions such as the Golden Crescent and the Golden Triangle. The Golden Crescent refers to the principal areas of illicit drug production including regions of Pakistan and Afghanistan extending into eastern Iran. The Golden Triangle on the other side refers to the area where the borders of Thailand, Laos, Myanmar meet at the convergence of the Ruak and Mekong rivers. Though the agenda specifically mentions the Golden Triangle, we request the delegates to focus on other major regions as well including the Golden Crescent and the Latin American region.

Coming on to the secondary agenda, Marijuana is a psychoactive drug which is made from dried leaves and flowers of the Cannabis plant. Its side effects post smoking or vaporization include decision making, concentration and memory challenges for days especially in regular users. Making it legal for recreational purposes has its own advantages and disadvantages over several parameters.

With debates on several topics related to both the agendas, numerous problems and limitations will emerge to which the solutions by the delegates will surely carve out a way. The executive board and the secretariat assure you that the committee will be exciting and enriching throughout the sessions where every time you will get something new to learn.

Please feel free to contact the Executive Board regarding any query that you might have. We wish you the best of luck!

Divyansh Makheeja	Keshav Agarwal	Arjun Arora	Tanay Pratap
(Chair)	(Director)	(Joint Director)	(Rapporteur)

Agenda 1

Addressing the Situation of Narco Terrorism with Special Emphasis on the Older Triangle

Definition of Key Terms

- **Narcoterrorism**- Narcoterrorism, in its original context, is understood to refer to the attempts of narcotics traffickers to influence the policies of a government or a society through violence and intimidation, and to hinder the enforcement of anti-drug laws by the systematic threat or use of such violence.
- **Golden Crescent**- Located at the crossroads of Central, South, and Western Asia, this space covers the mountainous peripheries of Afghanistan and Pakistan, extending into eastern Iran.
- **Golden Triangle**- an area of Southeast Asia encompassing parts of Myanmar (Burma), Laos, and Thailand, significant as a major source of opium and heroin.

History

Before the arrival of the Golden Triangle and the Golden Crescent, China accounted for most of the world's opium production and trade following a treaty imposed on it by Britain after the opium wars in the mid-19th century. However, the situation began to change post-World War II as the Chinese Communist Party gained power.

They cracked down heavily on drug producers and consumers alike by forcing the consumers into compulsory rehab, having dealers arrested and executed, and opium-producing regions either burning them or planting new crops. These measures forced the remaining opium producers to shift their operations to the south of the Chinese border.

These areas would become the future Golden Triangle region. Once the KMT arrived, they forced the local villagers to become its recruits in exchange for food and money. In the name of protection, they even extracted a heavy tax on the opium farmers, forcing them to increase production to make ends meet.



The Golden Crescent is much older than its counterpart in Southeast Asia. While the Golden Triangle began as an opium-producing entity during the 1980s, the Golden Crescent has been doing the same since the 1950s. The Golden Crescent's opium production took a huge dip during Operation Enduring Freedom, the retaliatory invasion of Afghanistan by the US following the 9/11 attacks.

Opium production was about 90% less in 2001. However, post - 2002 opium production had been back on track owing to the political instability in Afghanistan. Despite worldwide efforts in cracking down on the illegal drug trade only 23.5% of the total products distributed worldwide are seized. Most of the products seized, about 97% of them, are made in the Middle East. Although Afghanistan is the major producer of opiates and heroin in the Golden Crescent, most of the seizures are made in Iran, its western neighbor.

Overview

The Term was first used in 1983 by the former President of Peru, Belaunde Terry to describe campaigns by drug traffickers using terrorism. However, it is more convenient to characterize it as the illegal use of violence by drug traffickers to frighten the government, its agents, and authority people, avoiding motivating concerns. State surrogate narco-terrorism, insurgent surrogate narco-terrorism, narco- warfare, and insurgent narco-terrorism are the other four forms of narco-terrorism. As these categories show, narco-terrorism has been related to revolutionary insurgencies in Colombia and other countries. Colombian narco-terrorism began in 1981 and has resulted in the death of government officials, brutality by paramilitary organisations against drug dealers, and overall disorder. For a long time now, the rise of narco-terrorism has been associated with certain people such as the Colombian drug lord Pablo Escobar and other members of drug cartels, mafias, and other criminal organisations whose actions' main motive was to influence government policies through the systematic threat or use of violence.

In Afghanistan, before the recent ban on poppy seed cultivation, the Taliban's main source of income was opium production, which makes it a fantastic example of narcoterrorism. Narcoterrorism's root cause is narcotics.

The Golden Triangle which consists of Laos, Thailand & Myanmar is Southeast Asia's main opium- producing region and with one of the oldest and most notorious narcotics supply routes to Europe and North America.

Many drug lords have invested heavily in the operations held in the golden triangle, forging a stronger network with aid of these drug lords, insurgent groups, and their dealers.

The drug chain is an easy source of income for insurgents who collaborate with criminals to smuggle drugs all over the world. Hence insurgency in this area is increasing exponentially and it is a growing concern for the countries that are part of it along with their neighboring countries.



Moving on to those who are responsible for this. One of those responsible for this is the KMT or better known as the Kuomintang of Burma. The KMT were Chinese troops who fled to Burma, which is a nation with a weak government from a Chinese communist party-controlled China. KMT's controlled territories make up Burma's major opium-producing region and a lot of other factors have also helped in increasing this reign. Even some plantations are protected by private militia.

If we talk about Thailand, Yaa Baa or crazy medicine is the most addictive drug in Thailand which is made up of methamphetamine and the largest producer in the world for methamphetamine is Myanmar(Burma). So, Myanmar is one of the places from where the majority of the drug is smuggled but Laos also contributes fairly well to the drug addiction in Thailand.

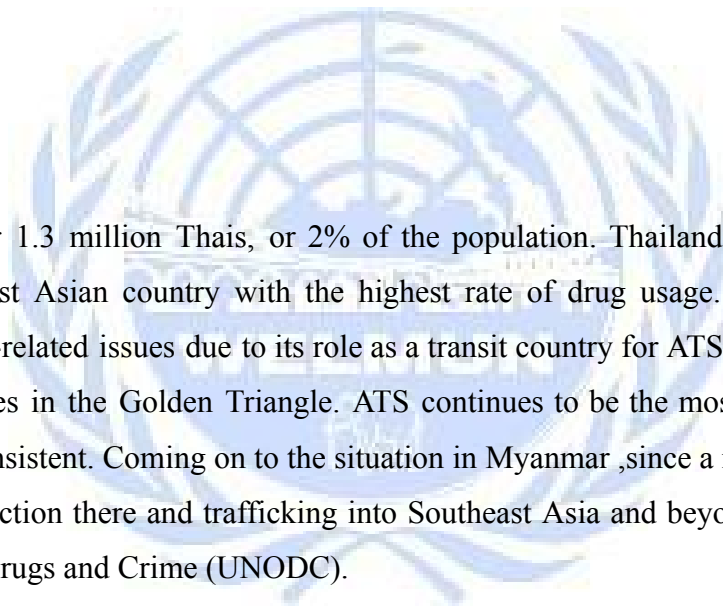
Furthermore, Laos is the third-largest producer of poppy seeds in the world and has one of the highest opium addicts in the world. According to The Economist: "Laos was long regarded as one side of the Golden Triangle, which was responsible for producing over half of the world's opium as recently as the 1990s. At one point smoking crude opium had become a macabre tourist attraction for foreign visitors slumming it in northern Laos. One of the major concerns in Laos is related with the tourists specifically, in Laos's deadly party town called Vang Vein. Though, there has been a decline in activities related to narco-terrorism but drugs are still a major area of concern in Laos and in southeast Asia.

BLOC POSITIONS

India

Millions of Indians are dependent on alcohol, cannabis, and opiates, and drug misuse is a pervasive phenomenon in Indian society, says a new report, published jointly by the UN Office on Drugs and Crime and India's Ministry of Social Justice.

According to a survey, 62.5 million individuals in India's population of slightly over a billion consume alcohol, 8.75 million consume cannabis, two million consume opiates, and 0.6 million consume sedatives or hypnotics. According to the survey, between 17% and 26% of these persons are dependent users who require immediate treatment. About one-quarter of those who use opiates and cannabis will seek therapy, compared to one-sixth of persons who use alcohol.



Golden Triangle

Drug abusers account for 1.3 million Thais, or 2% of the population. Thailand has developed into a "narcotics hotspot" and the Southeast Asian country with the highest rate of drug usage. Looking at Laos, it is currently dealing with serious drug-related issues due to its role as a transit country for ATS, heroin, and precursor chemicals from neighboring countries in the Golden Triangle. ATS continues to be the most often abused drug, while other drug use appears to be consistent. Coming on to the situation in Myanmar, since a military coup a year ago has seen a surge in narcotics production there and trafficking into Southeast Asia and beyond, according to a senior official from the U.N. Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

Authorities in Laos, Thailand and Myanmar seized at least 90 million methamphetamine tablets and 4.4 tonnes of crystal methamphetamine last month, most of it manufactured in the remote border areas of Myanmar's Shan State, according to the UNODC.

Golden Crescent

Afghanistan is the world's leading producer of opium, and the illegal drug trade has aided the Taliban's financial development. Thousands of Afghans have died as a result of drug addiction in recent decades. The Taliban now profess to want to eliminate drug consumption. The Islamists outlawed poppy farming while in power from 1996 to 2001. However, opium production was resumed once US-led soldiers intervened in 2001. Looking at Iran, it is one of the nations where drug usage prevalence has grown in recent years; this is owing to a variety of factors, including Iran's eastern border with Afghanistan, the world's largest supplier of opium, and a significant route for substance shipping to Europe. Iran has the largest rate of opium abusers in the world, according to the World Health

Organization (WHO), with opium usage three times the worldwide norm. According to statistics, over 2 million Iranians, or roughly 7% percent of the population, take illegal substances on a daily basis. Now coming on to Pakistan the third and the final country of the Golden Crescent, according to Pakistan's Anti-Narcotics Force, drug misuse is wreaking havoc on the country's youth, particularly students, and fuelling a life of addiction and crime. Children as young as 9-12 have begun to use cigarettes, and some as young as 13 and 14 have been reported to be using narcotics. Addiction begins as an experiment and, in most circumstances, develops into a hazardous habit. Young people are unaware that it has the potential to become an addiction in the early stages, and by the time they know, it is too late to stop. Pakistan's drug problem is becoming increasingly serious, with drug consumption claimed to be double that of the rest of the globe.

Discussing Questions

- What is the government doing to eradicate the drug problems?
- What are the possible measures your country can take to eradicate narcoterrorism?
- How is narcoterrorism in the Golden triangle & Golden crescent affecting your country?
- What are some actions taken by the UN to address the issue of Narcoterrorism?

AGENDA-2

Legalization of Marijuana for Recreational Purposes

Definitions of Key Terms

- **Legalization-** It is the process of authenticating or certifying a certain thing or process so it can be accepted in another country.
- **Marijuana-** Another name for the psychoactive drug, Cannabis which is extracted from the Cannabis plant.
- **Recreational purposes-** It denotes the objective or purpose of refreshment or rejuvenation after stress. Keeping in mind the sense of fulfillment, one must also bear in mind the ramifications of the excess intake of a drug.

History

Marijuana, another name for Cannabis, is a psychoactive medicine which began in Central Asia or Western China and is made from dried leaves and flowers of the Cannabis factory. The medicinal parcels of the medicine have been known for a thousand times now. As far back as 2800 BC, Marijuana was used to treat a wide-ranging number of health problems similar to arthritis, depression, amenorrhea, inflammation, pain, lack of appetite and asthma. Piecemeal from being listed in Emperor Shen Nung's pharmacopeia with its goods and uses, the name of Marijuana has been indeed mentioned in textbooks of the Greeks, Romans and Indian Hindus. The drug also has a spiritual connection to the Hindu culture in a different manner as according to history, Shiva, the supreme Godhead was given the title of 'The Lord of Bhang' because the cannabis factory was his favorite food.

It was only in the early 1900s that Marijuana had started to be used as a recreational medicine for getting high and this veritable purpose was also sought to be exploited in the coming times which drove a subconscious fear towards marijuana. The overconsumption of the medicine was the cause of uninvited detriment and crime. As time passed, governments didn't mind the consumption of the medicine in the hands of minor groups but the coming decades saw the youth, middle classes and people from all backgrounds consuming the medicine for getting high. Cannabis was considered as the 'gateway medicine', people consuming the medicine further ended up consuming other psychoactive substances ruining their physical lives

Legislations similar to the Marijuana duty act in the USA came into effect making the medicine veritably precious for all actors related to or playing a part in terms of the trade of cannabis.

There has been a growing concern to regulate the product, trafficking and consumption of cannabis. The result was the proliferation of International Conventions, Protocols and Agreements, as well as multiple public laws to apply them during the 20th century. In the decades after World War II" the medicine problem" became a matter of world interest. Therefore, the Single Convention on Narcotic Medicines was approved, where utmost of the former transnational instruments was intermingled.

The Single International Convention on Narcotic Medicines was firstly linked in New York in 1961 by 77 countries and presently, 160 countries have ratified such a convention. The current transnational policy in relation to narcotic medicines is grounded on the colorful International Conventions on psychotropic substances. The main agreements were the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Medicines, as amended by the 1972 Protocol amending it, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 and the United Nations Convention against the lawless trafficking of narcotic medicines and psychotropic substances of 1988. Most countries inked similar agreements and acclimated their public laws to these agreements. Authoritative studies suggesting that there was no need to put transnational prohibition on acquainted controls on cannabis were largely ignored. The International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) was established in 1968 for covering the control of substances pursuant to the three United Nations medicine control conventions, and aiding the Member States in their efforts to apply those conventions.

Over the once many decades, particularly after the discovery of pharmacology, several realms in the field of medical exploration and practices have drawn the valid conclusion of the use of cannabis for medicinal purposes. Exploration indicates that medical cannabis is useful in the treatment of nausea and puking associated with cancer chemotherapy, epilepsy, adult habitual pain treatment, and multiple sclerosis. Marijuana's side goods — both internal and physical — are incompletely responsible for its checkered legal status. While numerous people witness an affable "high" feeling after using marijuana, others may witness anxiety, fear or fear. Negative goods may be more common when a person uses too important marijuana, or the cannabis is suddenly potent. The quantum of

THC in marijuana — the chemical responsible for the medicine's energy — has increased dramatically in recent decades.

Overview

Legalization of Marijuana has been a heated topic of discussion across the globe for a long time now especially in countries like the United States of America. Making its usage legal would somehow bring up a new way of recreation but at the same time it would also possess certain new challenges.

The purpose of a recreational drug use is to induce an altered state of consciousness for some casual purpose or pleasure or pastime by modifying the perceptions, feelings, and emotions of the user. Marijuana is, after all, addictive. This means that overuse will invariably follow legalization. Like alcohol, those addicted to marijuana are definitely a huge burden on society in countries where the healthcare system is already overburdened, like India, and even to some extent, the United States. Marijuana addiction can be hugely detrimental to society. Even a little research will make it abundantly clear that by legalizing cannabis, the harms to society will greatly outweigh the benefit. The perfect example for this will be alcohol. Even though alcohol, taken in small quantities, is relatively unarmful, due to the large-scale legalization of alcohol, almost all societies suffer from alcohol addiction.

The question is, should governments allow the public large-scale access to another addiction, or should they listen to the demand of the (politically speaking) relative fringes of society. Moreover, as something that can be grown in one's backyard, the government cannot be expected to regulate every seller. Therefore, just like the case of the banning of liquor in Russia, even if the government takes small steps to curb the societal addiction to cannabis, the drug can easily be grown secretly and sold illegally. This, in effect, means that, once society has been exposed to cannabis, the process of rehabilitation will be unpopular, costly, and extremely difficult, if not impossible.

Thus, one finds that there are convincing arguments on both sides of the spectrum. The debate ranges from an individual right to what many consider a creational activity, to the states right to curb that individual freedom. It encompasses the historic oppression of minorities that was justified using this drug versus the actual fact that addiction rates amongst minorities are relatively high and that large scale consumption of cannabis does actually have a detrimental impact on society.



Bloc Positions

Real-world politics and the status quo are important considerations in this debate. In the majority of the countries where this topic is being discussed, the youth are obviously more angled towards legalizing cannabis whereas the elderly are more likely to be against it. Thus, vote bank politics have to be considered. In the US, voter turnout amongst highly educated usually white and old people is comparatively higher to other demographics. Therefore, while the majority might maintain support of legalisation, voter turnout statistics clearly indicate which groups politicians will tend to lean towards. Policies that seem unpopular to the untrained eye might actually make a lot of sense for politicians whose primary target is to please those people who vote, and in the United States, this target group tends to be anti-drugs.

With reference to the convincing arguments of both sides, there have been countries in recent years which have legalised the use of marijuana such as Canada and Uruguay. At present there are also countries such as Thailand where proposals for legalisation of marijuana have been accepted but have not been brought into effect. The administrations of these countries have made it legal due to the economic benefits it provides from the commercial point of view.

On the other hand, certain countries have legalised the use of this drug only for medical purposes and not recreational ones. These are countries such as Chile, Colombia and certain states of The United States of America such as Delaware and Maryland. More weightage of disadvantages of recreational use of this drug over the advantages has been the reason behind such kind of limitations.

Lastly there are a huge number of countries which haven't legalised the usage of this drug neither for medical nor for recreational purposes. These include countries such as the United Kingdom, People's Republic of China as well as the Russian Federation.

DISCUSSING QUESTIONS

- What restricts your country from criminalising / decriminalising the recreational use of marijuana?
- What measures should be taken to address "cannabis addicts", if the drug were to be criminalised?
- How has the outbreak of the COVID-19 Virus affected the supply and demand of marijuana?
- Why are some countries opposed to the legalisation of marijuana?
- What has the UN done to address the issue

Position Paper

What is a Position Paper?

A position paper is a brief overview of a country's stance on the topics being discussed by a particular committee. Though there is no specific format the position paper must follow, it should include a description of your positions your country holds on the issues on the agenda, relevant actions that your country has taken, and potential solutions that your country would support.

Each position paper should not exceed one page, and should all be combined into a single document per delegate.

Formatting

Position papers should include: the name of the delegate, his/her country, the committee along with the agenda — · Be in a standard font (e.g. Times New Roman) with a 12-point font size and 1-inch document margins Due Dates and Submission Procedure Position papers for this committee must be submitted by midnight on July 25th, 2022.

Once your position paper is complete, please save the file as your country and position paper and send it as an attachment in an email, to your committee's email address, with the subject heading as your country name and position paper.(File should be saved as: country_positionpaper)

Subject of the mail should be : Country - Position Paper.Your position papers should be combined into a single PDF or Word document file; position papers submitted in another format will not be accepted. Each position paper will be manually reviewed.

The email address for this committee is chair.unodc@welhamboys.org.

Since the conference is of three days, we request all the delegates to prepare their position papers on both the agenda.

Documentation

Documentation will play a major role in the marking of delegates, as any crisis management will primarily be done through communiques and directives. The delegates may send in pre- committee communiques if they wish to wherein they explain their plan of action. Always keep in consideration that to take an action on any matter regarding someone, the consent of the particular portfolio is required so make sure that you lobby accordingly.

Communiques:-

Communiques are of two types: private and public , without any particular format. Private communiques may be jointly or singularly authored by portfolios who wish to take an action. The actions taken through private communiques will not be read out to the committee and the result of the communique may come up as a crisis for the rest of the committee. Private communiques can be orders that one delegate gives to the other in order to carry

out the operation. Public communiques are sent by a delegate to the rest of the committee wherein the proposed plan of action is read out to the whole committee.

Directives :-

Directives are plans of actions that will be voted upon by the committee. A directive is a powerful piece of documentation that has the power to take actions. In order to solve the crisis, delegates will be expected to pass directives in short notice of time to prevent further crises from taking place. Since directives are actions that are always put into effect, make sure that these directives are detailed and have the ability to make the plan successful. Directives also do not have any particular format but must be given a name, must have authors and sponsors that are decided by the chairperson.



Resources For Further Research:

- <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/drogue-terreur.pdf>
- <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/alternative-development/myanmar.html>
- <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC443486/#:~:text=Millions%20of%20Indians%20are%20dependent,India's%20Ministry%20of%20Social%20Justice.>
- <https://cms.law/en/int/expert-guides/cms-expert-guide-to-a-legal-roadmap-to-cannabis>
- www.thrillist.com/vice/30-places-where-weed-is-legal-cities-and-countries-with-decriminalized-marijuana
- <https://www.dw.com/en/a-roundup-of-countries-that-permit-recreational-cannabis/a-59510115>

