

SSALMUN'25

UNODC

Agenda item: Reducing the rate of drug crimes worldwide

LETTER FROM THE UNDER-SECRETARY-GENERAL

Dear delegates of the United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime
Drugs Committee (UNODC),

My name is Duru Er, and I am honored to serve as the
Under-Secretary-General of the Drugs Committee for this year's
SSALMUN'25. With my experience in Model United Nations (MUN), I
am excited to guide you through an important and challenging topic:
“Drug Addiction: A Global Crisis.”

Drug addiction is a global issue that affects not only individuals but
entire societies. Our committee will focus on understanding the root
causes, consequences, and potential solutions to this problem. As
delegates, I encourage you to consider different approaches to
combating drug addiction and to balance public health concerns with
law enforcement.

This study guide will provide an overview of the topic, but further
research is essential to fully engage with the complexities of the issue. I
am confident that you will approach this topic with diligence, empathy,
and a long-term perspective.

I look forward to engaging and inspiring discussions ahead.

Kind regards,

Duru Er

Under-Secretary-General of UNODC

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1) INTRODUCTION TO THE COMMITTEE

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is a United Nations office that was established in 1997 as the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention by combining the United Nations International Drug Control Program (UNDCP) and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division in the United Nations Office at Vienna, adopting the current name in 2002.

UNODC was established to assist the United Nations in better a coordinated, sweeping response to the interrelated issues of illicit trafficking in and abuse of drugs, crime prevention and criminal

justice, international terrorism and political corruption.

These goals are pursued through three primary functions: research, guidance and support to governments in the adoption and implementation of various crime, drug, terrorism and corruption-related conventions, treaties and protocols as well as technical/financial assistance to said governments to face their respective situations and challenges in these fields.

These are the main themes that UNODC deals with: alternative development, anti-corruption, criminal justice, prison reform and drug prevention, treatment and care and money laundering, organized crime, primary, terrorism prevention.

2) INTRODUCTION TO THE AGENDA ITEM

a) HISTORY OF THE TOPIC

Addiction is described as an irresistible desire for an object, person or creature or the state of falling under the influence of another will. Drug addiction is the abuse of substances impairing the functions of body and failure to quit using these substances although they are harmful. For drug addiction, many factors may come together and cause addiction. This makes it necessary for us to question our stance for addiction and the fight against addiction, driving us to reconsider this issue.

Since the beginning of human history, it is known that drugs have been used as pleasurable, pain-relieving and diseases-healing.

It is known that the Aztec and Mayan civilization used mushrooms which have a numbing effect in their religious ceremonies. A few of the similar mushroom species were used in the Asian continent. Cocaine etc. drugs were used by South American natives against hard natural conditions.

In Ancient Rome and Ancient Greece, opium was used in the treatment of many diseases. Before Christ (BS), these substances were also widely used in the Egyptian and Persian civilization. Opium cultivation is also mentioned in the records about Sumer and Assyria. The reason for these items was that they looked like religious material.

In the 3400 Before Christ (BC), opium cultivation was carried out in the Tigris-Euphrates River systems of Mesopotamia. It has been mentioned in the works in the libraries of different civilizations that it was



used in the field of health. For example, in the library of the Babylonian king Asurbanipal, the sap of the poppy is mentioned in tablets related to medicine.

Opium, which has been known as a medicine in China since the 7th century, suddenly gained a new dimension in the 17th century with the spread of tobacco from America to Europe and then to Asia and the spread of tobacco smoking. The Chinese emperors also didn't delay in realizing the economic consequences of this habit, which was quickly developing in their country, and in 1729, Emperor Yuang-Cheng banned his sale and drinking. This situation later turned into a great plot against China by England and caused war.

Therefore, drugs are among the factors affecting many societies from Before Christ (BC) to the present day.

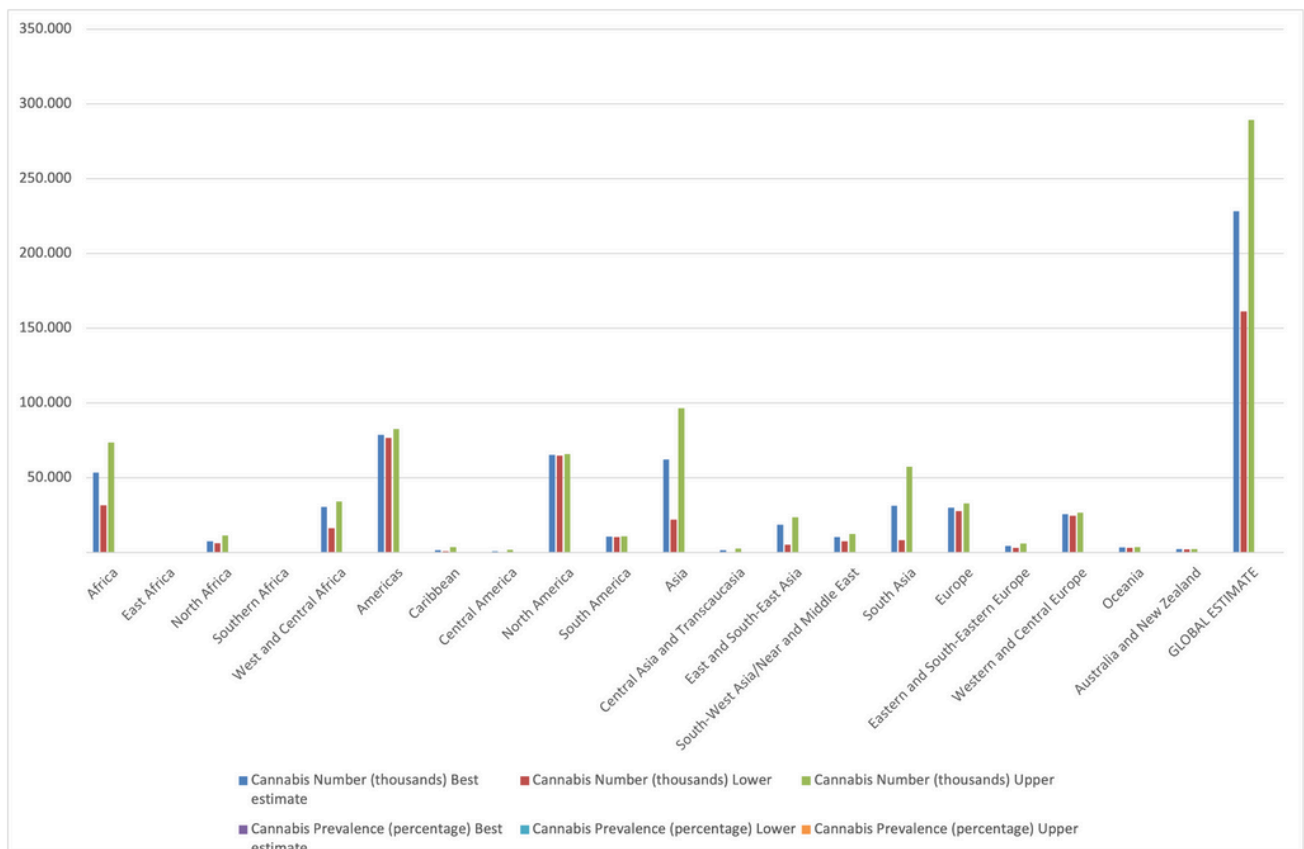
1. Types of Drugs And Production Areas

Drugs are generally classified into two main categories: Those derived from natural substances and those produced through chemical processes.

1. Natural Drugs: Derived from plant or animal sources (e.g., opium, cannabis).
2. Synthetic Drugs: Manufactured through chemical processes in laboratories (e.g., methamphetamine, fentanyl).

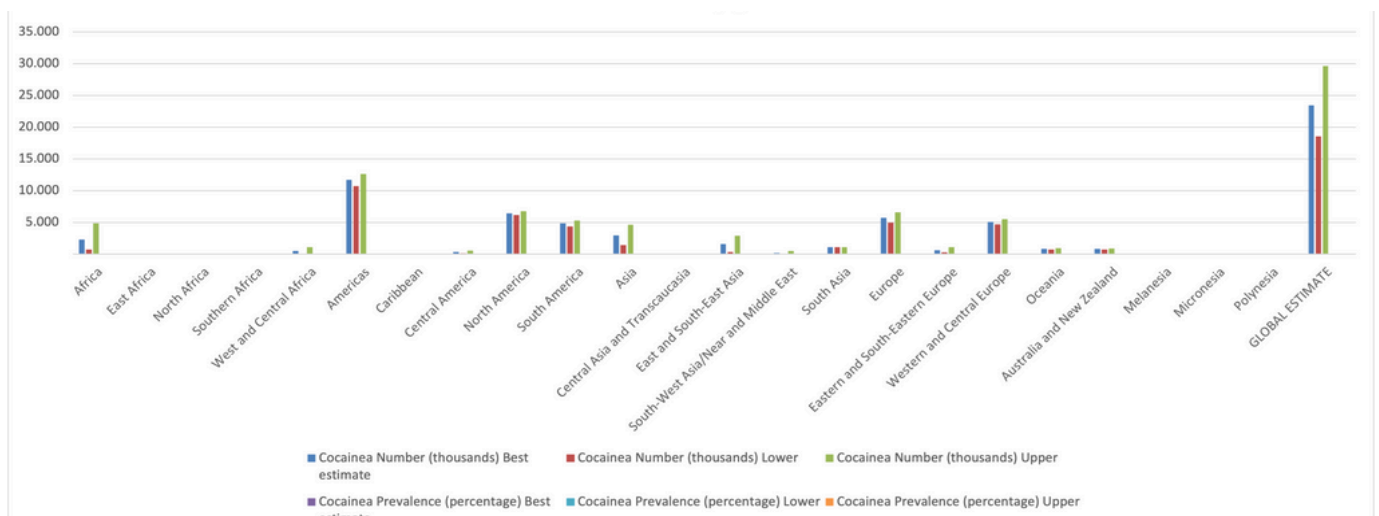
Major Types of Drugs

- Cannabis(Marijuana) : Cannabis is one of the most widely used illicit drugs worldwide. It is derived from the leaves and flowers of the *Cannabis sativa* plant. The drug contains cannabinoids, primarily THC (tetrahydrocannabinol), which produce psychoactive effects. Cannabis is legally produced in some countries, while others continue to prohibit its cultivation and use.
 - o Production Areas: Afghanistan, Mexico, Colombia, and Southeast Asia are major producers. However, global legalization movements in various regions are gradually changing the landscape of cannabis production and distribution

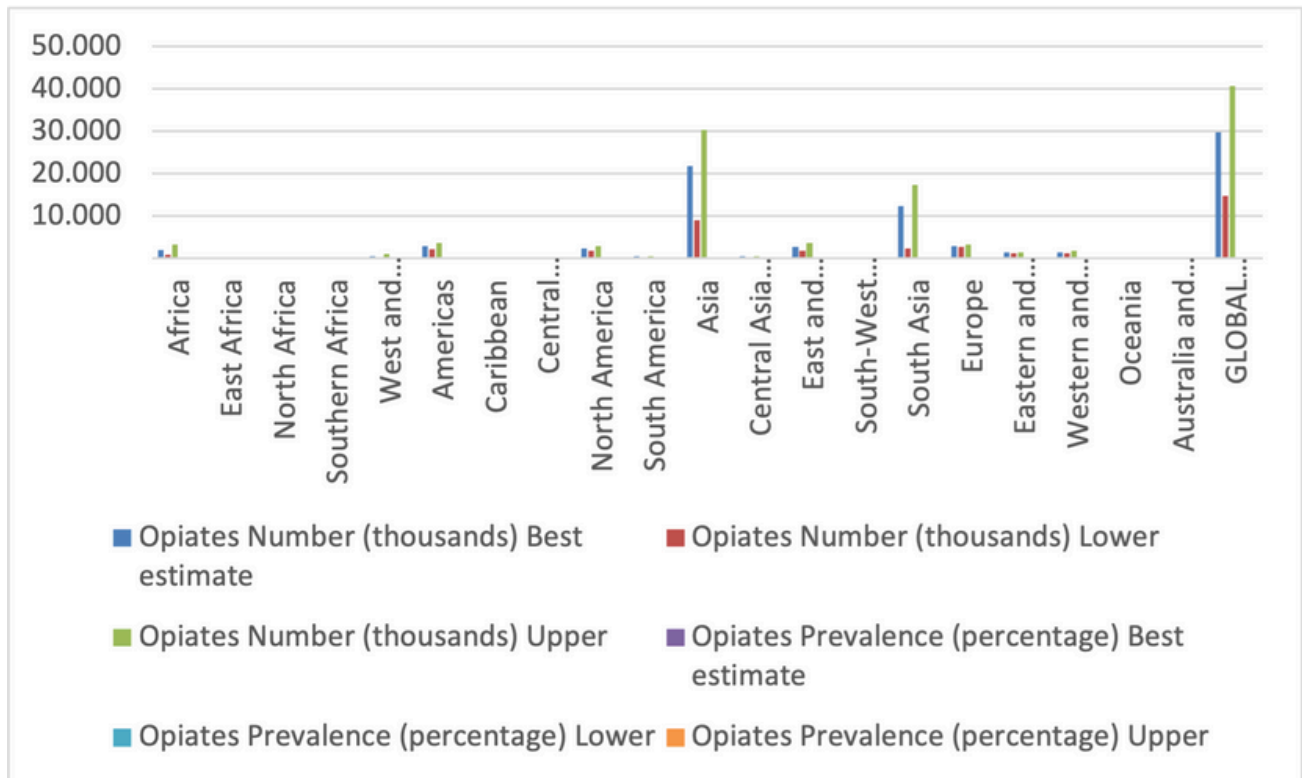


- Cocaine: Cocaine is an alkaloid derived from the leaves of the *Erythroxylum coca* plant. It is a powerful stimulant that affects the central nervous system, leading to feelings of euphoria, increased energy, and heightened alertness. Prolonged use can lead to addiction, heart problems, and other health issues.

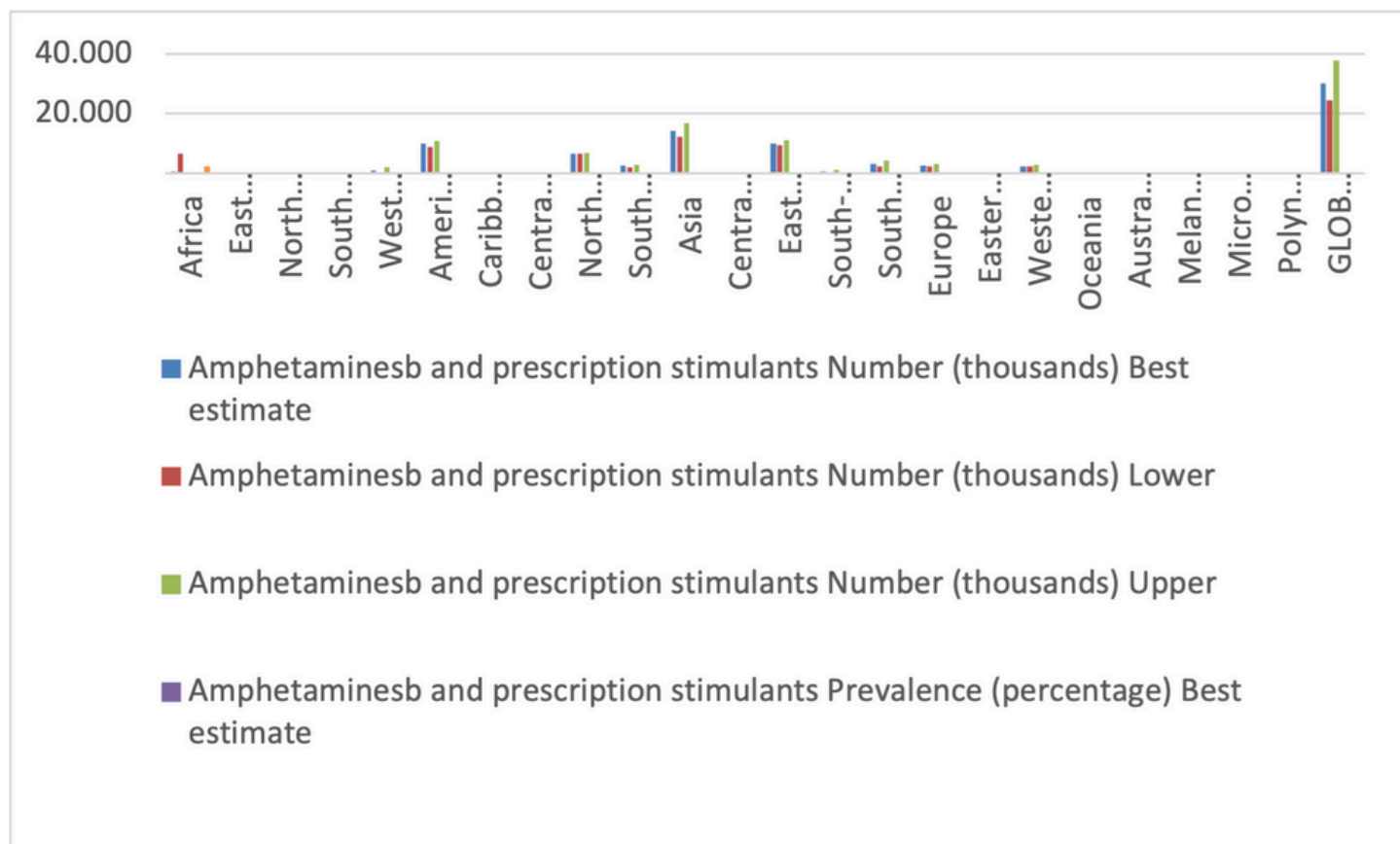
- Production Areas: The primary producers of cocaine are Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia. These countries are located in the Andes region of South America, where the coca plant grows abundantly.



- **Opium and Opiates:** Opium is derived from the *Papaver somniferum* plant, and its derivatives—such as morphine, heroin, and codeine—are some of the most commonly abused drugs. Opioids can cause respiratory depression, addiction, and overdose.
 - o **Production Areas:** Afghanistan, Myanmar (Burma), and parts of Mexico are major producers of opium. Afghanistan is the largest opium producer globally, and its opium trade has had a significant impact on the international drug market.



- **Synthetic Drugs (Methamphetamine, Fentanyl, etc.):** Synthetic drugs are man-made substances produced in laboratories, often for specific chemical purposes. Methamphetamine and fentanyl are among the most widely abused synthetic drugs.
 - **Methamphetamine:** Known as "meth," this drug is a potent stimulant that is chemically similar to amphetamines. It is associated with severe addiction, violent behavior, and neurological damage.
 - **Fentanyl:** A synthetic opioid that is 50 to 100 times more potent than morphine, fentanyl has contributed significantly to the opioid overdose crisis, particularly in North America.
 - o **Production Areas:** China is a major producer of fentanyl, while methamphetamine production is widespread in countries such as Mexico, the United States, and Southeast Asia.



^a Cocaine includes cocaine salt, "crack" cocaine and other types such as coca paste, cocaine base, *basuco*, *paco* and *merla*.

^b Amphetamines include both amphetamine and methamphetamine

Sources: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime estimates based on annual report questionnaire data and other official sources.

2. Global Drug Markets

The global drug market is one of the largest illicit industries in the world, estimated at hundreds of billions of dollars annually. It is a complex, multifaceted network involving not just producers and traffickers, but also governments, law enforcement agencies, and consumers. The illicit trade in drugs covers a range of substances—from plant-based drugs like opium and cannabis to synthetic drugs like methamphetamine and fentanyl. This global network transcends borders, involving numerous countries in various stages of the drug supply chain.

Drug Supply Chains

The supply chain for illicit drugs typically involves several key stages:

1. Cultivation or Production:

- This is the first step in the supply chain. Drugs like opium (for heroin), coca (for cocaine), and cannabis are cultivated in specific geographic regions, often in areas with political instability or weak governance.
- Key Production Areas: Afghanistan, Colombia, Peru, Myanmar (Burma), and Mexico are well-known as major producers of illicit drugs like opium, coca, and cannabis.

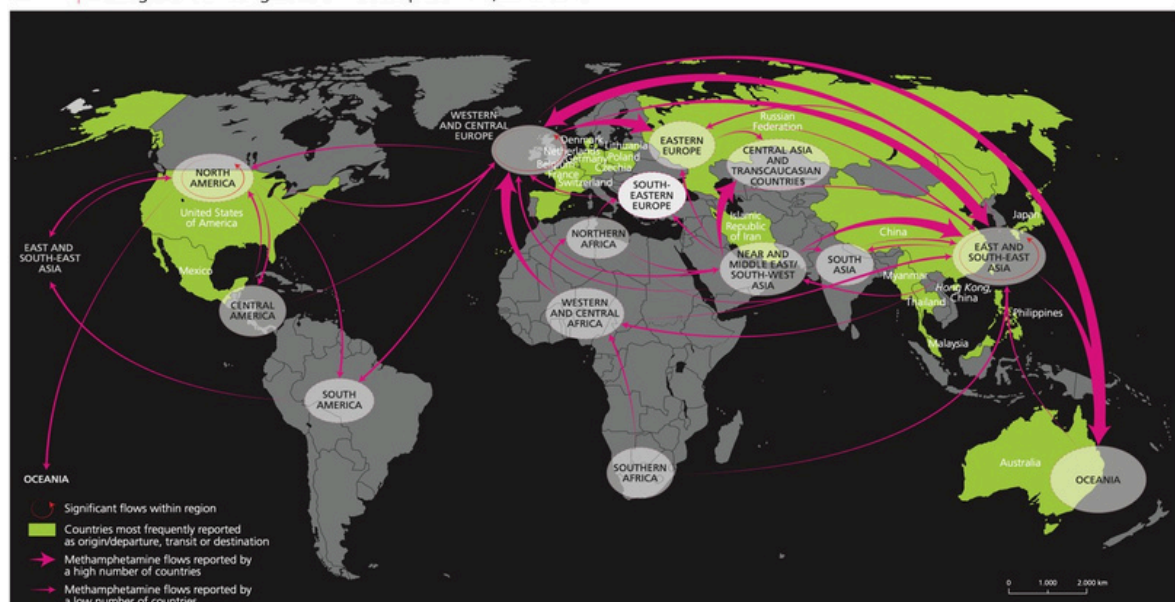
2. Processing:

- After cultivation, raw materials like coca leaves and opium poppies are processed into drugs. For example, coca leaves are transformed into cocaine, while poppies are turned into opium, and from opium, heroin can be synthesized.
- Key Regions: The Andes region of South America (Colombia, Peru, Bolivia), part of Afghanistan and Myanmar, and the Golden Triangle in Southeast Asia.

3. Trafficking:

- This stage involves the transportation of drugs across borders. Drug traffickers use a variety of methods—land routes (e.g., through Central America and Mexico), sea routes (using ships and submarines), and air routes (smuggling drugs in cargo or small planes).

MAP 1 | Interregional trafficking flows of methamphetamine, 2012–2015



- Drug traffickers often use intricate methods to evade detection, such as hiding drugs in legitimate shipments or using underground tunnels.

4. Distribution:

- After the drugs reach the consumer markets, they are distributed through various networks. Local dealers sell drugs in cities and towns, while transnational trafficking organizations distribute larger quantities to international markets, particularly in North America, Europe, and increasingly Asia.
- Major consumer markets include the United States, Canada, Europe (especially Western and Eastern Europe), and Australia.

Online Drug Markets

In recent years, the rise of the internet and encrypted technologies has enabled the creation of online drug markets, where drugs can be bought and sold anonymously. These digital platforms, often hosted on the dark web, provide a new, decentralized model for drug trade that is difficult to track or regulate.

- **Cryptocurrencies:** Bitcoin and other cryptocurrencies are commonly used for transactions, as they provide an additional layer of anonymity and security.
- **Challenges for Law Enforcement:** Online drug markets are difficult for law enforcement to infiltrate due to encryption and the use of decentralized marketplaces (e.g., Silk Road, AlphaBay). These marketplaces use Tor (The Onion Router) to hide users' identities and locations, making it hard for authorities to track and shut them down.

Global Drug Trade Value

According to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the global illicit drug trade is estimated to generate approximately \$426 billion annually. This figure represents a significant part of the global illicit economy, and it has substantial implications for national economies, health systems, and security worldwide. The profitability of this trade fuels organized crime, political instability, and corruption, particularly in regions where drug production is prevalent.

Global Drug Trade Statistics:

- The largest consumers of illicit drugs are in North America and Europe, with the United States being the biggest market for cocaine, heroin, and methamphetamine.
- In terms of production, Afghanistan remains the world's largest producer of opium, while Colombia and Peru are dominant in the coca trade for cocaine.

Efforts to Control Drug Supply

International Drug Control

Efforts to reduce the illicit supply of drugs are crucial in the global fight against drug trafficking. While reducing demand through education and rehabilitation programs is important, controlling the supply of drugs is equally necessary.

International cooperation is a cornerstone of these efforts. Various treaties, conventions, and organizations work together to combat drug production, trafficking, and consumption. Some of the key treaties include:

1. **Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs (1954):** This is one of the first international efforts to regulate the global drug market. It aims to limit the use of narcotic drugs to medical and scientific purposes while taking steps to combat illicit trafficking.
2. **UN Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (1988):** This treaty focuses on measures to curb the trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances across borders, criminalizing activities such as the production and distribution of illicit drugs.
3. **The 2019 UNGASS Outcome Document:** This is a more recent document that focuses on both the prevention of drug use and treatment of those affected by drug addiction. It emphasizes harm reduction strategies and improving public health outcomes.

Challenges to Supply Reduction

Reducing the supply of illicit drugs faces several challenges, which hinder the success of international drug control measures:

- **Corruption:** In many drug-producing countries, corruption among government officials and law enforcement officers can allow drug cartels to operate with impunity. Bribes, collusion, and inadequate enforcement make it difficult to disrupt the drug trade.
- **Globalization of the Drug Trade:** The drug trade is increasingly globalized, with criminal organizations operating across borders. Traffickers often take advantage of international free trade zones, weak border controls, and transnational networks to smuggle drugs from one country to another.
- **Sophistication of Criminal Organizations:** As criminal organizations grow in power, they develop increasingly sophisticated methods to evade detection and law enforcement. This includes using new technologies like drones, submarines, and even 3D printing to make detection more difficult.

3. Combating Drug Crimes: International Cooperation

Key International Organizations

Several key organizations play critical roles in combating drug crimes and fostering international cooperation:

1. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC):

- The UNODC is a key player in the international effort to combat drug trafficking, offering technical assistance, policy guidance, and valuable data on global drug trends. The organization coordinates the global drug control effort, tracks international drug flows, and assists member states in improving drug policy.
- UNODC Initiatives: UNODC operates several initiatives, such as the Global Programme against Trafficking in Persons, and the UNODC-WCO (World Customs Organization) Container Control Programme, which helps port authorities detect illicit drug shipments.

2. Interpol:

- Interpol (International Criminal Police Organization) works with law enforcement agencies worldwide to track and dismantle international drug trafficking networks. It facilitates police cooperation by sharing intelligence and coordinating operations across borders.
- Operations: Interpol frequently conducts large-scale operations targeting drug trafficking routes, criminal organizations, and illicit drug markets, often in collaboration with national police forces.

3. World Customs Organization (WCO) :

- The WCO supports customs agencies in their efforts to prevent drug trafficking at borders. This includes sharing information, providing training, and offering technical assistance to strengthen customs enforcement.
- WCO Initiatives: The WCO's Customs Enforcement Network (CEN) helps member states to share information and coordinate efforts to detect and intercept drug shipments.

International Drug Control Strategies

1. Supply Control:

This strategy involves reducing the production, trafficking, and distribution of illicit drugs. Measures include the eradication of drug crops (such as coca and opium poppies), the interception of drug shipments, and the arrest of drug lords and traffickers. International efforts often focus on regions with high drug production rates, like Afghanistan and Colombia.

2. Demand Reduction

Demand reduction aims to decrease the consumption of illicit drugs by focusing on prevention programs, education, and rehabilitation efforts. Successful demand reduction programs help reduce the market for illicit drugs, thus making drug trafficking less profitable.

Programs like the UNODC's Global Drug Prevention Programme focus on promoting healthy lifestyles and discouraging drug use in at-risk populations, particularly youth.

3. Harm Reduction:

The harm reduction strategy is an approach aimed at minimizing the direct health and social consequences of drug use. This strategy, especially in interventions for drug-dependent individuals, takes a broader health perspective. Drug use can lead to many serious health issues both in the short and long term. Harm reduction strategies aim to minimize these adverse health effects.

4. *Health Effects of Drugs*

Drug use can cause various health problems, depending on the type of substance. These issues can affect physical, psychological, and social health. Here are some of the most common health problems:

Physical Health Issues:

Respiratory Problems Drugs such as cannabis (smoked), cocaine, and synthetic substances can cause severe respiratory issues with prolonged use. For example, cocaine and methamphetamine use can increase heart rate and blood pressure, raising the risk of heart attacks.

Liver and Kidney Damage: Long-term use of opiates can impair liver and kidney functions.

Additionally, drugs like cocaine can block blood vessels in the kidneys, leading to kidney failure.

Infections and Aseptic Conditions: Individuals who inject drugs are more vulnerable to infections due to the use of unclean needles. Infections such as Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C, and bloodborne diseases are common among injectors.

Overdose Risk: Taking excessive amounts of opioids (especially heroin) or synthetic drugs (such as fentanyl) can lead to fatal overdoses. Fentanyl, which is 50 times more potent than morphine, increases the risk of overdose even with small amounts.

Psychological and Mental Health Issues:

- **Anxiety and Depression** : Drug use alters brain chemistry and can lead to anxiety, depression, and other psychological disorders over time. Substances like cocaine, MDMA (Ecstasy), and synthetic drugs have dramatic effects on the user's mood.
- **Brain Function Impairment**: Drugs such as methamphetamine and alcohol can alter brain chemistry, impairing learning, memory, and decision-making abilities. Over time, this may lead to cognitive decline.
- **Psychotic Disorders**: Some drugs, such as cocaine and MDMA, can trigger psychotic symptoms in some individuals, including hallucinations, paranoia, and delusions.

Social and Economic Issues:

- **Family Relationships and Social Isolation** : Drug addiction can harm relationships with family and friends, leading to social isolation and exclusion from society. Additionally, economic issues such as loss of employment, income loss, and increased dependence on social welfare programs may occur.
- **Crime and Legal Issues**: Drug use may lead individuals to commit crimes, such as drug trafficking, possession, or distribution, resulting in serious legal consequences.

Harm Reduction Strategies

Given the serious health impacts of drug use, harm reduction approaches play a crucial role. These strategies not only aim to prevent drug use but also take steps to protect the health of current users.

Needle Exchange Programs:

Needle exchange programs are one of the most common harm reduction methods for individuals who inject drugs. These programs reduce the risk of infection caused by the use of dirty needles and syringes. They also help prevent the spread of bloodborne diseases like Hepatitis B, and Hepatitis C.

- **Program Effectiveness**: Research shows that needle exchange programs can reduce the risk of infection in drug users by up to 80%. These programs also facilitate access to treatment, guiding individuals toward addiction recovery.

Supervised Injection Rooms:

Supervised injection rooms are spaces where drug users can safely inject substances under medical supervision. These rooms are staffed by healthcare professionals who intervene in the case of an overdose, preventing fatalities. Users in these rooms are provided with clean and safe needles.

- **Health Impact:** Supervised injection rooms can significantly reduce overdose deaths. Countries such as Austria, Canada, Germany, and Switzerland, where these facilities exist, have seen increased access to healthcare services and a reduction in death rates.

Treatment and Support Programs for Drug Addiction:

- **Medication Treatment :** Medications such as methadone and buprenorphine, used for opioid addiction, help reduce harm by managing physical dependence. These medications enable users to slowly detox from drugs.
- **Psycho-social Support:** Treatment is not limited to medications. Psycho-social support groups help individuals address their familial, social, and psychological issues. These support systems ensure the sustainability of addiction treatment and ease the process of quitting drug use.

Education and Community Support Programs:

- **Raising Awareness :** Creating awareness about the risks and harms of drug use is a crucial part of the harm reduction approach. These programs inform individuals and families about the detrimental effects of drug use and provide opportunities for early intervention.
- **Addiction Prevention and Combat Programs:** Educating individuals, especially from a young age, about the risks of drug use can help reduce future addiction risks. Educational programs in schools, community centers, and workplaces can protect society from the harms of drug use.

Emerging Issues in Drug Control

1. Synthetic Drug Production :

- The rise of synthetic drugs like fentanyl and methamphetamine presents new challenges for global drug control. These drugs are highly potent and can be manufactured in smaller, more covert laboratories, making them harder to detect and regulate.
- **Challenges:** Synthetic drugs are harder to trace back to a specific region, and they are often produced in countries with weak regulatory systems, such as China and Mexico.

2. Online Drug Markets :

The internet has become a major platform for the illicit drug trade. Online drug marketplaces, hosted on the dark web, provide anonymity to both sellers and buyers.

Governments and international organizations are working to regulate these digital spaces to prevent illegal drug transactions.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the global drug trade and the ongoing battle against drug crimes present complex challenges that require international cooperation, comprehensive policies, and innovative solutions. The widespread production and trafficking of illicit drugs, including synthetic substances like fentanyl and methamphetamine, as well as traditional drugs like cocaine, opium, and cannabis, continue to cause devastating effects on health, security, and economies worldwide. The emergence of online drug markets further complicates efforts to combat the issue, making it even more challenging to control the production and distribution of illegal substances.

Governments and international organizations must adopt a multifaceted approach, addressing both the supply and demand aspects of the drug trade. While supply reduction efforts through law enforcement and international treaties are crucial, reducing the demand for drugs through prevention, education, and treatment programs plays an equally important role. Moreover, harm reduction strategies, such as supervised injection rooms and needle exchange programs, provide immediate support for those affected by drug addiction, aiming to reduce the negative health consequences of drug use.

Bloc Positions

1. Developed Countries (USA, Western European Countries)

- Likely to emphasize the need for strict law enforcement to reduce the illicit supply of drugs.
- May advocate for stronger border controls, interdiction efforts, and international cooperation with agencies like INTERPOL and the UNODC.
- Generally skeptical of full legalization, but may support harm reduction strategies such as needle exchange programs and supervised injection rooms, especially in response to the opioid crisis.

2. Latin American Countries (Mexico, Colombia, Peru, etc.):

- Likely to focus on the economic impact of drug trafficking in their regions and stress the need for economic alternatives for farmers involved in illicit drug cultivation.
- May call for a more balanced approach that includes support for drug-producing nations, both for economic development and for combating the violence associated with drug cartels.

- Could argue for decriminalization or legalization of certain drugs, particularly cannabis, to reduce the power of drug cartels.

3. Asian Countries (Afghanistan, Myanmar, Southeast Asian Nations)

- Countries like Afghanistan and Myanmar, major producers of opium, may advocate for better international cooperation to combat production at its source.
 - May focus on improving the capacity for law enforcement and border control while also offering support to farmers who depend on illicit crops.
- Some countries might be wary of Western-led initiatives, favoring local solutions to drug control.

4. African Countries :

- In some African countries, the use and trafficking of synthetic drugs are increasing. Delegates might focus on public health concerns and the growing need for education and prevention programs.
- They may stress the importance of capacity-building in both law enforcement and healthcare systems to manage drug addiction issues.

5. Global South and Developing Nations

- Countries in the Global South may focus on the social and economic consequences of drug trafficking, including the violence perpetrated by organized crime groups and the strain on law enforcement resources.
- They may advocate for a comprehensive approach that includes prevention, rehabilitation, and social reintegration programs.

6. Countries with Legalized Cannabis (Canada, Uruguay, some US States):

- Likely to argue for the legalization and regulation of certain drugs, especially cannabis, as a way to reduce the power of illegal drug cartels.
- May suggest that legalizing and regulating the production and sale of drugs could be a model for other countries to consider, particularly in terms of generating revenue and controlling quality.

3. QUESTIONS TO BE CONCERNED ABOUT

□ How can international cooperation be strengthened to combat the global drug trade, especially considering the rise of online drug markets and the complexity of synthetic drugs like fentanyl?

- o What specific measures can countries take to collaborate better in the enforcement of drug laws and sharing of intelligence?

□ What role should harm reduction strategies play in addressing the health consequences of drug addiction, and how can these approaches be implemented globally?

- o Should supervised injection rooms and needle exchange programs be universally accepted as a method to reduce the spread of diseases?

□ How can countries effectively reduce both the supply and demand for illicit drugs, and what policies should be implemented to address the root causes of drug addiction?

- o What are the most effective prevention and rehabilitation programs that can be applied on a global scale?

□ Should certain drugs, such as cannabis, be legalized globally, and what impact could such a move have on the global drug market, law enforcement, and organized crime?

- o How can the international community balance the need for drug control with the push for drug legalization in certain countries?

□ What can be done to support drug-producing countries, such as Afghanistan, Mexico, and Myanmar, in transitioning from illegal drug production to legitimate economic alternatives?

- o How can these countries reduce the violence associated with the drug trade while ensuring the economic welfare of their citizens?

- How can the international community tackle the increasing production and trafficking of synthetic drugs, particularly fentanyl, which are more potent and harder to control than traditional drugs?

- o What measures can be taken to monitor and regulate the production of synthetic drugs, especially in countries with high manufacturing capabilities like China?

- How can global treaties and conventions be updated to address the emerging challenges in the drug trade, including the rise of synthetic drugs and the role of the internet in drug trafficking?

- o Are the current international drug control treaties sufficient, or is there a need for new legal frameworks to deal with modern drug-related challenges?

4. COUNTRIES

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: The United States combats global drug crimes by dismantling trafficking networks, enhancing international cooperation, and supporting alternative development in drug-producing regions. Domestically, it focuses on the opioid crisis, border security, and prevention campaigns to reduce drug demand.

COLOMBIA: Colombia combats drug crimes by dismantling trafficking networks, enhancing international cooperation, and supporting alternative development in drug-producing regions. Domestically, it focuses on the opioid crisis, border security, and prevention campaigns to reduce drug demand.

BOLIVIA: Bolivia combats drug crimes by promoting alternative development programs to reduce coca cultivation, enhancing international cooperation, and implementing community-based coca leaf monitoring to ensure legal compliance.

MEXICO: Mexico combats drug crimes by dismantling drug cartels through military and law enforcement operations, enhancing international cooperation, and investing in social development programs to address root causes of violence.

CHINA: China combats drug crimes through strict law enforcement, targeting trafficking networks and drug production. The government emphasizes rehabilitation and prevention programs to reduce drug demand, while cooperating with international organizations to fight transnational drug crime.

TÜRKİYE: Turkey combats drug crimes by strengthening law enforcement, targeting drug trafficking networks, and enhancing regional cooperation with neighboring countries. The government also runs prevention programs to reduce drug demand and focuses on rehabilitation for drug users.

VENEZUELA: Venezuela combats drug crimes by targeting drug trafficking networks, particularly through its strategic location as a transit point for cocaine, and enhancing regional cooperation with neighboring countries. The government also collaborates with international organizations to strengthen its drug control measures.

NETHERLANDS: The Netherlands combats drug crimes by enforcing strict drug laws, focusing on both domestic trafficking and international cooperation with European and global partners. The government promotes harm reduction strategies and supports prevention programs to reduce drug demand.

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