



KFLMUN'26

*Organised by Kocaeli Science High
School*

UNODC

Study Guide

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Letter from Secretary-General

Dear Participants, welcome to KFLMUN'26!

It is our pleasure to welcome you all to our conference. No matter your role in this conference, as the executive team, we wish you an amazing experience in our conference. As much as we hope to have a great time socializing, we also look forward to finding great solutions regarding the news that we all see every day.

As we all know, the future does not look pleasant for our world. Even though we say the world wars are behind us, we still are struggling to find peace in the globe that we live in and it is sad to say that we are on the luckier side at the moment. That is why we want to raise awareness about these ongoing wars. We also hope to protect the people and also us, because who knows what's next? In this conference, our goal is to turn our words and thoughts to actions for those who are less fortunate and for those that sacrifice their lives to help others. We will work as a team to support our friends, brothers and sisters who are in need of hope and help.

Drug trafficking is an important issue especially towards North and South America.

Recently, at the covid-19 pandemic, we have seen drug trafficking even towards fake products, which not only threatens people's lives, but also increases the stress towards their loved ones. In this committee, we will discuss solutions to issues about normal drugs (cocaine, heroin, morphine) and also synthetic drugs. Then, we will debate solutions on human trafficking because it is a significant crime that affects men, women and children of all ages and from all backgrounds. It occurs in nearly every region of the world. We will address how we can prevent human trafficking while finding solutions about how we can even identify trafficking as youths, and much more—which will be available further into the study guide.

We expect productive ideas from you, our fellow delegates, on both issues. While we prepare for KFLMUN'26 as the executive team, your chairboard will give the information as the time ticks. And if you have any further questions, feel free to check our contact page or e-mail me through ecrenakbas@gmail.com. Feel free to ask anything that is on your mind, we are here for you!

Letter from the Chairboard

Dear Delegates, welcome to KFLMUN'26!

It's our pleasure as the Chairboard to welcome you to this year's conference. We're very excited for you to join us and we wish you all a memorable, fun, and productive experience.

As you all know, drug and human trafficking are very serious issues in today's world, and they permanently alter millions of innocent lives every day. Our goal in this committee will be to discuss the effects of these issues, and come up with policies, treaties, and solutions to combat them.

We expect you to share your ideas with other delegates, hear out others'

solutions, and remain open to different views. Our goal is to solve real-world problems through collaboration and critical thinking. Remember to stay respectful, discuss in a professional manner, and express your opinions. It's our job as the Chairboard to assist you through this process, thus if you have any questions, please feel free to contact us. Don't be afraid to ask questions and remember we're always here for you.

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United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

The United Nations on Drugs and Crime, also known as UNODC, was established in 1997 by combining the United Nations International Drug Control Program (UNDCP) with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division. It focuses on the trafficking and abuse of illicit drugs, crime prevention and criminal justice, international terrorism, and political corruption. The Committee encourages countries from all over the world to cooperate and find solutions, create policies and develop strategies to stop international criminal groups. ECOSOC estimates the UNODC's overall income in 2026-2027 to be approximately \$707.2 million.

Key Terms

- 1. Illicit Drugs:** Drugs that are manufactured, obtained, or sold illegally. Illicit drugs are widely distributed, tend to be grossly impure, and may cause unexpected toxicity.
- 2. Organized Criminal Group:** A structured group of at least 3 people where the members aim to conduct crimes for financial or other material benefit.
- 3. Addiction:** An inability to stop doing or using something, especially something harmful.
- 4. Synthetic Drugs:** A synthetic drug is a drug with properties and effects like a known hallucinogen or narcotic but with a slightly altered chemical structure, created to evade restrictions against illegal substances.
- 5. Trafficking in persons (TIP):** Also known as "Human Trafficking".

A crime where traffickers exploit and profit at the expense of adults or children by compelling them to perform labour or engage in commercial sex.

6. Exploitation: The act of selfishly taking advantage of someone or a group of people to profit from them or otherwise benefit oneself.

Introduction to the Agenda Items

Agenda Item A

“Combating illicit drug trafficking”

Brief Summary of the Matter:

Trafficking of illicit drugs is one of the biggest problems of the current age. Every passing day, the world's drug problem grows increasingly, reaching record-breaking heights. According to reports, 316 million people used a drug (excluding alcohol and tobacco) in 2023, equating to 6% of the global population ranging between ages 15 and 65. Criminal groups generate hundreds of billions of dollars every year just from illicit drug trafficking. Traffickers are constantly innovating through boosting production, finding new ways to chemically conceal their drugs, and using technology to conceal communications and increase distribution. All of this and more is underway during the global instability of the newest generation, and it is up to the UNODC to create solutions, make policies, and bring these criminal groups to justice through global cooperation.

Illicit drugs cause many problems worldwide, ranging from physical and mental health issues to financial issues. People with addiction often have one or more associated health issues, which include lung or heart disease, stroke, cancer, mental health conditions, and more. Drugs can also cause car accidents, putting other drivers, passengers and bystanders at risk as well. Drug use and mental illnesses usually co-exist. In some cases, drug usage can cause or alleviate mental disorders such as anxiety or depression, and in others, having mental disorders can cause people to turn to drugs. In all cases, drugs are heavily harmful to both mental and physical health. Drug addictions may also cause economic instability in households, driving users to spend all their money on drugs instead of on needs, because of this, many drug addicts end up homeless.

Past Actions by the UN:

United Nations General Assembly [Resolution S-20/2](#), Political Declaration of the Special Session of the General Assembly on International Drug Control (1998): Established the political foundation for a stronger global campaign against drug trafficking. Provides a 10-year plan of action to significantly reduce the production and distribution of illicit drugs until 2008.

[Resolution S-30/1](#) adopted by the United Nations General Assembly (2016): Provides many operational recommendations for combatting illicit drugs and providing victims with healthcare.

[Resolution 78/131](#) adopted by the United Nations General Assembly (2023): Strongly urges all member states to take action against the manufacturing, trafficking, and consumption of synthetic drugs.

[Resolution 79/191](#) adopted by the United Nations General Assembly (2024): Reaffirms the UN's policy on combating drug trafficking, urges member states to strengthen actions against illicit drugs. Encourages international cooperation between member states and UN bodies.

Agenda Item B

“Addressing human trafficking through prevention and international cooperation”

Brief Summary of the Matter:

Human trafficking is a serious issue in today's world. Every day, millions of victims are extorted and exploited by human traffickers, leaving victims with both physical and psychological scars that never truly heal. Human trafficking, also known as trafficking in persons, comes in many different forms, ranging from forced labour to commercial sex. Detected cases of human trafficking drastically fell during the COVID-19 pandemic, however since then, it's back on the rise. In 2022, detected cases have increased 43% compared to 2020 and 25% compared to 2019. Preventing human trafficking is an incredibly important matter in which every little step can save millions of adults and

children from harm. It is the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime's responsibility to find solutions to stop human trafficking, enforce justice upon criminal groups, and protect and assist those who are harmed by crime.

Many people are affected by human trafficking however, it's not fully even across the globe. Sub-Saharan Africa, North America, and Western European countries saw a significant increase in detections compared to 2019, while countries in South America, Eastern Europe, Central Asia, East Asia, the Pacific, North Africa, and the Middle East showed slower growth, and surprisingly, Central American and Caribbean countries showed a decrease in detected cases of human trafficking.

Past Actions by the UN:

Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000): It is the first legally binding document with an internationally recognized definition of human trafficking. This definition provides a vital tool for the identification of victims, and for the detection of all forms of exploitation which constitutes human trafficking. Countries that sign this treaty must criminalize human trafficking and develop anti-trafficking laws.

Questions to be Addressed

- 1.** What long-term solutions can reduce the supply and demand for illicit drugs?
- 2.** How should governments address the rise of synthetic drugs and their regulation?
- 3.** How can drug prevention and public health strategies be used to reduce the illicit drug problem?
- 4.** What measures should Member States take to identify, protect, and rehabilitate human trafficking victims and ensure their rights?
- 5.** How can countries enhance cooperation, joint investigations, and assistance across borders to counter cross-border trafficking networks?

6. How can corruption among public officials and politicians be addressed when it enables trafficking networks?

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