

ANKAMUN



STUDY
FIELD
GUIDE

UNODC

UNODC Study Guide

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Letter from Secretary-General

Honourable Delegates, Esteemed Chairs, Dear guests and friends.

It is with great delight that I, the Secretary-General of ANKAMUN'21, welcome you all to the 2nd edition of the Ankara Türk Telekom Social Sciences Model United Nations conference. We are very excited to meet you and to witness this week of enriching debates. We also hope you have the best conference of your life, learn and have as much fun as possible.

During our conference, you will be guided by your two wonderful chairs, Doğa Tanrıverdi and Yağmur Eda Çelik, who will give their best to prepare for your negotiations. Your committee, the UN Office on Drugs and Crime, is of pivotal significance, as it manages subjects that influence individuals wherever throughout the planet. Accept the open door of these four days to consider how to improve a world for us all, and discover answers for life in congruity with nature.

Nil has accomplished significant work on this study guide, which is the ideal device for you to turn into a specialist on your points. Inside the accompanying pages, you will discover data about history, existing enactment on the matter, and the principle issues in question for the two topics. To benefit as much as possible from your experience and be an ideal delegate (and perhaps win awards!) we encourage you to set aside an effort to get ready. Resort to this study guide to get all the data you need on the topics. During the reenactments, address your nation's position, while simultaneously attempting to examine with different nations and to discover arrangements to at last accomplish the composition of a typical goal bringing progress.

If you have any question that comes to your mind during your preparation, or if you need any help, please ask us. We are here to help you and to make sure you have the most amazing experience during ANKAMUN. We are looking forward to meeting you.

Good luck with your preparation.

Best regards

Ceylin Sucu

Letter from Under Secretary-General

Highly regarded participants of ANKAMUN' 21,

My name is Nil Hamaviođlu and I am a junior student in Nesbie Aydın High School, IB Programme. I will be serving as your Under-Secretary-General with honour. Due to the ongoing pandemic, MUNs are online. In these hard times attending conferences is a great opportunity for us to improve ourselves and thanks to the ANKAMUN organisation- academic team for this prospect.

As the delegates, you will have discussions upon two agenda items which are The Usage of Appearance and Performance Enhancing Drugs (APEDs) and Sports: Their Interconnection and Fighting Against Crimes about Cultural Property and Abating their Trafficking which all are focusing on solving the drug problems around the world. We expect all of you to debate on questions to be covered and answer them in conformity to your countries' policy.

I would like to thank our distinguished Secretary-General Ceylin Sucu for giving me the opportunity of being a part of the ANKAMUN 21' academic team. I will include my email address, my phone number and my name for you to contact me anytime you want.

Kindest Regards

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1- Introduction to UNODC

1.1 What is UNODC?

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) was established in 1997 and has been active for over two decades to help the world to become a safer additionally, more unassailable place for living. UNODC's most salient article is following the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which are: good health and well-being gender equality, clean water and sanitation, decent work and economic growth, reduced inequalities, sustainable cities and communities, life below water, life on land, peace; justice and strong institutions, and partnerships for the goals; for understanding and preventing drugs, (organised) crimes, corruptions and terrorism all around the globe. Therefore, to ensure everyone a healthier and secure life, UNODC encourages everyone to be a part of them in order for UNODC to be ubiquitous. UNODC collaborates with many UN organisations such as WHO, UNESCO, et cetera and many other organisations from many countries to affirm their outcome.

1.2 History of UNODC

UNODC was established in 1997 with the combination of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) and Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division which was placed in Vienna. The name United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes was named in 2002 after UNODC became a member of the United Nations Development Group. The first aim of UNODC was to enhance the skills of the UN in fighting crimes and drug trafficking.

1.3 Functions of UNODC

The first function was to succour the UN in a way that covered all of the illicit and international crimes such as drug dealing, abuse, prevention, et cetera. The aims of UNODC are prosecuted under three functions which are: research, guidance and support to the establishments and foundations that are adapting themselves to abate the rates of various crimes, terrorisms, conventions. Additionally, UNODC's functions aim to escalate opportunities in finance or technical circumstances. Along with guiding governments, UNODC aims to raise awareness nationally and globally about its functions and themes so that apart from the organisations, people around the world can be involved and support UNODC. The major themes of UNODC are drug prevention, care and treatment, ensuring criminal justice, avert human trafficking and terrorism actions.

1.4 Sources of UNODC

UNODC is dependent on mostly voluntary contributions from NGO's, intergovernmental organisations, private entities, academic institutions and professional associations. Apart from voluntary work, UNODC has regional sections which assist many regions such as Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa and the Middle East, South Asia and the Pacific, Europe and West and East Asia. With the collaborations of many countries consisting of Canada, Spain, Germany, France, Sweden, et cetera there is a programme as UNODC- WHO Programme on Drug Dependence Treatment and Cares (GLOK32) which merit from many offices from 150 countries.

2-The Usage of Appearance and Performance Enhancing Drugs (APEDs) and Sports: Their Interconnection

2.1 What are APEDs and how are they used?

Appearance and performance-enhancing drugs are used often by males to improve their appearance by using APEDs for building muscles or intensifying athletic performance during/ before/ after the occasion. Unlike many drugs like marijuana, heroin and cocaine, APEDs do not have a direct effect on users' mood. Nonetheless, in long term usage with being harmful, they can also affect your brain which will end up in a situation where the user will feel light-headed. Many APEDs such as anabolic-androgenic steroids often increase the users' confidence and physical strength. However, their outcome can be long lasting and severe such as heart attacks, kidney failure, tumours, psychological problems, et cetera. APEDs are used with injections which can spread many diseases if it is shared or used commonly. In spite of the fact that treatment of APEDs is difficult and needs myriad time, there are prevention programmes which are few around the world since it is hard to validate the data with experiments. Additionally, when the ethical side of the experiments is considered it is almost impossible to observe the situation. Therefore, there are not many places for the treatment of APEDs but there are some NGOs such as FONGOADA, BARACA, APON, et cetera which reduce the demand for the drugs.

2.2 History of APEDs

The first anabolic steroid use was tested in Germany in 1935 with the aim of curing depression. When it was examined fully, people started using it in athletic competitions in 1954. In the late 1980s, the usage of drugs extended and spread among the population mostly in improving physical appearance in any situation. The usage developed itself with the idea of non-athlete people who were trying to have a body like athletes. Since the main aim is to build up muscles, it also affects hormones such as estrogen, testosterone, human growth hormones indirectly but harms in the long terms. In 1990 a congress had been organised about the illicit trafficking of drugs. This congress turned to the Anabolic Steroid Control Act in 2004. Most of the drugs are smuggled to the US from some countries where steroids are available such as Mexico and some European countries. Other types of smuggling are mostly with thefts or inappropriate production and mostly in the US. The reason for the ratios of smuggling in the US is because the founder of APEDs is an American man named as John Ziegler (1917- 1983) who was a physician in the 20th century.

2.3 Sports and the Usage of APEDs

The most used drug in sports and Olympics is doping which comes from a Dutch alcoholic beverage produced from grape skins and it was produced for South African soldiers to enrich their powers in the late 18th century. It was not introduced and known as a performance-enhancing drug until the 19th century. Since people in the ancient Olympics used some potions to enhance their athletic skills, people started to realise doping was giving the same state to the user. The main aim of the usage was to boost the testosterone level of, particularly male athletes. In the 20th century, the usage of doping continued with improvements. People found other possible ways to embellish their capacity during or before the Olympics. Hashish, cola plants, cacti based stimulants, and fungi can be considered as the ways of doping usage. Until the middle of the 19th-century sports started being a part of the business around the world with being in the entertainment of the world. When people started earning money from sports events such as the Olympics, everyone expected the doping ratios to diminish over time. Even though there were expectations that caused interventions, most of the athletes did not stop using performance-enhancing drugs. The first documented usage of doping is in 1865 in the swimming part of the Olympics. People continued using dopings in the 19th century. Another documented usage of doping was in the late 19th century, European cyclists used a myriad of drugs in the race. It varied from caffeine to sugar cubes coated with ether which might cause death to the cyclists. The first confirmed death from doping was in 1886, a Dutch cyclist died from an overdose of cocaine and heroin. Another cyclist died in 1896 after using strychnine which is a highly toxic crystalline alkaloid that can be used as a pesticide.

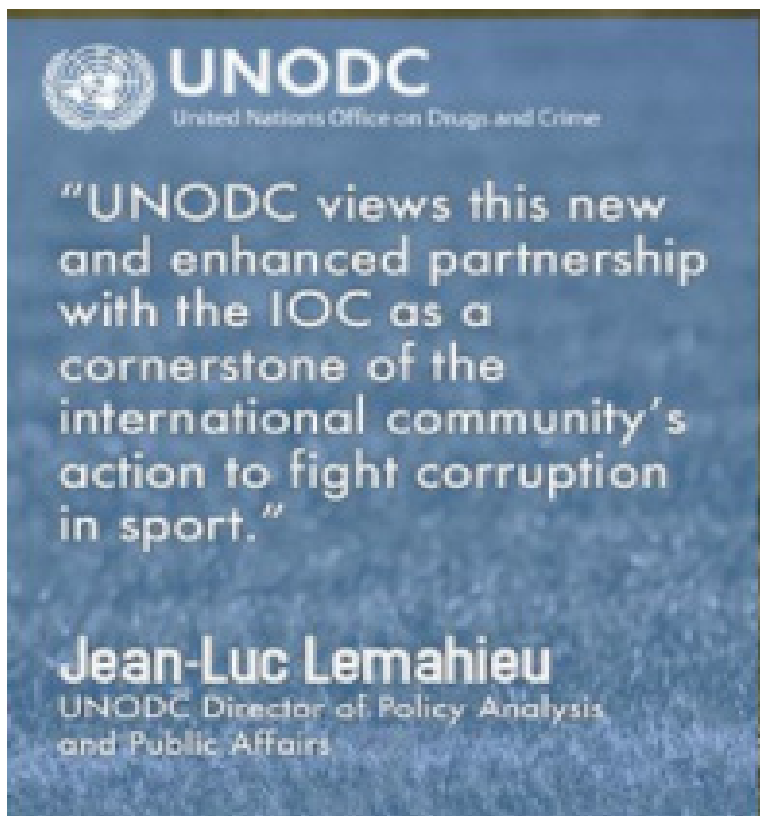
2.4 The Olympics and APEDs

In the 20th century, there were fewer documented usages of doping even though people did not have any tests or bans about doping. However, according to stories and legends, most of the patients in the early 20th century died from an overdose of many drugs such as strychnine, cocaine and heroin. These rumours frightened the athletes and also positively affected the Olympic games since the practice of drugs decreased among the sports committee. Most used drugs as doping were tinctures, herbal extracts and lotions which were limited at those times.

According to most of the athletes who participated in the Olympics, doping is a way to boost their physical appearance along with their capacity. According to a psychologist named Tom Hildebrandt, utilising doping pushes the user to their “secret edges”¹. The World Anti Doping Agency (WADA) has a list of drugs that may enhance the athletes' performance. The drugs on the list are banned in many sports competitions such as FIFA, the Olympics, Tour de France, et cetera.

i. With the collaboration of WADA, IOC does many tests to prevent utilising doping in the Olympics. There are many articles of IOC which have been written about the rules, procedure, and outcomes of doping usage in the Olympics. In addition to general governing, as a subcommittee, IOC has National Olympic Committees (NOCs) around the world which work like the arms of IOC.

Apart from preventing doping, IOC and UNODC collaborate about overcoming crime with sports. The Executive Director of UNODC and the President of the IOC met virtually to talk about this issue while also emphasizing the importance of sports during the pandemic. According to the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), collaboration can be counted as the third one which is good health and well being.



5. Questions to be Covered

What are the possible outcomes of drug usage in society and how would society's point of view?

What would happen if doping was never used in the Olympics?

What are the possible ways to maintain the protection of athlete equality in the Olympics?

What steps should UNODC and IOC consider to endure doping usage?

What are the outcomes of the usage of APEDs in the Olympics when the situation is examined from the perspective of the organiser?

How can a healthy and unprejudiced Olympic game can be ensured?

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