APL MUN 2024
UNODC BACKGROUND GUIDE

Promoting Ethical and Responsible Use of Artificial Intelligence in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice with an Emphasis on Lowering Drug-Related Crimes

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Letter from the Executive Board

Dear Esteemed Delegates,

It is our distinct pleasure to welcome you to the APL Model United Nations (APL MUN). We are thrilled to have you participate in this crucial and timely discussion within the framework of our committee.

Founded in 1948, UNODC is the United Nations agency that connects nations, partners and people to promote health, keep the world safe and serve the vulnerable – so everyone, everywhere can attain the highest level of health.

As we convene for this conference, we find ourselves at a pivotal juncture in history. The global opioid epidemic has exacted a devastating toll on communities and individuals across the world. Its far-reaching consequences demand our immediate attention, cooperation, and innovative solutions. Throughout the duration of our conference, you will be tasked with the monumental responsibility of crafting policies and strategies to address this pressing issue. Your dedication to diplomacy, collaboration, and the pursuit of effective solutions is paramount. We trust in your abilities to engage in spirited debates, negotiate with fellow delegates, and draft resolutions that can bring about positive change.

In the true spirit of the United Nations, we encourage you to approach this committee with an open mind, empathy, and a genuine commitment to find common ground. Remember that while you may represent different nations, you share a common goal: the well-being of humanity.

Our Executive Board is here to support and guide you throughout this journey. Should you have any questions, require assistance, or seek clarification on any matter, please do not hesitate to reach out to us. Let this conference be a testament to the power of international cooperation and diplomacy in addressing the most pressing challenges of our time. Together, we can make a difference in the fight against drug addiction and contribute to a safer, healthier world.

We eagerly await your contributions and look forward to witnessing the impactful resolutions that will emerge from your deliberations.

Best Wishes,
Sathvik K Murali - Chairperson
Adhvay Gowthaman - Vice Chairperson
Anjali Jayaraman - Director

Committee Overview: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

UNODC is a specialized agency of the United Nations, dedicated to assisting member states in their fight against illicit drugs, crime, and terrorism. Established in 1997 through the merger of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division, the UNODC operates globally to uphold justice and security.

MANDATE AND OBJECTIVES

1. Reduce the supply and demand for illicit drugs.

2. Combat transnational organized crime, including human trafficking, smuggling, and cybercrime.

3. Strengthen international criminal justice systems and promote the rule of law.

4. Counter terrorism in all its forms and manifestations.

5. Assist member states in implementing international conventions and treaties related to drugs and crime.

KEY FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE COMMITTEE

1. **Research and Analysis**: Providing reliable data and in-depth research on global drug and crime trends to inform policy and strategy.

2. **Legislative Assistance**: Helping countries develop and implement effective legal frameworks to combat crime and drugs.

3. **Capacity Building:** Offering technical assistance, training, and resources to enhance the capabilities of national institutions in preventing and combating crime and drugs.

4. **Field Operations**: Implementing projects on the ground to address issues such as drug abuse prevention, criminal justice reform, and human trafficking.

5. **Advocacy and Awareness**: Raising awareness about the dangers of drugs, crime, and terrorism, and promoting international cooperation and solidarity.

Agenda Overview

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) into crime prevention and criminal justice systems marks a significant advancement in how societies tackle crime, particularly drug-related offenses. This agenda delves into the historical development, current applications, and future potential of AI, focusing on its ethical implications and impact on the global community.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The use of technology in law enforcement has evolved significantly over the decades. Initially, technology in crime prevention was limited to basic tools such as fingerprinting and radio communication. With the advent of computers and the internet, more sophisticated methods like databases for criminal records and online monitoring systems were introduced. The early 21st century saw the introduction of predictive policing algorithms, which used statistical data to forecast crime hotspots and allocate resources accordingly. These initial forays into AI laid the groundwork for more advanced applications seen today.

CURRENT APPLICATIONS

1. **Predictive Policing:** AI algorithms analyze vast amounts of data to predict where crimes are likely to occur, allowing law enforcement agencies to allocate resources more effectively.

2. **Facial Recognition:** AI-driven facial recognition technology helps identify suspects and missing persons, although it has sparked debates about privacy and accuracy.

3. **Natural Language Processing (NLP):** Used in analyzing communication data to detect criminal activity, including drug trafficking operations.

4. **Automated Surveillance:** AI systems monitor video feeds in real-time to detect suspicious behavior, enhancing surveillance capabilities in public spaces and borders.

5. **Judicial Applications:** AI aids in case management, legal research, and even sentencing recommendations, though its use in judicial processes raises questions about fairness and accountability.

RELEVANCE TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

1. **Enhanced Efficiency and Effectiveness:** AI can process and analyze data much faster and more accurately than humans, leading to more efficient crime prevention and resolution.

2. **Reduction in Drug-Related Crimes:** By predicting and intercepting drug trafficking routes and identifying high-risk areas, AI can contribute to lowering drug-related crimes globally.

3. **Human Rights Considerations:** The deployment of AI must be balanced with the protection of human rights. Concerns about privacy, bias, and accountability need to be addressed to ensure AI systems do not perpetuate injustice.

4. **Global Disparities:** The benefits of AI are not evenly distributed. Developed countries with advanced technological infrastructure benefit more from AI, while developing nations may struggle with implementation due to lack of resources and technical expertise.

5. **International Cooperation:** AI's transnational nature necessitates international collaboration. Countries must work together to establish standards and share best practices, ensuring ethical and effective use of AI in crime prevention.

KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS

1. **Opioid**:

   Definition: Opioids are a class of drugs that include prescription pain relievers (e.g., oxycodone, hydrocodone) and illicit substances like heroin. They are known for their pain-relieving properties but can also be highly addictive.

2. **Addiction**:

   Definition: Addiction is a chronic, relapsing brain disorder characterized by compulsive drug seeking and use, despite harmful consequences. It is often accompanied by physical and psychological dependence.

3. **Overdose**:

   Definition: An overdose occurs when a person takes a drug (or a combination of drugs) in quantities that the body cannot handle. Opioid overdoses can be fatal and

require immediate medical attention.

4. **Harm Reduction**:

   Definition: Harm reduction is a public health approach that aims to reduce the negative consequences of drug use rather than solely focusing on drug abstinence. It includes strategies like needle exchange programs and supervised injection sites.

5. **Rehabilitation**:

   Definition: Rehabilitation, often referred to as rehab, is a process that helps individuals with substance use disorders (SUDs) recover and regain control over their lives. It may involve medical treatment, therapy, and support services.

6. **Pharmaceutical Opioids**:

   Definition: Pharmaceutical opioids are prescription medications that contain synthetic or semi-synthetic opioids. They are prescribed by healthcare professionals to manage pain but can be misused or lead to addiction if not used as directed.

7. **Illicit Opioids**:

   Definition: Illicit opioids are opioids not prescribed by a medical professional and obtained through illegal means. Heroin and illicitly manufactured synthetic opioids like fentanyl fall into this category.

8. **Withdrawal**:

   Definition: Withdrawal refers to the physical and psychological symptoms that occur when a person with opioid addiction stops using opioids. Symptoms can be highly uncomfortable and may include nausea, muscle aches, and anxiety.

9. **Rehabilitation Centers**:

   Definition: Rehabilitation centers are facilities that provide medical, psychological, and social support to individuals with substance use disorders. They offer various treatment programs, including inpatient and outpatient services.

10. **Prevention Programs**:

    Definition: Prevention programs aim to reduce the initiation and escalation of drug use. They often target young people through education, awareness campaigns, and

community-based initiatives.

11. **Naloxone**:

   Definition: Naloxone is a medication used to reverse opioid overdoses. It acts quickly to counteract the effects of opioids, restoring normal breathing and preventing death when administered in a timely manner.

12. **Dual Diagnosis**:

   Definition: Dual diagnosis refers to the coexistence of a substance use disorder (such as opioid addiction) and a mental health disorder. Integrated treatment approaches are often required to address both conditions simultaneously.

13. **International Narcotics Control Board (INCB)**:

   Definition: The INCB is an independent international body that monitors the implementation of the United Nations drug control conventions. It plays a role in ensuring the availability of opioids for medical and scientific purposes while preventing their diversion to illicit markets.

14. **Supply Chain Disruption**:

   Definition: Supply chain disruption refers to efforts to interrupt the illegal production, distribution, and trafficking of opioids. It involves law enforcement, border control, and international cooperation to curb the illicit drug trade.

15. **Stigmatization**:

   Definition: Stigmatization refers to the negative social attitudes and stereotypes associated with drug addiction and people who use drugs. Reducing stigma is crucial for promoting access to healthcare and support for individuals with addiction.

16. **Artificial Intelligence (AI)**:

   Definition: Computer systems capable of performing tasks that typically require human intelligence.

17. **Predictive Policing:**

   Definition: Using data analytics to anticipate and prevent criminal activity.

18. **Ethical AI**:

   Definition: AI systems designed and implemented in accordance with ethical principles, including fairness, accountability, and transparency.

19. **Drug-Related Crimes**:

   Definition: Criminal activities associated with the production, distribution, and consumption of illegal drugs.

PREVIOUS UN ACTION

1. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC): The UNODC has been instrumental in addressing drug addiction and the opioid epidemic. It has developed numerous initiatives, including the World Drug Report and the International Standards on Drug Use Prevention. These efforts aim to provide accurate data, promote evidence-based prevention, and combat drug trafficking.

2. UNODC's Opioid Strategy: The UNODC has developed a comprehensive strategy to address the global opioid crisis, focusing on prevention, treatment, and law enforcement. It emphasizes the importance of international cooperation to disrupt illicit opioid supply chains.

3. UN General Assembly Resolution 73/27: Emphasizes the need for international cooperation in combating the world drug problem.

4. Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) Resolutions: Various resolutions focusing on the role of technology in crime prevention and criminal justice.

5. Global Programme on Cybercrime: Supports member states in combating cybercrime and enhancing cybercrime prevention measures.

6. Education for Justice (E4J) Initiative: Promotes education on the rule of law to prevent crime and cultivate a culture of lawfulness.

CURRENT SITUATION

1. **Escalation of Opioid Overdoses**

   A. Alarming Increase in Overdose Deaths:

In recent years, the opioid epidemic has seen an alarming escalation in overdose deaths. In 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) estimated that there were approximately 69,000 opioid-related overdose deaths worldwide. This figure represents a significant 30% increase from the previous year, highlighting the severity of the crisis.

B. Variability Across Regions:

The impact of the opioid epidemic varies across regions. Notably, North America, Europe, and parts of Asia have experienced some of the highest rates of overdose deaths. The United States, in particular, has seen a dramatic increase in opioid overdose fatalities, with tens of thousands of deaths annually.

2. **Accessibility and Diversion of Pharmaceuticals**

A. Challenges in Access to Pain Management:

Despite efforts to curb the misuse of prescription opioids, there are persistent challenges in ensuring that patients with legitimate chronic pain conditions have access to appropriate pain relief. Striking a balance between preventing misuse and ensuring pain management remains a complex issue.

B. Diversion to Illicit Markets:

The diversion of prescription opioids to illicit markets remains a significant concern. This diversion contributes to the supply of illicit opioids, including counterfeit prescription drugs and potent synthetic opioids. Regulating the pharmaceutical supply chain and preventing the misuse of controlled substances are ongoing challenges.

3. **Illicit Opioids and Synthetic Substances**

A. Rise of Illicit Fentanyl:

Illicit production and distribution of synthetic opioids, particularly fentanyl, have emerged as a critical driver of overdose deaths. Fentanyl is exceptionally potent, making it particularly dangerous when mixed with other substances or used unknowingly. Its prevalence in illicit drug markets has contributed to the crisis.

B. Global Impact:

Illicit fentanyl has a global reach, with traffickers exploiting porous borders and international shipping to distribute these deadly substances. The synthetic nature

of fentanyl compounds poses challenges for traditional drug control efforts, including detection and regulation.

4. **Impact on Healthcare Systems**

   A. Strain on Healthcare Resources:

   Treating opioid addiction places a significant burden on healthcare systems. The surge in demand for addiction treatment services has led to waiting lists and resource shortages, hindering timely access to care for individuals in need.

   B. Psychological Toll:

   The opioid epidemic has taken a psychological toll on healthcare workers who often bear witness to the devastating consequences of addiction and overdose. This vicarious trauma affects healthcare professionals' well-being and underscores the urgency of effective intervention.

5. **Social and Economic Implications**

   A. Economic Costs:

   The economic costs of the opioid epidemic are substantial. These costs encompass healthcare expenses, lost productivity due to disability and overdose-related deaths, increased law enforcement efforts, and expenses related to social welfare programs. Estimates of the economic burden vary by country but consistently amount to billions of dollars.

   B. Social Disruption:

   Communities are grappling with the profound social disruption caused by addiction. This includes family breakdowns, child welfare concerns, and increased crime associated with drug trafficking. Neighborhoods are burdened with the consequences of addiction, straining social services and law enforcement.

6. **Responses and International Cooperation**

   A. Harm Reduction Measures:

   Some countries have implemented harm reduction measures, including needle exchange programs, supervised injection sites, and naloxone distribution to reduce overdose deaths and mitigate the spread of infectious diseases among people who

inject drugs.

B. International Cooperation:

International efforts to combat the opioid epidemic involve collaboration between countries, United Nations agencies like UNODC and WHO, and INTERPOL to disrupt the illicit drug trade. These efforts include sharing intelligence, strengthening law enforcement, and addressing the international supply chain of illicit opioids.

7. **Global Trends**

AI technology is increasingly being integrated into law enforcement and criminal justice systems worldwide. However, the implementation of AI varies significantly across regions, with developed countries generally having more advanced systems in place compared to developing nations.

Regional Perspectives

North America and Europe: Leading in AI integration for crime prevention, with significant investments in research and development.

Asia and Africa: Emerging interest in AI, with pilot projects and collaborations with international organizations.

Latin America: Focus on combating drug trafficking and organized crime, with growing interest in AI solutions.

8. **COVID-19 Pandemic**

A. Impact of COVID-19:

The COVID-19 pandemic has further exacerbated the opioid crisis. Disruptions to addiction treatment services, including in-person counseling and medication-assisted treatment, have left individuals with substance use disorders vulnerable. The pandemic has also exacerbated social determinants of addiction, including unemployment and isolation.

B. Need for Resilience:

The pandemic has underscored the need for resilient healthcare systems that can adapt to evolving challenges. It has highlighted the importance of innovative approaches to addiction treatment, telehealth services, and addressing the social determinants of drug addiction, even in times of crisis.

CHALLENGES AND CONTROVERSIES

1. **Overdose Crisis**

   A. Data on Overdose Deaths:

   Overdose deaths have reached unprecedented levels. In the United States, for instance, more than 93,000 drug overdose deaths occurred in 2020, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). This represents a nearly 30% increase from the previous year and the highest number of overdose deaths ever recorded in a single year.

   B. Availability and Potency of Synthetic Opioids:

   The increasing availability of potent synthetic opioids like fentanyl in illicit drug markets has driven the overdose crisis. Fentanyl is estimated to be up to 100 times more potent than morphine and has been detected in various street drugs. Small quantities can be lethal, contributing to the surge in overdose deaths.

2. **Accessibility to Treatment and Rehabilitation**

   A. Treatment Gap:

   Access to addiction treatment services remains a significant challenge. The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) reported that in 2019, only about 18.1% of individuals aged 12 and older with a substance use disorder received treatment. This treatment gap is a barrier to recovery for many.

   B. Lack of Access to Medication-Assisted Treatment (MAT):

   MAT, which combines medication with counseling and behavioral therapy, is a highly effective approach for opioid addiction. However, the availability of MAT is limited. A study published in Health Affairs found that in 2020, only about 40% of substance use treatment facilities in the United States offered all three FDA-approved medications for opioid use disorder.

3. **Stigmatization and Discrimination**

   A. Stigmatization of Addiction:

   Stigmatization remains a significant obstacle to addiction treatment and recovery. People with substance use disorders often face discrimination, which can deter

them from seeking help. According to a study in JAMA Psychiatry, stigma associated with addiction is a major factor contributing to the treatment gap.

B. Criminalization vs. Public Health Approach:

Controversy surrounds the approach to drug addiction, with some advocating for a criminal justice-based approach and others advocating for a public health-based approach. Countries and regions often differ in their policies and approaches, leading to inconsistencies in addressing addiction and its consequences.

4. **Opioid Prescription Practices**

A. Prescription Practices and Opioid Use:

The overprescription of opioids for pain management in the past has contributed to the epidemic. A study published in JAMA Network Open found that in 2018, there were 51.4 opioid prescriptions written for every 100 persons in the United States, despite a decrease in opioid prescribing rates in recent years.

B. Balancing Pain Management and Prevention:

Balancing the legitimate need for pain management with the prevention of opioid misuse and addiction remains a challenge. Healthcare professionals and policymakers must navigate this complex terrain to ensure appropriate opioid prescribing practices.

5. **Diversion and Illicit Opioid Markets**

A. Illicit Fentanyl Production:

Illicit fentanyl production has surged, contributing to the supply of dangerous substances in illicit drug markets. According to the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), illicit fentanyl is often manufactured in clandestine laboratories, making it challenging to regulate and control.

B. Complex International Supply Chains:

Controlling the international supply chain of illicit opioids presents numerous challenges. Traffickers exploit complex routes, including online sales and international shipping, making it difficult for law enforcement to intercept and disrupt these supply chains.

6. **Ethical Concerns**

   Bias and Discrimination: Risk of AI systems perpetuating existing biases in data, leading to unfair targeting and discrimination.

   Privacy Violations: Potential for AI to infringe on individuals' privacy rights through extensive surveillance and data collection.

   Accountability: Challenges in determining accountability for decisions made by AI systems.

7. **Technical and Operational Issues**

   Data Quality: Ensuring the accuracy and reliability of data used in AI systems.

   Interoperability: Integrating AI with existing law enforcement and judicial systems.

   Capacity Building: Enhancing the technical skills and capabilities of law enforcement personnel.

8. **Role of Pharmaceutical Companies**

   A. Litigation and Accountability:

   Pharmaceutical companies have faced litigation and allegations related to their marketing and distribution practices, accused of contributing to the opioid epidemic. These legal challenges raise questions about accountability and the role of the pharmaceutical industry in addressing the crisis.

   B. Access to Pain Medications:

   Balancing the need for access to pain medications for legitimate medical purposes with measures to prevent misuse and diversion poses a challenge. Striking this balance requires coordination among healthcare professionals, policymakers, and pharmaceutical companies.

POTENTIAL SOLUTIONS

While the challenges and controversies surrounding drug addiction in the context of the global opioid epidemic are complex, there are potential pathways to mitigate this crisis.

1. **Prevention and Education**: Strategies to prevent the initiation of drug use, especially among youth, can have a significant impact. Educational campaigns and awareness programs can inform communities about the risks associated with drug misuse.

2. **Access to Treatment and Rehabilitation**: Ensuring that individuals with substance use disorders have timely and equitable access to comprehensive treatment and rehabilitation services is crucial. Expanding the availability of medication-assisted treatment (MAT) and harm reduction initiatives can be part of the solution.

3. **Regulatory Measures**: Strengthening regulations around opioid prescribing practices and pharmaceutical supply chains can help curb the diversion of prescription opioids to illicit markets. Balancing access to pain management medications with measures to prevent misuse remains a key consideration.

4. **International Cooperation**: Collaboration between countries and international organizations is essential to disrupt the international supply chains of illicit opioids. Sharing intelligence, implementing cross-border enforcement measures, and harmonizing drug control policies can be effective.

5. **Stigma Reduction**: Efforts to reduce stigmatization and discrimination against individuals with addiction can encourage more people to seek help. Promoting compassionate and non-judgmental approaches within healthcare systems and society at large is vital.

6. **Holistic Approaches**: Recognizing the complex connection between addiction, mental health, and socioeconomic factors, comprehensive and holistic approaches that address these determinants are gaining attention.

7. **Research and Data**: Continued research into addiction, treatment outcomes, and the effects of policy measures can inform evidence-based solutions. Data-driven decision-making is essential for crafting effective policies.

8. **Industry Accountability**: Holding pharmaceutical companies accountable for their role in the epidemic through legal, regulatory, or industry-led mechanisms is a consideration. Ensuring responsible marketing practices and ethical pharmaceutical distribution is vital.

9. **Develop Ethical Guidelines**: Establish comprehensive ethical guidelines for the use of AI in crime prevention and criminal justice.

10. **Promote Transparency**: Ensure transparency in AI systems and decision-making processes.

11. **Enhance Data Governance**: Implement robust data governance frameworks to protect privacy and ensure data integrity.

12. **Bias Mitigation Techniques**: Develop and deploy techniques to identify and mitigate biases in AI systems.

13. **Privacy-Preserving Technologies**: Use technologies that enhance privacy, such as differential privacy and encryption.

14. **Interoperability Standards**: Establish standards for interoperability to facilitate the integration of AI systems across different jurisdictions.

15. **Training Programs**: Develop and implement training programs for law enforcement and judicial personnel on AI technologies and ethical considerations.

16. **International Cooperation**: Cultivate international cooperation and knowledge sharing on best practices and technological advancements.

These potential solutions provide a starting point for discussions within the committee. We expect all delegates to explore a wide range of approaches to address the agenda as the complexity of the issue calls for a multifaceted and collaborative response.

Research Resources

1. **World Health Organization (WHO):**

   WHO's Substance Abuse page offers a wealth of information, reports, and publications on substance abuse and addiction, including opioids.

   Website: WHO Substance Abuse

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

   UNODC provides research reports, data, and resources related to drug addiction, drug trafficking, and international drug control efforts.

   Website: UNODC Research and Analysis

3. **National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA):**

   NIDA, part of the U.S. National Institutes of Health (NIH), offers extensive research and information on drug addiction, treatment, and prevention.

   Website: NIDA Research

4. **Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA):**

   SAMHSA provides research, reports, and resources on addiction treatment and recovery support services in the United States.

   Website: SAMHSA Publications

5. **Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC):**

   The CDC offers data and reports on opioid overdose, prescribing practices, and public health initiatives related to the opioid epidemic.

   Website: CDC Opioid Overdose

6. **National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI):**

   NCBI's PubMed database is a valuable resource for academic research articles and studies on drug addiction, opioids, and related topics.

Website: [PubMed](#)

7. **The Lancet Psychiatry:**

   The Lancet Psychiatry publishes research articles, reviews, and perspectives on mental health, including substance use disorders and addiction.

   Website: [The Lancet Psychiatry](#)

8. **Addiction Journal:**

   Addiction Journal publishes peer-reviewed research on addiction, substance use disorders, and related topics.

   Website: [Addiction Journal](#)

9. **International Journal of Drug Policy:**

   This journal focuses on research and policy issues related to drug addiction, harm reduction, and drug control.

   Website: [International Journal of Drug Policy](#)

10. **United Nations General Assembly Special Session (UNGASS) on Drugs 2016:**

    The official UNGASS 2016 website contains documents, resolutions, and reports from the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on Drugs, which addressed global drug policy.

    Website: [UNGASS 2016](#)

11. **United Nations International Narcotics Control Board (INCB):**

    The INCB publishes annual reports and assessments on the global availability and control of narcotic drugs, including opioids.

    Website: [INCB Publications](#)

12. **National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) Research Reports:**

    NIDA offers a series of research reports that provide in-depth information on various aspects of drug addiction and opioid use.

Website: [NIDA Research Reports](#)

13. **Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) Data and Reports:**

   SAMHSA provides data, statistics, and reports on substance use and mental health issues, including addiction and treatment.

   Website: [SAMHSA Data and Reports](#)

14. **European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA):**

   EMCDDA offers a wide range of data, reports, and publications on drug addiction and drug-related issues in Europe.

   Website: [EMCDDA Publications](#)

15. **The New England Journal of Medicine (NEJM):**

   NEJM publishes research articles and reviews on various medical topics, including addiction medicine and opioid-related research.

   Website: [NEJM](#)

16. **Journal of Addiction Medicine:**

   This journal focuses on research and clinical practice in the field of addiction medicine, including opioid use disorder.

   Website: [Journal of Addiction Medicine](#)

17. **The Guardian's "The Opioid Crisis" Series:**

   The Guardian newspaper has produced an extensive series of articles and multimedia content on the opioid crisis, providing in-depth reporting and analysis.

   Website: [The Guardian's Opioid Crisis Series](#)

18. **International Drug Policy Consortium (IDPC):**

IDPC offers reports and resources on global drug policy, harm reduction, and advocacy efforts.

Website: [IDPC Publications](#)

19. **AI Ethics Guidelines:**

Publications and frameworks by the European Commission, IEEE, and other relevant bodies.

20. **Academic Journals:**

Journals on criminal justice, AI ethics, and law enforcement technology.

PAST RESOLUTIONS FOR REFERENCE

1. United Nations General Assembly Resolution A/RES/73/192 (2018)

2. United Nations General Assembly Resolution A/RES/61/295 (2007)

3. United Nations General Assembly Resolution A/RES/55/1 (2000)

4. United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) Resolution E/RES/2015/27 (2015)

5. United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) Resolution E/RES/2016/13 (2016)

6. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) "World Drug Report" (Annual)

7. United Nations International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) Annual Reports

8. United Nations General Assembly Special Session (UNGASS) on Drugs 2016 Outcome Document

9. CCPCJ Resolution 26/5: Promoting the use of AI for crime prevention and criminal justice while ensuring adherence to human rights.

10. UNGA Resolution 74/247: Addressing the challenges posed by AI in the context of international peace and security.

Conclusion

Delegates,

We hope the background guide has provided a comprehensive overview of the agenda. This should equip you with all the essential information to begin your research. Remember, it is crucial to approach this issue with a collaborative spirit, empathy, and a commitment to finding evidence-based solutions that prioritize the well-being of individuals and communities affected by drug addiction.

We would like to emphasize the importance of productive and respectful debate. We encourage delegates to engage constructively, consider the diverse perspectives of member states, and work together toward meaningful resolutions that can make a positive impact on a global scale.

Your dedication to addressing this challenging issue is commendable, and we look forward to witnessing the thoughtful deliberations and innovative solutions that will emerge during the conference. We do not want to hear about the issues that we are currently facing and come to the committee with innovative and solid solutions.

See you soon!

Sincerely,
The Executive Board - UNODC

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