

Country: The Argentine Republic
Committee: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



Agenda: Pharmaceutical Drug Trafficking and Strengthening Regulatory Controls

Argentina is a federal state with twenty-three provinces and one autonomous city, Buenos Aires, which is both the country's capital and largest city. While having separate constitutions, the capital and the provinces are part of a federal government. Argentina continues to hold its historical position as a medium state in international affairs while also being a regional force. It maintains the second-biggest economy in South America. In addition, Argentina was a founding member of the World Bank, the Organization of Ibero-American States, Mercosur, the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States, and the United Nations.

The illegal usage of pharmaceutical medicines for illicit purposes by criminal groups has given rise to the global concern of pharmaceutical drug trafficking. These medicines, which are trafficked internationally and include opioids, counterfeit medications, stimulants, and benzodiazepines, are linked to addiction, overdose deaths, and global public health emergencies.

As a country which cares about human health and against illegal drug trafficking like the other member states, Argentina has taken some measures to prevent illegal pharmaceutical drug trafficking and strengthen regulatory controls. Here are some regional and international initiatives, our institutions and measures that Argentina has implemented to combat illegal pharmaceutical drug trafficking:

Administración Nacional de Medicamentos, Alimentos y Tecnología Médica (ANMAT). ANMAT is in charge of controlling pharmaceuticals, foods, and medical equipment. Argentina's efforts to regulate and manage pharmaceuticals are greatly supported by ANMAT. It is crucial in avoiding the smuggling of medications for illicit uses and ensures the effectiveness, security, and quality of pharmaceuticals.

In line with strengthening the establishment of high regulatory standards and, as an ongoing improvement authority, ANMAT is actively involved in the following entities:

WHO (World Health Organization)
PAHO (Pan American Health Organization)
MERCOSUR (Southern Cone Common Market)
PIC/S (Pharmaceutical Inspection Cooperation Scheme)
ICMRA (International Coalition of Medicines Regulatory Authorities)

ICH (International Council for Harmonisation of Technical Requirements for Pharmaceuticals for Human Use)

IMDRF (International Medical Device Regulators Forum)

MDSAP (Medical Device Single Audit Program)

Recognizing the global nature of pharmaceutical drug trafficking, ANMAT actively engages in international collaborations.

Argentina collaborates with other countries and international organizations to exchange best practices, intelligence, and information to stop the trafficking of pharmaceuticals. This includes collaborating with other nations to prevent cross-border trafficking and participating in international law enforcement networks such as INTERPOL.

In conclusion, Argentina is dedicated to fighting against pharmaceutical drug trafficking. Through strengthened regulatory controls, international collaboration, and public awareness initiatives, Argentina aims to contribute to the global effort to prevent this illegal trade.

As Argentina, we propose some solutions to pharmaceutical drug trafficking such as,

Strengthen Tracking and Reporting Systems: To track the transportation of pharmaceuticals across the supply chain, put forward effective tracking systems. This includes detecting illegal trafficking as well as verifying the legitimacy of pharmaceutical items through the use of digitalization technologies.

Raise Public Awareness and Education: Educate the public on the need for safe medication practices, the risks connected with using fake medications, and the dangers of using pharmaceutical drugs. We suggest employing educational efforts for pharmacists, healthcare providers, and the general public to prevent the trafficking of illegal drugs and encourage safe pharmaceutical usage.

Support Treatment and Rehabilitation Services: To address the deeper causes which cause pharmaceutical drug addiction and misuse, we are recommending to invest in addiction treatment and rehabilitation services. Give people with addiction problems access to support groups, therapy, and evidence-based treatment options.

References:

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Agenda: Combating Corruption in political campaigns

Corruption in political campaigns poses a big threat to the democratic process. When unfair effects get into the election system it messes up the honesty of democracy. This kind of corruption makes people trust the election process less, which goes against the idea that everyone's right to be equal while they are representing their ideas. Dealing with this problem is crucial to preserve the values of democracy and ensure that everyone is equal during the elections.

Argentina recognizes that corruption undermines the credibility of political campaigns and the democratic process. Argentina is a country dedicated to maintaining accountability, openness, and the rule of law. It is deeply concerned about the prevalence of corruption in political campaigns and how it undermines democratic process. Argentina highlights its institutions for preventing corruption, the actions it has done to combat corruption, and the solutions it has come up with to fight corruption in political campaigns in this position paper.

Here are our institutions for preventing corruption and the organizations we take a part of:

Argentina is a part of Inter-American Convention Against Corruption (IACAC).

According to Article II of the convention's text of IACAC, it has two goals;

1. To promote and strengthen the development by each of the States Parties of the mechanisms needed to prevent, detect, punish and eradicate corruption; and,
2. To promote, facilitate and regulate cooperation among the States Parties to ensure the effectiveness of measures and actions to prevent, detect, punish and eradicate corruption in the performance of public functions and acts of corruption specifically related to such performance.

Anti-Corruption Office (OA): The Anti-Corruption Office is the main organization in charge of coordinating Argentina's efforts to combat and prevent corruption. It makes policies and analyzes needs related to political campaigns and corruption.

The UIF, or Financial Information Unit, is responsible for detecting and combating money laundering. It checks payments, detects suspicious activities in order to fight corruption in political campaigns.

Argentina's election procedure is managed by the National Electoral Chamber (CNE), which also makes sure that election procedures are followed. The development of honesty and accountability in political campaigns depends on checking campaign funds and putting campaign finance laws into place.

Also The Latin America & Caribbean Anti Corruption Law Enforcement Network (LACLEN) including Argentina.

In Argentina, like in many other countries, types of corruption can be common in political campaigns. Here are some specific types:

- Embezzlement
- Bribery
- Extortion
- Fraud
- Money Laundering
- Tax evasion
- Abuse of Power
- Illegal surveillance

Apart from these corruptions, there are many types of corruption. While Argentina has already taken some measures to address these corruption, these measures may not be enough to solve the corruption problem. As the responsibility of countries in this conference is to minimize corruption, Argentina must consider taking some other measures. Argentina suggests measures such as strengthening legal frameworks, implementing transparency measures, committing to enforcing anti-corruption laws, and collaborating with non-governmental organizations like;

Strengthening Legal Frameworks:

To eliminate gaps and solve issues, improve existing campaign finance laws.

Establish new laws with greater penalties for actions that target corrupt behavior in political campaigns.

Better Regulation: To provide openness in political campaigns, analyze campaign money, and prevent illegal payments, stabilize legislation and accountability processes. This includes setting up new oversight organizations, applying stronger transparency laws, and increasing penalties for breaking laws on political donations.

Collaborating with Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs):

Collaborate with non-governmental organizations for improving accountability, transparency, and combating corruption to create effective strategies.

Using NGOs in the tracking of political campaigns, the reporting of problems on improving the election process.

Promoting Public Service and Education:

Allow citizens to ask for honesty in political processes by educating them about the importance of open and accountable government.

To better public knowledge of the dangers of corruption in political campaigns, raise civic engagement through voter education campaigns and community forums.

References:

[-https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Argentina](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Argentina)

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