Committee: UNODC

Country: The Islamic Republic of Iran

Agenda Item(s):

1. Combating corruption in political campaigns.

2. Pharmaceutical drug trafficking ,strengthening regulatory control.

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Iran, officially known as the Islamic Republic of Iran, is a country located in Western Asia. It is bordered by Armenia, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iraq. With a population of over 80 million people, Iran is the second largest country in the Middle East. Iran has a rich history dating back thousands of years. It was once the centre of the Persian Empire and has been home to many important artists, poets and scholars throughout its history. The official language spoken in Iran is Persian (Farsi), and the dominant religion practiced by the majority of is citizens Islam. Iran is also known for its diverse landscapes, ranging from mountains to deserts to fascinating forests. The country also boasts a vibrant culture with traditional music, dance and inspiring cuisine that reflect its eccentric and interesting heritage. Overall, Iran is a captivating country with much to offer in terms of culture, history and natural beauty.

 It is no question that corruption is a disease, plaguing societies for centuries, undermining trust in institutions and hindering progress. Political corruption in Iran has been a longstanding issue that has tormented the nation for decades. From misappropriation and bribery to favouritism and cronyism, corruption runs profoundly inside the political framework. The need for responsibility in governance has permitted degenerate authorities to abuse their positions for personal gain, driving far-reaching doubt among Iranian individuals. The results of political corruption in Iran are far-reaching, affecting everything from financial improvement to social welfare. The misallocation of assets and reserves due to corruption has ruined advance and sustained imbalance inside society.  Iran has made progress to fight this ongoing plague, as many corruption offences have been criminalized and legal liability for legal persons have been introduced, though there is still a long way to go before this fight to end corruption has a significant effect no only on the citizens of Iran but also the economic and social welfare.

 Drug trafficking is another worldwide problem that is regarded as a severe offense by lawmakers around the world. Drug smuggling penalties often depend on the type of drug, the quantity and most importantly which country it is being sold in. Nonetheless, narcotrafficking and selling narcotics both carry heavy and evasive penalties. Iran’s market for illicit drugs- primarily heroin and methamphetamine- is pervasive and are a prominent feature of its organized crime landscape. Being the cheapest place in the world to buy heroin, 2.8 million Iranians suffer from addiction. Iran is a key transshipment point for Southwest Asian heroin, between Afghanistan and Europe. Iran accounts for a large share of heroin seizures worldwide, and regularly announce large seizures of opiates smuggled from neighbouring countries. Iran has and still is making continuous efforts to address all facets of its drug problems. These efforts encompass stricter border controls, identifying and combating known organized crime gangs and narcotraffickers, arresting addicts and arranging for said addicts to receive treatment, go to rehabilitation in special centres.

Iran is ready and willing to take action against these rapid growing issues. Against terrorism actions, corruption problems and human rights violations in every country, and many more issues that desperately need urgent attention. For all of these solutions to bear fruit and navigate us in a much safer and honest direction, Iran believes that transparency and international cooperation between countries is a must. Iran is ready to stand against any and all situations that can or already has endangered mankind and peace internationally.

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