

*Leveret Background Guide*

**UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)  
Addressing Sports Doping**

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# JACKRABBIT MUN V

L.B. POLY - May 20th, 2023

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# CO-HEAD CHAIR LETTER

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Dear Delegates,

Welcome to Poly! My name is Lauren Griffieth and I am extremely honored to be one of your Co-Chairs for this year's Jackrabbit V conference. I am a junior and have been in Model UN since my sophomore year. I have enjoyed going to several conferences this year including an international conference in New York, New York. I have also helped with the conference we held last year, as well as serving as rapporteur for Poly's first annual Bunny Mun for middle school delegates.

Outside of MUN I enjoy cooking, listening to music, watching movies and hanging out with my friends. I am also in several clubs during school including Black Student Union, Female Leadership Academy, and the Long Beach Green Schools Campaign.

I have always been interested in real-world issues and how to solve them. MUN is a great way to stay involved and it is also so much fun. I hope you all will find the same passion I did when I started MUN. I am so excited to share this experience with you and hear all of your wonderful ideas. See you in committee!

Best of luck,

Lauren Griffieth

UNODC Committee | Co-Head Chair

[griffiethlauren2006@gmail.com](mailto:griffiethlauren2006@gmail.com)



# CO-HEAD CHAIR LETTER

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Dear Delegates,

Hello everyone! My name is Mike Guillen, I'm excited to meet you guys and honored to be your other Co-Chair. Currently, I'm a senior ready to head to CSULB and to pursue Political Science and US History Majors. Regardless of the fact that this is my first year in MUN, I have always been intrigued by the international community and the inner workings of it. By attending a conference in New York, I am no longer a stranger to the language barrier I would face working with people internationally.

Apart from MUN, I've experienced the joys of hiking, driving with friends while playing music, and reading the works of famous philosophers. Hopefully my internship with a member in the school district will expose me to the fundamentals of the political world.

Even though MUN focuses on the political issues that are presented in the real world, I have found that it has helped me with my confidence. Previously, I found it difficult to speak to large crowds and I would say I was rather shy. Throughout the year I have been in Model UN, I have learned techniques to help get over this fear, along with being able to come out of my shell. I hope that if you are also someone who is shy, that MUN helps you overcome this the way it helped me.

Wishing you the best,

Mike Guillen

UNODC Committee | Co-Head Chair

[guillenmike122@gmail.com](mailto:guillenmike122@gmail.com)

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# VICE CHAIR LETTER

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Dear Delegates,

Hi all! My name is Isaac Holder. I am so excited to get to know you all and look forward to seeing how you all grow during our time together! I am a Junior and this is my first year in Model UN. I have thoroughly enjoyed going to conferences this year, especially our conference in Laguna Beach. Since this is my first year in MUN, I have not helped with any previous conferences, however I am looking forward to helping with this one!

Outside of MUN, I enjoy going to the beach, spending time with friends, and watching marvel movies. I have also played baseball for Poly since my freshman year, and now I am on the varsity level. Outside of school, I volunteer at the aquarium every weekend and also work there during the summer.

I have always been interested in what's happening not only in the US, but outside of it as well. I think that MUN is a great way to get to know what is happening around the world, and that skill is greatly valued in today's world. I am so excited to see what you guys will do during our time together!

Sincerely,

Isaac Holder

UNODC Committee | Vice Chair

[ikeholdero8@gmail.com](mailto:ikeholdero8@gmail.com)



# RAPPORTEUR LETTER

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Dear Delegates,

Hi! I am Ildah Reid and I am so excited to be your rapporteur. This is my first year in Model UN and I am a junior. I think MUN is so much fun because we get to discuss interesting topics that are relevant and come up with innovative solutions.

Aside from MUN I am a cheerleader at Poly High School, President of the Spirit Club, and involved in Black Student Union and Key Club. Outside of school I love to go to the gym and hang out with friends. I plan to go into law for college and hope to travel out of the country this summer.

It's my pleasure to be your rap and if you have any questions please feel free to reach out!

Good Luck,

Ildah Reid

UNODC Committee | Rapporteur

[ildyreid11@gmail.com](mailto:ildyreid11@gmail.com)



# COMMITTEE DESCRIPTION

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The United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime was established in 1997 to deal with issues involving “drugs, organized crime, corruption and terrorism” (UNODC). The UNODC helps nations tackle these immensely impactful issues, while finding solutions that benefit both the national and international communities. It involves a network of offices and global programmes. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals are of central focus for the committee, specifically in relation to the prevention of the use of drugs and limiting terrorism. These goals include SDG 12, Responsible Consumption and Production and SDG 16, Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions. The UNODC has worked with the World Anti-Doping Agency in the past to address doping issues in a scientific manner.

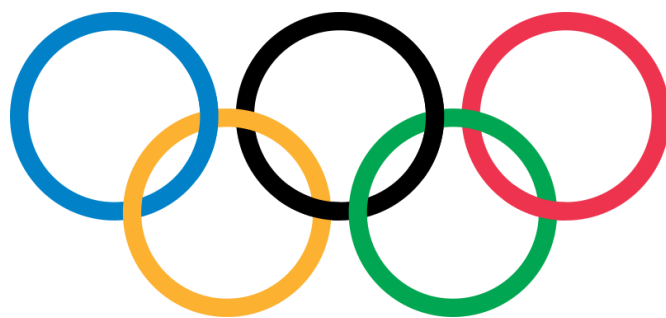


# TOPIC SYNOPSIS

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Dating back to the ancient Olympic Games, doping has rocked the world, and has continued to do so up to the present day. From local, to national, to Olympic-level competition, every level of sport has been deeply affected by the consequences and legacy of doping. Sha'Carri Richardson's personal life brought her to the forefront of international headlines as people questioned the drugs on the banned list.

As recently as the 2020 Olympics, 16-year-old Russian figure skater Kamila Valieva's scandal sparked debate about the minimum age of professional sports, specifically skating, and the vast impact of doping on a nation and sport at large. Numerous other cases have plagued high-level sport, and will likely continue unless something is done. Countries in this committee will unite to debate and address this ever-expanding and changing issue, with more pressing scandals hitting the news with increasing frequency. How will countries with vastly different pasts and positions unite to end doping? Should the list of illegal drugs be expanded or reduced? How will the future of sport be hindered by doping scandals and how will we stop it?



# BACKGROUND

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Despite how modern this issue sounds, sports doping has been around since the ancient Olympic Games where athletes ate figs to increase their performance.

However, the 2014 Olympic Games in Sochi, Russia, really brought sports doping into the public consciousness. Sochi is forever marked with a scandal that accused and proved Russia guilty of having athletes compete while on performance-enhancing drugs. Though the International Olympic Committee Medical Commission started its first test for doping at the 1968 Olympics in Grenoble, many athletes throughout the years have slipped through the cracks and competed while doped.



There are three major types of sports doping. Anabolic drugs (more commonly known as steroids) increase muscle mass and lean body weight. With these, hormones are used to increase protein production and create muscle mass. Stimulants increase an athlete's stamina, decrease their ability to feel fatigue and pain, and improve their mental function and behavior. Oxygen transport drugs (also called "blood doping") increase oxygen delivery to tissues and can improve endurance and athletic performance.

Regardless of its performance benefits, sports doping creates harmful and long-lasting side effects in users, such as cardiovascular, nervous system, respiratory and hormonal problems. It also presents a moral dilemma by creating an unfair advantage for players.

The Olympics are not the only major sports event that has incurred doping scandals. When Tom Simpson passed away during the Tour de France, in 1967, there



was evidence of amphetamines on his jersey and traces in his body. This led to an International Cycling Union ban on performance-enhancing drugs. Despite this, one of



the most famous doping scandals is the case of Lance Armstrong. After winning seven Tour de France competitions, it was revealed in 2012 that he had taken performance enhancing drugs and he was stripped of all career wins, and was also permanently banned from cycling.

Also, in the 1990s, steroid usage in baseball increased immensely because Major League Baseball did not test for any PEDs. This led to a league-wide doping scandal that damaged the images of many beloved players like Barry Bonds, Sammy Sosa, Mark McGwire, and Jason Giambi. This scandal also hurt Major League Baseball's image as a whole. PEDs continue to be a problem in baseball, as seen in the cases of Robinson Cano and Fernando Tatis Jr.

Doping is not always up to the athlete involved: in the 1970s and '80s, the German government forced its athletes to use steroids. German athletes felt their bodies change, but could not go against the wishes of their government despite a lack of desire to compete in chemically-altered states. This brings up a question of how many athletes are willingly doped—did the Russian athletes in the 2014 Olympics willingly consent to taking performance-enhancers, or were they coerced?



# UNITED NATIONS INVOLVEMENT

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The Copenhagen Declaration was signed on April 7, 2003 created the World Anti-Doping Code (also simply referred to as Code). The Code sets standards for athletes worldwide so they can compete on an equal level, and is constantly evolving as people gain a better understanding of certain drugs. With multiple revisions in the past, the Code has been agreed upon by thousands of professionals and athletes in the anti-doping community, and was last reviewed in 2019.

Another specialized committee of the United Nations, UNESCO, has dealt with sports doping in the past. They created the Fund for the Elimination of Doping in Sports to assist states in the International Convention Against Doping and Sports. The Fund educates youth and sports organizations, provides policy advice for participating member states, and includes mentoring and capacity building. It contains an Approval Committee composed of representatives from Italy, the Russian Federation, Barbados, India, Zambia, and the United Arab Emirates meant to collectively determine the Fund's future actions.

The Programme on Safeguarding Sport from Corruption and Crime was established by the UNODC in 2017 and functions as an essential piece of the UNODC Global Programme Against Corruption. It works to successfully establish Resolution 8/4 and Resolution 7/8, both of which focus on preventing corruption in sport. The committee works with nations and governments to address sports doping and is a key component to help the UNODC, and the world, combat this ever-expanding issue.



# BLOC POSITIONS

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**African Bloc:** This bloc has focused on strengthening and building the capacity of their own anti-doping programs in the past. In 2021, the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) called on each African nation to strengthen their commitment to global anti-doping.

**Asia-Pacific Bloc:** Five regional anti-doping organizations make up this bloc. A memorandum of Understanding was signed in March of 2022 by the Secretary General of the United Nations and the WADA President and Director to address anti-doping in sport. Nations are focused on finding solutions to anti-doping and have been engaged in past discussions.

**Eastern European Bloc:** Nations in this bloc have been central to the sports doping issue. Russia has been notably banned from competing under the Russian flag at the Olympic Games, and this bloc has focused on preventing sports doping in the past.

**Latin America and Caribbean Bloc:** Several athletes from nations in this bloc have been caught doping, and baseball athletes specifically have struggled. This bloc holds some of the highest numbers of doping violations, and several laboratories have been found to be in violation of WADA policy.

**Western European and Others Bloc:** Nations in this bloc have cracked down on doping within their own nations and internationally, but have also dealt with intense doping scandals in the past. Several nations have their own anti-doping agencies, and strictly enforce anti-doping measures.

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# QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER

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- How has your country dealt with sports doping in the past both nationally and internationally?
- How should the world community tackle sport doping during the Olympics?
- What can this committee do or work toward to prevent sports doping?
- Should all drugs be banned?
  - Or does the list need to be altered? In what way?
- Have any past actions by the committee been successful? If not, how can they be improved to better address sports doping?



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