

2026 SJTUMUNC

SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY
MODEL UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE

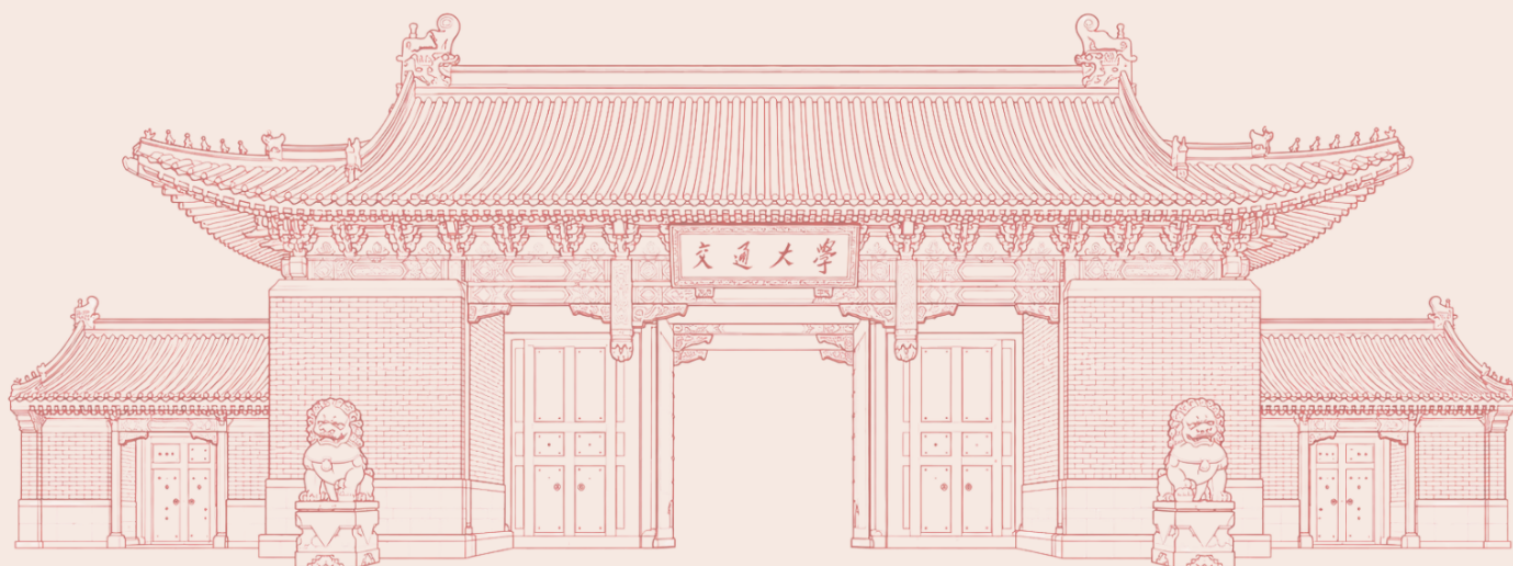


上海交通大学 南洋模拟联合国大会

United Nations Office
on Drugs and Crime

学术测试

ACADEMIC TEST



United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Academic Test

The delegates need to complete all the questions in the academic test in order to be allocated seats. During the answering process, please follow the following format requirements:

All delegates are requested to upload their academic test as a Word document (file name: Name + Academic Test) to the email address 2468607748@qq.com before 23:59 on October 24, 2026, and to wait patiently for seat allocation. Seat allocation will be announced on the official conference website.

In this committee, the use of all forms of AI tools is strictly prohibited in document writing before and during the conference. The use of AI tools is limited to information retrieval only. Once a violation is found, the eligibility for awards will be cancelled.

Language: English

Font: Times New Roman; **Size:** 11pt

Citation Format: APA 7th

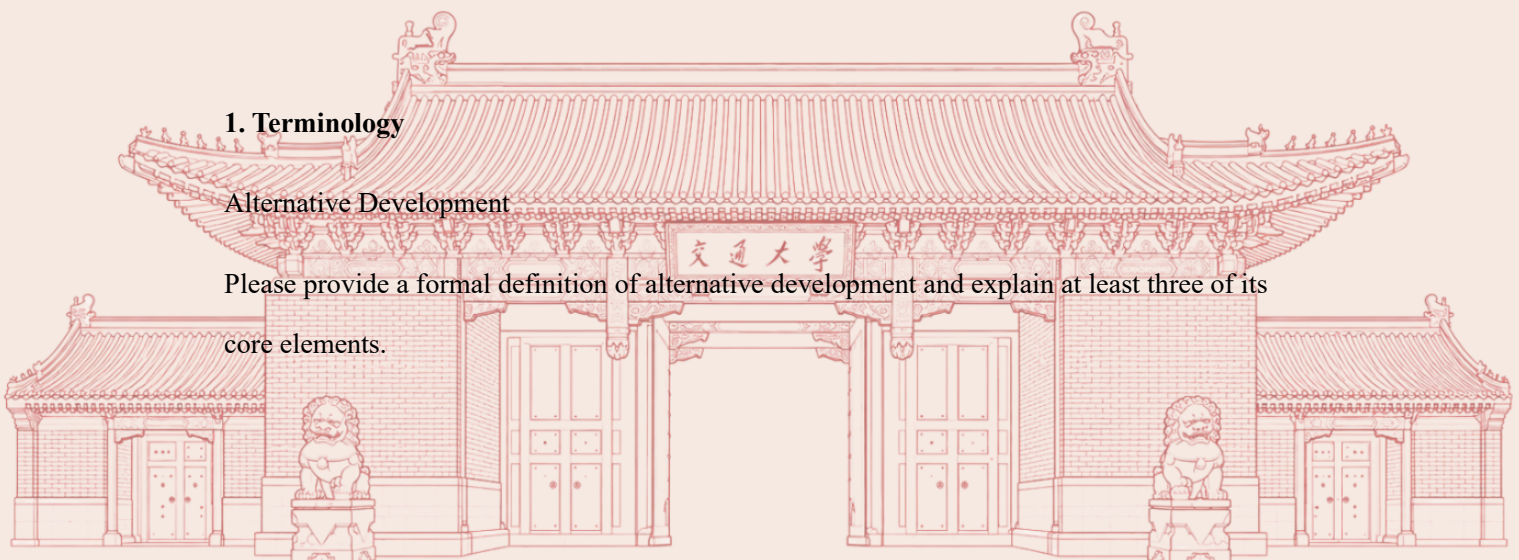
Please strictly abide by academic norms. **Plagiarism and artificial intelligence-generated writing** are strictly **prohibited**.

A Main Press Center is embedded within this committee. Delegates who intend to become press correspondents or accept allocation adjustments may complete the test questions in the MPC section.

1. Terminology

Alternative Development

Please provide a formal definition of alternative development and explain at least three of its core elements.



2. Short Answer

Briefly describe the three core conventions of the international drug control treaty system and their main contents.

Please provide the names of the conventions, the years of their adoption, and summarize the core obligations or institutional arrangements of each convention.

Briefly describe the main working methods of UNODC in combating organized crime and corruption, and provide examples to illustrate each method. At least four working methods should be listed, and each should be accompanied by an example.

3. Material Analysis

The 2024 World Drug Report indicates that the global drug market continues to expand, with the production and trafficking of synthetic drugs becoming increasingly rampant. The dark web and cryptocurrencies are increasingly being used in drug transactions. The report also emphasizes that drug trafficking is intertwined with organized crime, corruption, violent conflicts, and environmental destruction, posing serious threats to sustainable development,



public health, and human rights. UNODC calls on all countries to strengthen international cooperation and formulate balanced policies based on evidence, taking into account supply and demand reduction, criminal justice, public health, and protection of human rights.

— Adapted from the UNODC 2024 World Drug Report and related materials

Please select one of the following countries: Afghanistan, Colombia, Germany, Thailand, the United States of America, Morocco. Based on the possible national conditions and interests of each country, explain its stance or priorities in addressing the global drug problem.

Main Press Center

Academic Test

The following media seats are proposed for this committee: The Punch Newspaper (From Nigeria) \ EL TIEMPO (From Colombia) \ Bangkok Post (From Thailand) \ Financial Times (From the UK) \ The Washington Post (From the USA)

Please list your media seat preferences for consideration in the final seat allocation

First choice —

Second choice —

Third choice —

Answer all questions from the perspective of your first-choice media seat.

1. Journalistic Competence

Among journalistic objectivity and neutrality in presenting complete and truthful facts, the interests of different parties, and personal journalistic goals, which matters most? How would you choose and balance them if they conflict?

2. News Literacy

Based on the material below, suppose you are a reporter of your first-choice media seat at a press conference. Ask a specific government official at least two meaningful questions (20 words maximum each). Clarify the questioned official and explain the reason for each question.

[The Guardian] NDLEA, Ondo govt roll out empowerment project for ex-cannabis cultivators

The National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA) has launched an Alternative Development Pilot Project in Ondo State aimed at providing

sustainable livelihoods to communities involved in illicit cannabis cultivation. The initiative seeks to replace illegal cropping with the cultivation of licit crops, while fostering community engagement and food security.

Brigadier General Mohamed Buba Marwa (rtd), NDLEA Chairman, announced the program on Tuesday at a town hall meeting in Akure, Ondo State. The event brought together national stakeholders, international partners, the Ondo State Governor Dr Lucky Ayedatiwa, traditional rulers, and representatives from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the Global Partnership on Drug Policies and Development, the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, and the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security.

Marwa said the project is intended to build cooperation between the NDLEA and communities involved in illicit cropping, offering alternatives only to those willing to shift to legal cultivation. “We want to facilitate a total shift from illicit cropping to massive food and cash crop production,” he said. He added that crops such as *Artemisia Annua*, which has medicinal properties, could provide financial benefits greater than those of cannabis, while also contributing to public health and local economic development.

The NDLEA chief described the initiative as an empowerment program rather than an enforcement exercise. “To the cooperating communities, from today, we are no longer ‘enemies’ as you might have once perceived us. We are friends. We are partners in progress,” Marwa said. He emphasized inclusivity, stating that local leaders, youth, women, and all community stakeholders would play an active role in the project’s implementation.

Governor Ayedatiwa expressed support for the project, committing state resources, including land and seedlings, and encouraged youth participation. “We are ready to allocate land, provide seed and seedlings to support this initiative,” he said, adding that the government would collaborate with traditional institutions, religious bodies, civil society, and the private sector to strengthen awareness, prevention, rehabilitation, and reintegration efforts.

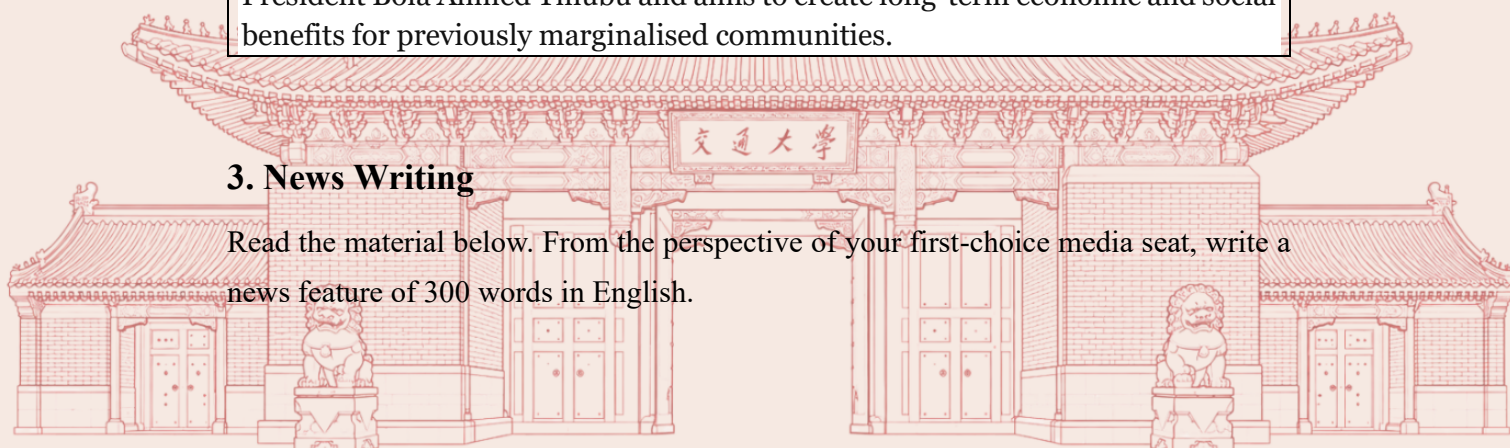
Oba Ajibade Gbadegesin Ogunoye III, Chairman of the Ondo State Traditional Rulers Council, also endorsed the project, urging young people to take advantage of the legal opportunities provided. “We urge our youths to key into this program. There’s no alternative to it, because we know the consequences of cannabis cultivation and all other drugs,” he said.

Marwa concluded that the pilot project in three Ondo State communities would be assessed for expansion nationwide, with the goal of establishing sustainable, drug-free livelihoods across Nigeria.

The NDLEA said the initiative aligns with the Renewed Hope Agenda of President Bola Ahmed Tinubu and aims to create long-term economic and social benefits for previously marginalised communities.

3. News Writing

Read the material below. From the perspective of your first-choice media seat, write a news feature of 300 words in English.



[The Guardian] ‘We now live without this violence’ : the Colombian farmers giving up coca for palm oil

Surrounded by towering oil palm trees on his farm in the small village of Caño Barbú, near San Pablo in northern Colombia, Yoger Payares uses a malayo... Today, Payares proudly works in the oil palm industry. But for more than a decade, just yards away, he grew coca leaves, becoming embroiled in the illicit industry in 1990 after leaving his job as a cattle farmer.

“It was difficult to be living here and not be involved in coca, because it’s what you grew up to know,” says Payares. He regularly wipes his brow in the 36°C heat against a backdrop of the drone-like sound of cicadas. “It was an easy way to make money. Coca was booming ... it was like, if I’m not doing that, what am I going to do? It solved my money problems.”

...Payares says his two brothers also joined the coca boom in the area, which endured decades of violence due to gruelling conflict between armed groups such as the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia – People’s Army (Farc) and the National Liberation Army (ELN), later inflamed by the drug trade.

Growing coca was a job fraught with fear, as smallholders constantly worried about armed groups discovering they were selling their leaves to a rival. “It was dangerous,” says Payares, who regularly reels off stories of violence, from the killing of his police-officer cousin to the neighbour’s son who was kidnapped. “You grew up in fear.”

The replacement of coca leaf plantations with other crops has been a Colombian public policy since 1995. The far-right leader Abelardo de la Espriella, recently elected Colombia’s new president and an advocate of a hardline approach to armed groups..has announced his intention to maintain the policy, with cacao and oil palm as alternatives.

Spurred by the subsidies, technical support and tax discounts offered under the policy, many coca growers have left the profitable business... “Their efforts have been key to revitalising the local economy, creating jobs, improving food security and attracting workers from neighbouring regions,” he says, adding that oil palm is the region’s most significant source of income.

“Along with coffee, oil palm is the crop with the largest planted area in Colombia,” says Arturo Garcia, a project manager at consultancy Econometria. “That’s because it’s a permanent tropical crop, competing only with tropical countries like Indonesia and Malaysia, which have practically already reached their production peak.” ... and many palm oil producers in Colombia are seeking environmental certifications, which include satellite monitoring to combat deforestation. Yet, Garcia says, the surge in the palm oil market raises questions about sustainability.

Palm oil cultivation can harm the environment by causing deforestation and loss of biodiversity, especially in tropical areas, and contributes to greenhouse gas emissions through forest clearing and peatland draining. These impacts vary by location and method, though some studies suggest palm oil can be relatively land-efficient.



“I’m concerned about the monoculture nature it tends to have, due to negative effects on the environment – for example, the ease of spreading pests – on biodiversity, on food security and on income during times of falling international prices,” says Garcia...

