

Commission: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

Session: NATIONAL MUN -2024

Sponsors: Brazil, Columbia, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Mexico, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Singapore, South Africa, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivian Republic of)

QUESTION OF: **ADDRESSING THE CHALLENGES OF ONLINE DRUG TRAFFICKING**

The General Assembly,

Recognising the increasing prevalence and sophistication of online drug trafficking networks, which pose significant threats to global health and security, with the value of online drug sales reaching at least 315 million euros annually,

Deeply concerned about the use of encryption methods in communication and transactions, anonymous browsing on the darknet, and payments in hard-to-trace cryptocurrencies, which allow drug traffickers to evade lawful detection,

Alarmed that many law enforcement agencies lack resources and technical expertise to effectively monitor and combat online drug trafficking,

Noting with appreciation the commitment to uphold the principles of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol, and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,

1. Calls upon international bodies to facilitate information sharing and cooperation between countries to combat online drug trafficking;
2. Requests Member States to strengthen their cybercrime capabilities and information sharing, particularly through INTERPOL and other relevant international bodies, to combat cross-border online drug trafficking networks;
3. Proposes the development and adoption of international standards and protocols for tracking cryptocurrency transactions often used in online drug transactions;

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4. Recommends enforcing stringent anti-money laundering regulations that require financial institutions to report large or suspicious transactions through Anti-Money Laundering (AML) and Know Your Customer (KYC) protocols, as well as CipherTrace regulations;
5. Further requests the establishment of a task force within the UNODC dedicated to studying and addressing the evolving methods of online drug trafficking through undercover law enforcement operations in accordance with guidelines while respecting national sovereignty;
6. Urges the United Nations General Assembly to set up a bureau charged with monitoring and having the authority to charge or arrest members of governmental institutions who are under suspicion or known to be involved in online drug trafficking;
7. Welcomes the integration of comprehensive digital literacy and cybersecurity education into national school curricula as essential measures to equip younger generations with the necessary skills and knowledge to navigate the increasingly complex digital landscape;
8. Invites all Member States to report annually to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, providing comprehensive data collection and analysis on trends related to online drug trafficking within their jurisdictions, believing that this would significantly contribute to the enhancement of evidence-based policy-making and operational strategies;
9. Instructs the introduction of an international database to access and monitor trends in synthetic drug trafficking, seizures, and arrests;
10. Invites Member States to establish mechanisms for the public to report websites that should be banned, which may help authorities better identify and take down websites hosting drug trafficking activities;

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11. Requests the IMF and World Bank to allocate sufficient resources and funding to drug enforcement agencies to ensure they are well-equipped to combat the evolving challenges of online drug trafficking;
12. Supports public awareness campaigns to educate the public about the dangers of online drug trafficking and how to recognize and report suspicious activities;
13. Stresses the implementation of harsher sentences regarding online drug trafficking, such as a minimum penalty of 20 years of imprisonment for the accused, by all Member States, aimed at discouraging online drug trafficking;
14. Advocates the need to establish public-private partnerships with internet service providers, social media platforms, and other online stakeholders to develop and implement measures preventing the use of their services for drug trafficking;
15. Encourages international cooperation among all Member States to implement policies such as app censorship on platforms like Telegram, and to verify the authenticity of online posts and advertisements.