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Commission on Narcotic Drugs

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Item 6 of the provisional agenda^{1*}

Follow-up to the implementation at the national, regional and international levels of all commitments, as reflected in the Ministerial Declaration of 2019, to address and counter the world drug problem

[Belarus, Cuba, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic and Venezuela \(Bolivarian Republic of\): draft resolution](#)

Strengthening international cooperation in [preventing and \(Turkey, Venezuela, Belarus, Cuba, Syria, China, Egypt\) combating the misuse and abuse \(China, Singapore, Turkey\) of information and communications technologies for illicit drug trafficking in drugs and precursors \(Turkey\) and drug-related money laundering laundering proceeds of drug-related crimes \(Iran\) \(retain: Turkey, flexible: Egypt\)](#)

[\(Reservation on the resolution: EU, USA, CAN, UK, AUS, NOR, NZL, JPN\)](#)
[\(Suggests postponing the resolution: CH\)](#)

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

PP1. Concerned about the increase in / – [illicit \(Turkey, China, Venezuela\) trafficking in illicit \(China\)/ Concerned about the increase in trafficking in illicit \(Chair's proposal, China, Cuba\) drugs and precursor chemicals used in the manufacture of illicit drugs and laundering proceeds of drug-related crimes \(Iran\) drug-related money laundering through the misuse and abuse \(Singapore\) of information and communications technologies, including inter alia \(Cuba, Egypt, Iran, Singapore, Venezuela\) the Internet, the darknet, the deepweb \(Turkey\), social media platforms, \(Pakistan\) anonymous and encrypted connections, messaging applications and electronic payment systems and cryptocurrency transactions](#)

¹ _____ * [E/CN.7/2022/1](#).



(Russian Federation)/-and virtual² (reservation by Iran) payment systems and other tools which may emerge in the future (China).

PP2. Recognizing that the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic triggered greater misuse and abuse (Singapore) by criminal organizations of information and communications technologies for illicit (Egypt, Singapore) trafficking in drugs and precursors, as well as of electronic and virtual (reservation by Iran) payment systems for drug-related money laundering all proceeds of drug related crimes (Iran),

[PP2 agreed in informals]

PP3. Recognizing Acknowledging (Mexico) also that changes in trafficking methods, including increases in the contactless sale of drugs by means of the darknet and the Internet, require the adaptation of the relevant legislations and (Turkey) law enforcement authorities' and financial intelligence units' working techniques,

[PP3 agreed in informals]

PP3 bis. Taking into account the challenges and impediments that some Member States face in countering the misuse and abuse of information and communication technologies for drug trafficking particularly in having access to and acquiring of the needed software, hardware tools and equipment for the process of identifying, seizing, handling and transporting digital evidence in laundering proceeds of drug-related crimes in terms of fulfilling their commitments under the three drug control conventions. (Iran, Venezuela)

[PP3 bis agreed in informals]

PP3 ter. Reaffirming the importance of increasing and strengthening provision [and to increase the provision of technical assistance and capacity building at all levels to Member States, upon request, to prevent and counter the use of technologies, including the Internet, by drug trafficking networks and transnational criminal organizations, to facilitate drug related activities; (Cuba, Venezuela, South Africa, Turkey, Egypt, Burkina Faso)] of specialized technical assistance including adequate financial assistance, training, capacity building, equipment and technology at all levels to Member States, in particular transit countries, upon request, to prevent and counter the use of technologies by drug trafficking networks and transnational criminal organizations and further reaffirming the need for adopting effective and concrete measures including through mobilization of resources for assisting Member States in the fight against misuse and abuse of information and communication technologies for drug trafficking;

-(Iran)

[PP3 ter agreed in informals]

PP3 ter alt. Reaffirming the importance to increase and strengthen the provision of technical assistance, including adequate financial assistance, and capacity building, equipment and technology at all levels to Member States, upon request, to prevent and counter the misuse and abuse of information and communication technologies by drug trafficking networks and transnational criminal organizations, to facilitate drug-related activities. (Chair's proposal, Cuba, South Africa, Iran)

[PP3 ter alt agreed in informals]

PP4. Recognizing further that increased social distancing and general isolation during the COVID-19 pandemic have made the use of private-sector platforms – a feature of the drug trafficking environment for the past several years – a convenient

² Electronic payment systems are always linked to a fiat currency, while virtual payments systems are not only linked to a fiat currency but can also be converted to other virtual currencies, for example, bitcoin

way to arrange the purchase and delivery of drugs and precursors -have increased the need for law enforcement, regulatory and other relevant authorities to engage, as appropriate, with the private sector to assist in efforts to detect and interdict trafficking, and noting the relevant expert group meetings convened by, inter alia, the International Narcotics Control Board on these topics,

[PP4 agreed in informals]

~~*PP5* Recalling the recommendation contained in the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly, entitled “Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem”,³ on strengthening international cooperation in order to prevent and counter drug related criminal activities using the Internet, consistent with relevant and applicable law,~~

~~— *PP6* Recalling also the Ministerial Declaration on Strengthening Our Actions at the National, Regional and International Levels to Accelerate the Implementation of Our Joint Commitments to Address and Counter the World Drug Problem,⁴ in which Member States noted that the criminal misuse of information and communications technologies for illicit drug related activities was increasing,⁵~~

PP5. Recalling all commitments related to addressing the challenges posed by the misuse and abuse of information and communication technologies for drug trafficking and drug-related money laundering, as contained in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, the Joint Ministerial Statement of the 2014 high-level review by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the implementation by Member States of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, and outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly, entitled “Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem”, as well as the Ministerial Declaration on Strengthening our Actions at the National, Regional and International Levels to Accelerate the Implementation of Our Joint Commitments to Address and Counter the World Drug Problem, adopted during the ministerial segment of the sixty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, held in Vienna on 14 and 15 March 2019 (Singapore, Egypt)

[PP5 agreed in informals]

~~*PP6*. Recalling further the *World Drug Report 2021*, in which it was stated that about 74 per cent of transactions on the darknet, or about 90 per cent of darknet sales, were drug-related,⁵~~

[PP6 agreed in informals]

~~*PP7*. Recalling the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime report entitled “Estimating illicit financial flows resulting from drug trafficking and other transnational organized crimes”, in which it was acknowledged that, globally, less than 1 per cent of criminal proceeds were seized and frozen,⁶~~

[PP7 agreed in informals]

~~*PP8*. Recalling also its resolution 64/1 of 12 April 2021, containing the statement of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the implementation of Member States’ joint commitments to address and counter all aspects of the world drug problem, in which the Commission noted that~~

³ ~~General Assembly resolution S-30/1, annex.~~

⁴ ~~See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2019, Supplement No. 8 (E/2019/28), chap. I, sect. B.*~~

⁵ Booklet 2, *Global Overview: Drug Demand and Drug Supply* (United Nations publication, 2021), p. 76.

⁶ Vienna, 2011, p. 7.

the pandemic may have resulted in new methods of distribution and marketing of, and trafficking in, some types of drugs and precursors. (Pakistan, flexible: Iran, Egypt) delete: (Mexico, Singapore),

PP9. *Recalling further the International Narcotics Control Board Guidelines for Governments on Preventing the Illegal Sale of Internationally Controlled Substances through the Internet,*⁷

[PP9 agreed in informals]

PP10. *Recalling its resolutions 48/5 of 11 March 2005, entitled “Strengthening international cooperation in order to prevent the use of the Internet to commit drug-related crime”, and 58/6 of 17 March 2015, entitled “Strengthening international cooperation in preventing and combating illicit financial flows linked to drug trafficking, from the anti-money-laundering perspective”,*

[PP10 agreed in informals]

1. *Calls upon* Member States to strengthen the capacity of national law enforcement authorities and financial intelligence units and enhance national legislation in order to effectively detect and counter ~~drug-related crime and money laundering~~ laundering proceeds of drug-related crimes (Iran) conducted through the misuse and abuse (Singapore) of information and communications technologies, including inter alia (Venezuela) the Internet, the darknet, the deepweb, (Turkey) social media platforms, (Pakistan) anonymous and encrypted connections, messaging applications and electronic and virtual payment systems;

[OP1 agreed in informals]

2. Encourages (China)~~Urges~~ Member States to take appropriate measures to identify, intercept, interdict, disrupt and, when necessary, shut down online resources used for illicit (Egypt) trafficking in drugs and precursors used in manufacturing of illicit drugs (Turkey) and laundering of proceeds of such crime (Iran) ~~drug-related money laundering~~, consistent with relevant and applicable law;

[OP2 agreed in informals]

3. *Calls upon* Member States, where appropriate (Singapore, South Africa), to promote national coordination among financial intelligence units, judicial, police, customs and other competent authorities and the collaboration with, (Mexico) the private sector, civil society and other relevant stakeholders (Mexico, South Africa; reservation: Egypt), and postal and courier agencies in order to counter drug-related criminal activities conducted through the misuse and abuse (Singapore) of information and communications technologies;

4. *Urges* Member States to strengthen and enhance bilateral, regional and international cooperation, promote the exchange of information through appropriate mechanisms and enhance legal cooperation among relevant national authorities, including judicial assistance (Turkey) as appropriate (Singapore) in order to counter the misuse and abuse (Singapore) of information and communications technologies and electronic and virtual payment systems by criminal organizations for trafficking in drugs and precursors and laundering proceeds of drug-related crimes (Iran) ~~drug-related money laundering~~;

[OP4 agreed in informals]

5. *Calls upon* Member States to, where appropriate (Singapore), encourage cooperation between internet service providers, (Iran) online payment service providers, (Chair’s proposal) virtual asset (retain: Russian Federation, Turkey and Mexico) virtual platform providers (Egypt, Turkey, Venezuela) (Venezuela): internet

⁷ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.09.XI.6.

and virtual asset providers; digital assets (Russian Federation; reservation: Iran; consult with capital: Egypt) service providers and competent authorities in terms of providing information regarding criminals involved in laundering proceeds of drug-related crimes ~~those who conduct operations at risk of constituting money laundering~~ (Iran, Turkey, Singapore); (Turkey: retain original language)

6. *Also calls upon* Member States where appropriate (Singapore) to identify including through cooperation of social networking service providers and similar entities (Iran) those who operate websites or online platforms used for trafficking in drugs and precursors or provide services for electronic and virtual payment systems for ~~laundering proceeds of drug-related crimes~~ drug related money laundering (Iran); *[OP6 agreed in informals]*

7. *Encourages* competent national authorities to increase public awareness of the additional (Turkey) risks associated with the purchase of illicit drugs and precursors over the Internet and the darknet;

[OP7 agreed in informals]

8. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to conduct, in ~~close cooperation~~ consultation (Venezuela) with Member States, further (Venezuela) research on the global extent of trafficking in drugs and precursors and ~~drug related money laundering~~ illicit financial flows and laundering proceeds of drug-related crimes (Iran, South Africa) through the misuse and abuse (Singapore) of information and communications technologies and inform Member States on the results of the research (Venezuela); [Mexico – addition of other stakeholders (civil society and other relevant stakeholders)]

8 bis *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to develop voluntary international guidelines “in close cooperation (Venezuela: “consultation”) with Member States” moving suggested by Cuba on [preventing and combatting] (Venezuela) trafficking in drugs and precursors and [illicit financial flows linked to drug trafficking] (South Africa) drug-related money-laundering through the misuse and abuse (Singapore) of information and communications technologies; (Egypt)

[Mexico: addition of other stakeholders (civil society and other relevant stakeholders)]

9. ~~Invites-Urges~~ (Venezuela, Iran) Member States with appropriate expertise and resources to provide technical assistance, capacity-building (South Africa, Cuba) upon request (Cuba, Iran) including in-service and advanced training programmes, in the field of countering the misuse and abuse (Singapore) of information and communications technologies for trafficking in drugs and precursors and ~~drug related money laundering~~ proceeds of drug-related crimes (Iran) as well as to support and enhance use of new and advanced technologies by law enforcement as tools against such crimes (Iran, Egypt, Cuba, Venezuela);

[OP9 agreed in informals]

÷ OP9 bis. Requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in this regard to provide advanced information and communications technologies, specialized technical assistance and training to requesting States with a view to supporting their efforts in combating the misuse and abuse (Singapore) of information and communication technologies for drug trafficking and to enhance mobilization of resources for the purpose of strengthening and expediting provision of such assistance; (Iran)

[OP9bis agreed in informals]

OP9 ter. Calls upon UNODC to facilitate information exchange among member states and promote cooperation at regional and international level in combating the misuse and abuse (Singapore) of information and communication technologies for drug trafficking and laundering proceeds of drug-related crimes: (Iran)

[OP9 ter agreed in informals]

~~10. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its sixty-seventh session on progress made in the implementation of the present resolution;~~

10+. Invites Member States and other donors to provide ~~extrabudgetary~~extra budgetary resources for the purposes described above, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;

[OP10 agreed in informals]

11. Decides to remain seized of the matter at its forthcoming regular sessions.

[OP12 agreed in informals]

~~120. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its sixty-seventh session on progress made in the implementation of the present resolution; (Mexico suggests changing order of OP 10 and OP 11; OP 11 – OP 10 – OP 12)~~

[OP11 agreed in informals]

~~12. Decides to remain seized of the matter at its forthcoming regular sessions. (Mexico suggests changing order of OP11 and OP12)~~
