

Agenda Item: Addressing the Rise in Illegal Substance Trafficking, Distribution, and Consumption in Europe

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1. Letter From the Secretary General

With my absolute pleasure, I would like to extend a heartfelt welcome to each delegate who is participating in the very first edition of FBOMUN. As the Secretary-General of this conference, I can confidently say that I am beyond excited to witness your commitment and the talent in diplomacy that you will bring to this year's event.

This year marks the beginning of our journey, and as we take this first step with high dedication, our committees will highlight the global challenges that people face every day, while also offering spaces shaped by creativity and imagination. Throughout this journey, I wholeheartedly believe that you will find ways to overcome the challenges ahead by utilizing your critical thinking skills.

As you step into the world of Model United Nations, I strongly encourage you to think like diplomats and approach each agenda with creativity and resilience. Never forget that the experiences and skills you gain during this conference will not only stay here; they will stay with you and continue to guide you throughout your future, inspiring both yourselves and others.

Thank you all for being a part of this journey and for helping us shape the very first chapter of FBOMUN. I wish you a delightful conference that fulfills you both academically and socially. Remember that you are the ones who will make this path unforgettable. If you ever need any further assistance, please do not hesitate to reach out.

Tuna Cevat Tunç
Secretary General of FBOMUN'26

2. Letter From the Under Secretary General of the UNODC

Dear Delegates,

It's my pleasure to welcome you all to the FBOMUN '26 Conference as the Under Secretary General of the UNODC. It is an honour for me to guide your debates on one of the most pressing global issues with diplomacy, collaboration and passion over the next two days.

I believe that our agenda, which emphasises the rise in illegal substance trafficking, distribution, and consumption across Europe and its wide-ranging social and personal consequences, will help you to gain awareness and a deeper understanding of this growing challenge.

As the UNODC committee, with our agenda item being “Addressing the Rise in Illegal Substance Trafficking, Distribution, and Consumption in Europe”, we will be reviewing the current trends of drug trafficking and consumption, debating their social, economic and security-related impacts, and discussing possible solutions to effectively combat this issue. I highly encourage you to read our study guide to understand the context of the issue and attend the debate well-prepared.

I hope we can have a wonderful two days with both productive debate and enjoyable moments. I look forward to meeting you at the conference. Please do not hesitate to contact me via my e-mail address if you have any questions.

Best Regards,

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3. Introduction to the Committee

a. What is UNODC?

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is a United Nations organisation that supports the fight against crime worldwide. It focuses in particular on global issues such as drug trafficking, human trafficking, corruption and terrorism.

UNODC is not a security force that directly combats criminals; instead, it works in partnership with countries to provide training, conduct research and develop solutions. The aim is to enable countries to combat such crimes more effectively. In a nutshell, UNODC is a guiding and supporting organisation that works to reduce crime and drug-related problems worldwide.

b. What Does UNODC Do?

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime works with member states to address illicit drugs, organized crime, corruption, and terrorism through international cooperation. The organization assists countries in developing and executing international legal standards which include drug trafficking and international crime conventions through its policy advisory and technical support services. The organization collects and examines worldwide drug pattern data to assist governments in developing better strategies for handling new drug problems. The organization implements its research and policy duties through actual fieldwork projects which target crime prevention and treatment and law enforcement development work. The organization supports drug prevention projects while establishing better access to substance use disorder treatment and enhancing criminal justice systems which fight trafficking networks. The organization seeks to create worldwide drug solutions through its method which combines methods to limit drug supply with methods to limit drug demand.

4. Introduction to the Agenda Item

a. Understanding the Agenda: Key Terms and Definitions

The agenda requires a clear definition of its contents before we examine potential solutions. The term "illegal substance trafficking, distribution, and consumption in Europe" describes multiple interconnected problems which create an entire network of issues. The system begins with producer countries that supply cocaine from Latin America to international smuggling routes which deliver cocaine to European distribution networks and consumers. The term illicit substances refers to drugs which international law classifies as controlled substances that people use outside of legal medical treatment. The agenda focuses on cocaine which originates from Colombia, Peru and Bolivia. The supply chain begins in these countries because they serve as the primary source points, which requires all effective solutions to engage with these areas instead of focusing solely on European territories. The term trafficking describes the illegal distribution of these substances. Drug trafficking goes beyond its definition of crossing borders to transport drugs. The process consists of six stages which

are production, packaging, transportation, smuggling, and delivery. Trafficking networks operate under the control of international organized crime groups which manage their activities across multiple countries. The groups maintain operational flexibility which enables them to adapt their routes whenever law enforcement operations become more intense or when economic conditions become advantageous. Traffickers will change to different routes or methods when controls in one location grow more rigorous.

The process of distribution begins after drugs reach European locations because it involves their distribution throughout the continent. Major entry points in Europe which include Spanish and Dutch ports serve as the main distribution centers for drugs to reach different parts of the continent. Criminal organizations use multiple distribution methods which enable them to import drugs through their main facilities while street-level dealers sell drugs through their smaller distribution channels. The distribution process has shifted its operations to online platforms which enable drug transactions through encrypted applications and websites which are accessible through the internet.

Consumption means that individuals use these substances. The agenda considers non-medical use as the primary definition of this term. The issue exists because consumption creates demand for its resolution. European traffic demand enables European traffickers to make their operations profitable through their distribution activities. The problem requires two solutions which include demand reduction and supply stopping. The social issue becomes more complicated because different age groups and social environments create various reasons for drug consumption.

Organized crime represents another critical element of this study. Organized criminal organizations consider drug trafficking as their most lucrative business enterprise. These groups maintain operations in several nations while they conduct drug trafficking alongside money laundering activities and corruption practices together with their efforts to gain political power. The situation creates a double impact because it presents a health crisis which develops into a security threat and a governance problem.

The connection between producing countries and European countries needs to be understood as the main factor for evaluating this agenda. The existing cocaine market in Europe generates high profits which make the region an appealing target for traffickers. The two European countries which serve as trafficking routes better understand the situation because their citizens possess purchasing power which creates high demand for illegal drugs.

The committee should study ways major European countries can work together with producer countries. The solution requires intelligence sharing and border control enhancement and producer region economic support and efforts to combat criminal organizations and their impact. Countries need to collaborate because successful operations require both Colombian and European countries to work together instead of pursuing separate national strategies.

The agenda extends beyond drugs because it encompasses an intricate global system that connects all aspects of drug production and trafficking and distribution and consumption. The

understanding of these terms becomes crucial because they serve as the foundation for creating practical solutions which connect European countries with the nations that supply these substances.

5. Distribution

a. The Main Countries Who Produce and Transport

The distribution process begins when cocaine exits the complete production network to become a problem in European markets. The European Union Drug Authority (EUDA) states that cocaine originates from coca plants cultivated in South America, yet current European Union sample analysis shows Colombia remains the primary source country while Peruvian samples have shown an upward trend in recent years. Euda states that Bolivia, Colombia and Peru together produce most of the world's cocaine hydrochloride supply. The agenda requires this information because European distribution problems need solutions which require knowledge about product origins and the connections between producer regions and criminal networks that supply consumer markets.

Different nations handle transportation duties than the nations which actually produce the goods. Cocaine travels through multiple steps because criminal groups use different nations to operate their drug business while avoiding detection and maintaining market flexibility. EUDA shows how cocaine shipment patterns to the European Union from Colombia and Brazil and Ecuador have changed because criminals need new routes to face law enforcement and accomplish their business goals. Europol and EUDA describe these networks as highly resilient, international, and organized around wholesalers, brokers, and local distributors rather than around one single criminal group.

The European distribution process requires simultaneous management of two tasks which involve bringing drugs from their entry point and distributing them throughout the entire market. EUDA reports that European seaports now handle large cocaine shipments which criminal organizations use to transport their drugs through containerized commercial shipping while Belgian and Dutch and Spanish ports serve as the primary locations for detecting the most substantial drug shipments. The European distribution system operates through major logistics hubs which use port size and container volume and cargo movement speed to create challenges for police detection efforts.

b. Distribution to the Main European Countries

i. The Netherlands

The Netherlands serves as a core European cocaine distribution hub because of its extensive port network and modern transportation systems and highly efficient logistics operations. The EUDA and Europol bring forward their findings about the Netherlands role as a key cocaine distribution hub which operates between two European regions. The Netherlands serves as

more than a border country because it functions as a distribution center which allows drug traffickers to move narcotics into smaller packages which they will distribute to various European destinations.

The Netherlands serves as a vital point of importance because drug trafficking operations progress beyond the harbor area. EUDA reports that cocaine production and processing activities operate from European locations which include the Netherlands and Spain and Belgium. The Netherlands role in the supply chain extends beyond importation because it includes storage and distribution processes and certain processing functions. The Netherlands operates as a logistical center within the European market which establishes its position as a vital nation for European operations.

ii. Spain

Spain functions as a vital country because it serves as both a passageway into Europe and a distribution center for Latin American goods to European markets. EUDA states that Spain maintains its position as one of the countries which seizes the highest cocaine quantities because this status shows its role as a cocaine entry point which feeds the European market. Criminal groups take advantage of Spain's geographical position which includes its Atlantic shipping routes and its historical trade ties to Latin America.

The trafficking issue in Spain exists because it extends beyond one specific port and one particular area. EUDA reports that in 2023, Spain recorded its largest-ever single seizure of cocaine in a shipment concealed in bananas from Ecuador, showing how regular trade can be abused by criminal networks. Spain's ports function as important points which determine both the goods that come into the country and the goods that continue towards other European destinations. EUDA reports that southern Spain faces dangerous violence linked to cocaine and cannabis markets which shows that drug distribution creates social problems that extend beyond customs operations and police enforcement.

European distribution functions as a network system rather than as a direct linear path. Cocaine usually begins in South America which is followed by its transportation through international criminal systems before it reaches European major seaports from where local networks distribute it throughout national and regional markets. The agenda requires both the Netherlands and Spain because they will function as drug entry points while they serve as platforms for European market development through organized distribution.

6. Illegal Substance Trafficking

The emergence of encrypted communication platforms which include specialized cryptophones and decentralized apps has enabled OCGs to develop operational capabilities that let them manage their complex logistical operations through real-time communication while keeping their activities hidden from detection. Law enforcement agencies must respond

to incidents because they lack comprehensive legal frameworks which control data-sharing practices between different jurisdictions.

The European border security system remains vulnerable because groups use legitimate supply chains to conduct their operations through paying off port authorities and customs officials and logistics managers. The existing illicit networks will continue to strengthen their operations because intelligence-led policing systems need to be developed through international cooperation which should replace current methods of border control that use fixed security checkpoints.

The European drug trafficking situation now shows a major shift because drug traffickers operate more professionally and they use multiple new smuggling paths. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) reports that Europe operates as a central point which connects international drug trafficking activities because it contains a large consumer base and serves as a transit hub for worldwide drug shipments and it functions as an important manufacturing location for synthetic drugs. European internal markets display extreme complexity because of their extensive international trade connections which create special chances for organized crime groups (OCGs) to hide their operations inside the vast movement of legally permitted products.

a. Ways to Traffic Substances

Trafficking organizations now utilize advanced methods which match the operational efficiency of contemporary worldwide shipping systems. OCGs no longer rely on a single method; instead, they employ multi-modal strategies, switching between land, sea, and air depending on the perceived risk and current law enforcement focus.

i. Through Land Transportation

Land routes serve as the primary transportation method for European drug trafficking operations which enable heroin shipments through the "Balkan Route" and the distribution of synthetic drugs that European countries manufacture.

- The main method of commercial logistics exploitation uses a "Trojan Horse" technique which hides illegal drugs inside of regular business shipments. Detecting sophisticated "deep concealment" methods requires advanced non-intrusive inspection (NII) technology because criminals use these techniques to hide drugs inside heavy-duty vehicle parts and refrigerated units (reefers) and they create fake industrial materials that appear as plastics or liquids.
- European Union countries that adopt the Schengen Agreement permit free movement across their borders because they do not conduct routine border control operations which enable fast cross-border movement of goods. Traffickers use "light" commercial vehicles and private passenger cars which have hidden hydraulic compartments that law enforcement officers cannot detect through conventional

inspection methods. The decentralized method of shipment distribution reduces danger by dividing shipments into smaller portions which are more difficult to trace.

- The OCGs conduct organized mapping of essential highway routes and trans-European network systems to detect operational "blind spots" which lack surveillance and areas with reduced police presence.

ii. Through Sea Transportation

The European Union faces its largest drug trafficking problem through maritime routes which bring cocaine from South America and growing amounts of cannabis resin from North Africa into the region.

- The European "gateway" ports of Antwerp and Rotterdam and Hamburg serve as the main entry points for cocaine which traffickers bring through maritime containers. Traffickers exploit the sheer scale of global trade; with millions of containers processed annually, customs authorities can only physically inspect a small percentage. The "Rip-On/Rip-Off" (RO-RO) method operates through port workers who break container seals to steal or hide drugs before they reseal the container with a fake seal which stays intact until the actual container owner discovers the break.
- The OCGs operate specialized vessels which include high-speed "go-fast" boats and semi-submersible craft (narco-subs) because their operational needs extend beyond standard cargo requirements. "Mother ships" operate in international waters of the Mediterranean and Atlantic by transferring their cargo to smaller vessels which can operate under the cover of local fishing boats and leisure craft.
- The technical method for the waterproof torpedo canister attachment to commercial vessel underwater hulls requires two options which include diver operation and magnet-based attachment. The illegal cargo can be moved through the ship without detection because it can be taken by divers at both the port and transit points.

iii. Through Air Transportation

Air trafficking provides the fastest delivery method which enables transportation of high-value low-volume substances and supports the increasing demand for New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) trade.

- The passenger count showed variation during the early 2020s yet "mules" continued to function as an ongoing security threat. The methods have progressed from basic luggage hideouts to advanced techniques which involve body concealment and the use of specialized garments that contain liquid cocaine, needing chemical extraction-based methods for removal at the target location.
- The Rise of Air Cargo and Postal Services: E-commerce growth has resulted in a substantial increase in small package deliveries. Traffickers use the global postal service and commercial delivery companies to send thousands of tiny packages because they believe that security personnel will not inspect every single mail item.

The organization uses "fragmentation" as a method which decreases the effectiveness of each operation that the police conduct against OCG activities.

- General Aviation and Unmanned Systems: The use of private jets together with unmanned aerial vehicles which people commonly call drones shows an upward trend as they serve as alternatives to major international airports. Drones serve as tools for short-range border smuggling operations which enable criminals to avoid detection from ground patrols and infrared surveillance systems.

Border Control and Law Enforcement Challenges

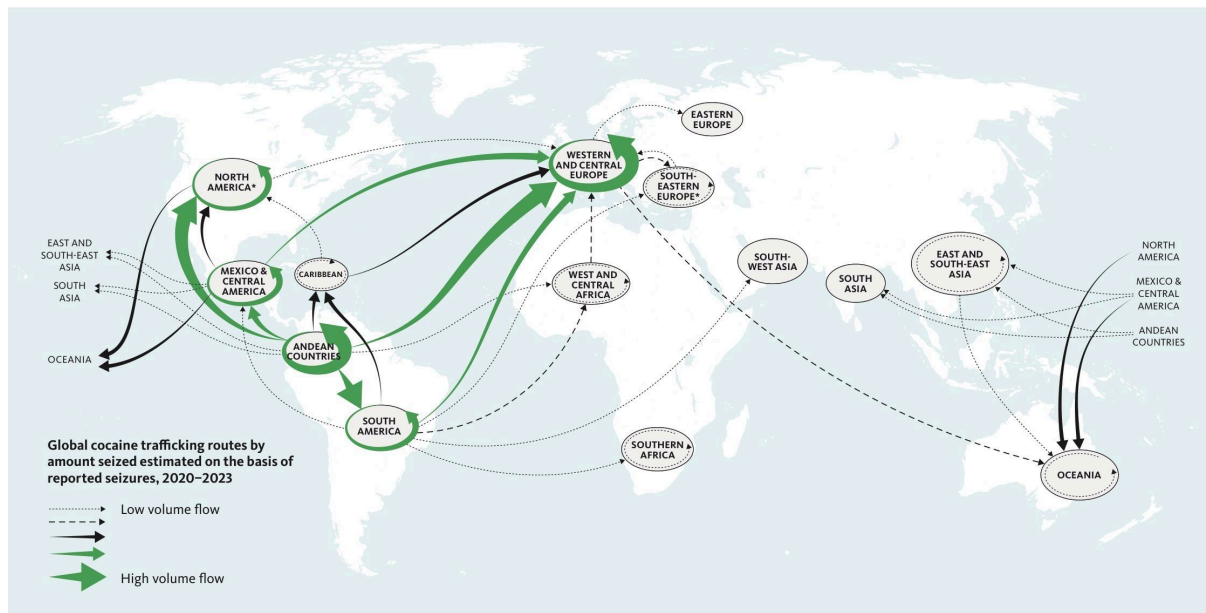
The border control system in Europe faces constant challenges because of the "security-trade paradox" which requires authorities to maintain strict security measures while people and goods need to move across borders for economic reasons and international laws permit free passage.

The main obstacle for the project exists because member states have different levels of technological development. While some ports utilize advanced AI-based scanners and automated threat detection systems, other ports lack essential infrastructure needed to monitor their secondary entry points. The main hub of Rotterdam shows increased enforcement, which causes traffickers to move their operations to less secure Mediterranean and Adriatic ports.

The emergence of encrypted communication platforms which include specialized cryptophones and decentralized apps has enabled OCGs to develop operational capabilities that let them manage their complex logistical operations through real-time communication while keeping their activities hidden from detection. Law enforcement agencies must respond to incidents because they lack comprehensive legal frameworks which control data-sharing practices between different jurisdictions.

The European border security system remains vulnerable because groups use legitimate supply chains to conduct their operations through paying off port authorities and customs officials and logistics managers. The existing illicit networks will continue to strengthen their operations because intelligence-led policing systems need to be developed through international cooperation which should replace current methods of border control that use fixed security checkpoints.

7.3.1 Main cocaine trafficking flows as described in reported seizures, 2020–2023



7. Consumption

Europe deals with drug consumption as an ongoing problem that constantly changes while current data shows both stable drug use rates and major transformations in how people consume drugs. The European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) reports that more than 83 million adults in the European Union (aged 15–64) have used illicit drugs at least once in their lifetime. The most commonly used drug among users remains cannabis while cocaine use has developed into a rising trend throughout urban environments.

The public should worry about two aspects of drug use because people consume drugs in large amounts and they treat drug use as normal behavior which particularly affects young people and workers. Users who take synthetic drugs and high-purity substances face increased health dangers which affect even occasional users. The current situation requires authorities to implement distinct policies which should target specific age groups instead of using general approaches.

a. Consumption Among Specific Age Groups

i. Ages 15–24

The EMCDDA estimates show that about 15 to 20 percent of European youth aged 15 to 24 have used cannabis during the previous year. The research shows that people who start using drugs at an early age will experience dependency troubles together with mental health issues which include anxiety and depression throughout their lives.

Synthetic drugs have become more popular in nighttime social settings. In the Netherlands MDMA usage among young adults has developed into a strong connection with festival activities. Drug checking services at events discovered that many pills contained unexpected

higher dosages which created a significant risk for overdose. People adapt their drinking habits because social settings continuously change.

ii. Ages 25-49

The 25 to 49 age group shows two different types of drug consumption. This group considers cocaine to be their drug of choice. EMCDDA reports show that approximately 3.5 million European adults used cocaine during the previous year while users aged 25 to 34 showed the highest usage rates.

Cocaine trafficking has turned Antwerp into Belgium's main entry point for European drug distribution. The increased cocaine supply has resulted in lower prices together with higher purity which enables middle-income users to obtain the drug more easily. The drug use pattern has shifted from exclusive use by elite groups to encompass multiple social groups throughout society.

The group demonstrates "functional use" patterns because they use drugs to manage stress and sustain their work abilities which makes their problem less noticeable but more persistent.

iii. Ages 50 and Over

The increasing problem of drug use between people who are 50 years old and older remains mostly hidden from view. The EMCDDA research shows that older adults who need drug treatment show a continuous rise in which they enter facilities because of their long-term use of opioids and their abuse of prescription drugs.

The main issue of concern involves people who misuse prescription drugs which include opioids and benzodiazepines. Research from Germany shows that many elderly patients who take sedatives will continue their usage for durations which exceed the medical recommendations. The extended use of these substances creates multiple dangers which include addiction risks and overdose dangers and adverse effects when used with other drugs. People in this age group consume drugs because they experience persistent pain or social isolation or mental health problems so the system needs to create a response which depends on healthcare services instead of law enforcement.

b. Social and Personal Spheres

Drug consumption affects people beyond its immediate impact on users because it disrupts personal health and entire social systems. European societies show increasing evidence of drug use effects which damage public health and disrupt family relationships and reduce workplace efficiency and compromise community security. The European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) reports that drug-related problems lead to significant preventable deaths and infectious disease transmission and extended mental health disorders. The social aspect of drug use remains less noticeable yet it holds equal importance because it establishes patterns of social inequality and exclusion which render certain groups

vulnerable. The investigation of these effects needs researchers to identify two separate categories of impact which include personal consequences and societal consequences.

Personal Sphere

The consumption of drugs by individuals results in physical and psychological harm to their bodies. The pattern of using opioids and cocaine and synthetic drugs leads to an increased likelihood of developing addiction and cardiovascular disease and neurological impairment. There exists a strong link between drug usage and mental health conditions which include depression and anxiety and severe psychotic disorders.

The critical issue at hand involves the increasing number of fatalities linked to drug use. The EMCDDA reports from Europe show that thousands of people die from overdoses each year with opioids being the most common cause of death. The opioid-related death rates in Sweden stand as one of the highest within the European Union because of the severe effects that addiction brings and the lack of proper early treatment.

The use of drugs creates negative effects on both health and educational outcomes which especially impacts young users and results in permanent economic disadvantages.

Social Sphere

Drug consumption produces multiple societal problems that extend beyond its immediate effects on individuals. The healthcare system faces increasing treatment demands that force it to operate beyond its normal capacity while law enforcement agencies dedicate their primary resources to combat drug-related criminal activities. The economic cost consists of two components which include healthcare costs and the value of lost productive work and social welfare expenditures.

Criminal activity and social disorder show a strong relationship with drug use. European cities face drug markets that create organized crime networks which generate violence and turn neighborhoods into unsafe areas. The situation in Marseille demonstrates how drug trafficking operations have resulted in increased gang violence which has jeopardized both community safety and public confidence in government institutions.

Social inequalities experience deepening effects through drug consumption. Migrants and unemployed people and individuals without educational opportunities form the vulnerable groups who face the biggest negative impact. Social exclusion creates a pattern that increases drug use risk which results in greater social isolation.

Link Between Social and Personal Impacts

The personal and social dimensions of human life exist in a fundamental state of deep connection between themselves. Individual drug use leads to three specific outcomes which include family breakdown and domestic conflict and child neglect. The social environment through its three main components of poverty and unemployment and service accessibility

creates a higher risk of substance abuse. The interdependent relationship between social factors and effective policy solutions requires their primary focus on educational systems and mental health resources and economic development initiatives. The interdependent relationship between social factors and effective policy solutions requires their primary focus on educational systems and mental health resources and economic development initiatives.

8. Link Between Trafficking and Terrorism

a. Organized Crime and Drug Cartels

The relationship between drug trafficking and terrorism creates international security problems which authorities now treat as major threats to worldwide safety. Drug trafficking networks and terrorist groups operate in the same regions because their illegal activities create opportunities for both collaboration and competition between these two groups. The connection between the two entities exists because both parties require financial support and they exploit areas with insufficient governmental control.

Drug trafficking ranks among the most lucrative criminal enterprises operating throughout the globe. Organized crime groups which people commonly call drug cartels have created complex worldwide operations that handle all aspects of drug production and distribution through their organized systems. These organizations operate with structured business models which share common operational patterns between multinational companies and their organizational framework that includes management and operational systems. Drug cartels in Colombia and Mexico have historically maintained control over the entire cocaine supply chain which extends from production to export routes.

The connection to terrorism emerges when armed groups establish links with criminal networks which operate their operations through these criminal networks. Some terrorist organizations use drug trafficking operations as a funding source to support their activities. The groups may either charge traffickers for delivery protection or they will work together to obtain weapons and transportation assistance. The global drug distribution system enables European terrorist organizations to finance cocaine distribution which leads to instability in various regions even though their direct involvement remains limited.

Organized crime groups and terrorist organizations use corruption together with weak government control as their main operational method. The existence of limited governmental control in certain areas creates an opportunity for both criminal organizations and terrorist groups to conduct their activities. The pattern begins when criminal groups obtain funding from drug sales which enables them to grow stronger while their activities cause greater institutional damage. The European Union faces two primary threats when it comes to terrorist organizations which involve their drug trafficking operations and their control of powerful criminal networks. The criminal networks in this region have the capacity to manipulate local economies while they generate violence and establish partnerships with

other illegal organizations. The process of addressing drug trafficking requires more than drug prevention because it also involves minimizing the financial resources and operational capacity of organized crime syndicates.

b. Dark Web and Digital Drug Markets

The drug trade has developed during recent years because it now operates through online platforms which extend beyond conventional street trading locations. The dark web refers to the internet section which standard search engines cannot access and which requires special software for users to reach. The platforms provide users with a way to conduct their activities while maintaining their identities which makes these platforms suitable for people who want to pursue illegal activities that involve drug distribution.

Digital drug markets have developed new methods for distributing products which especially affect retail distribution. Users now have the capability to purchase drugs through online platforms which enable them to pay using cryptocurrencies and receive their orders through postal delivery services. The method decreases direct interaction between people while it creates additional difficulties for law enforcement agencies. The system enables sellers to expand their business reach which allows them to access markets in various countries, thus creating a global marketplace.

The online platforms operate as supplementary systems which support existing drug trafficking networks. The drug trade continues to use physical routes for moving large drug shipments, but online sales of smaller quantities have become more common. The system creates a combined distribution network which operates through both physical and digital channels for product delivery.

You have complete access to information which was collected until October of the year 2023. The second vital problem exists because digital platforms create pathways which enable people to access different types of illicit activities. The tools which both terrorist organizations and online drug markets utilize for their operations include encrypted communication systems and anonymous payment methods and concealed online platforms. The existence of this commonality between these two groups makes it difficult for law enforcement to monitor their activities and discover their connections to each other. The distribution of drugs in Europe has reached a new level because this development demonstrates that drug distribution now operates beyond designated distribution areas which were previously designated as ports and urban centers. Anywhere people have internet access, drug distribution can now occur. Physical borders and traditional policing methods cannot handle drug distribution because they require new approaches to solve this problem. Governments need to implement three core elements which include cybersecurity systems and financial monitoring systems and international collaborative efforts to combat this emerging threat. The connection between trafficking and terrorism exists because both activities share common operational methods and financial systems which connect their respective operations. The drug trade has become more difficult to control because organized crime groups have established digital markets which provide new ways to operate criminal

enterprises. The committee needs to understand these connections, which enable them to create solutions that address both immediate problems and the underlying issues of the situation.

9. Role of Countries in Taking Precautions

The committee consists of member countries which fulfill different duties to combat drug trafficking activities. Some countries work in drug manufacturing while others control drug transportation networks and others manage the financial systems that traffickers use to move their illegal products. The response needs to proceed through shared efforts because it requires multiple organizations for implementation.

Colombia serves as an essential country for drug trafficking organizations because its territory functions as the cocaine production base. Their primary mission involves reducing drug supply through operations that combat illegal crop production while they develop rural areas and restrict criminal groups in drug manufacturing zones. Spain and the Netherlands serve as important countries because their ports function as primary entry points and distribution centers throughout Europe. The organization should concentrate on improving port security and implementing thorough customs inspections while developing systems for sharing intelligence with partner nations.

France and Germany together with the United Kingdom function as vital consumer markets which establish France and Germany as key political powers in Europe. The countries need to establish programs which decrease drug demand through educational initiatives and treatment facilities while conducting law enforcement activities across borders. Traffickers will discover new methods to access markets as long as demand for their products remains high.

The geographic location of Turkey establishes its importance for international relations because it serves as a border between different regions and major trafficking routes. Countries function to stop unauthorized border crossings while they establish partnerships with their neighboring countries. The United States and other countries can assist through international diplomatic efforts, sharing intelligence, and backing programs that fight trafficking, which includes tracking global criminal networks and their financial activities.

The most effective safety measures result from collaboration among producer nations, transit nations, and consumer nations. No single state can solve the problem alone, but together they can interrupt the supply chain, weaken criminal networks, and reduce the reach of the illegal market.

10. Questions a Resolution Should Address

1. How can member states improve cooperation between producer countries and European destination countries to disrupt the cocaine supply chain?
2. What stronger measures can be taken at major ports and border crossings such as in Spain and the Netherlands?
3. How can countries better identify and stop trafficking networks without harming legal trade and transport?
4. What role should intelligence-sharing and international policing cooperation play in stopping drug trafficking?
5. How can governments reduce demand for illegal substances through education, prevention, and treatment programs?
6. What steps can be taken to stop organized crime groups from financing and expanding drug networks?
7. How can countries respond to the rise of online drug sales, including dark web and encrypted platforms?
8. What policies can help reduce the influence of corruption and money laundering in the drug trade?

9. How can countries balance law enforcement with public health approaches when dealing with drug consumption?
10. What long-term strategies can make anti-trafficking efforts more sustainable and effective?

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