THAIMUN XII - Chair Report

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

1. *Addressing the rise of designer drugs in circumventing drug detection and anti-drug regulation*
2. *Addressing the rise of illegal online pharmacies in global drug distribution*

Position	Name
Head Chair	Syed Aamiz Raza
Deputy Chair	Heeseo Yun

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Chair Introductions:

Syed Aamiz Raza- Head Chair

Hello delegates! My name is Aamiz, and I am a senior at Aster International School. Before I go on about myself, I would like to give a warm welcome to everyone attending THAIMUN this year! I'm incredibly excited to serve as the Head Chair for THAIMUN XII's UNODC. MUN has truly been an eye-opening experience for me, and I love how new friendships are formed and how we get to socialize with like-minded people throughout the conference. I have been part of the MUN world for about three years. I have attended several conferences as a delegate, and this will be my fourth time as a chair. THAIMUN holds a special place in my heart as my very first conference (THAIMUN X), and I was fortunate enough to win Best Overall Delegate at THAIMUN XI. I'm grateful for that recognition and excited to return this year as a chair. With the help of all the talented delegates here, I'm confident that this committee and the conference will be both successful and engaging.

Outside of MUN, I am into sports. I support Manchester United and the Lakers so your chances of winning the best delegate will increase if you also support the same teams. I also like to work out and play games. Anyway, feel free to contact me anytime about anything. My email is aamizrimandgo@gmail.com or shoot me a message on Instagram @aamizraza

Heeseo Yun - Deputy Chair

Greetings delegates, and welcome to UNODC!

Hello everyone! I'm thrilled to serve as your deputy chair for THAIMUN XII's UNODC. My name is Heeseo Yun, and I'm currently a junior at Cornerstone Collegiate Academy of Seoul (CCAS), in Seoul, South Korea. I've been passionate about MUN since 8th grade, and over the years, I've participated in around 20 conferences as a delegate, chair, and part of the secretariat. This will be my second time at THAIMUN, having been a delegate in THAIMUN XI.

As someone who has experienced THAIMUN from the delegate's perspective, my advice is simple—don't stress, and just enjoy the conference! The energy, enthusiasm, and engaging debates make THAIMUN truly unforgettable. The head chair and I are here to ensure you have a valuable and exciting experience. I can't wait to meet all of you this March!

If you have any questions, feel free to reach out to me by my Instagram account @heeseoyun_ or yunheeseo.26@gmail.com.

See you soon!

Committee Overview

Worldwide issues concerning drugs and crimes receive necessary attention through the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). UNODC operates as a framework essential entity dedicated to fighting worldwide occurrences of illegal drugs and organised crime alongside terrorism and corruption issues. The organisation established in 1997 operates with a unique mandate which sets it apart from United Nations agencies because it deals with related challenges through various integrative strategies. The organisation maintains a worldwide network of field offices across 150 countries to provide direct regional support along with national government organisations and local organisations.

The organisation's activities cover multiple vital domains, such as drug regulation, crime prevention, reforming the criminal justice system, preventing terrorism, fighting corruption, and addressing human trafficking and migrant smuggling.

A major contribution of UNODC is the yearly World Drug Report, which offers policymakers and researchers vital information about the global drug landscape. Furthermore, the office coordinates its initiatives with the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially in fields like health, justice, and institutional resilience. UNODC has founded a network of SDG Focal Points in its field offices and headquarters to help member nations implement the 2030 Agenda.

For a clearer understanding of our committee’s operations, please look for the attached THAIMUN Rules of Procedure (RoP), which has detailed guidelines and processes governing our committee sessions.

TOPIC 1: Addressing the rise of designer drugs in circumventing drug detection and anti-drug regulation

Topic Introduction:

Designer drugs, also known as New Psychoactive Substances (NPS), are becoming a bigger threat to public health and global drug control measures. These artificial compounds are made to resemble the effects of illegal substances like cocaine, ecstasy and cannabis while taking advantage of legal loopholes. Manufacturers create compounds outside current frameworks by changing the chemical structures of existing illegal substances. This makes it difficult for the government to detect

Digital economy and technology developments have contributed to the rise in designer drug sales the last ten years. These drugs, which are frequently sold under deceptive names like "legal highs," "herbal incense," or "research chemicals," are distributed globally through the internet, especially dark web marketplaces.

This accessibility, combined with aggressive and deceptive marketing strategies, has led to increased consumption, particularly among young and recreational drug users who see these substances as safer alternatives to traditional drugs.

However, there are serious and frequently overlooked health risks connected to designer drugs. Users of these drugs are exposed to dangerous chemical contaminants and irregular high dosages as a result of their uncontrolled production. There have been alarming instances of acute poisoning and serious negative effects on health(mental and physical). Furthermore, many of these substances' long-term effects are unknown due to a lack of clinical testing.

The swift appearance of substances presents a significant obstacle for law enforcement and regulatory agencies across the globe. Governments trying to outlaw designer drugs face a dynamic game of "catch-up" as the rate of development frequently surpasses the pace of legislation. The issue's worldwide scope also draws attention to differences in national drug laws, law enforcement capabilities, and monitoring programs. While some nations have imposed complete prohibitions on chemical families, others face resource shortages, creating opportunities for traffickers to take advantage of.

Addressing this complex issue requires international cooperation. Controlling the spread of designer drugs can be greatly aided by improved international collaboration as well real time data sharing. A comprehensive strategy is needed to address this problem, one that closes legal gaps that permit the spread of these drugs. The solution should also increases public awareness and enhances detection capabilities.

Key Terms:

Term	Definition (dictionary definitions with added context)
Designer Drugs	Synthetic substances created to mimic the effects of illegal drugs while altering their chemical structures to avoid detection or regulation.
New Psychoactive Substances (NPS)	A broader term for unregulated substances, including designer drugs, that pose public health risks by producing effects similar to controlled substances.
Chemical Analogues	Substances with a slightly modified chemical structure compared to known drugs, are often created to bypass existing drug laws.
Drug Scheduling	A system of classification (e.g., by the UN or national governments) that categorizes drugs based on their medical use, potential for abuse, and risk to public health.
Blanket Ban	A legislative approach that bans entire categories of substances based on their chemical properties or effects, rather than listing specific compounds.
Dark Web	A part of the internet not indexed by traditional search engines, often used for anonymous and illegal activities, including drug trafficking.
Early Warning Systems (EWS)	Mechanisms established by international or regional organizations to identify and monitor the emergence of new psychoactive substances.
Synthetic Cannabinoids	A category of designer drugs that mimic the effects of cannabis but are chemically distinct and often more potent, with unpredictable side effects.

Topic History:

Late in the 20th century, designer drugs—also known as New Psychoactive Substances—became a worldwide problem. These artificial compounds were first developed to get around current drug control regulations by changing the chemical makeup of well-known substances,. This is due to their roots in legal pharmaceutical research, which is where substances like MDMA and counterparts of fentanyl were initially created. The issue started when these drugs started to be abused recreationally which raised serious social and legal issues.

The designer drug crisis started in the 1980s and 1990s with the emergence of chemical analogs which are substances created to mimic the effects of illegal drugs while avoiding regulation. Reactive regulation was used by governments to try to control these substances but many laws were ineffective due to manufacturers' quick adaptation. The emergence of synthetic cannabinoids (like Spice) and synthetic cathinones (like bath salts) in the early 2000s marked a new stage of the problem. With the help of the dark web facilitating previously unheard-of distribution networks., these substances became widely accessible and posed serious health risks to the general public because of their potency and unpredictable nature.

It was in the 2010s that the world started to realize how urgent it was to confront designer pharmaceuticals. According to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the number of NPS found globally increased significantly from about 166 in 2009 to over 1,000 by 2020. Advanced monitoring systems were put in place in places like Europe, while laws governing whole classes of drugs were introduced in nations like China and the US. This problem has grown more complicated, as designer pharmaceuticals and their distribution strategies like social media and encrypted online platforms continue to advance.

Timeline:

Date	Event
1970s	The U.S. Controlled Substances Act was introduced with the intention of regulating the production and distribution of drugs, but it unintentionally promoted the development of chemical analogs to get around the laws.
1980s	Emergence of MDMA (Ecstasy) as a recreational drug and the development of synthetic analogs. First reported cases of synthetic opioids being misused.
1990s	Rapid expansion of synthetic drug production particularly in underground laboratories Governments begin to implement reactive, substance-specific bans

2000s	Synthetic cannabinoids like Spice and synthetic cathinones gain popularity.
2010s	Dramatic rise in the number of NPS identified globally, with over 700 substances detected by 2017. UNODC introduces the Early Warning Advisory on NPS to monitor and address emerging threats. Introduction of "blanket bans" in countries like China to restrict entire categories of substances.
2020s	Strengthening of international collaboration through information sharing and capacity-building initiatives.

Key Stances:

Country	Stance
United States of America 	The United States enforces strict drug laws, particularly those pertaining to designer drugs and other novel psychoactive substances (NPS). Certain chemicals are prohibited by national legislation such as the Synthetic Drug Abuse Prevention Act, and the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) frequently adds new designer medications to its list of forbidden narcotics.
Mexico 	Manufacturing and trafficking of designer pharmaceuticals, particularly synthetic opioids and methamphetamines, has increased in Mexico. To counteract these chemicals, the government is attempting to improve enforcement and collaboration with foreign organizations. Mexico also supports a comprehensive strategy that incorporates preventative initiatives and harm reduction tactics.
Germany 	Germany places a great emphasis on rigorous law enforcement and public health. It has backed the European Union's initiatives to keep an eye on and control novel medications. In addition to strengthening laws against illegal substances, Germany has adopted a more progressive approach to harm reduction and is an advocate of increasing the early identification of designer drugs.
China 	One of the biggest makers of synthetic pharmaceuticals, including designer drugs, worldwide is China. To stop the creation, distribution, and trafficking of novel psychoactive substances, the government has passed strict legislation. China has, however, also come under fire for its stringent and occasionally severe drug laws, especially with relation to offenses involving drugs.
Australia 	In order to monitor and stop the trafficking of designer medicines, Australia has put in place a "drug detection" policy and collaborates closely with its neighbors. Australia is well-known for its harm reduction initiatives, such as needle exchange programs, but it also actively participates in global initiatives to control new synthetic drugs.

Previous Solutions:

- The United States enacted the Synthetic Drug Abuse Prevention Act of 2012, which expanded the scope of controlled substances to include analogs.
- The United Nations General Assembly Special Session (UNGASS) on the World Drug Problem 2016 emphasized international cooperation to address NPS. This act urged countries to implement strategies. You can read the whole resolution here: https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N16/110/24/PDF/N1611024.pdf
- Resolution 67/1 was passed in 2012 represents a commitment by member states to work together in addressing the global drug problem. The details of the resolution can be read here:https://www.unodc.org/documents/commissions/CND/Drug_Resolutions/2020-2029/2024/Res_67_1.pdf

Possible Solutions:

1. Strengthening International Collaboration
    a. Putting in place networks for sharing information in real time to keep an eye on new drugs and trends.
    b. Improving law enforcement agencies' coordination in order to interfere with international supply chains.
2. Improving Legal Frameworks
    a. implementing adaptable regulatory strategies, like scheduling entire substance categories in advance.
    b. Revising international agreements to take into account the particular difficulties presented by synthetic drugs.
3. Public Awareness and Education
    a. Launching global campaigns to educate the public about the risks of designer drugs.
    b. Partnering with schools and community organizations to promote harm reduction strategies.
4. Advancing Forensic Science
    a. Investing in advanced technologies to detect and analyze new substances more efficiently.
    b. Establishing international standards for forensic techniques to enhance NPS detection.

Recommended Resources:

1. https://www.unodc.org/LSS/Page/NPS?utm_source
2. https://youtube.com/playlist?list=PLCtDUK8wXVkJj37dlCKwLzJ0uNBtbK6nN&si=1-0NuXMeKSAqPMea
3. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zPNnmaXfsDU

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3. Kalant, Harold. *The Pharmacology and Toxicology of "Ecstasy" (MDMA) and Related Drugs*. 2 Oct. 2001, pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC81503.
4. *UNODC Early Warning Advisory (EWA) on New Psychoactive Substances (NPS)*. www.unodc.org/LSS/Home/NPS.

TOPIC 2: Addressing the rise of illegal online pharmacies in global drug distribution

Topic Introduction:

Online illicit pharmacies continue to escalate as an international medical crisis which exposes patients to risky medications and diminishes proper pharmaceutical distribution systems. FDA Commissioner Scott Gottlieb correctly acknowledged the global medical marketplace enabled by internet technology alongside the availability of fraudulent inferior drugs sold by criminals. The internet revolution in healthcare presents both possibilities and risks because patients urgently need effective actions against illegal pharmaceutical practices.

This problem extends to enormous proportions. Online pharmacies operate unlawfully to the extent of 95% while more than 35,000 operations continue their activities throughout the world at any given time. The illegal online pharmacy sector generates a yearly revenue of $75 billion which demonstrates the profitable character of this unlawful enterprise. The problem continues to worsen alarmingly. Illicit online pharmacies issued 64 million prescriptions in 2019 which increased yearly to reach 85 million during 2022 as their prescriptions volume grew by 10% annually. Pharmaceutical crime incidents during 2022 remained on a rising trend because the number of reported cases grew from 5,081 to 6,615 throughout this period.

The harmful effects on public health from unauthorised online pharmacy transactions need utmost attention. The adverse event frequency for drugs delivered through illegal platforms increases ten times higher than properly licensed drug distribution systems. Healthcare expenditures in the U.S. increased by an additional $67 billion due to the adverse events stemming from these negative events. The World Health Organization (WHO) reports that medical product violations amount to 10% in low- and middle-income countries while the proportion increases alarmingly to 19-50% in sub-Saharan Africa. Statistics indicate a dismal prediction about the harm which can befall consumers worldwide who remain uninformed.

Even with the clear risks, consumer actions persist in driving the expansion of unlawful online pharmacies. A survey found that 42% of Americans have bought prescription medications online, with 59% of those who use online pharmacies incorrectly thinking that every website is FDA-approved. Even more alarming, almost 25% of Americans who utilised online pharmacies have indicated they faced inferior, counterfeit, or dangerous medications. This prevalent unawareness highlights the essential requirement for educating consumers and increasing attentiveness.

The rise of illegal online pharmacies continues as a major public health disaster which remains evident to everyone according to Dr. Lucinda Maine who leads the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy. Enhancing both consumer education initiatives and regulatory protection will defend patients from dangerous illegal practices that pose health risks. Dr. Lucinda Maine emphasises the urgent need for two concurrent actions to address this growing threat: people need better knowledge about the problem and regulatory measures must strengthen.

Global collaboration is essential in addressing this widespread problem. Efforts such as INTERPOL's Operation Pangea have showcased the ability to synchronise international efforts, focusing on illicit online drug networks via enforcement actions and awareness-raising initiatives. Nonetheless, greater and more uniform efforts are required to achieve a meaningful effect.

In summary, the emergence of unlawful online pharmacies poses a significant threat to worldwide public health and the integrity of drug supply chains. The shocking data and professional insights shared here highlight the critical need to tackle this problem. We can only hope to reverse this dangerous trend through a collective effort that includes regulators, law enforcement, healthcare workers, technology firms, and knowledgeable consumers. As we

traverse the intricacies of digital healthcare, we must stay alert and take the initiative in safeguarding public health against the more sinister aspects of the internet.

Key Terms:

Term	Definition
Illicit Online Pharmacies	Websites that violate regulations by selling counterfeit, or unapproved drugs.
Dark web marketplaces	Encrypted online pharmacy platforms where illegal drugs are bought and sold anonymously.
Cryptocurrency	A digital currency is created to work through a cyber world, not based on any central authority, such as a government or bank.
Pharma Fraud Detection	Technologies and techniques used to identify and prevent fake drug operations online.
Counterfeit	Fake or unauthorised replica of a genuine product.

Topic History:

In the late 19990s and early 2000s, the internet became a new frontier in commerce. Legitimate online pharmacies attracted people by offering convenience and access to medications. However, this digital marketplace also attracted institutions operating outside legal boundaries. The lack of regulations also helped illegal online pharmacies to thrive.

The expansion of e-commerce parallelly raised the quantity of unlawful online drugstores operating on the market. Cu.factory markets frequently distributed counterfeit and unapproved medication products that exposed consumers to severe health dangers. Most internet pharmacies scrutinised in 2013 did not follow legal requirements which led to their “rouge” status classification.

Regulatory organisations along with law enforcement agencies started taking action to resolve the growing problem of unlawful online pharmacies. The FDA issued warning messages to these website operators to inform them about their illicit actions against federal laws. Additional attempts to address the crisis did not stop the dangerous consequences from happening. Through dark web technology illegal drug transactions became an important business. Silk Road together with other marketplaces enabled unauthorised transactions of illegal drugs through complete anonymity including prescription medication sales. Because these platforms exist beyond traditional law enforcement space they developed encryption and decentralised payment systems.

The COVID-19 pandemic expanded the issue, as consumers are more focused on online sources for medications, resulting in the purchase of counterfeit products. Regulatory agencies and governments tried to adapt, but the challenge remains significant due to the borderless nature of the Internet.

Regardless of efforts conducted by the WHO and UNODC, the spread and distribution of drugs in illegal online pharmacies is still ongoing.

Timeline:

Date	Event
1997	The first online pharmacies began operating, offering convenience and access to medications to consumers, with minimal regulation.
1999	FDA issued its first warning about the concerns of purchasing medications from non-verified online stores.
2002	WHO reported that counterfeit medications accounted for 10% of the global drug market and online sales contributed significantly.
2008	Interpol launched Operation Pangea, a global initiative that targets illegal online pharmacies. Its first operation arrested hundreds of thousands of counterfeit medications.
2010	The dark web rose and enabled anonymous drug sales, making illegal pharmacies harder to detect. Marketplaces like Silk Road facilitated the global sale of fake drugs.
2013	The FBI shut down the Silk Road marketplace, this was the first major crackdown on illegal drug sales online.
2015	The European Union (EU) introduced the Falsified Medicines Directive (FMD). This implemented stricter rules for verifying the authenticity of medicines over the supply chain.
2021	WHO and Interpol reported a 30% increase in global sales of counterfeit drugs online due to the pandemic circumstances.
2024	The U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) issued a public safety alert that emphasises an increase in illegal online pharmacies that sell pills containing methamphetamine and fentanyl.

Key Stances:

Country	Stance
Azerbaijan 	Azerbaijan, located at a junction of trade routes, encounters distinct challenges in overseeing pharmaceuticals: The government is working to modernise its drug regulatory framework to address counterfeit medications entering the market through online channels. Azerbaijan collaborates with neighbouring countries to prevent cross-border trafficking of counterfeit drugs. It advocates for regional cooperation in combating illegal online pharmacies and improving the traceability of pharmaceuticals.
Colombia 	Colombia, a key conduit for illegal items, such as fake medications, has implemented actions to tackle this problem: The government has enhanced cooperation with local partners to oversee and manage cross-border drug trafficking. Colombia engages in efforts such as Operation Pangea, focusing on illegal online pharmacy operations and counterfeit medications. Efforts are directed at enhancing laws to regulate the online sale of medications, although challenges in enforcement remain.
Malta  	Malta, being part of the European Union, adheres to the Falsified Medicines Directive (FMD) to fight against counterfeit pharmaceuticals and unauthorised online pharmacies: The nation has established strong verification measures, incorporating distinct identifiers for pharmaceuticals, to combat counterfeiting. Malta takes part in EU-wide efforts to oversee and eliminate illegal online pharmacies that operate across borders. Public health officials emphasise the need to inform consumers about the significance of acquiring medications solely from accredited pharmacies.
Nigeria  	Nigeria plays a crucial role in fighting against counterfeit medications, commonly associated with illicit online pharmacies: The National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control (NAFDAC) engages in regulating the sale of drugs and aims to stop the distribution of counterfeit medicines.

	Nigeria works with Interpol and the WHO to address illegal online pharmacies, but enforcement is difficult due to limited resources. The government promotes international financial and technical support to strengthen its ability to address this problem.
Thailand 	Thailand has seen a swift expansion in internet availability, resulting in difficulties in overseeing online pharmacies: The government implements the Drug Act to oversee and regulate online drug sales, emphasising the closure of unlawful pharmacy websites. Thailand partners with Interpol and the WHO to tackle the rise of fake medications in Southeast Asia. Public awareness initiatives inform individuals about the dangers of buying drugs from unverified online sources.

Previous Solutions:

The United Nations International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) Initiatives
The International Narcotics Control Board has established active solutions to resolve problems from unlawful internet pharmacies. This program became one of the early solutions to this problem during the 1990s. Due to the dangers posed by unauthorised online drug stores, the INCB initiated steps to enhance worldwide initiatives regarding increased drugstore awareness. Member countries across the globe received authorisation from the World Health Assembly to combat unregulated pharmaceutical products sold online through their borders in 1997. In 2004 the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) ordered governments to enforce medical and legal compliance standards for all psychotropic medication sales conducted through the Internet. Public awareness about dangerous aspects of Internet drug buying received recognition from ECOSOC as an essential element in its 2004 statement addressing issues related to product quality and medical oversight deficiencies.

INTERPOL's "Operation Pangea"
INTERPOL has been instrumental in combating illegal online pharmacies via its "Operation Pangea" initiative. Initiated in 2008, Operation Pangea is a yearly international effort aimed at tackling counterfeit and illegal medications available for purchase online. Throughout the years, this operation has reached important milestones. As an illustration, in 2021, authorities from 92 nations closed down more than 113,000 internet links related to unlawful pharmacies during Operation Pangea XIV. They also confiscated millions of counterfeit drugs valued at over $20 million. These actions not only interrupted organised crime networks but also increased public awareness regarding the risks of buying medicines from unverified sources.

UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) Resolutions
During its 20th session, the CCPCJ passed resolution 20/6, named "Combating fraudulent medicines, especially their trafficking." This resolution recognises the participation of organised crime groups in the manufacturing and dissemination of counterfeit medical products. It calls on member states to enact laws to combat the trafficking of counterfeit medicines and to improve international collaboration in this field.

UNODC Efforts
The UNODC has also aided in addressing this problem by highlighting the importance of international collaboration and legal structures. In its Resolution 10/5 related to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC), UNODC encouraged member states to enhance efforts to combat counterfeit medical products. This encompassed illegal actions like producing and distributing fake medications, boosting international collaboration, and enforcing tighter regulatory measures. Moreover, UNODC's release Combating Falsified Medical Product-Related Crime: A Guide to Good Legislative Practices offers comprehensive advice for governments to tackle this problem efficiently.

Possible Solutions:

1. Effective work concerning the rising number of illegal online pharmacies requires an integrated multi-faceted strategy in the sphere of international collaboration, technical development, and public information. For example, it is necessary to work on improving international legislative structures aimed at harmonising national law so that online pharmacies can operate under licensing and maximal openness. An enhanced international cooperative response would be the involvement of UNODC and Interpol in sharing information, resources, and enforcement assets in fighting against transnational injustices in pharmaceutical matters. The other approach will be adopting updated technologies including AI and blockchain that will enhance the traceability and verification of medicines along the supply chain immensely. These should be complemented by stern sentences on the founders of online illicit pharmacies, keeping in view an efficient enforcement mechanism.

2. Of equal importance is the addressing of social and economic reasons, which force people to seek out medications from sources that are not verified. Many consumers use illicit online pharmacies because they have price or access problems, especially in low- and middle-income countries. Delegates must propose mechanisms that enhance healthcare systems, providing accessible pricing for authentic medications, thus reducing dependency on these unregulated sources. Public awareness campaigns are, therefore, a very useful resource in the education of people on the dangers of counterfeit medicines and how to check for an authentic pharmacy. This will, in turn, help the member states manage regulation, access, and enforcement to reduce risks from illegal online pharmacies while ensuring equitable healthcare globally.

Recommended Resources:

Youtube Videos

1) "Operation Pangea"
    - This video is a short overview of INTERPOL's global campaign against illegal online pharmacies.

Web Articles and Reports

1) INCB Guidelines for Preventing the Illegal Sale of Drugs Online

2) UNODC Guide to Combat Falsified Medical Product-Related Crime

3) Operation Pangea Reports by INTERPOL
    a. Global illicit medicines targeted by INTERPOL operation
    b. Operation Pangea – shining a light on pharmaceutical crime
    c. Pharmaceutical crime operations

4) UNODC Resolution 10/5 on Falsified Medical Products

5) INCB Annual Report 2011: Social Media and Illegal Pharmacies
    a. INCB: We Must Stop Drugs Being Sold to Kids via Social Media
    b. International Narcotics Control Board warns of illegal online pharmacies selling drugs to youth

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