

565. Fiji and Vanuatu are known to be used by drug traffickers as transit points for large consignments of heroin originating in South-East Asia and destined for Australia, which is the main area of heroin abuse in Oceania. In 2000, there was an increase in the number of seizures of heroin at the border of Australia. Heroin continued to be widely available in that country during that year, as prices have either remained stable or, in the case of the states of New South Wales and Victoria, fallen. In Australia, the number of cases involving opioid overdose was on the increase during the 1990s. Other countries in the region do not appear to have a significant heroin abuse problem at the present time.

566. Both the availability of and demand for cocaine remain limited in all countries in Oceania except Australia, where the quantity of the drug seized at the border in 2001 was more than twice the figure for the preceding year. Drug traffickers continue to move cocaine from South America to Australia through the Pacific islands.

Psychotropic substances

567. In Australia, an increased number of clandestine laboratories manufacturing amphetamine-type stimulants were detected in 2001. In response to the increased illicit manufacture in that country, all state and territorial police have established chemical diversion units to monitor suspicious purchases of the precursor chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of, inter alia, amphetamine-type stimulants. Drug abusers in Australia are increasingly injecting methamphetamine with a high purity level (methamphetamine at the penultimate stage of manufacture, before it is converted into crystal form). In New Zealand, it has been reported that the illicit manufacture of methamphetamine is increasing. Drug traffickers, in addition to using the Pacific islands as trans-shipment points for smuggling narcotic drugs, are also using the same route for smuggling certain psychotropic substances, as evidenced by the fact that seizures of crystal methamphetamine in Palau have averaged 3-7 kg per year for the last several years and there have been seizures both in that country and in Guam of crystal methamphetamine manufactured in the Philippines.

568. Increased seizures and abuse of MDMA (Ecstasy) are being reported in countries throughout the region of Oceania. As in the past, the MDMA (Ecstasy) that is

seized is predominantly from countries in western Europe, although there have been isolated cases where law enforcement authorities in Australia have seized laboratories manufacturing the substance. The Board urges the Governments of countries in the region to maintain vigilance in order to prevent the manufacture of that substance from taking root within their borders and to cooperate with the source countries of MDMA (Ecstasy) in order to detect and prevent trafficking in that substance.

569. In New Zealand, illicit trafficking in LSD, mainly by post from Europe and the west coast of North America, and the abuse of that substance, while still posing a serious problem, are reported to have stabilized in 2000.

(Signed) Hamid Ghodse (Signed) Philip O. Emafo
President Rapporteur

(Signed) Herbert Schaepe
Secretary

Vienna, 15 November 2001

Notes

¹ *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1997* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.98.XI.1), paras. 8-23.

² *Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988*, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

³ *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1997* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.98.XI.1), para. 23.

⁴ *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1998* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.98.XI.1), para. 241.

⁵ *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2000* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.01.XI.1), paras. 30, 100 and 133-137.

- ⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.
- ⁷ This is the working definition adopted by the Customs Cooperation Council (also called the World Customs Organization). It covers not only computers but also telephony, electronic payment cards etc.
- ⁸ Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration web site: <http://www.usdoj.gov/dea/programs/cfp.htm>
- ⁹ D. R. Marshall, Acting Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration, statement before the Subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere, Committee on International Relations, United States House of Representatives, 3 March 1999: <http://www.usdoj.gov/dea/pubs/cngrtest/ct990303.htm>
- ¹⁰ Organization of American States, Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission, *Evaluation of Progress in Drug Control: Hemispheric Report 1999-2000* (Washington, D.C., December 2000).
- ¹¹ D. R. Marshall, Acting Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration, statement before the Subcommittee on Crime, Judiciary Committee, United States House of Representatives, 29 July 1999: <http://www.house.gov/judiciary/mars0729.htm>
- ¹² "New Colombian smugglers hold tech advantage", *Washington Post*, 15 November 1999.
- ¹³ http://www.apbnews.com/newscenter/internetcrime/2000/05/26/pharmacy0526_01.html
- ¹⁴ *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1997* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.98.XI.1), paras. 8-23.
- ¹⁵ Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering, "Report on money laundering typologies 2000-2001", Paris, 1 February 2001.
- ¹⁶ National Criminal Intelligence Service, "Project Trawler: crime on the information highways", June 1999, at <http://www.cyber-rights.org/documents/trawler/htm>
- ¹⁷ McConnell International, "Cyber crime ... and punishment? Archaic laws threaten global information", December 2000, www.mcconnellinternational.com/services/securitylawproject.cfm
- ¹⁸ K. H. Tan, "Prosecuting foreign-based computer crime: international law and technology collide", presented at the Symposium on the Rule of Law in the Global Village, Palermo, Italy, 12-14 December 2000.
- ¹⁹ "Crimes related to computer networks: background paper for the workshop on crimes related to the computer network" (A/CONF.187/10), para. 37.
- ²⁰ McConnell International, "Cyber crime ... and punishment? Archaic laws threaten global information", December 2000, www.mcconnellinternational.com/services/securitylawproject.cfm
- ²¹ Dorothy D. Denning and William E. Baugh, Jr., "Encryption and evolving technologies as tools of organized crime and terrorism", 1997: <http://www.cs.georgetown.edu/~denning/crypto/oc-rpt.txt>
- ²² United Kingdom, Cabinet Office, "Encryption and law enforcement", May 1999: <http://www.cabinet-office.gov.uk/innovation/1999/pdf/report.pdf>
- ²³ Council of Europe, *European Treaty Series*, No. 185.
- ²⁴ *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1997* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.98.XI.1), paras. 8-23.
- ²⁵ D. M. Kerr, Assistant Director, Laboratory Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation, statement before the Subcommittee on the Constitution. Committee on the Judiciary, United States House of Representatives, 24 July 2000: <http://www.fbi.gov/congress/congress00/kerr072400.htm>
- ²⁶ D. M. Kerr, Assistant Director, Laboratory Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation, statement before the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate, 6 September 2000: <http://www.fbi.gov/congress/congress00/kerr060900.htm>
- ²⁷ C. Callanan, "Between freedom and control: dilemmas of Internet service providers", presented at the Symposium on the Rule of Law in the Global Village, Palermo, Italy, 12-14 December 2000.
- ²⁸ "Conclusions of the study on effective measures to prevent and control high-technology and computer-related crime: report of the Secretary-General" (E/CN.15/2001/4).
- ²⁹ *International Review of Criminal Policy*, Nos. 43 and 44 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.IV.5).
- ³⁰ See "Crimes related to computer networks: background paper for the workshop on crimes related to the computer network" (A/CONF.187/10).
- ³¹ See "Conclusions of the study on effective measures to prevent and control high-technology and computer-related crime: report of the Secretary-General" (E/CN.15/2001/4).
- ³² <http://birmingham.g8summit.gov.uk/prebham/washington.1297.shtml>
- ³³ <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/>
- ³⁴ Decision No. 276/1999/EC of 25 January 1999.
- ³⁵ General Assembly resolution 55/25, annex I.
- ³⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.
- ³⁷ *Ibid.*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

- ³⁸ *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2000* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.01.XI.1).
- ³⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14151.
- ⁴⁰ Extent of competence: article 12.
- ⁴¹ See *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2000* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.01.XI.1), paras. 111 and 112; and *Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2000 on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.01.XI.4), paras. 49-52.
- ⁴² See *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1999* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.00.XI.1), paras. 100-105; *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2000* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.01.XI.1), paras. 105-110; *Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1999 on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.00.XI.3), paras. 40-50; and *Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2000 on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.01.XI.4), paras. 40-48.
- ⁴³ Obtaining considerably more prescriptions than clinically necessary in the course of a year.
- ⁴⁴ *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2000* ..., para. 98.
- ⁴⁵ *Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2001 on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.XI.4).
- ⁴⁶ *Ibid.*
- ⁴⁷ *Ibid.*
- ⁴⁸ Competent authorities from Belgium, China, France, India, Germany, Romania, Slovakia, the United Kingdom and the United States, as well as the European Commission, participated in the round table. Competent authorities from the Netherlands, where most seizures of precursors for MDMA (Ecstasy) are effected, were also invited but were unable to attend.
- ⁴⁹ *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1998* ..., paras. 105-107.
- ⁵⁰ *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2000* ..., paras. 119-127.
- ⁵¹ *Ibid.*
- ⁵² *Ibid.*, paras. 146-150.
- ⁵³ *Narcotic Drugs: Estimated World Requirements for 2002; Statistics for 2000* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E/F/S.02.XI.2).
- ⁵⁴ See, for example, *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1999* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.00.XI.1), paras. 1-50.
- ⁵⁵ WHO/EDM/QSM/2000.4.
- ⁵⁶ See *Psychotropic Substances: Statistics for 2000; Assessments of Animal Medical and Scientific Requirements for Substances in Schedules II, III and IV* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E/F/S.02.XI.3).
- ⁵⁷ *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1998* ..., para. 89.
- ⁵⁸ League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. LXXXI, p. 317.
- ⁵⁹ Burundi, Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania.
- ⁶⁰ See, for example, *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1998* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.99.XI.1), para. 238.
- ⁶¹ Called Lancang Jian in China.
- ⁶² *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1999* ..., paras. 176 and 177.
- ⁶³ *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2000* ..., paras. 448 and 484.
- ⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, para. 463.
- ⁶⁵ *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1999* ..., para. 452.
- ⁶⁶ *Ibid.*, para. 446.
- ⁶⁷ See, for example, *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2000* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.01.XI.1), para. 177.
- ⁶⁸ *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1999* ..., paras. 176 and 177.
- ⁶⁹ *Ibid.*