

549. Large seizures of MDMA (Ecstasy) tablets were made in New Zealand in May 2002, at the main airport near Sydney, Australia, in June 2002 and in Melbourne, Australia, in July 2002. As in the past, the substance allegedly originated in the Netherlands.

(Signed)

Philip O. Emafo
President

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Maria Elena Medina-Mora
Rapporteur

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Herbert Schaepe
Secretary

Vienna, 15 November 2002

Notes

¹ United Nations International Drug Control Programme, *Global Illicit Drug Trends 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.XI.9), p. 64.

² United States of America, Office of National Drug Control Policy, *The Economic Costs of Drug Abuse in the United States, 1992-1998*, Publication No. NCJ-190636 (Washington, D.C., Executive Office of the President, September 2001).

³ Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, *Development Co-operation Report 2001* (Paris, 2002).

⁴ United States of America, Office of National Drug Control Policy, *National Drug Control Strategy: FY 2003 Budget Summary* (Washington, D.C., Executive Office of the President, December 2002), p. 10.

⁵ United States of America, Office of National Drug Control Policy, *What America's Users Spend on Illegal Drugs 1988-1998* (Washington, D.C., Executive Office of the President, December 2000).

⁶ E. Bramley-Harker, *Sizing the UK Market for Illicit Drugs* (London, Home Office, 2001).

⁷ United States of America, Office of National Drug Control Policy, *The Price of Illicit Drugs: 1981 through the Second Quarter of 2000*, Publication No. NCJ-190639 (Washington, D.C., Executive Office of the President, October 2001), pp. 30 and 33.

⁸ United Nations International Drug Control Programme, *Global Illicit Drug Trends 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.XI.9).

⁹ The combined multiplier, assuming a savings ratio of 20 per cent and an import ratio of 26 per cent, can be calculated as follows: $1 \div (1 - (0.8 \times 0.74)) = 2.45$.

¹⁰ World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2001* (Washington, D.C., 2002); and United Nations International Drug Control Programme, *Global Illicit Drug Trends 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.XI.9).

¹¹ Ronald D. Renard, *Opium Reduction in Thailand 1970-2000: a Thirty-Year Journey* (Chiang Mai, Silkworm Books, 2002).

¹² World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2001* (Washington, D.C., 2002).

¹³ United Nations Development Programme, *Human Development Report 2002* (New York and Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2002), pp. 194-197.

¹⁴ *World Drug Report 2000* (New York, Oxford University Press, 2000), p. 93.

¹⁵ Francisco Thoumi, *Economía, Política y Narcotráfico* (Bogotá, Tercer Mundo, 1994).

¹⁶ "Sixth United Nations Survey on Crime Trends and the Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (1995-1997)", available online at http://www.undcp.org/odccp/crime_cicp_survey_sixth.html.

¹⁷ *World Drug Report* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1997); United Nations International Drug Control Programme, *Drugs and Development*, UNDCP Technical Series, No. 1 (Vienna, 1994); United Nations International Drug Control Programme, *The Social Impact of Drug Abuse*, UNDCP Technical Series No. 2 (Vienna, 1995); Douglas I. Keh, *Drug Money in a Changing World: Economic Reform and Criminal Finance*, UNDCP Technical Series, No. 4 (Vienna, 1996); and United Nations International Drug Control Programme, *Economic and Social Consequences of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking*, UNDCP Technical Series, No. 6 (Vienna, 1998).

¹⁸ According to the Action Plan, though the development and implementation of alternative development are primarily the responsibility of the State in which illicit drug crop cultivation takes place, States with illicit drug

- crops need continued funding, on the basis of shared responsibility, to support national efforts to eliminate such crops (General Assembly resolution S-20/4 E, para. 8).
- ¹⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.
- ²⁰ *Ibid.*, vol. 976, No. 14152.
- ²¹ *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2001* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.XI.1).
- ²² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14151.
- ²³ *Ibid.*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.
- ²⁴ *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).
- ²⁵ Extent of competence: article 12.
- ²⁶ *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2001 ...*, para. 111.
- ²⁷ See, for example, *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1999* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.00.XI.1), para. 73.
- ²⁸ *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2001 ...*, paras. 146-157.
- ²⁹ *Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2002 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.03.XI.4).
- ³⁰ *Ibid.*
- ³¹ Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Myanmar, Netherlands, Nigeria, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia.
- ³² The European Commission, the European Police Office (Europol), the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD), the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP).
- ³³ The task force is composed of representatives of countries in the major geographical regions (that is, China, the Netherlands, South Africa and the United States) and competent international bodies (that is, the European Commission, Interpol and the World Customs Organization) and is moderated by the secretariat of the Board.
- ³⁴ *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2001 ...*, para. 158.
- ³⁵ *Narcotic Drugs: Estimated World Requirements for 2003; Statistics for 2001* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E/F/S.03/XI.2).
- ³⁶ *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2000* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.01.XI.1), paras. 119-127.
- ³⁷ *Ibid.*
- ³⁸ *Narcotic Drugs: Estimated World Requirements for 2003; Statistics for 2001* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E/F/S.03/XI.2).
- ³⁹ WHO/EDM/QSM/2000.4.
- ⁴⁰ *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2001 ...*, para. 201.
- ⁴¹ *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2001* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.XI.1).
- ⁴² *Ibid.*
- ⁴³ *Ibid.*
- ⁴⁴ NEPAD is an initiative aimed at promoting economic growth, reducing poverty and fostering sustainable development in Africa through an integrated approach. It commits African leaders to democracy and economic reform and enjoins the international community to help them to attain those goals. The strategic framework of NEPAD was adopted by the Summit of the Organization of African Unity held in Lusaka, Zambia, in July 2001.
- ⁴⁵ The following ESAAMLG member States have signed the Memorandum of Understanding among Member Governments of the Eastern and Southern Africa Anti-Money Laundering Group: Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania.
- ⁴⁶ For further information on diversions and attempted diversions of precursor chemicals, see chapter II of *Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2002 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.03.XI.4).

⁴⁷ Now called the Office on Drugs and Crime.

⁴⁸ *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2001 ...*, para. 347.

⁴⁹ Called Lancang Jian in China.

⁵⁰ *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2001 ...*, para. 482.

⁵¹ *Official Journal of the European Communities*, No. L 63/14, 6 March 2002.

⁵² Now called the Office on Drugs and Crime.

⁵³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1862, No. 31704.

⁵⁴ The proportion of the persons in the survey (in this case, secondary-school students) who had abused the drug at least once in their lives.

⁵⁵ *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2000 ...*, paras. 505-506.

⁵⁶ *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2001 ...*, para. 559.