

## Chapter XIV

## International drug control

During 2001, the United Nations, through the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP), renewed its commitment to strengthen international cooperation and increase efforts to counter the world drug problem, in accordance with the obligations of States under the United Nations drug control conventions and on the basis of the outcome of the General Assembly's twentieth special session, held in 1998. Activities focused mainly on implementation of the 1999 Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, which served as a guide to Member States in adopting strategies and programmes for reducing illicit drug demand in order to achieve significant results by 2008.

UNDCP stimulated action at the national, regional and international levels through technical cooperation programmes and supported the international community in implementing the strategy agreed upon by the Assembly at its special session. It assisted States in complying with international treaties and supported national efforts and initiatives to reduce or eliminate illicit cultivation of opium poppy, coca bush and cannabis through alternative development, and to strengthen national capacities in demand reduction and institution-building.

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs—the main UN policy-making body dealing with drug control—addressed a number of issues and adopted resolutions on the reduction of the demand for illicit drugs, illicit drug trafficking and supply, and implementation of the Global Programme of Action and international treaties. In July, the Economic and Social Council urged Governments to continue contributing to the maintenance of a balance between the licit supply of and demand for opiate raw materials for medical and scientific needs, and to cooperate in preventing the proliferation of sources of production of opiate raw materials.

INCB continued to oversee the implementation of the three major international drug control conventions, to analyse the drug situation worldwide and to draw Governments' attention to weaknesses in national control and treaty compli-

ance, making suggestions and recommendations for improvements at the national and international levels.

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### Follow-up to the twentieth special session

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In response to General Assembly resolution 55/65 [YUN 2000, p. 1175], the Secretary-General, in a July report [A/56/157], presented an overview of the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the Assembly on the world drug problem, held in 1998 [YUN 1998, p. 1135], and of resolution 54/132 [YUN 1999, p. 1157], by which the Assembly adopted the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction. The report reviewed 2003 and 2008 goals and targets set by the special session; the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs; the Action Plan for implementing the Declaration on the principles; the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development [YUN 1998, p. 1148]; measures to promote judicial cooperation; the Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors [ibid., p. 1139]; control of precursors; countering money-laundering; and UNDCP as a catalyst for action by Member States and the UN system.

In March, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs considered the first biennial report of the UNDCP Executive Director on the implementation of the outcome of the special session [YUN 2000, p. 1174]. The report [E/CN.7/2001/2 & Add.1-3], presented an overview of Governments' efforts to meet the objectives and target dates set out in the action plans and measures adopted at the special session, drawing on information provided by Governments through biennial questionnaires and on other sources.

By a 28 March resolution [E/2001/28/Rev.1 (res. 44/2)], the Commission took note of the first biennial report of the UNDCP Executive Director on the implementation of the outcome of the special

session [YUN 2000, p. 1174] and requested him to provide additional information in subsequent reports. Welcoming Governments' efforts to meet the goals and targets set out in the Political Declaration adopted at the special session [YUN 1998, p. 1136], it urged Member States to continue making every effort to meet those targets. Member States were also urged to transmit to the UNDCP Executive Director their replies to the second biennial questionnaire by 30 June 2002.

The Executive Director submitted to the Commission's resumed session (Vienna, 12-14 December) his consolidated first biennial report, which contained replies to the biennial questionnaires received after November 2000. A revised questionnaire was also included in the report.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 19 December [meeting 88], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee [A/56/575], adopted **resolution 56/124** without vote [agenda item 111].

#### International cooperation against the world drug problem

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 52/92 of 12 December 1997, 53/115 of 9 December 1998, 54/132 of 17 December 1999 and 55/65 of 4 December 2000,

*Recalling also* its resolution 55/2 of 8 September 2000, entitled "United Nations Millennium Declaration", in which the world leaders resolved to redouble efforts to counter the world drug problem,

*Reaffirming its commitment* to the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, devoted to countering the world drug problem together, held in New York from 8 to 10 June 1998, and welcoming the continued determination of Governments to overcome the world drug problem by a full and balanced application of national, regional and international strategies to reduce the demand for, production of and trafficking in illicit drugs, as reflected in the Political Declaration, the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction and the measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem,

*Gravely concerned* that, despite continued increased efforts by States, relevant international organizations, civil society and non-governmental organizations, the drug problem is still a challenge of a global dimension which constitutes a serious threat to the health, safety and well-being of all mankind, in particular young people, in all countries, undermines development, including efforts to reduce poverty, socio-economic and political stability and democratic institutions, entails an increasing economic cost for Governments, also threatens the national security and sovereignty of States, as well as the dignity and hope of millions of people and their families, and causes irreparable loss of human lives,

*Concerned* that the demand for, production of and trafficking in illicit drugs and psychotropic substances continue to threaten seriously the socio-economic and political systems, stability, national security and sovereignty of many States, especially those involved in conflicts and wars, and that trafficking in drugs could make conflict resolution more difficult,

*Deeply alarmed* by the violence and economic power of criminal organizations and terrorist groups engaged in drug-trafficking activities and other criminal activities, such as money-laundering and illicit traffic in arms, precursors and essential chemicals, and by the increasing transnational links between them, and recognizing the urgent need for enhanced international cooperation and implementation of effective strategies on the basis of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, which are essential to achieving results against all forms of transnational criminal activities,

*Welcoming* the call on States and appropriate international and regional organizations in a position to do so to provide assistance, upon request, to combat the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons linked to drug trafficking, transnational organized crime and terrorism, as expressed in the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects,

*Noting with grave concern* the global increase in the use of minors in the illicit production of and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, as well as in the number of children and young people starting to use drugs at an earlier age and in their access to substances not previously used,

*Alarmed* by the rapid and widespread increase in the illicit manufacture, trafficking and consumption, in particular by young people, of synthetic drugs in many countries and by the high probability that amphetamine-type stimulants, in particular methamphetamine and amphetamine, may become drugs of choice among abusers in the twenty-first century,

*Deeply convinced* that the special session made a significant contribution to a new comprehensive framework for international cooperation, based on an integrated and balanced approach with strategies, measures, methods, practical activities, goals and specific targets to be met, that all States, the United Nations system and other international organizations must implement them with concrete actions and that the international financial institutions, such as the World Bank, and the regional development banks should be invited to include action against the world drug problem in their programmes, taking into account the priorities of States,

*Reaffirming* the importance of the commitments of Member States in meeting the objectives targeted for 2003 and 2008, as set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, and welcoming the guidelines for reporting on the follow-up to the twentieth special session adopted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its reconvened forty-second session, as well as the elements recommended to the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme by the Commission at its forty-fourth session for the preparation of subsequent reports,

*Welcoming* the inclusion in the provisional agenda of the forty-fifth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of an item on the preparations for the ministerial segment to be held in 2003, in line with Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/30 of 28 July 1999, to focus on the progress made by States in implementing the action plan and measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,

*Emphasizing* the importance of the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, which introduces a global approach, recognizing a new balance between illicit supply and demand reduction, under the principle of shared responsibility, aims at preventing the use of drugs and at reducing the adverse consequences of drug abuse, ensuring that special attention is paid to vulnerable groups, in particular children and young people, and constitutes one of the pillars of the new global strategy, and reaffirming the need for demand reduction programmes,

*Emphasizing equally* the importance of supply reduction as an integral part of a balanced drug control strategy under the principles enshrined in the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development, reaffirming the need for alternative development programmes that are sustainable, welcoming the achievements of some States on their way to eradicating illicit drug crops, and urging all other States to make similar efforts,

*Underlining* the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as the principal United Nations policy-making body on drug control issues and as the governing body of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, the leadership role and commendable work of the Programme as the main focus for concerted multilateral action and the important role of the International Narcotics Control Board as an independent monitoring authority, as set out in the international drug control treaties,

*Recognizing* the efforts of all countries, in particular those that produce narcotic drugs for scientific and medical purposes, and of the International Narcotics Control Board in preventing the diversion of such substances to illicit markets and in maintaining production at a level consistent with licit demand, in line with the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,

*Recognizing also* that the problem of the illicit production of and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances is often related to development problems and that those links and the promotion of the economic development of countries affected by the illicit drug trade require, within the context of shared responsibility, appropriate measures, including strengthened international cooperation in support of alternative and sustainable development activities, in the affected areas of those countries, that have as their objectives the reduction and elimination of illicit drug production,

*Stressing* that respect for all human rights is and must be an essential component of measures taken to address the drug problem,

*Ensuring* that women and men benefit equally, and without any discrimination, from strategies directed

against the world drug problem, through their involvement in all stages of programmes and policy-making,

*Recognizing* that the use of the Internet poses new opportunities for and challenges to international cooperation in countering drug abuse and illicit production and trafficking, and recognizing also the need for increased cooperation among States and the exchange of information, including with reference to national experiences, on how to counter the promotion of drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking through this instrument and on ways to use the Internet for information concerning drug demand reduction,

*Convinced* that civil society, including non-governmental organizations and community-based organizations, play an active role and make an effective contribution to countering the world drug problem, and should be encouraged to continue to do so,

*Acknowledging with appreciation* the increased efforts and achievements of many States, relevant international organizations and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, in countering drug abuse and illicit production of and trafficking in drugs, and that international cooperation has shown that positive results can be achieved through sustained and collective efforts,

## I

### **Respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and international law in countering the world drug problem**

1. *Reaffirms* that countering the world drug problem is a common and shared responsibility which must be addressed in a multilateral setting, requiring an integrated and balanced approach, and must be carried out in full conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law, and in particular with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States and all human rights and fundamental freedoms;

2. *Calls upon* all States to take further action to promote effective cooperation at the international and regional levels in the efforts to counter the world drug problem so as to contribute to a climate conducive to achieving that end, on the basis of the principles of equal rights and mutual respect;

3. *Urges* all States to ratify or accede to and implement all the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988;

## II

### **International cooperation to counter the world drug problem**

1. *Urges* all States to take appropriate action to address the linkages between the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons and the illicit trade in narcotic drugs through, inter alia, increased international cooperation and by ensuring full implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects;

2. *Welcomes* the renewed commitment made in the United Nations Millennium Declaration to counter the world drug problem;

3. *Urges* competent authorities, at the international, regional and national levels, to implement the outcome of the twentieth special session, within the agreed time frames, in particular the high-priority practical measures at the international, regional or national level, as indicated in the Political Declaration, the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction and the measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem, including the Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors, the measures to prevent the illicit manufacture, import, export, trafficking, distribution and diversion of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, the measures to promote judicial cooperation, the measures to counter money-laundering and the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development;

4. *Urges* all Member States to implement the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction in their respective national, regional and international actions and to strengthen their national efforts to counter the abuse of illicit drugs among their population, in particular among children and young people;

5. *Recognizes* the role of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in developing action-oriented strategies to assist Member States to implement the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration, and requests the Executive Director of the Programme to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-fifth session on the follow-up to the Action Plan;

6. *Reaffirms its resolve* to continue to strengthen the United Nations machinery for international drug control, in particular the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the International Narcotics Control Board, in order to enable them to fulfil their mandates, bearing in mind the recommendations contained in Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/30 and the measures taken and recommendations adopted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-fourth session aimed at the enhancement of its functioning, in particular regarding Commission resolution 44/16;

7. *Renews its commitment* to further strengthening international cooperation and substantially increasing efforts to counter the world drug problem, in accordance with the obligations of States under the United Nations drug control conventions, on the basis of the general framework given by the outcome of the special session, and taking into account experience gained;

8. *Calls upon* all States to adopt effective measures, including national laws and regulations, to implement the outcome and the goals of the special session, within the agreed time frame, to strengthen national judicial systems and to carry out effective drug control activities in cooperation with other States and in accordance with United Nations drug control conventions;

9. *Calls upon* the relevant United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies, the international financial

institutions and other concerned intergovernmental and international organizations, within their mandates, and all actors of civil society, notably non-governmental organizations, community-based organizations, sports associations, the media and the private sector, to continue their close cooperation with Governments in their efforts to promote and implement the outcome of the special session and the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, including through public information campaigns, resorting, *inter alia*, where available, to the Internet;

10. *Urges* Governments, the relevant United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other international organizations to assist and support States, upon request, in particular developing countries in need of such assistance and support, with the aim of enhancing their capacity to counter illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, taking into account national plans and initiatives, and emphasizes the importance of subregional, regional and international cooperation in countering illicit drug trafficking;

11. *Reaffirms* that preventing the diversion of chemicals from legitimate commerce to illicit drug manufacture is an essential component of a comprehensive strategy against drug abuse and trafficking, which requires the effective cooperation of exporting, importing and transit States, notes the progress made in developing practical guidelines to prevent such diversion of chemicals, including those of the International Narcotics Control Board and the recommendations on implementing article 12 of the 1988 Convention, and calls upon all States to adopt and implement measures to prevent the diversion of chemicals to illicit drug manufacture, in cooperation with competent international and regional bodies and, if necessary and to the extent possible, with the private sector in each State, in accordance with the objectives targeted for 2003 and 2008 in the Political Declaration and the resolution on the control of precursors adopted at the special session;

12. *Calls upon* States in which cultivation and production of illicit drug crops occur to establish or reinforce, where appropriate, national mechanisms to monitor and verify illicit crops, and requests the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-fifth session, in March 2002, on the follow-up to the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development;

13. *Encourages* States to open their markets to products that are the object of alternative development programmes, and which are necessary for the creation of employment and the eradication of poverty;

14. *Calls upon* States, the international community, international organizations, regional organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks to support the implementation of the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development by States affected by illicit crop cultivation to enable them to apply fully measures for drug eradication and sustainable alternative development;

15. *Encourages* States further to cooperate through bilateral, regional and multilateral means to avoid dis-



placement of illicit drug crop cultivation from one area, region or country to another;

16. *Calls upon* all States to report biennially to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on their efforts to meet the goals and targets for 2003 and 2008, as set out in the Political Declaration adopted at the special session, in accordance with the terms established in the guidelines adopted by the Commission at its forty-second and forty-fourth sessions;

17. *Welcomes* the decision of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to submit a report to the General Assembly in 2003 and 2008 on the progress achieved in meeting the goals and targets set out in the Political Declaration;

18. *Encourages* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the International Narcotics Control Board to continue their useful work on the control of precursors and other chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

19. *Calls upon* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to continue mainstreaming a gender perspective into all its policies, programmes and activities, and requests the Secretariat to continue integrating a gender perspective into all documentation prepared for the Commission;

20. *Recalls* the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond adopted by the General Assembly on 14 December 1995, notes with satisfaction the commitment of young people to a drug-free society made at various forums, and stresses the importance of young people continuing to contribute their experiences and to participate in the decision-making processes and, in particular, putting into effect the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction;

21. *Urges* all States to assign priority to activities aimed at preventing drug and inhalant abuse among children and young people, inter alia, through the promotion of information and education programmes aimed at raising awareness of the risks of drug abuse with a view to giving effect to the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction;

22. *Welcomes* the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS adopted on 27 June 2001 at the special session of the General Assembly on HIV/AIDS, including the acknowledgment of the link between drug-using behaviour and HIV infection;

23. *Calls upon* States to adopt effective measures, including possible national legislative measures, and to enhance cooperation to stem the illicit trade in small arms, which, as a result of its close link to the illicit drug trade, is generating extremely high levels of crime and violence within the societies of some States, threatening the national security and the economies of those States;

24. *Welcomes* the adoption of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the three Protocols thereto, namely, the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air and the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components

and Ammunition, and encourages universal signature and ratification of these legal instruments;

25. *Stresses* the need for coordinated action to reduce the demand for illicit drugs, in the context of a comprehensive, balanced and coordinated approach encompassing supply control and demand reduction, as set out in the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, noting, inter alia, the links between drug trafficking, organized crime and terrorism;

26. *Welcomes* the thematic debate on the theme "Building partnerships to address the world drug problem", which allowed a useful exchange of ideas on the topics "Approaches to building partnerships within and across sectors, including health, education, law enforcement and justice" and "Prevention, education and early intervention strategies and trends in drug abuse among children and young people" at the forty-fourth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and the continuation of a focused thematic debate;

27. *Recognizes* the desirability of providing support to the States that are most affected by the transit of drugs and are willing to implement plans to eliminate such transit, and in this regard requests the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to extend technical assistance, from available voluntary contributions for that purpose, to those States that are most affected by the transit of drugs, in particular developing countries in need of such assistance and support;

28. *Urges* all States to develop and implement policies and programmes for children, including adolescents, aimed at preventing the use of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and inhalants, except for medical purposes, and at reducing the adverse consequences of their abuse, as well as support preventive policies and programmes, especially against tobacco and alcohol;

29. *Also urges* all States to make appropriate treatment and rehabilitation accessible for children, including adolescents, dependent on narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, inhalants and alcohol;

### III

#### Action by the United Nations system

1. *Emphasizes* the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as the principal United Nations policy-making body on drug control issues and as the governing body of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme;

2. *Reaffirms* the role of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in coordinating and providing effective leadership for all United Nations drug control activities so as to increase cost-effectiveness and ensure coherence of action, as well as coordination, complementarity and non-duplication of such activities throughout the United Nations system, and encourages further efforts in this regard;

3. *Emphasizes* that the multidimensional nature of the world drug problem calls for the promotion of integration and coordination of drug control activities throughout the United Nations system, including in the follow-up to major United Nations conferences;

4. *Invites* Governments and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to attach high priority to the improvement of the coordination of

United Nations activities related to the world drug problem so as to avoid duplication of such activities, strengthen efficiency and accomplish the goals approved by Governments;

5. *Urges* the specialized agencies, programmes and funds, including humanitarian organizations, and invites multilateral financial institutions, to include action against the world drug problem in their programming and planning processes in order to ensure that the integral and balanced strategy that emerged from the special session devoted to countering the world drug problem together is being addressed;

#### IV

##### United Nations International Drug Control Programme

1. *Welcomes* the efforts of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to implement its mandate within the framework of the international drug control treaties, the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control, the Global Programme of Action, the outcome of the special session of the General Assembly devoted to countering the world drug problem together and relevant consensus documents;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Programme for the support provided to different States in meeting the objectives of the Global Programme of Action and of the special session, especially in cases where significant and anticipated progress was achieved regarding the objectives targeted for 2003 and 2008;

3. *Requests* the Programme to continue:

(a) To strengthen dialogue with Member States and also to ensure continued improvement in management, so as to contribute to enhanced and sustainable programme delivery and further encourage the Executive Director to maximize the effectiveness of the Programme, inter alia, through the full implementation of resolution 44/16 of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in particular the recommendations contained therein;

(b) To strengthen cooperation with Member States and with United Nations programmes, funds and relevant agencies, as well as relevant regional organizations and agencies and non-governmental organizations, and to provide, on request, assistance in implementing the outcome of the special session;

(c) To increase its technical assistance, within the available voluntary resources, to countries that are deploying efforts to reduce illicit crop cultivation by, in particular, adopting alternative development programmes;

(d) To allocate, while keeping the balance between supply and demand reduction programmes, adequate resources to allow it to fulfil its role in the implementation of the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction;

(e) To strengthen dialogue and cooperation with multilateral development banks and with international financial institutions so that they may undertake lending and programming activities related to drug control in interested and affected countries to implement the outcome of the special session, and to keep the Commission on Narcotic Drugs informed of further progress made in this area;

(f) To take into account the outcome of the special session, to include in its report on illicit traffic in drugs an updated, objective and comprehensive assessment of worldwide trends in illicit traffic and transit in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including methods and routes used, and to recommend ways and means of improving the capacity of States along those routes to deal with all aspects of the drug problem;

(g) To publish the *World Drug Report*, with comprehensive and balanced information about the world drug problem, and to seek additional extrabudgetary resources for its publication in all official languages;

4. *Urges* all Governments to provide the fullest possible financial and political support to the Programme by widening its donor base and increasing voluntary contributions, in particular general-purpose contributions, to enable it to continue, expand and strengthen its operational and technical cooperation activities;

5. *Calls upon* the International Narcotics Control Board to increase efforts to implement all its mandates under international drug control conventions and to continue to cooperate with Governments, inter alia, by offering advice to Member States that request it;

6. *Notes* that the Board needs sufficient resources to carry out all its mandates, and therefore urges Member States to commit themselves in a common effort to assigning adequate and sufficient budgetary resources to the Board, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/20 of 23 July 1996, and emphasizes the need to maintain its capacity, inter alia, through the provision of appropriate means by the Secretary-General and adequate technical support by the Programme;

7. *Stresses* the importance of the meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, in all regions of the world, and the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and encourages them to continue to contribute to the strengthening of regional and international cooperation, taking into account the outcome of the special session;

8. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General, and, taking into account the promotion of integrated reporting, requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session, including on the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, and the present resolution.

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## Conventions

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In 2001, international efforts to control narcotic drugs were governed by three global conventions: the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs [YUN 1961, p. 382], which, with some exceptions of detail, replaced earlier narcotics treaties and was amended in 1972 by a Protocol [YUN 1972, p. 397] intended to strengthen the role of INCB; the

1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances [YUN 1971, p. 380]; and the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances [YUN 1988, p. 690].

As at 31 December 2001, 170 States were parties to the 1961 Convention, as amended by the 1972 Protocol. During the year, Albania, Belarus, Belize, the Central African Republic, Iran, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Turkey and Ukraine became parties. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY) succeeded to it, replacing the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The number of parties to the 1971 Convention stood at 171 as at 31 December 2001. Belize, the Central African Republic, Djibouti and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines became parties during the year. FRY succeeded to the Convention, replacing the Socialist Federal Republic.

At year's end, 162 States were parties to the 1988 Convention. Albania, the Central African Republic, Djibouti and Mauritius became parties in 2001. FRY succeeded to it, replacing the Socialist Federal Republic.

**Commission action.** At its forty-fourth session in March [E/2001/28/Rev.1], the Commission on Narcotic Drugs reviewed implementation of the international drug control treaties. It had before it a January note by the Secretariat on changes in the scope of substance control [E/CN.7/2001/6] and the INCB report covering 2000 [YUN 2000, p. 1181]. The Commission took note of the Board's recommendations to Governments to reduce overconsumption of controlled substances and to monitor their supply and consumption. Ensuring the availability of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical purposes, on the one hand, and preventing excessive consumption, on the other, were at the core of the Board's mandate. Education of both prescribers and consumers of controlled substances was an important element in achieving a reduction of excessive consumption of psychotropic substances. The Commission welcomed the Board's efforts to promote a balance between the supply of and demand for opiates used for medical and scientific purposes, as required under the 1961 Convention. While recognizing the benefits of modern information technology, it noted that the rapid growth of the Internet posed new challenges to international drug control, in particular the illicit advertisement and sale of controlled substances. With regard to implementation of article 12 of the 1988 Convention concerning the control of precursors, the Commission noted the continued success of Operation Purple, the international tracking programme for potassium permanganate used in the illicit manufacture of

cocaine, and welcomed the actions of the Board to initiate a similar programme, Operation Topaz, for the international tracking of acetic anhydride, used in the manufacture of heroin.

On 20 March [E/2001/28/Rev.1 (dec. 44/1-6)], the Commission decided to include or transfer six narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in various schedules or tables of the 1971 and 1988 Conventions.

The Commission, on 28 March [res. 44/13], recognized the usefulness and importance of benzodiazepines in therapy and believed that the risk-benefit ratio remained favourable, justifying their retention in the therapeutic armoury. It made several recommendations for consideration by health-care professionals when prescribing those drugs, and urged that health professionals receive training and patients receive relevant information on their use. Recommendations were also made to the pharmaceutical industry, national health authorities and others regarding research, appropriate dosage, marketing, withdrawal information, statistics, monitoring of abuse, dependence and control measures.

**INCB action.** In its report covering 2001 [E/INCB/2001/1], INCB stated that the implementation of the 1988 Convention could not be ensured without adherence to the other international drug control treaties. It welcomed the fact that the number of States that had taken steps to accede to the 1988 Convention and to implement it had increased steadily. The Board reiterated its request to States that had not done so to accede to the Conventions on drug control.

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 24 July [meeting 40], the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs [E/2001/28/Rev.1], adopted **resolution 2001/17** without vote [agenda item 14 (d)].

#### **Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Recalling* its resolution 2000/18 of 27 July 2000 and previous relevant resolutions,

*Emphasizing* that the need to balance the global licit supply of opiates against the legitimate demand for opiates for medical and scientific purposes is central to the international strategy and policy of drug control,

*Noting* the fundamental need for international cooperation with the traditional supplier countries in drug control to ensure universal application of the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,

*Considering* that a balance between consumption and production of opiate raw materials has been achieved as a result of efforts made by the two traditional supplier countries, India and Turkey, together with other producing countries,

*Noting* the importance of opiates in pain relief therapy as advocated by the World Health Organization,

1. *Urges* all Governments to continue contributing to the maintenance of a balance between the licit supply of and demand for opiate raw materials for medical and scientific needs, the achievement of which would be facilitated by maintaining, insofar as their constitutional and legal systems permit, support to the traditional and legal supplier countries, and to cooperate in preventing the proliferation of sources of production of opiate raw materials;

2. *Urges* Governments of all producing countries to adhere strictly to the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, and to take effective measures to prevent illicit production or diversion of opiate raw materials to illicit channels, especially when increasing licit production;

3. *Urges* consumer countries to assess their licit needs for opiate raw materials realistically and to communicate those needs to the International Narcotics Control Board, in order to ensure easy supply, and also urges the producing countries concerned and the Board to increase efforts to monitor the available supply and to ensure sufficient stocks of licit opiate raw materials;

4. *Requests* the Board to continue its efforts in monitoring the implementation of the relevant Economic and Social Council resolutions, in full compliance with the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961;

5. *Commends* the Board for its efforts in monitoring the implementation of the relevant Council resolutions and, in particular:

(a) In urging the Governments concerned to adjust global production of opiate raw materials to a level corresponding to actual licit needs and to avoid unforeseen imbalances between licit supply of and demand for opiates caused by the exportation of products manufactured from seized and confiscated drugs;

(b) In inviting the Governments concerned to ensure that opiates imported into their countries for medical and scientific use do not originate from countries that transform seized and confiscated drugs into licit opiates;

(c) In arranging informal meetings, during sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, with the main States importing and producing opiate raw materials;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the present resolution to all Governments for consideration and implementation.

On the same day [meeting 40], the Council, on the recommendation of the Commission [E/2001/28/Rev.1], adopted **resolution 2001/14** without vote [agenda item 14 (d)].

#### **Prevention of diversion of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs**

##### *The Economic and Social Council,*

*Reaffirming* that the control of precursor chemicals is a key component in the prevention of diversion of such chemicals to the illicit manufacture of drugs,

*Alarmed* by the continued spread of the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs, including amphetamine, methamphetamine and Ecstasy-type drugs, and by the health hazards associated with their abuse,

*Noting* that the global nature of both the problem of synthetic drugs and the trade in chemicals makes cooperation at all levels, with all relevant agencies and with the chemical industry and trade, essential in preventing diversion,

*Recognizing* that the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 provides the foundation and framework for such cooperation,

*Recalling* the provisions of the Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors and the measures to control precursors adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together, in resolutions S-20/4 A and B of 10 June 1998, including the application of the principle "know your customer",

*Recognizing* that further information is required about the identity of chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs,

*Recognizing also* that many of the chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs are also used in the licit industry and trade,

*Bearing in mind* the use of non-controlled and easily substitutable chemicals in the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs,

*Recognizing* the importance of drug characterization and impurity profiling and of the results of forensic analysis of drugs in obtaining information on trends in, and on the chemicals used for, the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs,

*Recognizing also* that large quantities of 3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone, also known as PMK (piperonyl methyl ketone), a controlled chemical included in table I of the 1988 Convention and an important precursor used in the illicit manufacture of Ecstasy-type drugs, are being seized, and that there is little legitimate trade in that chemical,

1. *Recommends* that concerned Governments and international and regional organizations make every effort to establish closer contact to facilitate the exchange of information between countries used as a source of key chemicals and those in which synthetic drugs are illicitly manufactured;

2. *Urges* Governments and international and regional organizations to make every effort to enhance cooperation at all levels, with all relevant agencies and with the chemical industry and trade, to ensure the rapid exchange of information, in particular relating to stopped shipments, suspicious transactions and new chemicals identified as being used in the illicit manufacture of drugs;

3. *Also urges* Governments to implement operating procedures for chemical control that would give effect, as a minimum, to the measures to control precursors, in particular those relating to pre-export notification, adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together, in resolution S-20/4 B, and to articles 12 and 18 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, as well as article 13 thereof, relating to the tracking of essential laboratory equipment used in the illicit manufacture of drugs;



4. *Recommends* that Governments and international and regional organizations collect and exchange the information needed to identify the chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs and the sources of such chemicals. That information should be supplied to the International Narcotics Control Board and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme for analysis, interpretation and dissemination as necessary;

5. *Calls upon* Governments and international and regional organizations to use the information thus obtained as the basis for future initiatives to prevent the diversion of such chemicals;

6. *Urges* Governments and regional organizations to make use of the limited international special surveillance list of substances established by the Board, adapted or supplemented, where appropriate, by lists of chemicals subject to voluntary monitoring, to reflect national and regional situations and changing trends in the illicit manufacture of drugs;

7. *Calls upon* Governments and regional organizations to consider the establishment of early warning systems for suspicious key nationally non-controlled chemicals found to be used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, in order to allow the rapid dissemination of information to the chemical industry and trade and to the appropriate authorities;

8. *Urges* Governments to develop cooperation programmes, together with the chemical industry and trade, to ensure the regular exchange of information, thus promoting greater awareness of chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, and to encourage reporting of suspicious transactions;

9. *Recommends* that Governments and regional organizations consider drawing up guidelines for their chemical industry and trade, setting out indicators of suspicious transactions and allowing for the regular updating of regulations and procedures;

10. *Recommends also* that Governments consider facilitating, with the technical support of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, if necessary, the development and distribution of analytical methods for drug characterization and impurity profiling, and the development of chemical tracers, as tools for the identification of manufacturing trends and new chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of drugs;

11. *Recommends further* that interested Governments and international and regional organizations consider the possibility of establishing a network of collaborating laboratories to serve as a source of primary information leading to a better understanding of illicit manufacturing trends, new drugs and the precursors used in illicit manufacture;

12. *Recommends* that Governments consider, if necessary, ways of improving the enforcement capacity, including the use of controlled delivery, where appropriate, available for investigation of illicit laboratories, stopped shipments and seized chemicals;

13. *Recommends also* that, in view of the very limited legitimate trade in PMK, all transactions involving that chemical be regarded with concern and that end-users be thoroughly verified before shipments are allowed to proceed in accordance with national legislation and procedures.

### International Narcotics Control Board

The 13-member International Narcotics Control Board held its seventieth (5-9 February), seventy-first (21 May-1 June) and seventy-second (29 October-15 November) sessions, all in Vienna.

In performing the functions assigned to it under the international conventions, the Board maintained ongoing discussions with Governments. The information provided by them was used to evaluate whether Governments had enforced treaty provisions requiring them to limit to medical and scientific purposes the licit manufacture of, trade in and distribution and use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. The Board, which was required by the international drug control treaties to report annually on the drug control situation worldwide, noted weaknesses in treaty compliance and made recommendations for improvements in national control through such means as strengthening legislation and enforcement.

In its 2001 report [Sales No. E.02.XI.1], the Board examined the challenges that globalization and the misuse of new technologies, such as the Internet, posed to drug law enforcement. According to the Board, Internet-based crime was easy to commit as it required few resources and was difficult to fight in a "virtual" environment, where national boundaries were irrelevant and personal risk to the criminals and likelihood of detection were low. The Board examined the impact that globalization and new technology had on drug-related crime, in particular organized crime and money-laundering, and on government structures and capabilities for combating such crime. Drug trafficking groups utilized new technologies to improve the efficiency of product delivery and distribution and to protect themselves from identification and prosecution. The Board analysed how the structural, legal, technical and resource challenges were being addressed in various countries, and urged that law enforcement agencies be given the technical and legislative means to develop an appropriate response capacity; at the same time, it acknowledged that concerns raised by civil liberty groups over the invasion of privacy and the potential to limit freedom of expression were genuine.

Among its recommendations, the Board called on Governments to ensure that appropriate laws were introduced and appropriate funding, resources and infrastructure provided to law enforcement agencies; to introduce specialized inter-agency high-tech drug units, provided with infrastructure to protect their information and intelligence databases from "cyber attack"; to proceed towards ratification of the 2001 Conven-

tion on Cybercrime; and to consider the development of a UN convention against cybercrime.

The Board analysed the operation of the international drug control system and the major developments in drug abuse and trafficking worldwide. The international and domestic movement of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances was continuously monitored in order to identify any deficiencies in control mechanisms, particularly those that could facilitate the diversion of such drugs from licit to illicit channels. As in recent years, no cases involving the diversion of narcotic drugs from licit international trade into the illicit traffic were detected during 2001; however, several Governments reported domestic diversion and abuse. The Board invited Governments to monitor and prevent the diversion and abuse of narcotic drugs and to provide law enforcement authorities with adequate information, training and technical means to increase their capacity to detect such products. With controls on international trade in psychotropic substances having been strengthened, diversion of pharmaceutical products containing those substances from domestic distribution channels had become an increasingly important supply source for drug traffickers. The most frequently diverted pharmaceuticals from domestic distribution channels included stimulants, benzodiazepines, phenobarbital and buprenorphine. The Board reiterated its request to Governments to amend their national legislation to allow for the prosecution of the drug traffickers involved. It also recommended that Governments ensure that seized psychotropic substances were either destroyed or protected against diversion attempts.

With regard to chemicals used as precursors in the manufacture of illegal drugs, the Board called on Governments to investigate interceptions of smuggled consignments and seizures at illicit laboratories in order to identify the sources and determine the methods of diversion used by traffickers. Operation Purple, the voluntary international initiative to track individual shipments of potassium permanganate in international trade, continued to achieve success in preventing diversions into illicit traffic. The Board continued to verify the legitimacy of shipments of potassium permanganate to countries not participating in the Operation and noticed an increase in shipments, particularly to Asian countries. Operation Topaz, a comparable initiative for acetic anhydride, was launched in March and, as with Operation Purple, the Board, through its secretariat, served as the international focal point for the exchange of information. The Operation recorded successes through law enforcement activities to intercept smuggled

acetic anhydride, with large seizures being reported and new smuggling routes identified. In view of the increasing concern over the diversion of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants, various initiatives resulted in proposals for preventive action, which formed the basis of Economic and Social Council resolution 2001/14 (see p. 1150). In June, the Board organized a round table in Beijing for competent authorities investigating the diversion and smuggling of precursors for methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA), commonly known as Ecstasy.

While the Board welcomed sound scientific research into the possible therapeutic properties and medical uses of cannabis, it reminded the countries of the requirements set by the 1961 Convention to reduce the risk of its diversion and abuse. The Board invited Governments and relevant international bodies, in particular the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the World Health Organization (WHO), to take note of new cannabis policies in a number of countries and to agree on ways to address that development within the framework of international law. The Board also requested Governments to ensure the prevention of trade in opium poppy seeds. It asked countries that did not yet control the import and export of psychotropic substances to introduce systems of import and export authorizations.

As to the supply of and demand for opiates used for medical and scientific purposes, the Board noted that since 1998, when commercial cultivation of the thebaine-rich variety of opium poppy began in Australia, the total area under such cultivation had been on the rise. The trend continued towards a larger proportion of the extraction of alkaloids from concentrate of poppy straw than from opium, mainly as the result of the increasing use of thebaine-rich poppy straw to respond to the growing demand for oxycodone for treating pain and for buprenorphine, used as an analgesic and in heroin substitution treatment. So far, however, the Board had not included any quantities related to thebaine in its analysis of the supply of and demand for opiates. Among its recommendations on methodologies for determining the supply of and demand for opiates for medical and scientific purposes, the Board proposed that additional opiates, such as thebaine, oxycodone, buprenorphine and hydrocodone, be included in calculations of supply and demand.

The Board requested Governments to monitor the consumption of stimulants used as anorectics in order to avoid their overprescription and to ensure adequate control of domestic distribution channels to avoid diversion to illicit markets. It

reminded Governments of their commitment to give high priority to measures against the abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants.

By **decision 2001/242** of 24 July, the Economic and Social Council took note of the INCB report for 2000 [Sales No. E.01.XI.1].

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 24 July [meeting 40], the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs [E/2001/28/Rev.1], adopted **resolution 2001/15** without vote [agenda item 14 (d)].

#### International cooperation for the control of narcotic drugs

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Concerned* with the health and welfare of humankind,

*Recognizing* that the medical use of narcotic drugs continues to be indispensable for the relief of pain and suffering and that adequate provision must be made to ensure the availability of narcotic drugs for such purposes,

*Deeply concerned* by the magnitude of and rising trend in the illicit production of, demand for and trafficking in opiates,

*Emphasizing* that the need to balance the global licit supply of opiates against the legitimate demand for opiates for medical and scientific purposes is central to the international strategy and policy of drug control,

*Recognizing* that the control of narcotic drugs is the collective responsibility of all States and that, to that end, coordinated action within the framework of international cooperation is necessary,

*Taking into account* the social and cultural aspects of poppy cultivation in the traditional supplier countries, India and Turkey, and the dependence of large segments of populations in rural areas of those countries on the licit production of opium poppy for a living,

*Acknowledging* the sacrifices and costly efforts made by the traditional supplier countries in order to ensure secure methods of poppy cultivation and to prevent diversion from licit to illicit channels,

*Reaffirming* the guiding principles of existing treaties in the field of narcotic drugs, in particular the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, and the system of control that they embody,

*Having considered* the *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1999*, in which the Board points to the overproduction of opiates,

1. *Calls upon* all Governments to support the traditional supplier countries in a spirit of international cooperation and solidarity in drug control;

2. *Underlines* that international trade in narcotic drugs, without distinction as to source or kind, is subject to the control provided for in the related international conventions, the implementation of which is essential in order to counter the world drug problem;

3. *Reconfirms* that the new variety of *Papaver somniferum* (opium poppy) with a high thebaine content comes under the international control regime established by the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, and must be controlled in the same way as other varieties of *Papaver somniferum* containing other alkaloids;

4. *Requests* the International Narcotics Control Board to monitor the cultivation of this new variety of *Papaver somniferum*, the production of thebaine from it and the international trade in thebaine accordingly;

5. *Commends* the Government of the United States of America for the 80/20 rule applied in its import of narcotic raw materials, which has contributed greatly to global efforts to maintain a lasting balance between the supply of and demand for opiates.

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## World drug situation

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In its 2001 report [Sales No. E.02.XI.1], INCB provided a regional analysis of world drug abuse trends and control efforts, so that Governments would be kept aware of situations that might endanger the objectives of international drug control treaties.

### Africa

Illicit cultivation and abuse of and trafficking in cannabis continued in several countries throughout Africa. Despite increased seizures and continued eradication efforts, cannabis remained the main drug of abuse. Cannabis cultivated within the region was also smuggled into Europe and North America. The main African source countries for cannabis smuggled into Europe continued to be Morocco (which accounted for 69 to 70 per cent of the cannabis seized in Europe) and South Africa and, to a lesser degree, Ghana, Nigeria and Senegal. According to Interpol, 22 per cent of the cannabis herb seizures worldwide in 2001 were effected in Africa.

The abuse of psychotropic substances continued to be a major problem in many countries in Africa, particularly in major cities in Southern, Eastern and Western Africa. Self-medication, the sale of licit drugs through unregulated channels (street hawkers, drug vendors, unauthorized retailers) and the sale of psychotropic substances without prescription were believed to have contributed to that development. While the abuse of amphetamine, benzodiazepine, ephedrine and pemoline was more pronounced in Western Africa, methaqualone continued to be abused mainly in Southern and Eastern Africa, in particular in South Africa. The abuse of Ecstasy was also on the rise in South Africa.

Opiate abuse remained relatively limited in the region, although it was rising in cities along the Indian Ocean. Cocaine continued to be mainly abused in cities and tourist centres in Southern and Western Africa, particularly in Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Lesotho, South Africa and

Swaziland, which were the major transit points for cocaine from South America into Europe.

Africa continued to be a major transit area for heroin trafficking. Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Nigeria were used as major transit points for smuggling and packaging heroin from South-East Asia and South-West Asia, which was then smuggled into Europe and North America. While heroin abuse continued to be relatively low in most countries in Africa, South Africa saw an increase of 40 per cent in the number of intravenous heroin abusers over the preceding three years, a development that raised concerns about the increased spread of HIV/AIDS there.

Regional cooperation in drug control improved in 2001. The Organization of African Unity (OAU) strengthened its focal point for drugs for more sustained cooperation with African Governments and enhanced its drug control cooperation and coordination with African sub-regional organizations. In January, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Kenya, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania signed a protocol on combating illicit drug trafficking in the East African Community. Those countries, together with Rwanda, strengthened their cooperation in drug control through biennial meetings of heads of departments of investigation and drug control units.

The Board noted with appreciation the progress made in the judicial system through training in drug-related cases in Southern and Eastern Africa. By October, a total of 92 investigators and prosecutors, 50 magistrates and 38 judges had completed training courses in South Africa and Zimbabwe. The Centre for Judicial Training was established in Maputo, Mozambique, in April to provide training for public prosecutors, drug law enforcement officials and judicial officials.

Many countries in Africa worked to update existing drug control laws and to prepare legislation to combat money-laundering, including the Central African Republic, Egypt, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Swaziland and the United Republic of Tanzania. The Board noted with concern that the Financial Action Task Force on Money-Laundering had included Egypt and Nigeria in the list of non-cooperative countries and urged them to expedite the drafting of relevant legislation. Kenya, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Nigeria, Rwanda, Seychelles, South Africa, Togo and the United Republic of Tanzania adopted or worked on finalizing national strategies and plans of action on drug control. The Board noted with concern that resources were not always made available to implement plans made by some African countries.

In April, the Board sent a mission to Eritrea. Recognizing that accession to the three international drug control treaties might have been difficult for Eritrea in the early years following its independence, the Board urged the Government to accede to the treaties as peace returned to the country. Another mission was sent to Egypt in May, and the Board invited the Government to share with others its approaches to dealing with the drug problem and its experience in implementing the international drug control treaties. The Board expressed appreciation for Egypt's commitment to international drug control. It also visited Morocco in June to discuss the problems of national and international drug control, particularly cannabis cultivation and illicit trafficking. The Board urged the Government to elaborate a concrete plan for the eradication of cannabis cultivation.

In May, the Board reviewed the progress made by Gabon on recommendations by the Board pursuant to its 1998 mission to that country [YUN 1998, p. 1153]. It was pleased that, after nearly 10 years, Gabon had resumed submitting data related to the licit trade in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

## Americas

### *Central America and the Caribbean*

Cannabis, the only drug crop cultivated in the Caribbean, remained an important source of income in Jamaica and other islands in the sub-region. All countries in Central America reported some cannabis cultivation.

While cannabis trafficking and cocaine transit trafficking were predominant in the subregion, there was also evidence of the smuggling of synthetic drugs from Europe and heroin from South America, through Central America and the Caribbean, into the United States. It was estimated that nearly half of the cocaine that arrived in the United States each year (375 tons) came through Central America and the Mexican land corridor. Drug traffickers took advantage of the unstable political situation in Haiti by routing drugs through that country and the Dominican Republic to the United States. Reporting by countries of the subregion on illicit activities regarding psychotropic substances remained limited, but trafficking in such substances was increasing. Traffickers smuggling cocaine into Europe returned with Ecstasy, most of which was then smuggled into the United States. Amphetamines, Ecstasy and lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) were seized in the Bahamas, the Cayman Islands, Costa Rica,



the Dominican Republic and the Netherlands Antilles.

The smuggling of drugs, mostly cocaine hydrochloride, coca paste (*basuco*) and "crack", by land continued unabated. Ports on the Caribbean Sea and on the Pacific Ocean were increasingly used for the trans-shipment of illicit drugs. Costa Rica and Panama were important transit points for shipment, on a small scale, of illicit drug consignments by air to Europe.

There was a noticeable increase in firearms trafficking along drug trafficking routes, together with an increase in other criminal activities associated with the illicit drug trade, such as trafficking in persons and motor vehicle theft.

In March, the Board sent a mission to the Dominican Republic. It noted the recent success achieved in prosecuting money-laundering activities in that country and urged the Government to strengthen its prosecution capability. It also urged the Government formally to adopt the five-year national master plan against drugs, prepared some years earlier, including the modifications necessary to meet its criteria. Also in March, the Board sent a mission to Jamaica, where it noted the efforts made by law enforcement authorities to manually eradicate cannabis, the most widely available drug in the country. It expressed concern over the high cannabis-related crime rate, the smuggling of substantial quantities of cannabis out of the country, mainly into the United States, the increase in the smuggling of cocaine from South America through Jamaica into North America and the related flow of smuggled firearms in the opposite direction.

The Board, in May, reviewed action taken by Belize pursuant to its recommendations after a mission to that country in April 1998 [YUN 1998, p. 1154]. It noted the steps taken towards monitoring psychotropic substances, and urged Belize to become party to the 1961 and 1971 Conventions.

At the regional level, the Caribbean Drug Control Coordination Mechanism continued to monitor progress in implementing measures of the 1996 Plan of Action on Drug Control Coordination in the Caribbean. Improved communications technology and the use of electronic transfer of funds by drug traffickers made control efforts more challenging.

#### North America

In Canada and the United States, the use of cannabis, the most common drug of abuse in North America, remained stable though it was increasingly used in combination with stimulants. Cocaine abuse appeared to be stabilizing, even declining, in many parts of Canada and the

United States. The abuse of "crack" continued to diminish as the addict population aged. After a period of stabilization, there seemed to be an increase in heroin abuse among young people in Canada and the United States, possibly due to lower prices and an increase in the level of purity, which made it easier to snort or smoke rather than inject the substance. In British Columbia, Canada, injection of heroin had led to high rates of overdose and HIV/AIDS and hepatitis C infection. In Mexico, data showed that the abuse of cannabis, cocaine and heroin increased, though it remained lower than the level of use in Canada and the United States. The level of drug abuse in Mexico was highest in the districts closest to the border with the United States. The availability and abuse of Ecstasy continued to spread beyond nightclub scenes into other settings, such as the military. In the United States, the abuse of benzodiazepines and other prescription drugs to alleviate Ecstasy's stimulant effects was noted among adolescents. There was also widespread abuse of the "club drugs"—ketamine, *gamma*-hydroxybutyric acid (GHB), *gamma*-butyrolactone (GBL) and methamphetamine. In Canada and the United States, the abuse of benzodiazepines continued to be common and the abuse of licit opiates, including hydrocodone, hydromorphone and, above all, oxycodone, also increased.

Mexico continued to be a major gateway for cocaine consignments from Colombia destined for Canada and the United States, and Mexican authorities had seized large consignments of cannabis that were in transit. On the west coast of Canada, much of the illicit heroin was smuggled into the country from South-East Asia. Criminal groups involved in those operations and in cocaine trafficking had become more organized. As law enforcement pressure increased in Mexico and the Caribbean, more cocaine was smuggled from South America into Canada and the United States via the eastern Pacific route, in containers and aboard "go-fast" boats and fishing vessels.

In July, Canada passed a regulation allowing individuals to access cannabis for medical purposes. The Board shared the concerns expressed by the Canadian Medical Association on the burden placed on physicians to approve the use of cannabis in the absence of conclusive research into its safety for medical use.

Mexico and the United States continued to cooperate in drug control policy. The Attorney-General of each of those countries and the National Security Adviser of Mexico led a working group on legal affairs and drug control cooperation. Mexico and the United States signed a memorandum of understanding allowing each Government an equal share of seized

drug assets, to be used in the fight against drug trafficking. The law enforcement authorities of Canada and the United States cooperated in intelligence-sharing and conducted joint investigations and operations, which yielded positive results.

The Board expressed concern over legal loopholes in the United States that made it possible for public advertising of prescription drugs; in particular, methylphenidate, widely used for the treatment of attention deficit disorder, was being diverted for abuse by schoolchildren.

### *South America*

Coca bush continued to be cultivated exclusively in South America. The overall levels of coca leaf production remained stable despite fluctuations in individual countries, and the abuse of cocaine increased, particularly in transit countries such as Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador and Venezuela. Bolivia and Peru were the only countries in the region in which the abuse of cocaine appeared to have decreased. Opium poppy cultivation and heroin production increased in some countries in the Andean sub-region. Heroin abuse was low compared with other drugs and other regions, although it increased in Argentina, Colombia and Ecuador. Cannabis cultivation continued to be widespread in South America, mainly for local consumption.

In Colombia, increased interdiction efforts included aerial fumigation to eradicate coca bush and opium poppy where access by land was difficult. By midyear, 50,000 hectares had been sprayed. However, eradication efforts were offset by increased cultivation in other areas of Peru and Colombia.

Almost all countries in South America were used by traffickers as transit points for transporting illicit drug consignments destined for the region, Europe and North America. The precursors smuggled into South America were transported mainly to Colombia, where most drug-processing laboratories were located. Authorities, mainly in Colombia, continued to seize significant amounts of cocaine. Heroin seizures increased significantly in Colombia, and in June 67 kilograms of heroin were seized, the largest single heroin seizure ever made in the country. Colombian drug traffickers diversified their operations, as evidenced by the increased seizures of substances such as Ecstasy. South American cocaine was smuggled into Europe, where it was exchanged for Ecstasy that was then smuggled back into South America.

In March, the Board sent a mission to Venezuela, where it noted the active role played by the

Venezuelan authorities in cooperating in drug control with their counterparts in other countries in South America and other regions.

In June, the Board sent a mission to Bolivia, where the production and chewing of coca leaf continued. Illicit production of coca leaf was currently taking place only to a limited extent, as the illicit manufacture of cocaine in Bolivia and in other countries with coca leaf of Bolivian origin had been reduced significantly. Controls over precursor chemicals had been implemented, but controls over narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances were insufficient.

The Board also sent a mission to Chile in June and noted with satisfaction that national policies concerning drug abuse and illicit trafficking provided for a balanced system of measures for the reduction of illicit drug demand and supply. Chile was an important manufacturer and importer of precursor chemicals, some of which were diverted for the illicit manufacture of cocaine, mainly in neighbouring countries. The Board welcomed a new law that dealt more effectively with offences related to precursors.

In May, the Board reviewed action taken by Argentina to implement its recommendations after the mission to that country in September 1998 [YUN 1998, p. 1157]; it expressed satisfaction that most recommendations had been implemented.

### *Asia*

#### *East and South-East Asia*

A number of countries in East and South-East Asia, including Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Japan and Thailand, reported that the abuse of opiates such as raw opium, codeine and heroin had declined while the abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants had increased. In some countries, illicit manufacture of, trafficking in and abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants had become matters of greater concern than illicit activities relating to opiates. Amphetamine-type substances were the most popular drugs abused in several countries, particularly Japan, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea and Thailand. The spread of HIV infection was closely linked to drug abuse by injection. The Board expressed concern that Ecstasy, which was virtually unknown in the region a decade earlier, continued to gain popularity among youth.

Eradication efforts by Myanmar and alternative development activities resulted in a decrease in illicit opium poppy cultivation by one third from 1996 to 2000; however, there were indications that such cultivation had increased again in

2001. Myanmar accounted for most of the world's illicit opium poppy cultivation in 2001. In the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the total area under illicit opium poppy cultivation declined. Opium poppy cultivation in Thailand remained at negligible levels. In Viet Nam, illicit opium poppy cultivation had been significantly reduced in the preceding decade.

Cannabis was illicitly cultivated mainly in Cambodia, Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Philippines and Thailand. In Indonesia, a marked increase in the illicit cultivation and trafficking in cannabis was reported. Since 1996, significant quantities of Cambodian cannabis had been seized in Australia, Europe and the United States. The level of cannabis abuse was low in most countries in East and South-East Asia.

Regionally, countries continued their multilateral drug control cooperation through the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), the 1993 memorandum of understanding on drug control between the countries in the Mekong area (Cambodia, China, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam) and UNDCP. East Asian countries, including Japan and the Republic of Korea, participated in drug control efforts throughout the region. In July, Cambodia and Thailand signed a memorandum of understanding and made arrangements for increased bilateral cooperation against a number of illicit activities, including drug trafficking.

The Board took note of the measures adopted by the Republic of Korea to strengthen its ability to deal with money-laundering by establishing a financial intelligence unit. The Board also noted adoption of a bill against money-laundering in the Philippines. Mongolia undertook a rapid situation assessment to ascertain the extent of problems related to drug injection and HIV prevalence. In Thailand, schools were instructed to set up drug control committees in order to curb the abuse of drugs and other illegal acts by youth.

In April, the Board sent a mission to Thailand. It expressed concern over the abuse of certain psychotropic substances, including phentermine and diazepam, and requested the Thai authorities to give further attention to controls over those substances, especially stimulants. It also noted the Government's efforts to establish programmes to strengthen prevention in communities and schools and to develop strategies to address addiction to amphetamine-type stimulants.

The Board sent a mission to Myanmar in September and, following a review of the progress on its recommendations following a 1998 mission to that country [YUN 1998, p. 1158], found that continu-

ous implementation efforts were being made. It noted that Myanmar was committed to the eradication of illicit opium poppy cultivation, but that limited resources and the low level of external assistance had negatively impacted Myanmar's ability to achieve goals set out in its eradication programme and to consolidate gains.

The Board noted the ministerial meeting on drug control cooperation between China, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar and Thailand held in Beijing on 28 August.

### *South Asia*

The region's drug trafficking and abuse problems were largely related to transit traffic, as South Asia was situated between the world's two main opiate-producing areas. Illicit opium poppy cultivation and heroin manufacture had increased over several years and illicit cannabis cultivation and abuse continued unabated. There was an increase in polydrug abuse involving, in addition to illicitly manufactured drugs, a range of pharmaceutical products containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

Cannabis was the most widely abused drug in South Asia. In all countries in the region, except Bhutan and Maldives, there were reports of cannabis growing wild or being illicitly cultivated. Cocaine abuse remained very limited, though seizures of the drug increased, particularly in India. The incidence of heroin injection increased particularly in Bangladesh, India and Nepal, while in Maldives and Sri Lanka smoking and inhalation continued to be the most common methods of heroin abuse. In almost all South Asian countries, there was an increase in the abuse of prescription drugs that were either diverted from domestic distribution channels or smuggled out of neighbouring countries. Psychotropic substances were also abused in Bangladesh, India, Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka to varying degrees.

In Bangladesh, opium poppy was illicitly cultivated in the remote areas of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, where the movement of security forces was restricted. In India, cultivation and abuse posed problems in eastern Arunachal Pradesh, where plans for alternative development and income substitution projects were under way. India, a main licit producer of opium, designed an elaborate system to prevent the diversion of licitly produced opium into illicit channels, which involved control of licensing, demanding minimum qualifying yields, a government monopoly on purchasing and meeting strict monitoring requirements. Most of the heroin smuggled out of South-West Asia into South Asia was destined for

countries in Western Europe and the United States.

India was an important producer of precursor chemicals, such as acetic anhydride, ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, anthranilic acid and *N*-acetyl-anthranilic acid. The diversion of precursor chemicals into Central Asia and Afghanistan dropped significantly as a result of India's strict controls and cooperation among manufacturing companies. In Nepal, an interdepartmental co-ordination committee on precursor control was established and regulatory measures and controls were introduced for all substances.

India was an important manufacturer and trader of pharmaceuticals, including a number of widely used psychotropic substances. Despite a control system for international trade in psychotropic substances and measures to control domestic distribution, problems were encountered in monitoring compliance. The growing abuse of psychotropic substances was one of the reasons for the increase in polydrug abuse in combination with other pharmaceuticals (opiates and non-opiates), illicit drugs and alcohol. In Nepal, many abusers of opiates reverted to the abuse of pharmaceutical products containing nitrzapam, diazepam and buprenorphine due to their easy availability and low prices. Benzodiazepines were abused in Maldives, mostly in combination with cannabis or heroin. In Bangladesh, the abuse of tranquillizers such as benzodiazepines was widespread and the availability of illicit buprenorphine caused an increase in the abuse by injection.

Among regional efforts in drug control, the Board noted the relaunching of the precursor control project for member States of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, including a regional workshop on precursor control, held in Kathmandu, Nepal, at the beginning of 2001. A number of bilateral agreements were signed. For example, Bangladesh and Myanmar signed an agreement to combat illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors; and India and Tajikistan signed an agreement on the reduction of illicit drug demand and the prevention of trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors.

In April, the Board visited India and welcomed additional efforts to strengthen measures at the Neemuch Opium and Alkaloid Factory, in line with earlier Board recommendations. The Board remained concerned about leakages from licit opium production, noting that there was still no adequate system for collecting information and that coordination among government agencies responsible for reporting was insufficient.

### *West and Central Asia*

Developments in Afghanistan affected the drug abuse situation in West Asia. As a result of the prolonged drought and the ban on opium poppy cultivation issued in July 2000 by the Taliban, such cultivation was significantly reduced in the areas under Taliban control; however, illicit cultivation increased in other parts of Afghanistan and it appeared that the flow of illicit drugs in Central Asian countries, in particular heroin, from Afghanistan increased in 2001, marking a continuation of the trend in 2000. As in recent years, while a significant portion of the opiates produced in West Asia was destined for illicit markets in Europe and, to a lesser degree, Africa, East Asia and South Asia, a considerable amount remained in West Asia. Opiates originating in Afghanistan continued to be smuggled into and through Iran and Pakistan, where opiate addiction rates continued to be among the highest in the world. The smuggling of opiates in West Asia had become more organized, profitable and violent, and was jeopardizing the economic and social stability of some countries.

Most countries in West Asia were used as transit points for smuggling opiates into Europe and other regions. Precursors and chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of heroin continued to flow from outside the region into countries in West Asia where such manufacture was taking place. Seizure statistics for regional countries showed that opium had been increasingly processed into other opiates in Afghanistan.

The harvest in the crop year 2000/01 in Afghanistan was estimated to be less than one tenth of that in the previous crop year. As a result, opium and morphine were much less available on illicit markets in West Asia; however, in response to post-11 September developments (see p. 259), large quantities of opiates were made available from illicit stocks. The availability of heroin originating in Afghanistan remained high in the region. In Pakistan, only isolated cases involving illicit opium poppy cultivation were identified, and in Turkey, poppy straw from licit cultivation was used for the extraction of alkaloids. No diversion of opiates into illicit markets was reported.

Cannabis remained the most widely abused substance in West Asia. Huge quantities continued to be illicitly cultivated or grew wild in Afghanistan and, to a lesser degree, in Pakistan and Kazakhstan. Cannabis resin was smuggled into other countries in West Asia and Europe. The total amount of cannabis seized in West Asia increased during 2000 and the first half of 2001. In Lebanon, cannabis cultivation, which had been eradicated in the early 1990s, was resumed in 2001.



Data on the extent of drug abuse in Central Asia were limited; however, indications of an increase in drug abusers were reported. The most serious trend was the rapid increase in abuse by injection, which contributed to the spread of HIV infection.

Stimulants continued to be smuggled and abused in West Asia, mainly in the eastern Mediterranean area and on the Arabian peninsula. The abuse of benzodiazepines was widespread, indicating that controls over the licit distribution of such products were weak. In Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan, benzodiazepines were often abused in conjunction with opium and heroin and they were added to heroin as adulterants. The abuse of LSD continued to be reported in Israel.

All of the countries in Central Asia, except Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, had adopted comprehensive national drug control strategies. Initiatives included measures by Kyrgyzstan to prevent drug addiction and halt drug traffickers; the establishment by Iran of an institute to monitor illicit drug demand; the setting-up by Turkmenistan of specialized clinics to treat addicts; Lebanon's adoption of a law on the control of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors; and Bahrain's adoption of a law to combat money-laundering. Legislation on precursors was enacted in all Central Asian countries except Turkmenistan, where such legislation was before parliament.

The Board noted the cooperation that took place within the framework of the memorandum of understanding on drug control cooperation in Central Asia, involving Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, as well as UNDCP and the Aga Khan Development Network. It also noted that the European Union had adopted a Central Asian action plan on drugs, which aimed at, among other things, providing assistance in drug law enforcement and gathering drug-related information.

In March, the Board sent a mission to Jordan. It noted with satisfaction that the activities outlined in the 1999-2001 national plan for combating drugs and psychotropic substances were beginning to be implemented and encouraged Jordan to join efforts with neighbouring countries in strengthening the interdiction capacity of national institutions in order to improve border surveillance.

The Board sent a mission to Pakistan in April and noted with appreciation Pakistan's commitment to eradicate illicit opium poppy cultivation, which resulted in the effective clearance of opium-harvesting areas in the Dir district. Con-

cern was expressed that control of licit activities related to narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances was inadequate in Pakistan.

The Board visited the Syrian Arab Republic in June and encouraged the Government to establish an information network to address trafficking in synthetic drugs, large amounts of which were seized annually in the country. The Board welcomed the Government's approval of a bank secrecy law and its efforts to develop mechanisms to prevent use of the financial system for money-laundering.

## Europe

Europe remained a major source of illicitly manufactured synthetic drugs, abused widely by young people both within and outside the region. Western Europe remained the source of most of the Ecstasy seized throughout the world. The continent remained the second largest market for cocaine in the world, after North America. In Central and Eastern Europe, a noticeable increase in the illicit manufacture and abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants was reported. Most countries in Central and Eastern Europe, having been used for a long time as transit countries, were facing serious problems of heroin abuse.

Cannabis continued to be the most commonly abused drug in the region and much of it was grown there. Albania continued to be a major source for cannabis herb despite eradication efforts and large seizures by authorities. Indoor cannabis cultivation also continued, facilitated by unrestricted sale of cannabis seeds and growing accessories on the Internet and availability in shops in some countries. The availability of opiates originating in South-West Asia increased as well.

Illicit opium poppy cultivation was discovered for the first time in Albania and small-scale cultivation was reported in several other countries in Central and Eastern Europe. There was an increased flow of Afghan heroin into the Russian Federation. HIV infection and hepatitis C infection were spreading among injecting drug users in many countries in Central and Eastern Europe.

Most of the cocaine in Europe was smuggled through transit countries in South America or the Caribbean, with Spain continuing to be the most significant entry point, followed by the Netherlands and Portugal. Drug trafficking organizations also used countries in Central and Eastern Europe for transporting consignments of cocaine to Western Europe.

Trafficking in stimulants between Asia and Europe was conducted in both directions. In

August, Switzerland's national law enforcement agency discovered and dismantled a major methamphetamine trafficking ring, the first of its kind in Europe, which had been smuggling the substance from South-East Asia into Europe. Illicit methamphetamine manufacture continued in the Czech Republic, despite action by the regulatory and law enforcement authorities. A clandestine laboratory manufacturing methamphetamine was also discovered in Bulgaria and the abuse of the substance had become more common, particularly among women and young people. In countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), there was continued concern over the large-scale abuse of home-made ephedrone (a combination of ephedrine and plants of the genus *Ephedra*).

The Board noted action by a number of countries to reduce drug abuse, in particular Germany's increased control of drugs used in maintenance programmes, Slovakia's legislation on precursor control, and action by Poland and the Russian Federation against money-laundering. The Board welcomed government activities against organized crime and anti-corruption measures in several countries in Central and Eastern Europe.

The Board sent missions to Croatia, Finland, the Holy See, the Netherlands, Norway, Ukraine and Yugoslavia. It encouraged Croatian authorities to establish close cooperation with their counterparts in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Yugoslavia in order to develop a comprehensive regional approach to countering the increasing use of the Balkan route for trafficking in illicit drugs. The Board commended Finland for its comprehensive policy for drug control and a balance between law enforcement, prevention and treatment. In the Holy See, it expressed appreciation for the activities of the Roman Catholic Church in the area of drug demand reduction. The Board was concerned that seeds of cannabis varieties with a high tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) content from the Netherlands continued to be advertised via the Web and that authorities in the country appeared to have no legal instruments to deal with that problem. It was also concerned that the country remained the source of a significant proportion of the world's illicitly manufactured Ecstasy, despite efforts by law enforcement agencies. Norway was congratulated for its implementation of the international drug control conventions, Ukraine was urged to prevent the diversion of poppy straw from licensed farms cultivating poppy for culinary purposes, and Yugoslavia was encouraged to develop a drug control master plan, covering the trafficking and manufacturing of substances under international control.

## Oceania

Hydroponically grown cannabis was the most popular form of cannabis abused in Australia, where that type of cannabis cultivation continued to increase and outdoor cultivation decreased. Significant cannabis cultivation also continued in Papua New Guinea for local consumption and for smuggling into other countries, mainly Australia, often in exchange for small arms. Reports were received of cannabis growing wild, being cultivated or seized in a number of smaller Pacific island States, such as Fiji and Tonga.

The availability of and demand for cocaine remained limited in all countries in Oceania except Australia. Seizure data indicated that for the preceding two to three years, New Zealand and many of the smaller Pacific island countries in Oceania were increasingly used as trans-shipment points for smuggling illicit drugs into Australia. Fiji and Vanuatu were used as transit points for large consignments of heroin originating in South-East Asia and destined for Australia, the main heroin abuse area in Oceania. Other countries in the region did not appear to have a significant heroin or cocaine abuse problem. Drug traffickers continued to move cocaine from South America to Australia through the Pacific islands. The quantity of cocaine seized at the border of Australia in 2001 was more than twice the figure for the preceding year.

An increased number of clandestine laboratories manufacturing amphetamine-type stimulants was detected in Australia, where police established chemical diversion units to monitor suspicious purchases of the precursor chemicals. Abusers in Australia increasingly injected methamphetamine with a high purity level, and in New Zealand it was reported that the illicit manufacture of methamphetamine was on the increase. Increased seizures and abuse of Ecstasy were reported in countries throughout Oceania.

In March, Australia launched the National Illicit Drugs Campaign aimed at motivating parents of teenagers to talk with their children about drugs. The Board noted that the Government had developed an international drug strategy to complement its National Drug Strategic Framework.

Regional organizations, including the Pacific Islands Forum and the Asia/Pacific Group on Money-Laundering, as well as the United Nations and the Commonwealth Secretariat, continued to coordinate action to implement the international drug control treaties.

## UN action to combat drug abuse

### UN International Drug Control Programme

The United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP), established in 1991 [YUN 1991, p. 721] to promote the application of international drug control treaties and the development of drug control strategies, was a catalyst in stimulating action at the national, regional and international levels. The Executive Director described UNDCP's 2001 activities in a report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs [E/CN.7/2002/8 & Corr.1]. Through technical cooperation programmes supported by field offices in key regions and countries, it promoted subregional cooperation and furthered bilateral cooperation. In mounting a global response to the drug problem, UNDCP mobilized specialized agencies and other UN entities, international financial institutions, intergovernmental organizations and civil society, particularly non-governmental organizations (NGOs). In addition, UNDCP supported States in their efforts to comply with the international drug control treaties; supported their initiatives to meet the objectives agreed upon at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly [YUN 1998, p. 1135]; assisted in the prosecution of serious drug trafficking offences, including money-laundering; and provided support in improving judicial cooperation against drug-related offences, including by providing training to members of the judiciary, law enforcement personnel, prosecutors and personnel working in demand reduction. UNDCP continued to provide technical assistance for the development of crop-monitoring systems in countries affected by illicit crop cultivation, and, by the end of 2001, the activities covered all the main opium- and coca-producing countries, namely Afghanistan, Bolivia, Colombia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar and Peru.

UNDCP served as the substantive secretariat of INCB and, in close cooperation with the Board and Governments, it monitored the international drug control system and the flow of precursors. It provided legal advisory services, electronic support and laboratory services to the Board and implemented programmes that contributed to the establishment of mechanisms and procedures for precursor control, with emphasis given to law enforcement and operational issues. It also served as the substantive secretariat of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and assisted the Commission in monitoring the implementation of the goals and targets for 2003 and 2008 set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly

in resolution S-20/2 [YUN 1998, p. 1136]. In particular, the first consolidated biennial report on the progress achieved by Governments was prepared.

Income to the UNDCP Fund was estimated at \$131.2 million for 2000-2001, which was 7.5 per cent less than in 1998-1999. The total estimated expenditure was \$117.4 million for programmes, \$28.6 million for programme support and \$8.9 million for management and administration.

The UNDCP programme on scientific and technical support continued to develop, set and provide scientific and procedural standards in support of international drug control. Training for laboratory staff in the identification and analysis of drugs and precursors was organized at regional training centres in Africa, South-East Asia and Europe. Technical assistance for drug testing was provided to laboratories in Mexico, Pakistan and countries in Central America. Guidelines for testing drugs were prepared and revised. UNDCP continued to distribute field test kits for the rapid detection of drugs and precursors. During the year, 150 laboratories participated in the UNDCP International Collaborative Exercises of the International Quality Assurance Programme. In all regions, training in surveillance and research methods and other basic issues of drug abuse information collection and analysis was undertaken. The Global Assessment Programme on Drug Abuse aimed to disseminate methodological practices and encourage the adoption of harmonized indicators. A second global epidemiology network meeting was convened (Vienna, December) to assess existing data-collection networks and to develop a framework for harmonizing indicators and procedures.

UNDCP continued to work closely with organizations, including the International Monetary Fund, on money-laundering issues. It assisted a number of countries with the development of anti-money-laundering legal frameworks, including revision of legislation in several countries. It cooperated with Interpol and Canada to organize in Ottawa an international seminar on undercover financial investigative techniques; co-sponsored with the Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units a workshop for financial intelligence in Vienna; and co-organized in the Russian Federation the International Conference on Illegal Economy and Money-Laundering. UNDCP continued to collaborate with other UN entities on drug control issues and to interact with NGOs and encourage networking among them in order to promote the sharing of experiences in drug demand reduction activities. It organized the fourth interparliamentarian conference on drug control (Santa Cruz, Bolivia,

February) for officials from more than 25 countries, which focused on reducing illicit crops.

The Global Youth Network for the Prevention of Drug Abuse, initiated by UNDCP, expanded to include 70 groups from more than 40 countries.

### **Africa**

UNDCP continued activities in Africa in demand reduction, suppression of illicit trafficking and drug control policy-making/advocacy involving international advisory functions with either full- or part-time local expertise. Multi-year priority programmes were prepared for Western Africa, Eastern Africa and Nigeria. UNDCP and OAU created the OAU focal unit for drugs, and UNDCP provided support for the establishment of a database on drug control experts and institutions in Africa. Following endorsement by the Economic Community of West African States for creating an Intergovernmental Task Force against Money-Laundering in West Africa, UNDCP supported the establishment of a secretariat in Dakar, Senegal, including establishing a library on money-laundering, setting up terms of reference for training courses and holding an expert meeting on money-laundering in West Africa. UNDCP and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) cooperated in harmonizing legislation at the regional level and conducting assessments and fact-finding events. At the country level, Governments in Southern, Central, Eastern and Western Africa were supported in establishing national drug control coordination bodies and formulating national policies. In North Africa, UNDCP provided expertise and played a catalytic role to effect changes in national drug control policies and programmes, and increased support for drug control activities by Governments, such as setting targets for cannabis elimination in Morocco and integrating licit control and demand reduction in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

UNDCP introduced a new Africa-wide initiative on the development of regional expert networks (LEN) in Eastern Africa and held its first LEN workshop, bringing together 10 demand reduction experts from six countries. It provided LEN members with training and advice on good practice and models. In East Africa, country-level activities in support of prevention and education activities were undertaken in Ethiopia, Madagascar and the United Republic of Tanzania. In Kenya, training was given to more than 2,600 scout leaders in drug abuse awareness and prevention. In West Africa, rapid assessments of the drug abuse situation were conducted in Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Senegal. UNDCP initiated a joint project to integrate drug abuse prevention

into the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) healthy-lifestyle education programme for youth in Cape Verde, the Gambia and Senegal. In Nigeria, prevention activities, to be undertaken by demand reduction experts, were initiated and training provided. In South Africa, work was undertaken to expand community-based treatment centres to the remaining seven centres in other provinces.

Among efforts to suppress illicit drug trafficking, UNDCP supported national policy-making, the adoption of drug control measures and initiatives, the adoption and implementation of money-laundering legislation and training to improve control capacity. It supported the SADC national offices, workshops and assessments on money-laundering and judicial cooperation. Through the programme of legal assistance for 19 Southern and Eastern African countries, more than 180 judges, magistrates, prosecutors and senior investigators were trained in six regional training courses. A network of licit control officials covering all Eastern African countries was established. A new project with the Universal Postal Union was begun, aimed at addressing drug trafficking by post. At the country level, UNDCP provided training and basic detection, search and communications equipment to law enforcement agencies operating at borders and airports. In North Africa, UNDCP organized a two-week-long drugs investigation and surveillance training course in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, for drug enforcement officers from States members of the Gulf Cooperation Council.

### **Central and Eastern Europe**

UNDCP supported Central and Eastern European countries in developing effective drug policies and measures, and in fostering cooperation among them to counter drug trafficking and reduce demand. Best practices in management, administration and operations were emphasized, as well as technical support in, among other things, computerized intelligence analysis, surveillance and computer-based training for law enforcement officers. Representatives of the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia and UNDCP met in Bratislava, Slovakia, in May to identify new regional activities. UNDCP organized a legal workshop for the Danube Basin and Central European countries in Budapest, Hungary, in June. The Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in Drug Control and Activities against Money-Laundering, agreed by Azerbaijan, Georgia, Iran and UNDCP, was adopted in October.

UNDCP and the Pompidou Group of the Council of Europe jointly published materials on de-



veloping drug information systems in Central and Eastern Europe. UNDCP supported the initiation of school-based prevention activities in three Baltic States and organized a youth network training course for countries in Central and Eastern Europe in Riga, Latvia. It collaborated with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) on activities to diversify services for drug abusers in Belarus, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation and Ukraine. As part of the UNDCP Global Assessment Programme, activities were initiated to assist in the collection of reliable and internationally comparable drug abuse data and to assess patterns in Belarus, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, Ukraine and the Central Asian States.

Among efforts to suppress drug trafficking, UNDCP strengthened cooperation with Interpol and supported drug intelligence units in Bulgaria, Romania and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. It also worked with law enforcement authorities in Albania and Bosnia and Herzegovina. In the Russian Federation, an Inter-Agency Drug Control Centre and 15 regional divisions were set up and equipped, and UNDCP supported the strengthening of the capacities of the Russian Federal Border troops at the Tajik-Afghan border. In Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, a modern automated telecommunications data system was established and 600 officers were trained.

### **South Asia**

Efforts in South Asia focused on law enforcement, demand reduction and drug-related HIV/AIDS issues, though funding constraints limited the expansion of UNDCP activities. At the country level, support was provided to develop national strategies, with emphasis on strengthening technical capacity in drug law enforcement and on formulating methodologies for assessing the drug situation, and legal assistance for implementing national legislation. Legal advisory services were provided to the Governments of Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka for their national drug control strategies, and UNDCP participated in events with civil society to raise awareness of drug issues. In India, the national survey on the extent, patterns and trends in drug abuse was completed and a rapid assessment survey was conducted in 10 cities.

In collaboration with the International Labour Organization (ILO), UNDCP conducted over 50 training courses on community-based prevention and rehabilitation, and drug abuse monitoring. A regional project aimed at reducing drug abuse and drug-related HIV was elaborated for

the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation countries in late 2001. Five drop-in centres in Colombo, Sri Lanka, were assisted and staff were provided with the necessary training, in cooperation with WHO. Grants were approved for demand reduction work by NGOs in Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Sri Lanka, with support from Japan.

UNDCP assisted the region with the further development of measures to prevent the diversion of precursor chemicals and organized, in consultation with INCB, national and regional precursor control training programmes. Technical missions were undertaken to Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka to assess their precursor control situation and related law enforcement needs. UNDCP designed a survey, undertaken by ILO with United Nations Development Programme support, of four opium poppy-growing areas in Arunachal Pradesh state in India and assisted the Government in developing a comprehensive strategy for alternative development in the region.

### **East Asia and the Pacific**

UNDCP continued its catalytic coordinating role in promoting drug control within the framework of the Subregional Action Plan developed under the 1993 memorandum of understanding between Cambodia, China, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam. At a ministerial-level meeting (Yangon, Myanmar, May), representatives of the six countries reaffirmed their commitment to and satisfaction with the framework and the progress made in implementing the Subregional Action Plan programmes. At a meeting of all countries of ASEAN and China, representatives endorsed an inter-agency programme to implement the plan of action entitled "Association of South-East Asian Nations and China Cooperative Operations in Response to Dangerous Drugs" (ACCORD). UNDCP and the ASEAN secretariat convened the first task force meeting under the ACCORD Action Plan cooperation mechanism (Bali, Indonesia, November), during which the terms of reference and 2002 work plans for each task force were approved. A new programme on precursor control, aimed at halting the diversion and trafficking of precursors in East Asia, was agreed on in May, and UNDCP developed several computer-based training modules for the six countries that had signed the 1993 memorandum of understanding.

UNDCP worked in cooperation with the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific in several drug demand reduction activities through regional youth forums and other

consultation mechanisms. It developed a comprehensive demand reduction programme for amphetamine-type stimulants for the region, with activities aimed at developing national and regional data-collection and information systems, as well as primary prevention activities related to such substance abuse in the workplace and among youth. In the Lao People's Democratic Republic, a national drug demand reduction centre was under construction in Vientiane, and UNDCP carried out a major study on drug abuse in two cities. In Viet Nam, an initiative aimed at preventing drug abuse among ethnic minorities was started. UNAIDS-funded efforts to incorporate HIV/AIDS issues in drug demand reduction programmes in South-East Asia began in late 2001.

Seven regional law enforcement projects in East Asia were implemented during 2001, including a computer-based training project for law enforcement officers. Five resource centres under the training project were established in Cambodia, China, Thailand and Viet Nam. In an effort to reduce response time in countering drug trafficking across national borders, several cross-border meetings were held, for example, the fifth Myanmar-Thailand Cross-Border Meeting on Drug Law Enforcement (Phuket Province, Thailand, August). UNDCP initiated a process to strengthen synergies with the Pacific Islands Forum and the Asia-Pacific Group on Money-Laundering in their anti-drug/crime policies and activities. In the Lao People's Democratic Republic, UNDCP supported the Government's alternative development programmes under the national strategy for eliminating illicit cultivation of opium poppy. The National Opium Survey 2001, conducted in collaboration with UNDCP, estimated that 17,255 hectares were under cultivation in 2001, representing a 36 per cent reduction since 1998. In Viet Nam, UNDCP assisted with the development of a new master plan for drug control for the years 2001-2010. In Thailand, with the support of UNDCP, a report and book were published highlighting lessons learned in reducing opium poppy cultivation over the period 1970-2000.

### **West and Central Asia**

UNDCP concentrated its efforts on assisting Central Asian Governments in strengthening their capacity in drug control, since the region had emerged as one of the major trafficking routes for illicit drugs from Afghanistan. While continuing to implement its programme on alternative development interventions and drug demand reduction activities, UNDCP was involved in the implementation of the Drug Prevention and

Monitoring Project of the Greater Azro Initiative by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. In Pakistan, UNDCP assisted in preparing a comprehensive framework to monitor the implementation of the National Drug Control Master Plan for 1998-2003, and co-operated in new activities in drug demand reduction. The third review meeting (Dushanbe, Tajikistan, 17-18 September) of the parties to the memorandum of understanding on subregional drug control cooperation, signed by five Central Asian countries, the Russian Federation, the Aga Khan Development Network and UNDCP, called for further cooperation in combating illicit trafficking in drugs, precursors and psychotropic substances, as well as drug abuse. The meeting also endorsed the accession of Azerbaijan to the memorandum of understanding. UNDCP continued its assistance to the secretariat of the Economic Cooperation Organization in coordinating the drug control activities of its member States (Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan), including a drug control reporting system, training drug control coordinators and a drug control database.

UNDCP provided continued support in assessing the problem of drug abuse in Afghanistan and the Afghan refugee community in Pakistan and published two new studies on those issues. New drug demand reduction activities targeting Afghan refugee women in Pakistan began in August. In Iran, UNDCP supported four studies aimed at revising legislation on money-laundering, alternative punishments, international judicial cooperation, controlled delivery and precursor control. Within the framework of the subregional drug control cooperation programme for the Middle East, programmes in treatment and rehabilitation were initiated in Egypt and Jordan, and a national conference on demand reduction was convened in Cairo in April.

UNDCP released the results of its 2001 opium poppy survey in Afghanistan, which showed a 91 per cent reduction in the total area under cultivation compared to the previous year; however, the existence of large surplus stocks from the two previous harvests had mitigated the effect of the drop in production on the global heroin market. UNDCP organized a field mission to former opium poppy-growing areas in Afghanistan for experts from donor countries and organizations, which confirmed the Taliban's implementation of the ban on opium poppy cultivation but found that it had resulted in additional hardship for many small farmers. In August, UNDCP began supporting agricultural inputs and food-for-work

schemes to former opium poppy-cultivating areas in Nangarhar province, but the initiative came to an end following the 11 September terrorist attacks in the United States (see p. 60).

UNDCP continued to support Pakistan's strategy for supply reduction, which aimed at maintaining virtually zero opium poppy cultivation and other activities in Central Asia, enhancing the operational effectiveness of drug enforcement bodies, establishing a system for collecting criminal intelligence, implementing systems for effective cross-border cooperation and enhancing capacities for precursor control.

### **Latin America and the Caribbean**

The UNDCP Caribbean Drug Control Coordination Mechanism undertook assessments of the implementation of the 1996 Barbados Plan of Action for Regional Drug Control Coordination and Cooperation. In Central America, UNDCP supported the Permanent Central American Commission for the Eradication of the Illicit Production, Traffic, Consumption and Use of Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and agreed to assist with the development of a regional drug control action plan. UNDCP continued to support national drug control commissions in Bolivia, Colombia and Peru in policy coordination and fund-raising. In Central America, UNDCP organized regional meetings and workshops aimed at improving national planning capacities.

Among prevention activities, UNDCP supported Mexican authorities in launching a drug abuse and HIV/AIDS prevention campaign through the media, reaching some 1 million people. A regional advocacy programme in the Caribbean focused on the theme "Sports against drugs", and local athletes acted as advocates. A teacher training programme was carried out in the context of a multi-agency health and family-life education programme. UNDCP appointed a regional epidemiology adviser for the Caribbean and contributed to the drug abuse surveillance work implemented by the Caribbean Epidemiology Centre. UNDCP helped the Dominican Republic's national drug prevention programme to decentralize its mandate to the provincial level and to set up regional committees. In Haiti, a school and street youth survey was carried out in Port-au-Prince, and support was given to NGOs concerned with drug abuse prevention. UNDCP provided assistance to Cuba in demand reduction training, including toxicology and epidemiological surveillance. A UN inter-agency programme supported community-based demand reduction activities in Guyana, focusing on youth. In Bolivia, UNDCP, in cooperation with UNFPA and

the World Bank, promoted the inclusion of drug abuse preventive education and healthy lifestyles in school curricula, reaching 700 schools. It supported the Brazilian national HIV/AIDS prevention programme, targeting specific groups, including drug abusers. UNDCP expanded the subregional drug abuse information system under the memorandum of understanding on drug control cooperation signed with Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Peru and Uruguay.

UNDCP supported alternative development in Bolivia, Colombia and Peru, assisting in the implementation of 14 projects at a total value of \$51 million, of which \$10 million was implemented during 2001.

UNDCP continued to provide support to police, customs, judiciary and forensic laboratories in Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador and Mexico as well as to regional bodies. In Bolivia, it assisted in upgrading management and information systems and personnel training, and, in Brazil, it supported the modernization of police programmes and facilities. Precursor control assistance was given to Colombia, while the judiciary sector in Ecuador was provided with training and equipment. UNDCP supported the Caribbean Customs Law Enforcement Council in establishing a regional clearance system for control of the movement of vessels. Training in risk profiling and targeting techniques was provided to customs and port authorities from Aruba, the Dominican Republic, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, the Netherlands Antilles and Trinidad and Tobago. In Cuba, expert advice was provided for the planning of law enforcement training. UNDCP assisted 14 Caribbean countries in revising legislation on precursor control and, under the subregional forensic laboratory programmes for Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean, UNDCP provided equipment to analyse seized illicit drugs and their precursors.

### **Administrative and budgetary matters**

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs, at its forty-fourth session in March (see p. 1168), had before it a report [E/CN.7/2001/10 & Corr.1] of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ), which considered and issued comments on the UNDCP Executive Director's reports on the proposed revised biennial support and programme budget for 2000-2001 for the UNDCP Fund [E/CN.7/2001/9] and on the proposed budget outline for 2002-2003 for the Fund [E/CN.7/2001/8].

In view of the decrease in income estimates for 2000-2001 (\$144.2 million, compared to initial estimates of \$156 million), ACABQ noted what

appeared to be an overly positive description of income in the former report. Revised total expenditures were projected at \$187.6 million for the biennium. It expressed concern that the report did not suggest proposals that could address the problem of a continued low-level general-purpose income and requested that, in future, the budget document should provide information on UNDCP efforts to attract voluntary contributions. It recommended that the adequacy of maintaining the operational reserve at the \$12 million level be reviewed should the declining trend in income continue, and requested that future UNDCP budget documents contain background information on the operational reserve. ACABQ shared the view of the Executive Director on the need to concentrate on areas of intervention where UNDCP had the greatest comparative advantage, and welcomed the reduction in the number of projects from 260 in 2000 to 150 in 2001, which were consolidated into 25 national, regional and global programmes. The Committee welcomed the format of the budget outline for 2002-2003, in particular its presentation along the four main thematic areas of activity, together with programme support, management and administration.

By a 27 March resolution [E/2001/28/Rev.1 (res. 44/17)], the Commission approved an appropriation in the amount of \$35,239,800 for the revised 2000-2001 biennial support budget funded by the UNDCP Fund. Of that amount, \$26,480,600 was allocated for programme support (country offices, \$19,698,000; headquarters, \$6,782,600); and \$8,759,200 for management and administration. The Commission authorized the Executive Director to redeploy resources between appropriation lines up to 5 per cent of the appropriation to which the resources were redeployed.

On the same date [res. 44/18], the Commission endorsed the programme and budget strategy for the 2000-2001 biennium and the revised resource allocation for programme activities in the amount of \$148,298,000. It noted that implementation of the budget and additional priority programmes was subject to the availability of funding. In other action [res. 44/19], the Commission endorsed the programme and budget strategy for the 2002-2003 biennium and took note of the outline for that biennium totalling \$198,254,600. It considered that the proposed outline provided a basis for the submission of the 2002-2003 proposed initial budget by the UNDCP Executive Director.

At its reconvened forty-fourth session in December, the Commission considered further reports on administrative and budgetary matters. In an October report [E/CN.7/2001/14 & Corr.1 &

Add.1] containing the proposed final budget for 2000-2001 and the proposed initial budget for 2002-2003 for the UNDCP Fund, the Executive Director stated that the final expenditure budget for 2000-2001 amounted to \$154.9 million, compared to the proposed revised budget of \$187.6 million. Of that amount, the final programme budget amounted to \$117.4 million compared to the revised programme budget of \$148.3 million; the final support budget amounted to \$33.8 million, compared to the revised support budget of \$35.2 million, reflecting a decrease in costing adjustments of \$2.5 million (7.1 per cent) and an increase in volume changes of \$1.1 million (3 per cent); and the final agency support costs were \$3.8 million compared to the revised budget of \$4.1 million.

The Executive Director stated that the initial budget proposal for 2002-2003 amounted to \$168.4 million, compared to the outline projection of \$198.3 million. Total resources budgeted were covered by fund balances and estimated income of \$179.8 million for the same period. The initial Fund budget proposals for 2002-2003 were aligned, within the outline framework, with best estimates of income trends and updated projections, as compared to those one year earlier when the outline was prepared. There was a 10.2 per cent reduction in the total budget proposed for 2002-2003, as compared to the revised budget for 2000-2001, which was necessary to control the level of fund balances in order to maintain adequate cash flow. A small increase in total income of \$5.1 million, or 3.9 per cent, was projected as compared to 2000-2001, attributable entirely to increased cost-sharing funds mainly for ongoing projects in Latin America. In the addendum to the budget, the Executive Director provided supplemental programme information narratives for 2002-2003, linked to the programme budget priorities and budgetary data, in a results-based budget framework.

In a November report [E/CN.7/2001/18], ACABQ commented on the Executive Director's proposed final budget for the 2000-2001 biennium for the UNDCP Fund and the proposed initial budget for the 2002-2003 biennium.

By a 13 December resolution [res. 44/20], the Commission approved an appropriation in the amount of \$33,784,900 for the final budget for the 2000-2001 biennium. It also approved an appropriation of \$35,386,400 for the initial budget for the 2002-2003 biennium funded under the UNDCP Fund. Among other action, the Commission also adopted guidelines for the use of general-purpose funds, which were annexed to the resolution.



*Reviews by OIOS*

In May, the Secretary-General, in response to General Assembly resolution 54/244 [YUN 1999, p. 1274], transmitted the report [E/AC.51/2001/4] of the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) on its triennial (1998-2000) review of the implementation of the recommendations made by the Committee for Programme and Coordination (CPC) on the 1998 in-depth evaluation of UNDCP [YUN 1998, p. 1168]. The report affirmed that UNDCP benefited from the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly in 1998, with the adopted action plans providing a strategic focus for drug control until 2008. Among CPC recommendations that needed further attention was the need for UNDCP to coordinate more with other organizations in developing information networks, to improve substantive dialogue with other organizations on drug abuse control and to promote appropriate methodologies for assessing the drug problem with reliability and comparability.

OIOS reported in June [A/56/83] on its inspection of programme management and administrative practices in the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention (ODCCP), an umbrella entity that included UNDCP and the United Nations Centre for International Crime Prevention (CICP). The report, also prepared in response to Assembly resolution 54/244, reviewed programme management, the outcome of consolidation, funding concerns, technical cooperation issues and overall management. While OIOS recognized the Executive Director's energetic efforts, which had heightened the global visibility of the Office and made it more action-oriented, it found that the overcentralized and arbitrary manner in which ODCCP was run by the Executive Director had concentrated authority and decision-making without institutional mechanisms to ensure that programmes were properly conceived and executed and that results were assessed. Inordinate delays in approving projects, programmes and specific actions were common. The absence of clearly defined delegation of authority from the Executive Director to programme managers clouded accountability and paralysed decision-making during his absence from Vienna. Of particular concern was the view expressed to OIOS by some Member States, including both donors and recipients of services, that the poor management of the Office had affected the fulfilment of its mandates and the proper implementation of some projects.

OIOS recommended that: management should develop comprehensive annual plans for both UNDCP and CICP; ODCCP should not undertake any large-scale, long-term commitments without

feasibility research and assurances of donor support; ODCCP should put in place an organizational structure that delineated functions and responsibilities and reduced the lines of authority reporting directly to the top; immediate measures should be taken to strengthen financial and programme oversight at ODCCP; a review mechanism for projects and programmes drawing on best practices should be re-established; UNDCP should make efforts to establish a general-purpose fund margin at a level that would preclude a financial crisis; and ODCCP should ensure that its human resources management practices conformed to UN regulations and rules for fairness, transparency and objectivity.

In December, OIOS reported to the Assembly on its investigation into allegations of misconduct and mismanagement at ODCCP [A/56/689]. The investigation was begun in late 2000 after OIOS received reports alleging that the ODCCP Executive Director had engaged in misconduct by giving Office funds and equipment to a personal friend, who was the captain of a sailboat, in exchange for a favour. Although the investigation determined that the evidence did not support the allegation, OIOS did determine that multiple incidents of mismanagement of project operations and waste of ODCCP funds had occurred in connection with a related project, known as the "boat project". The report detailed the management failures and made recommendations for corrective action. The Secretary-General, in his transmittal note to the General Assembly, took note of the findings and concurred with the recommendations.

*National database system*

UNDCP, on the basis of the recommendations made by a meeting of the group of users of the national database system on drug control in November 2000, designed a work plan for the system's activities in 2001. The plan focused primarily on expanding the use of the system to as many competent authorities as possible, following a series of missions by the project team which installed the system and provided training in its use. The fourth meeting of the group of users (Vienna, 1 October) concluded that the system fully served the needs of national and international control of licit drugs and set standards for automating national and international drug control.

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION**

On 24 July [meeting 40], the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs [E/2001/28/Rev.1], adopted **resolution 2001/18** without vote [agenda item 14 (d)].

**Implementation of the computer and telecommunication system for international and national drug control developed by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Bearing in mind* that, pursuant to the international drug control treaties, the States parties thereto are obliged to share with other States, the Secretary-General and the International Narcotics Control Board, on a regular basis, large amounts of information and data on narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals,

*Aware* of the increased administrative procedures that national drug control administrations must fulfil in implementing the international drug control treaties,

*Bearing in mind* the Political Declaration, the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, and the measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem, adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together, whereby States were requested to use modern technology to improve procedures for, and the timeliness of, the collection and dissemination of information, in order to achieve the highest level of accuracy of the results obtained,

*Recalling* Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 8(XXXVII) of 20 April 1994, in which the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in cooperation with the relevant bodies and authorities, was requested to establish standards to be used in the electronic transmission of data between the Programme and national authorities responsible for drug control,

*Recalling also* its resolution 1994/3 of 20 July 1994 and Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 43/1, in which the Programme was requested to integrate all annual reports questionnaires, using modern communication and presentation techniques,

*Taking into account* the report of the Secretary-General on the utilization of the development dividend and General Assembly resolution 53/220 of 7 April 1999, in which the Assembly approved the sum of 1.1 million United States dollars for the expansion of the computer and telecommunication system for international and national drug control (hereinafter referred to as the national database system) as an important development in building national capacities, in particular in developing countries,

*Cognizant* of the findings of the in-depth evaluation of the Programme carried out by the Office of Internal Oversight Services, in which the Programme is requested to strengthen its capacity for gathering information from Governments by expanding the national database system to cover other data-collection activities,

*Taking note* of the progress made by the Programme through the amendment of the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System of the Customs Cooperation Council, also known as the World Customs Organization, to establish a unique system for identifying narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals under international control,

1. *Notes with satisfaction* the report of the third meeting of the group of users of the national database sys-

tem, held in Vienna from 1 to 3 November 2000, at which 25 Governments concluded unanimously that the national database system is a comprehensive and mature product that is highly user-friendly and ready for detailed testing and possible implementation in many countries;

2. *Commends* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme on its success to date in developing the national database system and on its responsiveness to the requirements of Member States in developing the system;

3. *Notes with satisfaction* that the national database system stresses ownership by the users of the system and that it is being implemented with the emphasis on building capacity within, and promoting cooperation between, developing countries;

4. *Recommends* that States that have not already done so consider implementing the national database system in cooperation with the Programme and the current group of user States or establishing systems compatible with the national database system;

5. *Urges* States that wish to adopt the national database system to cooperate with the Programme in that endeavour by assessing the implications of implementation of the system by their national drug control authorities and by informing the Programme of their needs with regard to initial implementation and training as well as ongoing support;

6. *Also urges* Governments to consider making additional resources available to the Programme to enable it to strengthen its capacity to implement, maintain and further develop the national database system in Member States;

7. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-fifth session on the national database system.

### **Commission on Narcotic Drugs**

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs held its forty-fourth session in Vienna from 20 to 29 March, during which it adopted 19 resolutions and six decisions and recommended to the Economic and Social Council for adoption five draft resolutions and three draft decisions. It held a reconvened forty-fourth session on 12 and 13 December, also in Vienna, at which it adopted a resolution on the 2000-2001 final budget and the initial budget for 2002-2003 for the UNDCP Fund (see p. 1166), and brought it to the attention of the Economic and Social Council.

Following the closure of the forty-fourth session on 13 December, the Commission opened its forty-fifth session to elect the new chairman and other bureau members.

The Commission considered a note by the Secretariat containing the revised part II of the annual reports questionnaire [E/CN.7/2001/3]. Following up on its request to the UNDCP Executive Director to streamline the questionnaire [YUN 2000, p. 1197], the Commission, by a 29 March reso-

lution [E/2001/28/Rev.1 (res. 44/3)], approved the revised part II, entitled "Extent, patterns and trends of drug abuse", for use in the reporting on drug abuse. It called on the Executive Director to make the necessary changes to ensure that parts I and III benefited from the improvements to part II. The Commission requested the Executive Director to provide States with guidance in completing and submitting the revised questionnaire and to report to the Commission in 2002 on measures to improve the submission rate and the data quality of the questionnaire. At its reconvened forty-fourth session, the Commission examined proposals to amend the biennial questionnaire, including an improved layout and supporting notes for guidance [E/CN.7/2001/17].

The Commission also considered a Secretariat note [E/CN.7/2001/11], prepared in response to the Commission's 2000 request to include the question of the duration of its sessions in the 2001 agenda and to identify the daily operational and other budgetary cost implications of convening the Commission.

(Other action taken by the Commission is described in the relevant sections of this chapter.)

By **decision 2001/241** of 24 July, the Economic and Social Council took note of the Commission's report on its forty-fourth session [E/2001/28/Rev.1] and approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-fifth (2002) session, on the understanding that intersessional meetings would be held in Vienna, at no additional cost, to finalize the items to be included in the provisional agenda and the documentation requirements for the forty-fifth session. By **decision 2001/243** of the same date, the Council outlined some parameters guiding the functioning and duration of the forty-fifth session.

### Demand reduction

At its forty-fourth session, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs considered reduction of illicit demand for drugs. It had before it a note by the Secretariat describing the world situation with regard to drug abuse, in particular among children and youth [E/CN.7/2001/4].

By a 29 March resolution [res. 44/4], the Commission requested UNDCP to urge States that had effective demand reduction strategies to share them with other States and assist them in those strategies, where appropriate, in accordance with the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction [YUN 1998, p. 1137].

On the same date [res. 44/5], the Commission requested UNDCP to provide States with guidance and assistance in developing drug demand reduction strategies and programmes, in accordance with the Declaration, especially among

young people in recreational areas. It encouraged UNDCP to gather information on successful experiences in prevention programmes and promote its exchange among States and practitioners. States were encouraged to promote proposals aimed at developing healthy recreational activities in coordination with local governments and civil society and invited to develop appropriate means of communicating and distributing prevention information aimed at young people. The Commission encouraged States to adapt and make compatible their research on drug addiction and treatment, and to develop information systems and prevention programmes aimed at raising public awareness of the risks associated with trends in drug use among young people, particularly in recreational areas. It requested the UNDCP Executive Director to report in 2002 on the implementation of the resolution.

### Drug abuse

The Commission, in a 29 March resolution on measures to promote the exchange of information on new patterns of drug use and on substances consumed [res. 44/14], encouraged States to improve their understanding of drug abuse in terms of both the patterns of use and the substances consumed. It invited States and relevant regional organizations to foster the exchange of information among themselves and to pursue their efforts to develop a harmonized procedure for evaluating drug abuse and dependence, following the guidelines used by WHO. It requested INCB and UNDCP to provide technical support to those efforts, within available voluntary contributions.

On the same date [res. 44/15], the Commission considered provisions regarding travellers under treatment with medication containing narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances. Noting that INCB had reviewed problems encountered by travellers carrying medicines, the Commission invited Governments to inform INCB of restrictions involved in such cases and requested INCB to publish such information in its lists of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances under international control. UNDCP was invited, in cooperation with INCB and WHO, to convene a meeting of experts to develop guidelines for national regulations concerning travellers under treatment.

### Illicit cultivation and trafficking

In a 28 March resolution on enhancing multilateral cooperation in combating illicit traffic by sea [res. 44/6], the Commission took note of the report of the informal open-ended working group

on maritime cooperation against illicit trafficking by sea (Vienna, 5-8 December 2000) [UNDCP/2000/MAR.3]. It requested UNDCP to provide technical assistance and training to interested States and to cooperate with States parties to the 1988 Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances [YUN 1988, p. 690]. The UNDCP Executive Director was requested to report in 2003 on progress.

Also on 28 March [res. 44/9], the Commission invited the Secretary-General to inform all Member States, relevant specialized agencies and other UN entities of the resolutions adopted in 2000 by the Subcommittee on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East [UNDCP/SUBCOM/2000/6]. It commended countries that had taken steps to prevent the trafficking and manufacturing of acetic anhydride, and INCB for implementing Operation Topaz, an international programme to monitor trade in acetic anhydride (see p. 1149). It urged States to take appropriate action to control trade in the substance and support Operation Topaz.

By another resolution of the same date [res. 44/7], the Commission requested parties to the 1988 Convention that had not done so to designate their authorities in accordance with article 7. It urged parties to use a designated authority as the mechanism for requests for mutual legal assistance. Parties were also encouraged to consider special measures for receiving urgent requests and urged to provide mutual legal assistance to respond to requests for information and evidentiary items. The Commission urged parties, when they exercised their right to postpone or refuse requests for mutual legal assistance under article 7, to inform the requesting State of their reasons. The Commission requested UNDCP to increase its technical assistance in order to strengthen the capacity for response of parties to the Convention.

On the same date [res. 44/8], the Commission drew the attention of States to the provisions of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime [YUN 2000, p. 1050] and of the protocols thereto, which strengthened the countermeasures against transnational organized crime. It called on all States that had not done so to sign and ratify the Convention and stressed the need to enhance law enforcement cooperation strategies, especially in the exchange of intelligence and information in accordance with international law, in order to fight against criminal organizations involved in illicit drug and other trafficking.

On 29 March [res. 44/11], the Commission called on Member States to continue efforts to reduce illicit crop cultivation with a view to reintegrating the affected population groups into the

licit economy. It requested multilateral financial institutions and regional development banks to provide financial assistance for alternative development programmes and encouraged UNDCP to increase its technical assistance to countries that were working to reduce illicit crop cultivation. The Commission urged the international community to undertake a greater financial and technical cooperation effort to promote alternative development projects and encouraged States to open their markets to products that were the object of alternative development programmes. The UNDCP Executive Director was requested to report in 2002 on the implementation of the resolution.

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

On 24 July [meeting 40], the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs [E/2001/28/Rev.1], adopted **resolution 2001/16** without vote [agenda item 14 (d)].

#### International assistance to the States most affected by the transit of drugs

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Bearing in mind* the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,

*Recalling* the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together, the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction and the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,

*Taking into account* the *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2000*,

*Considering* that action against the world drug problem is a shared responsibility calling for coordinated and balanced measures consistent with the relevant multilateral instruments in force at the international level,

*Deeply concerned* by the continuing illicit traffic in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and substances listed in tables I and II of the 1988 Convention,

*Aware* that, in order to counter drug trafficking effectively, it is necessary to undertake appropriate initiatives against the transit of drugs,

*Stressing* the unswerving determination and commitment to resolve the world drug problem by means of national and international strategies aimed at reducing both the supply of and demand for illicit drugs,

*Recognizing* the desirability of providing support to the States that are most affected by the transit of drugs and are willing to implement plans to eliminate such transit,

*Emphasizing* the need for joint action to ensure that international cooperation and solidarity do not become merely empty notions,

1. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to extend technical assistance, from available voluntary contributions for that pur-



pose, to those States that are most affected by the transit of drugs, and in particular developing countries in need of such assistance and support;

2. *Exhorts* the international financial institutions, as well as other potential donors, to provide financial assistance to such transit States in order to enable them to intensify their action against illicit drug trafficking;

3. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to prepare a report on the implementation of the present resolution for submission to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-fifth session.

**Secretariat report.** A December report by the Secretariat [E/CN.7/2002/4 & Corr.1] provided an overview of global trends and patterns in illicit drug production and trafficking and of the action taken by subsidiary bodies of the Commission. The report, which was based primarily on information received from Governments in the annual questionnaires submitted to UNDCP and reports on individual significant seizure cases, also drew on information received from Interpol, the Customs Cooperation Council, INCB and the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission of the Organization of American States. The report stated that the global supply of heroin declined considerably during 2001, mainly because of the substantive reduction of opium production in Afghanistan during the year, with opium production in the country dropping from 3,276 tons in 2000 to 185 tons in 2001—a decrease of 94 per cent. Trafficking trends, which were assessed up to the year 2000 in the report, reflected a huge increase in heroin seizures at the global level, assumed to be the result of the enormous opium production peak in Afghanistan during 1999. Heroin prices continued to decrease in Western Europe and North America. It was estimated that cocaine production followed trends of previous years, with Colombia remaining the major producer country. In 2000, seizures of cocaine declined in both North America and Western Europe, two major consumer markets. Cannabis herb seizures greatly increased in 2000, while interceptions of cannabis resin continued to reflect stabilization. Production and trafficking of amphetamine-type stimulants showed levelling off for the first time in many years and, in some instances, trends in regard to methamphetamine in North America and amphetamine in Western Europe were decreasing. However, methamphetamine seizure trends continued to rise in East/South-East Asia. Trafficking of Ecstasy-type substances showed further increases worldwide, with Western Europe, mainly the Netherlands, remaining the primary supplier. The report also provided an overview of action taken by the Commission's subsidiary bodies (see p. 1172).

### Regional cooperation

By a 28 March resolution on enhancing cooperation against the drug problem in Asia and the Pacific [res. 44/1], the Commission commended the convening of the meeting entitled "International Congress: In pursuit of a drug-free ASEAN 2015: Sharing the vision, leading the change" (Bangkok, Thailand, October 2000). It appreciated the strong political consensus to respond to the drug menace, expressed in the Bangkok Political Declaration adopted by 33 States at the International Congress, and welcomed the plan of action known as ACCORD (see p. 1163), endorsed by the Congress. The Commission supported the decision to establish a regional cooperative mechanism to execute and monitor the progress of the ACCORD plan and called on Member States and subregional, regional and international organizations, international financial institutions, the private sector and NGOs to consider making resources available to support its implementation. It requested UNDCP to assist in the implementation process and to report thereon to the Commission at its annual sessions.

By a resolution of the same date [res. 44/10] on enhancing regional cooperation on drug control through training, the Commission welcomed the opening of the Turkish International Academy against Drugs and Organized Crime in Ankara in June by the ODCCP Executive Director. It commended Turkey, the United States and ODCCP for their cooperation in establishing the Academy and urged other Governments, in particular those of the Near and Middle East, to support and contribute to its functioning.

The Commission, on 29 March [res. 44/12], commended ODCCP and the Chairmanship of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe for convening the International Conference on Enhancing Security and Stability in Central Asia: An Integrated Approach to Counter Drugs, Organized Crime and Terrorism, held with the assistance of Uzbekistan in Tashkent on 19 and 20 October 2000. It took note of the endorsement given at the Conference by the States of Central Asia to a declaration and a document on priorities for cooperation and invited regional States to take further initiatives to continue and enhance multilateral cooperation. The Commission welcomed the efforts of donor countries and international and regional organizations to support control projects in Central Asia, and called on the donor community and UNDCP to continue activities in the region. The ODCCP Executive Director was requested to report to the Commission in 2003 on implementation of the resolution.

At its thirty-fifth session [E/CN.7/2001/5/Add.1], the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East recommended a draft resolution on international cooperation for the control of narcotic drugs for adoption by the Economic and Social Council, and another on enhancing regional cooperation on drug control through training for adoption by the Commission. It brought to the Commission's attention a resolution [res. 35/1] in which it urged Governments to take appropriate action to control acetic anhydride and to consider participating in regional and multilateral initiatives.

Four meetings of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission were held in 2001. Following a review of salient drug trafficking trends and regional and subregional cooperation, each meeting addressed drug law enforcement issues of priority concern to its region. The eleventh meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA), Latin America and the Caribbean (Panama City, 2-5 October) [UNDCP/HONLAC/2001/4] considered combating illicit drugs in the region, challenges for the new millennium, and funding of national drug control strategies and the role of international financial institutions in supporting the costs borne by Governments. The twenty-fifth meeting of HONLEA, Asia and the Pacific (Sydney, Australia, 15-18 October) [UNDCP/HONLAP/2001/5] examined illicit traffic in and abuse of heroin, control of stimulants and their precursors, cooperation in the exchange of criminal intelligence on trafficking, and trafficking by sea. The thirty-sixth session of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East (Abu Dhabi, 4-7 November) [UNDCP/SUBCOM/2001/5] examined countering money-laundering, controlled delivery, precursor control and emerging trends in illicit trafficking. The eleventh meeting of HONLEA, Africa (Nairobi, Kenya, 26-29 November) [UNDCP/HONLAF/2001/4] considered the use of couriers to traffic illicit drugs, the use of commercial cargo containers for that purpose, national drug investigative capacities and regional cooperation in law enforcement, and control of stimulants and precursor control.

### **Strengthening UN mechanisms**

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in response to UNDCP's 1999 suggestion that it provide guidance on UN action to strengthen UNDCP's role in drug control [YUN 1999, p. 1191], by a 29 March resolution [res. 44/16], encouraged strengthened dialogue between Member States and the Secretariat on UNDCP priorities and management, and requested the UNDCP Executive Director to facilitate that process. It also requested the Executive Director to convene joint meetings of donor and recipient countries on planning operational activities of the Programme. The Commission decided that it should, in cooperation with the Executive Director and donor and recipient countries, identify thematic areas and geographical regions that required UNDCP's special attention to ensure the implementation of the mandates established by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session. It requested the Executive Director to present all reports to Commission members in a timely manner and encouraged UNDCP's efforts to report on the implementation of independent evaluations of operational activities. The Commission welcomed the early implementation of the planned system of financial management to allow UNDCP and Member States to assess the cost, impact and effectiveness of operational activities in an open manner. It called for continued improvement in management and a strengthened dialogue with Member States to enhance programme delivery. It urged all Governments to provide financial support to UNDCP and requested the Executive Director to continue efforts to broaden the donor base. The Commission requested a preliminary report in 2001 on the progress made in implementing the resolution and a final report in 2002.

In response to that request, the Executive Director submitted a preliminary report in October [E/CN.7/2001/15], which outlined action taken in the areas of strengthening dialogue between Member States and UNDCP; improving the effectiveness of the Commission's work; UNDCP operations and management; and funding.