



## TRANSNATIONAL ORGANISED CRIME CONFERENCE

### Changing Trends in Narcotic Crime

**Sandro Calvani**  
UN/ODCCP Representative  
Regional Centre for East Asia and the Pacific

March 2002



1



### Trends and concerns

1. Globalisation and the rise of cybercrime
2. Afghanistan opium ban: impacts
3. Decreased opium and heroin outputs from Myanmar
4. Rising ATS abuse
5. Drug trafficking and HIV/AIDS in China
6. Complacency in drug control policies
7. A regional transnational response

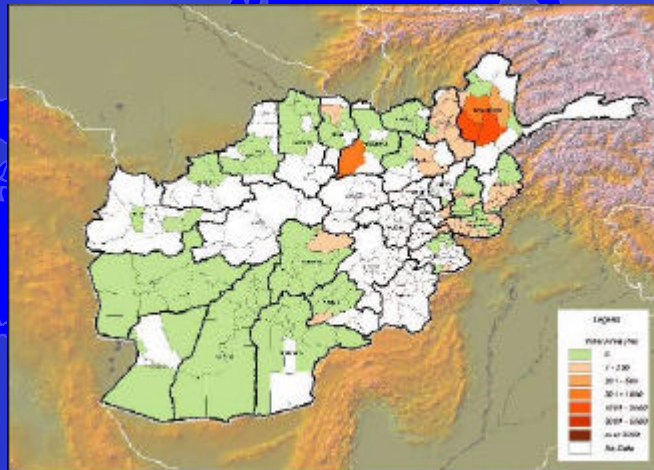


2

## 1: Globalisation and the rise of cybercrime

- Drug traffickers as criminals without borders
- The “amateurization” of drug-related crimes
- Traditional law enforcement is not sufficient
- I LOVE YOU
- A UN Convention against Cyber Crime?

## 2: Global impact of the Ban on Opium Production in Afghanistan



## 2: Opium Ban in Afghanistan



**Interim Administration of Afghanistan**

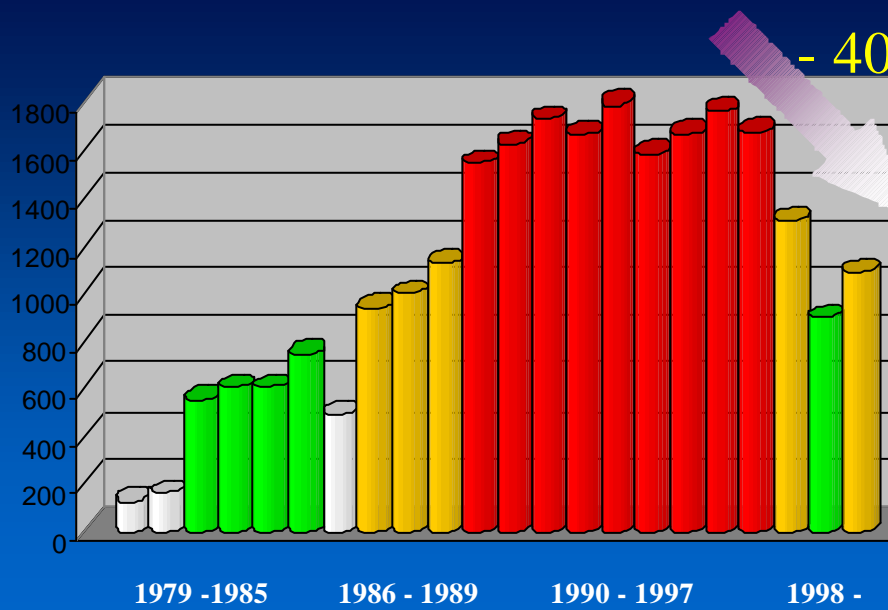
**Decree**  
**on banning cultivation, production, processing,**  
**drug abuse and illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs**

1. Opium poppy and many other narcotic drugs cultivation is strictly prohibited in the territory of Afghanistan.
2. Production, processing, drug abuse and drug trafficking is absolutely banned.
3. In the light of the current enforced laws of the country the governors, security and law enforcement agencies of the country have to enforce the decree.
4. After its announcement date the decree is enforced and will be published in the official gazette.

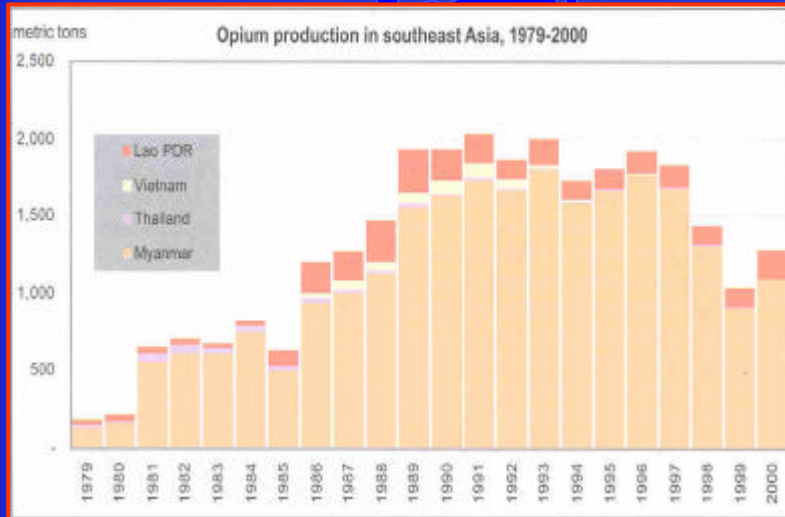
Hamid Karzai  
 Chairman of the Interim Administration  
 Kabul (17 January, 2002)



## 3: Opium production trends in Myanmar (1979-2000)

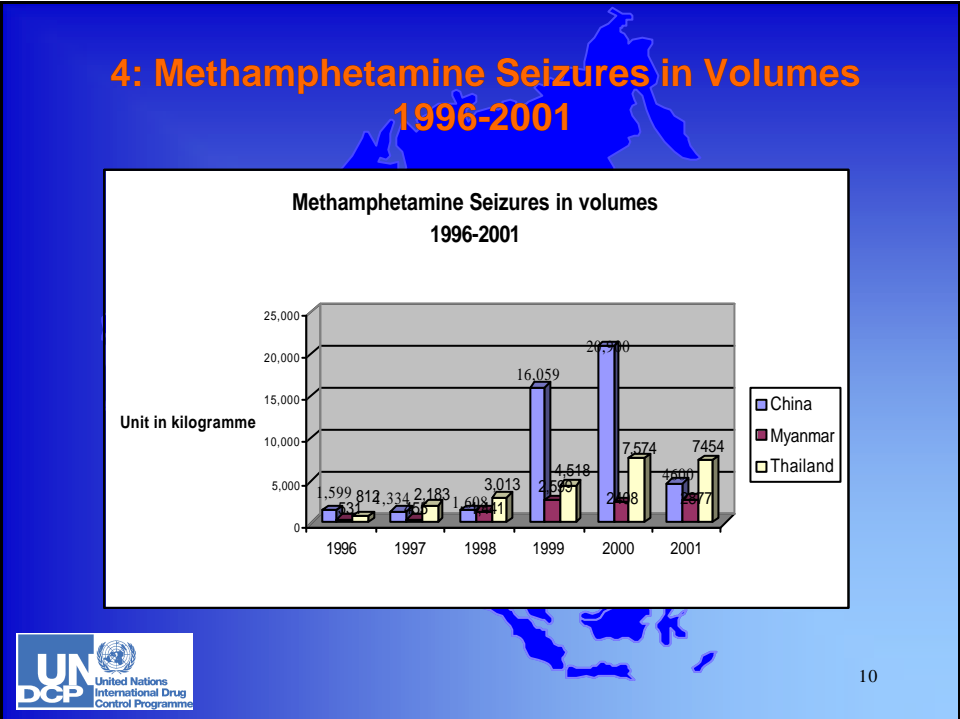
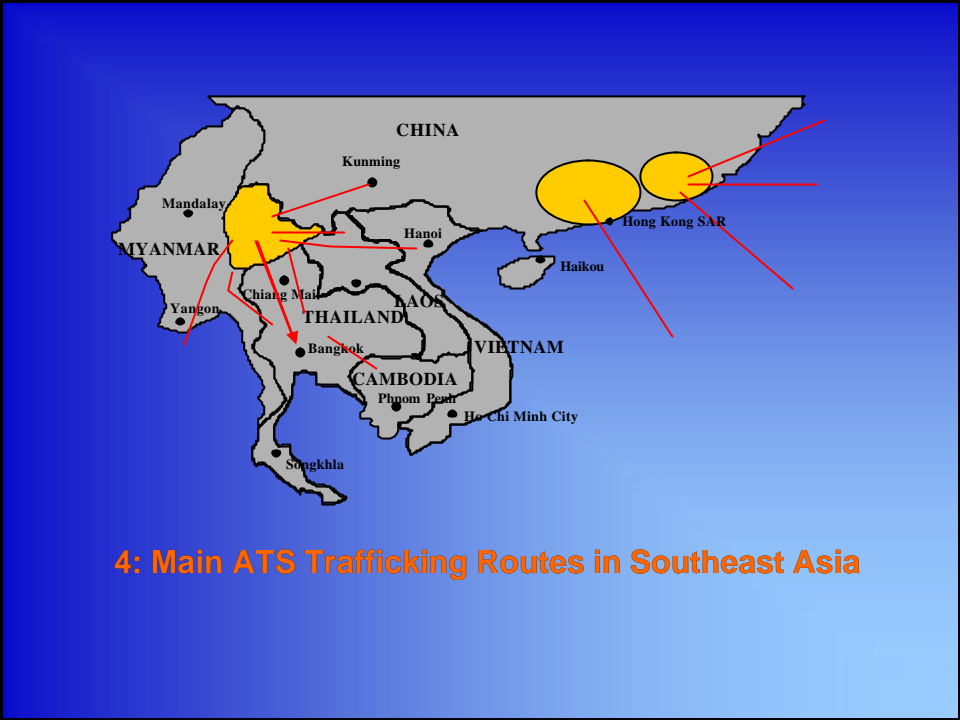


### 3: Opium production in Southeast Asia



### 4: ATS Production and Seizures. Trends

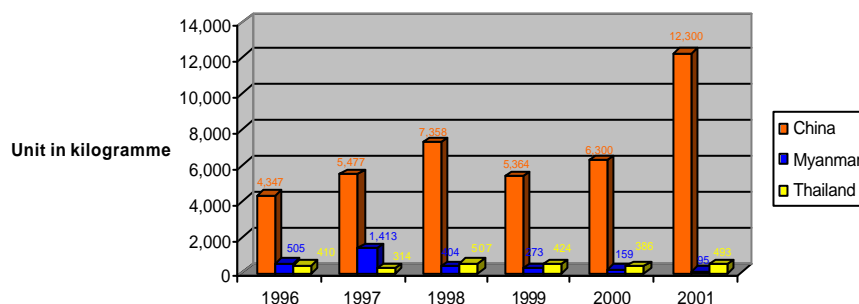
- Continuous increase of ATS production
- Share of Asia in global ATS seizures more than 75 %
- Main production in Myanmar and China
- Precursor from China and India
- Tablets in MOU countries
- Crystallized methamphetamine ("Ice") in South China



## 4: Heroin Trends Production and Seizure Trends

- Trafficking rather stable
- Upward trend in heroin seizures
- Main route through China
- New route via Central Myanmar
- Australia one of the main destinations
- Thailand still plays a major role as destination/transshipment country

Heroin Seizures in volumes  
1996-2001



### 5: The growth of heroin trafficking in China

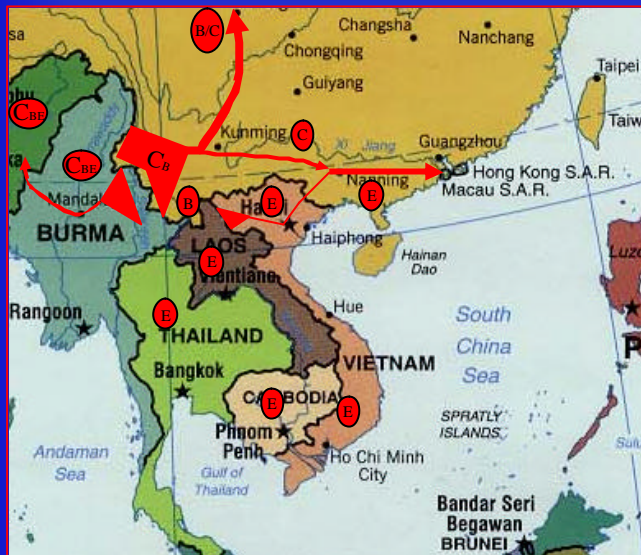


Heroin Trafficking Routes →

### 5: HIV/AIDS in Asia (WHO 2001)

Country	Population age 15-49	Number HIV +	Adult HIV prevalence	Main mode of transmission
Cambodia	6,091,000	169,000	2.77	Hetero
Myanmar	25,768,000	510,000	1.99	Hetero, IDU
Thailand	36,241,000	671,000	1.85	Hetero, IDU
India	522,862,000	3,900,000	0.75	Hetero, IDU
Malaysia	11,654,000	42,000	0.36	IDU
Vietnam	42,275,000	122,000	0.29	IDU, Hetero
Singapore	2,027,000	3,900	0.19	MSM
Indonesia	116,009,000	100,000	0.09	IDU
China	720,355,000	660,000	0.08	IDU
Lao PDR	2,402,000	1,300	0.05	-
Philippines	38,428,000	10,000	0.03	-
Bangladesh	68,021,000	13,000	0.02	-
Japan	58,098,000	10,000	0.02	MSM
Rep Korea	22,700,000	3,800	0.01	-

## 5: HIV on Trafficking Routes



**HIV  
Subtypes**

## Summary of Supply Situation

- Continued production of opium and heroin
- Increasing production and trafficking of ATS
- China becoming a major transshipment route
- Most drugs produced nationally are for export
- Most drug trafficking cases are transnational

## Summary of Demand Situation

- A significant increase in the number of drug dependence cases
- Increasing geographical dispersion of drug abuse
- The major portion of known cases are heroin related
- The major route of transmission is by injecting drug use
- Drug abuse is driving the current HIV/AIDS epidemic in China
- Growing concern about the national abuse of ATS
- Existing and potential risk to population health and human security is high



## 6: Too much complacency ..

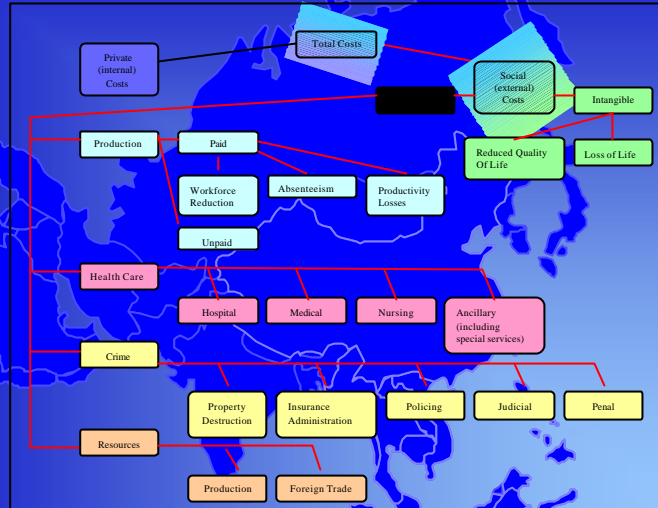
Everybody agrees with ...

- The 1993 Memorandum of Understanding
  - The ACCORD Plan of Action
- ... but who shares the burden ?

## 7: Organised Criminal Groups ...

- represent a threat to human security
- create synergies among illicit activities
- have only one objective: money
- operate transnationally

## 7: COMMUNITY COSTS of DRUG ABUSE



## 7: Successful responses exist, but

They need to be:

- integrated
- concerted
- coordinated
- transnational
- REAL !



**THANK YOU**

**UN/ODCCP Regional Centre  
for East Asia and the Pacific**

For more information, please visit:  
[www.undcp.un.or.th](http://www.undcp.un.or.th)



21