
REPORTS OF THE SEMINAR

TOPIC 1

CURRENT SITUATION OF ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING

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PREFACE

UNAFEI arranged 108th Seminar to visualize the difficulties in combating transnational organized crime, as it has become a major concern due to the latest technological advances. Outlaws have better access to modern technology than the law enforcers. Organized crime groups are conscious of and ready to seize the opportunities presented to them by globalization and the growing trends towards trade liberalization to extend their activities and operation, in spite of the increased awareness of the problem on the part of governments. The subject of transnational crime was discussed at length in the seminar but given its vastness, it was decided to divide it into sub topics for elaborate and comprehensive discussions. The participants took active part in the discussion of all the four sub topics mentioned below, but the key note speakers contributed a lot in completing

the final report on each topic:

- Current situation of illicit drugs trafficking,
- Current situation of other organized transnational crime,
- Legal framework against organized transnational crime by the criminal justice system, and
- Current situation of detection and investigation.

The views of visiting experts have also been incorporated in the reports. Of course, these reports were not possible without the able advice of the two faculty members attached with each topic.

I. INTRODUCTION

No steps can be taken to fight against any menace unless we first gather information and intelligence regarding its current situation and past trends. Drug trafficking figures very prominently in transnational organized crime. The annual

profits of organized crime are estimated, according to some sources, at one trillion dollars world wide; almost as much as the US annual federal budget (Ref.8; Vlassis, 1998). As per report of UNDCP 1994, out of it not less than 500 billion dollars is the share of profits coming out of the drug trade, which is about half of US\$ 1,000 billion spent world wide on defense in 1991. As per estimates of Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering of the G-7, the drug market in Europe and US alone amounted to more than US\$ 122 billion in 1990. In 1995 US citizens spent approximately \$ 57 billion on drugs including \$38 billion to purchase cocaine and \$10 billion on heroin from overseas sources. In comparison with this high-income society where average per capita annual income is \$20,000, take the example of Pakistan where average annual income is about \$500. As per UNDCP report 1994, estimated consumer expenditure in Pakistan on heroin alone was US\$ 1.2 billion per year.

All the above figures point towards the heinousness of the situation, which is becoming worse with every day passing. Improved technological and administrative infrastructure facilitates both legal and illicit trade. Increased trade and liberalization of the market space, spells more opportunity for illegal transactions. Evidence for this generalization may be found in the example of the European Union. From the mid 1980s onwards, which is noted for the single European market, seizure of narcotics increased noticeably. Seizure of heroin grew by 7 times in 1985 to 1994 while for cocaine it jumped by a factor of 42. These increased seizure figures can not be attributed to stronger law enforcement as the annual number of deaths from drugs also increased by 5 times from 1982 to 1991. This suggests that absolute amount of drugs in Europe also increased (Ref. 7B; Savona, 1998). Increased seizure figures (as we shall see

in the following sections of this report) in source and transit countries are also not an indicator of efficient law enforcement, rather it could be an increased activity of drug trafficking as we are still unaware of the "Dark Figure" of their successful operations.

To embark on the subject, we must first be aware of the types of drugs which are haunting the sociologists in particular and law enforcers in general.

II. TYPES OF DRUGS

A drug is any substance that can cause a change in body or way of thinking and feeling. Classification of drugs can be done by adopting different criteria as to whether they are natural, semi-synthetic or basing on their physiological and pharmacological action on the body. Drugs occurring in nature are called natural drugs. Plants make many drugs and store them in their roots, bark, leaves, flowers, fruits, seeds, resinous and milky exudations. These are crude and raw natural drugs. We can process these crude drugs to isolate the active compounds in it and chemically convert them into other compounds to make them more efficacious or reduce their ill-effects on the body. Such man-made drugs derived from natural drugs are called semi-synthetics.

Drugs which are wholly man-made starting from elements like carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, phosphorus, sulphur, etc. or from simple primary chemicals, are known as synthetic drugs. Synthetic drugs, similar in properties to the natural ones, are produced in factories so as to make them available in greater quantities for medical use and at cheaper prices. These synthetic drugs make up the shortage, as the plants producing them are grown only in certain parts of the world under certain special climatic conditions and that too in limited areas. Natural and synthetic drugs exist side by side. Apart from classification,

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which varies according to the origin of drugs, there can be many other classifications. As regards the effect of the drugs on the human body and mind, the following broad classification may be of interest:

A. Narcotic Drugs

In general, narcotics can be defined as those which, in therapeutic doses, diminish awareness of sensory impulses, especially pain, by the brain. In large doses it causes stupor (condition of insensibility), coma or convulsions. This would include:

- (1) Cannabis preparation including hashish,
- (2) Opium and opium alkaloids like morphine,
- (3) Coca alkaloids like cocaine, and
- (4) Synthetic narcotic drugs like pethidine.

B. Psychotropic Drugs

The Greek word 'psycho' means 'soul' and 'trope' means 'turning', therefore, any drug having peculiarity to effect the mind is a psychotropic drug. These include:

- (i) **Hallucinogens:** These are both natural and synthetic drugs like LSD (Lysergic acid Diethylamide) and Tetrahydrocannabinals.
- (ii) **Hypnotics:** Secobarbitone, Phenobarbitone.
- (iii) **Stimulants:** These drugs induce an excitement in the body like amphetamines, cocaine.
- (iv) **Tranquilizers:** Under this class would fall drugs which are painkillers, analgesics, sedatives, like barbiturates, opiates.

C. Opium

Opium is obtained from the poppy plant by making incisions into the unripened seedpod of the poppy. A milky substance oozes out and turns reddish brown upon contact with the air. The substance is collected and further refined. If it is intended for illegal use, it is mixed with

glycerin and water and boiled down. The substance is processed further by cooking to evaporate the water, with the remaining glycerin keeping the final outcome opium-pliable. The opium is further processed to become illegal morphine or heroin.

D. Morphine

Morphine is the principal alkaloid of opium. Since morphine is a condensed extract, it is three times stronger than opium. There is wide variety of legitimate uses for morphine as a medicinal or pain-relieving agent. In its natural state, morphine is not readily soluble in water. Therefore it is treated with sulfuric acid. The texture is light, very similar to that of chalk dust.

E. Heroin

Heroin is another of the opiates. Public concern as to the opiates is focused primarily on heroin being regarded as the chief drug of addiction globally. Heroin is synthesized from morphine and, grain for grain is ten times more potent in its pharmacological effects. Heroin acts as a depressant to the spinal cord. The tolerance of this drug builds up faster than any other opiate. Consequently, the danger of drug dependency is considerably greater. It has come to be known as the most dangerous and enslaving drug.

F. Cocaine

Cocaine is a white crystalline alkaloid that is a potent, dangerous, and habit-forming drug. It was first used scientifically as local anesthetic in 1884. Its medical use as an anesthetic is based on its ability to interrupt conditions in nerves, especially in the mucous membranes of the eye, nose and throat. Cocaine is obtained from the leaves of coca, a bush commonly found wild in Peru and Bolivia and cultivated in many other countries. After the coca crop is harvested, it is processed and, generally, shipped to Columbia for refinement into

cocaine. Its use is not new; for centuries Indians of Peru and Bolivia have chewed coca leaves, often mixed with ashes of plant and with limestone, for pleasure and to enable them to withstand strenuous work, walking, hunger and thirst. The chemical in the leaves produces local anesthetic of the stomach. The fine, white cocaine powder, also called snow or coke, can be sniffed and readily absorbed from nasal mucous membranes. Cocaine can also be injected in solution or smoked in a chemically treated form.

G. Cannabis

Cannabis is a plant belonging to the hemp family. The genus originated from Central Asia and is now cultivated widely in the Northern Temperate Zone. It is prized as the more abundant source of mildly hallucinogenic drug present in the resin (cannabin) of the flowering tops, leaves, seeds and stems. Cannabis is also known by many other names: hashish charas, bhang, ganja and marijuana. The dried crushed product varies in potency, depending on how and where it is grown, prepared, used or stored. It usually is smoked in cigarettes or pipes; it also can be sniffed, chewed, or added to foods or beverages. Compared to opiates, cannabis has a shorter history of abuse. Cannabis was seen as a symbol of the liberal western society in South East Asian countries.

H. Synthetic Drugs

Synthetic drugs existed in history since the development of modern medical science. Advances in chemical technology have opened vistas to new chemical substances which bring effects similar to most of the naturally grown drugs. Cost differentials have paved the way for the development of synthetic drugs. One kilogram of heroin costs more than \$100,000 in the U.S. while 1/10th of its cost may manufacture the substance of equal psychotropic results. Narcotic traffickers

have already seen the future in this as it substantially curtails the risks in long transportation. They would not have to depend on, weather effected, two crops in a year. Drug crops are vulnerable to destruction in the hands of law enforcers. Land space and little horizontal mobility are required in the manufacture of synthetic drugs as compared to natural drugs.

The world of abusers is embarking on a gradual shift to synthetic drugs. The use and trafficking of amphetamines (full name methamphetamine or short 'ICE') and its derivatives are now increasing all over in Europe, US and Asia. Clandestine manufacture of amphetamines is easy and risk free although one of its precursor chemicals remains the plant based ephedrine. It has thus been inevitable that where easier and less visible method of drug production are invented, the illegal syndicates will turn to them for profit.

III. SOURCE COUNTRIES FOR DRUGS

Drugs of some kind or other are produced in some quantity in almost every part of the world. But there are countries, which have become the source of supply to other countries. These countries have surplus production of drugs, which started there traditionally or by design of illegal producers. As per UNDCP database, up to 3.25 percent of arable land of some countries is under illicit cultivation. Bar graph in figure 1 indicates countries with such a high ratio. Most of the source countries are those which either had weak political systems or unstable governments in the past. While talking about traditional producers, China was on top, followed by India in the production of opium. After the revolution, production in China has been curtailed to a large extent and India is now the largest producer of opium in the world. As per INCB, 1995 figures legal production

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in India was 807,000 kilograms while in China it was 20,190 kg. It is presumed that some part of the quantity of legal production is produced clandestinely, which finds its way to become derivatives.

World maps on the following pages show areas which produce different types of drugs (and routes also, which we will discuss later). We can see a concentration of producing areas for different drugs, types of which have been shown with distinct symbols. The prominent areas are as follows:

- (1) South American concentration: Columbia continues to lead the world in cocaine production. Cannabis is also produced there, shared in production by Mexico. The cocaine producing countries in South America are Bolivia and Peru which are basically coca leaves producing countries; processing is done in Columbia.
- (2) Golden Triangle: This is the oldest and most talked about source of heroin and marijuana in the world. This is a hilly tract lying in between Myanmar, Laos and Thailand. It is estimated that 60 percent of the world's supply of heroin and opium comes from this area. Myanmar alone is sharing 50 percent of the world's illicit production of opium and heroin. Laos happens to be a big producer of marijuana along with opium.
- (3) Golden Crescent: This area is in the shape of crescent stretching from the Pakistan-Afghanistan boarder to northern part of Iran. This is also a hilly area mainly inhabited by the tribals of the countries mentioned above. Due to stringent control by Pakistan, the production has now shifted from Pakistan to inside Afghan borders. Afganistan alone is producing some 2,300 tons of opium

annually.

- (4) Synthetic Drugs Producing Regions: Due to reasons already mentioned the world is gradually shifting to synthetic drugs and in their production, China and Russia-two chemical producing giants-are leading. In Europe also, scattered pockets of the chemical industry can be found in Holland, Poland and some other eastern European countries.

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FIGURE 1

ILLICIT CULTIVATION IN THE EARLY 1990s

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FIGURE 2
SOURCE COUNTRIES AND ROUTES
(COCAINE)

Source: The NNICC Report 1994, published in 1995.

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FIGURE 3
SOURCE COUNTRIES AND ROUTES
(HEROIN)

Source: The NNICC Report 1994, published in 1995.

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FIGURE 4
SOURCE COUNTRIES AND ROUTES
(MARIJUANA AND HASHISH)

Source: The NNICC Report 1994, published in 1995.

IV. CONSUMING COUNTRIES

It is a proverb that demand creates its own supply. The world forums are thinking along the lines that instead of putting futile efforts in curtailing the supply, focus should also be on reducing the demand. Abuse of drugs remained present since time immemorial, but in the recent decades it multiplied beyond geometrical dimensions. According to the recent survey data, about 13 million Americans-6.1 percent of the total population-used drugs on a casual, monthly, basis in 1996. The survey data indicates that in 1995 there were approximately 3.3 million chronic users of cocaine and some 500,000 heroin addicts. It is estimated that nearly 5 million Americans have tried methamphetamines, an illicit drug associated with particularly violent aberrant behavior, in their lifetime.

There is no doubt that the United States has a serious problem with the degree of illegal drug use. Unfortunately, other countries are also experiencing an increase in illegal drug use. In Pakistan the heroin addict population is estimated to have grown from virtually none in 1980 to 1.52 million in 1995 (as per Individual Presentation of Pakistan). Likewise, the use of cocaine and other illicit drugs has substantially increased in Russia and other countries of the former Soviet Bloc since the breakup of the Soviet Union.

In European countries, too drugs are hitting hard and more than 20 percent of population in some way or other is effected by drugs. Newly disintegrated States of former Soviet Union are fast developing a drug culture. They are not only consuming drugs but also rapidly becoming transit countries who reap huge profits for their black economies. Belgium has already become a big consumer of synthetic drugs and serves as a transit point also. In France the situation can be imagined from the fact that in 1991, 45,000 arrests were made of drug users which may be only 5 percent of

the actual drug users.

Countries which remained known for their production are switching over to domestic consumption. As per some estimates, five to ten percent of the population of the countries comprising Golden Crescent, Golden Triangle and Golden Wedge, have become addicts of one type of drug or another. Countries in the immediate vicinity of these areas are also showing sign of high drug abuse ratios. As quoted by the Philippines participant there are 1.7 million drug abusers, 70 percent of which are located in Manila. There, the trend is mostly developing for Shabu (local name for mehtamphetamine) among young school and college students. Similar is the case with the transit countries which were known previously for their trade only. These countries have become user-dealers. Pakistan's example can be quoted in this respect. Pakistan claims to have eradicated poppy production altogether with stringent State measures, however, it still remains a transit country for Afghan Production. Due to this very reason Pakistan has a heroin addict population of more than 1.5 million.

The UNDCP (United Nations International Drug Control Program) has recently conducted a comparison of some selected countries for estimated heroin abuse and consumption expenditure on illicit drugs. The report has been published in 1997 and is an eye opener for sociologists.

In recent years, the most pronounced increase in drug abuse has been reported for synthetic drugs. This rise includes the abuse of ATS (amphetamine-type stimulants). Some 30 million people (0.5 percent of global population), more than heroin and probably more than cocaine, consume ATS worldwide (Ref. 5; World Drug Report).

As per UNDCP estimates more than 440 million people world over use some kind of drugs. Their classification may be seen in

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Table 1. Their percentage of the total world population has also been calculated.

TABLE 1
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF WORLD DRUG ABUSERS (ANNUAL PREVALENCE) IN 1990s

Countries	Estimated Heroin Abusers (thousands)	Consumption Expenditure on Illicit Drugs (US\$ Millions)	
		All drugs	Heroin
Australia	285	4,389	1,172
Italy	370	13,400	9,000
Pakistan	1,520	1,500	1,200
Sweden	5	400	100
Thailand	214	1,900	820
UK	100	n/a	1,330
USA	500	48,700	7,100

	Estimated total (million people)	in % of total population
Heroin and other opiate-type substances*	8.0	0.14%
Cocaine*	13.3	0.23%
Cannabis*	141.2	2.45%
Hallucinogens**	25.5	0.44%
ATS**	30.2	0.52%
Sedative-type substances**	227.4	3.92%

Sources: UNDCP Annual Reports Questionnaires; UNDCP Mission Reports; UNDCP Country Profiles; UNDCP Country Programme Frameworks; United States Department of State, International Narcotics Control Strategy Reports; UNDCP estimates.

V. TRANSIT COUNTRIES AND DRUG ROUTES

Initially producing countries used to send drugs directly to consuming countries. But with awareness regarding the source countries in the effected countries, strict measures were adopted to block the supply. Effective enforcement techniques concentrated on the incoming traffic of passengers and cargo from producing countries. This gave birth to the phenomena of transit countries. Traffickers chose non-producing commercial countries with heavy out going passenger and cargo traffic as an intermediate point to avoid destination inspections. Today a vast web of trafficking has been created which, due to its complicated nature, undermines the efforts of law enforcement agencies.

Since the starting point of any drug is the source country, therefore we can plot the transit countries and resultant routes on the production map of the world. In the maps at Figures 2 to 5, we can see the general routes of drug flow with respective transit countries and ports.

Colombia being the leading producer of cocaine, carries extensive drug cartels using Mexico and Central America as staging or trans-shipment area for U.S.-bound cocaine through Southwestern and Southeastern bordering States. As regards European countries, Spain and Italy are still the major entry points for cocaine, along with Portugal. From these countries it spreads to all of Europe through France. Italian Mafia plays a leading role in controlling the deliveries. Cocaine is also air lifted from South American countries in small but steady quantities by Nigerians via international airline points. Austria has further become a transit point of cocaine for Russia.

The Asia-Pacific region is the location of the major opium cultivation sources i.e. the Golden Triangle that includes the areas of the northern part of Thailand, the northeastern part of Laos and Myanmar.

Drugs from the Golden Triangle can be trafficked to the world market through India, China, Myanmar, and Thailand. India is used as a transit point for opium and heroin produced in Southeast Asia. Narcotics from the Golden Triangle enter India through its northeastern borderline before being further transported to Europe and North America. As for China, besides facing an upsurge in opium and heroin abuse, the country has now developed as a transit route for heroin from the Golden Triangle to Hong Kong. Traffickers have significantly increased the movement of heroin through the southern border provinces of Yunnan, Guangxi and Guangdong to Hong Kong, taking advantage of burgeoning commerce in the region.

At the international level, the French connection, the heroin smuggling route from Turkey to New York by way of Marseilles, has been replaced by the Chinese connection. Heroin from Southeast Asia begins in the poppy fields of the Golden Triangle and continues through Hong Kong to the United States with the ultimate destination as New York City. The DEA's reports indicated a substantial increase in the proportion of Southeast Asian heroin entering the U.S., and the Southeast Asian heroin trade is increasingly dominated by the Chinese. 56 percent of all heroin seized by U.S. authorities was seized in New York. Of that heroin, 70 percent was found to be of Southeast Asian origin (Ref. 14; Mr. Yodmani, 1993).

In its publication of February 4, 1998, "Sankei Shinbun" a Japanese newspaper, alerted the Japanese nation to a new s t i m u l a n t d r u g " Y a - B a " (Methamphetamine base) in tablet form. It is already in use in Golden Triangle and with the courtesy of "Yakuza" it is now being introduced in Japan. The paper has also given an elaborate map of drug movement in the Pacific Rim which is reproduced in Figure 6.

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FIGURE 5
HASHISH TRAFFICKING ROUTES FROM MOROCCO

Source: The NNICC Report 1994, published in 1995.

FIGURE 6
SMUGGLING ROUTE FROM GOLDEN TRIANGLE

For the Golden Crescent, Pakistan remains the major transit country as the producing country Afghanistan is a land locked country. Afghanistan is also using Iran and C.I.S. for this purpose. Iran has, therefore, become both producing and transit country. Due to easy passage as compared to Pakistan, Central Asian States are now being preferred for transit to Europe and the U.S. This is evident from the INCB report for 1995; and the findings of conference of 37 countries in Europe in February 1995.

Trans-shipments of heroin, coming from Central Asian regions and Middle East countries are also conducted by Nigerians via air through the main international airline points. Also Turkish crime groups are involved in heroin trafficking from the production points to Germany and the United Kingdom, passing through the Balkan routes and Greece.

Due to the consolidated interaction among Russian, Chinese and Vietnamese gangs, Austria has become a transit country for heroin coming from the Central Asian regions and for cocaine arriving via Central Europe and Russia. In the South of Europe, Albania has replaced the traditional transit route used through Yugoslavia for drug trafficking. France is a transit route for hashish originating in Southwest Asia and North Africa.

In the Netherlands local networks are becoming the main producers of synthetic drugs in Europe. From here these are exported through new routes leading out of the European Union, utilized also for the trade in marijuana and hashish which is still flourishing. Several internal routes are designed to transit synthetic drugs produced in the Netherlands and amphetamines produced in Poland to Sweden, Finland, and other European countries by Dutch, Belgian and Polish networks. Also, Belgium is a consumer

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market for synthetic drugs and the trafficking is carried out through cooperation between rooted networks of Belgian and Dutch citizens.

VI. MODUS OPERANDI OF DRUG TRAFFICKING

The methods used to transport illicit drugs are often very ingenious. Traffickers use a variety of means to transport drugs including automobiles equipped with concealed compartments, planes, buses, trains, legitimate delivery services, boats, fishing trawlers, ocean-going vessels, etc. Drugs are smuggled by couriers using various concealment methods such as concealment in traveling suitcases, hiding among personal belongings, body packing, swallowing methods, etc. In addition to moving large shipments of the drugs, small quantities are often moved through the mail.

The most popular method used is concealment in traveling suitcases or overnight bags. Swallowing is also popular especially among African couriers. Some of them are able to swallow several hundred grams of drugs in balloons or condoms. The record seizure obtained in the swallowing method was 158 condoms with an estimated gross weight of 1,060 grams of heroin. Other methods used, include concealment in a carton of soap by pressing heroin into the form of soap bars; concealment in the case of an electrical cord, in the core of lace's roll; concealment in post-cards, envelopes, books, postal parcels, etc.

With the invention of latest techniques in the field of detection, like electronic screening, dog sniffing, etc., the traffickers are resorting to new methods every day. Bulk exporting materials are stuffed with small quantities of drugs. Double walled hollow export containers which look like normal containers are also used which can pass the screening test easily. Countries

having vast international coastlines are often seen having influx through small vessels and boats. Air dropping is another method used in the U.S. and Australia for cocaine and heroin respectively. A very novel method is in vogue in Saudi Arabia, where camels are being used. Trained camels are taken out of Saudi Arabia to Iraq and Jordan and after loading them with drugs they are set stray without any driver. Since the camels know their destination, they reach safely home with the merchandise. In this way there is no risk of human arrest.

VII. DRUG TRAFFICKING MAFIA

Huge margins of profit in drug trade, paved the way for the emergence of big drug syndicates and cartels. Formulation of syndicates and cartels was also necessary to organize the criminal activity because of a continuous exposure to law enforcement agencies. It was first felt by Sicilian Mafia that crime could be better managed viz a viz the criminal justice system, if they were themselves properly organized. Mushroom growth of organized crime groups to reap the profits of drug trade necessitated the need of mutual interaction hence transnational groups, syndicates and cartels.

Existence of La Cosa Nostra (LCN) in the United States is no hidden truth. Large networks of LCN families, which are named for famous leaders i.e. Genovese, Gambino, Colombo, etc; is involved in all the narcotics imported and consumed in U.S. The LCN, particularly families operating in the Miami area, have numerous criminal contact with the Colombian cocaine cartels. The LCN also works closely with the Sicilian Mafia in the distribution of drugs.

Although more than 500 Colombian drug trafficking organizations have connections with Colombian cartels, the two largest are the Medellin and Cali cartels, named after

the cities near which their operations are centered. The cocaine cartels align themselves with various paramilitary and guerrilla organizations to protect their drug distribution networks. The participant from Colombia mentioned that action against these cartels has been taken and most of them are behind bars now. An action in the past was taken also when with the help of the Colombian Government, in 1992, FBI under cover operation "Green Ice" which resulted into 152 arrests. Those were the members of Colombian Cartels and were arrested from Italy (29), UK (3), Spain (4) and USA (112). In this operation seven of the top ranking financial managers of the Cali Cartel were also hauled up with US\$ 44 million worth of assets (Ref.5; World Drug Report).

The cartels smuggle cocaine into the United States through a variety of geographic areas. In the mid-1980s, as law enforcement pressure on drug trafficking in Florida grew, the cartels began to shift their emphasis to Mexico. From Mexico drugs are easily being shipped into California. Currently, large shipments of cocaine enters the United States through Los Angeles, San Diego and Miami.

Besides the LCN there are other criminal organizations that originated in Italy and have operations in the United States. These organizations are: the Sicilian Mafia, the 'Ndrangheta, and the Camorra. Although these are still primarily located in Italy, all three organizations are involved in international drug trafficking and have various operations in the United States and Europe.

Galicians in Spain and the Mafia in Italy have specialized as cocaine importers and main suppliers for Europe. Local criminal groups in the Netherlands and Belgium have specialized in production and export of synthetic drugs in and outside the European Union. Nigerians and Eastern European criminal networks (headed by the Russian Mafia) have developed their

activity of delivery service for a wide range of products and customers. The former have started importing cocaine for the Colombian cartels, extending further to heroin from Southeast Asia. The latter, due to the geographic position and the extension of the territory available, have diversified the products from drugs (both heroin and cocaine) to arms, alien and prostitutes smuggling, and in return exporting cars and synthetic drugs from Europe.

"Russian Organized Crime" refers not only to organized crime groups operating in Russia, but rather more broadly encompasses two general components. First, Russian organized crime refers to organized crime groups operating in or headquartered in countries in Eastern Europe and Asia that were formerly part of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Bloc, which for example would include Russia, Poland, Hungary, Georgia, Armenia, Kazakhstan, Ukraine and others. Secondly, Russian organized crime refers to organized crime groups operating in over 50 countries outside Russia. They are firmly entrenched in the Former Soviet Union and Soviet Bloc countries, and are expanding to the United States, the Caribbean, South America, Israel and the Middle East. In the 1990's narcotics consumption has increased in Russian and other former Soviet Bloc countries. There is evidence that Russian organized crime groups are responsible for much of the drug trafficking and have formed alliances with South American drug trafficking organizations and Italian organized crime groups to handle distribution of narcotics in the former Soviet Bloc countries.

Triads are relatively large criminal organized groups operating in Hong Kong (in collaboration with snakeheads) the People's Republic of China and Taiwan. Like other organized crime groups their activities include, but not limited to drug trafficking. They have links with

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European, American and other Asian groups. Most of the Pacific Rim drug trade is conducted by them or their links. An estimated 70 percent of the Golden Triangle trafficking is in their hands.

Japanese Boryokudan are notorious for their influence and well-integrated organization, but their activities are mostly restricted to domestic distribution networks. However, now they are embarking upon this lucrative business and have started developing links with other international crime syndicates.

All other countries have local organized groups which operate in very secretive ways to hide their hierarchy and membership to avoid the risk of exposure to law. They, however, maintain links with big syndicates internationally for the disposal of merchandize. Iqbal Mirchi and Dawood groups in India; Ayub Afridi and Iqbal Beg groups in Pakistan are such examples (as quoted by respective participants). These small groups normally maintain their base outside the home country preferably where there is no extradition treaty.

VIII. CONFISCATION AND PROSECUTION SITUATION

During the course of group discussions and individual presentations, participants gave statistics on their countries in respect to drugs. Since each country has a different system of maintaining the statistics, it was not possible to compare those figures in one analysis table. Moreover, in every region, different types of drugs, with different and local names, are confiscated. There are different criminal justice systems which depict prosecution figures in their own styles. It was, therefore, thought proper to discuss the statistics separately for each country.

In Pakistan, seizure figures remained staggering over the years. A determined Government and efficient Anti-Narcotic Force rooted out opium production in its producing areas in 1995, therefore, the figures for that year are large because of the extensive operations. After that the seizures figures are mainly of interception of drugs coming from Afghanistan for domestic use, as well as for further transit. The following table shows the confiscation of drugs for last three years and for 1997 (Jan. to Oct.) in Pakistan.

	1994	1995	1996	1997(Jan-Oct)
Opium (tons)	14.360	107.233	7.377	6.448
Heroin (tons)	6.020	9.416	5.763	3.443
Hashish (tons)	178.290	294.525	189.136	92.322

For the same period the arrests of defenders are as follows:

	1994	1995	1996	1997(Jan-Oct)
Opium	3,157	3,366	2,736	1,998
Heroin	23,696	24,920	21,510	11,942
Hashish	27,281	31,399	29,210	22,133

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Indian Statistics are available for 1992 to 1996 regarding the seizure of narcotics through the courtesy of that participant:

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Opium (kg)	1,918	3,011	2,256	1,339	2,875
Heroin (kg)	1,153	1,088	1,011	1,678	1,257
Hashish (kg)	6,621	8,238	6,992	3,073	n/a
Arrests	12,850	13,723	15,452	14,673	13,554

The following are the figures for Saudi Arabia from 1992 to 1996 which were presented by the participant from that country:

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Opium (kg)	28	12	17	30	155
Heroin (kg)	89	157	206	112	324
Hashish (kg)	3,723	1,949	2,472	1,972	1,809
Arrests	5,515	5,628	6,589	8,278	10,328

The participant from Nicaragua mentioned that drugs were not much of a problem in his country, but still there were 989 cases in 1996 (716 in 1995) and 2,757 kgs of cocaine was seized in 1997. Seizure of cocaine in 1996 and 1995 was 398 kgs and 1,512 kgs respectively. Recently there were some cases of heroin too, resulting into the seizure of 2 kgs.

Figures for Nepal regarding drugs seizure and persons arrested as quoted by the participant are as follows:

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Cannabis (kg)	2,448.2	2,482.5	5,521.2	2,271.3	1,898.3
Hashish (kg)	517.9	1,273.6	2,133.4	1,917.3	790.5
Heroin (kg)	18.1	17.1	7.3	10.0	10.4
Opium (kg)	0.4	4.4	0.2	0.4	0.7
Arrests	687	785	810	788	452

Amount of seized drugs in Japan as supplied by the Japanese participants is depicted in the following table, while the numbers of suspects in Japan are at Table 2:

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Stimulant	166 kg	97	314	88	652
Heroin	12	15	10	8	4
Cocaine	33	26	36	36	37
Cannabis resin	11	30	95	131	145
Cannabis (leaf)	232	607	94	208	173
LSD	0.6 (*1000t)	0.6	1	2,261	4

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Statistics provided by other participants are placed in the Appendix A. Some countries such as Fiji, Madagascar, Mongolia and Tonga have only a few drugs related cases.

The United Nations have compiled a comparative list of countries regarding seizure figures along with the top ranking 30 countries in respect of different drugs. The lists are placed in the Appendix A. The UNDCP in its latest report published in 1997 (Ref.5; World Drug Report) have made a comparison of selected countries regarding persons arrested on drug charges. To make the figures comparable, the number of arrests have been converted into a per 100,000 population basis.

Persons Arrested on Drug Charges on per 100,000 people basis (1994)

Australia	313.0
Colombia	3.1
Italy	450.0
Pakistan	49.2
Sweden	103.0
Thailand	205.0
UK	150.0
USA	539.0

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TABLE 2
NUMBER OF DRUG SUSPECTS IN JAPAN

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
STIMULANT					
total	15,062	15,252	14,655	17,101	19,420
smuggling	65	43	33	17	22
production	0	1	0	6	1
possession	4,749	4,814	4,504	5,824	6,797
transferring	2,495	2,499	2,256	2,242	2,398
use	7,752	7,884	7,850	9,001	10,191
others	1	11	12	10	11
NARCOTICS					
total	331	363	343	334	275
smuggling	77	75	55	52	42
production	1	0	0	13	0
possession	145	181	193	179	147
transferring	68	75	67	61	64
use	33	20	20	26	17
others	8	2	8	1	5
CANNABIS					
total	1,635	2,051	2,103	1,555	1,306
cultivation	19	25	21	16	40
possession	1,094	1,452	1,571	1,154	1,010
transferring	421	478	380	277	174
others	6	2	0	4	
OPIUM					
total	90	131	222	172	141
cultivation	69	62	128	111	102
smuggling	15	20	45	14	14
possession	6	49	38	34	24
transferring	0	0	7	6	0
others	0	0	4	7	1

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FIGURE 7
DRUG SEIZURES BY REGION, 1985-1995.

Source: World Drug Report, a UNDCP publication, 1997.

IX. AMOUNT OF GAINS FROM DRUGS

For the major producers like Bolivia, Peru, Afghanistan and Myanmar, illicit drug exports make up a large percentage of export revenues. For example, since 1986, Bolivian coca-cocaine exports are believed to have represented between 28 and 53 percent of the value of total exports that include the value of coca-cocaine exports, or between 39 and 112 percent of those that exclude them. In Afghanistan and Myanmar, it is highly likely that the percentages are higher since neither country has important legitimate exports. Pakistan has a larger economy, still illicit drug exports in 1992 are thought to have amounted to US\$1.5 billion; a sum equal to one-fifth of the US\$7.2 billion of exports. Countries such as Mexico and Thailand have fairly diversified economies with many sources of foreign exchange; thus, while the illicit drug industry certainly affects their economies, the impact is likely to be less prominent than for the countries mentioned previously.

Sale of drugs, and laundering profits from these sales, undoubtedly contributes to the size of an underground economy. In many countries illegal drug expenditures are thought to account for the largest share of the illegal markets. Total illicit drug expenditures at the retail level in the U.S.A. alone were estimated at US\$50 billion per annum in the mid-1990s. If the world drug trade were taken into consideration, the estimated amount of laundered money would range from US\$300 billion to US\$500 billion (Ref.6; Marine, 1998). The extent of money in drug business can be well visualized from the fact that one time US cover operation against Cali Cartel resulted in the seizure of US\$ 44 million worth of assets (Ref.12; Mr. Proctor, 1993).

Hong Kong has seized HK\$53 million worth of assets during the period 1989-97.

In Pakistan also the Anti-Narcotics Force has up to now frozen assets worth Rs 3,612 million (US\$82 million) from 60 notorious drug traffickers in the country. In 1995 India also confiscated local and foreign currency worth Rs 200 million (US\$5 million) which was considered illgotten, irrespective of its source. Income tax authorities in India also seized assets worth Rs 4,580 million (US\$115 million) due to unexplained source of income. In Japan, property worth 99.2 million yen has so far been confiscated (from July 1992 to September 30 1997) as the proceeds of drug trafficking and the like, while another 23.3 million yen has been frozen for confiscation.

X. CONCLUSION

From the foregoing analysis of the drug situation, we can feel the magnitude of the problem. No wonder that the issue finds its place at the top, whenever crime is discussed. International forums are very much concerned and millions of dollars are being spent in gathering the statistics regarding the drug situation prevailing in the world. It is only after knowing the gravity of the problem that steps can be taken with the proportionate intensity. Effective measures and recommendations for eradication of the drug menace could have been suggested here, but in the opinion of the members, it was not in the purview of Topic 1. This collection of information may, therefore, be taken as a food for thought to formulate future drug fighting strategies.

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APPENDIX A

[BANGLADESH]

STATISTICS ON CASES, ACCUSED AND SEIZURE FROM 1990 TO 1997 AS
DETECTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF NARCOTICS CONTROL

Drugs	Unit	Cases	Accused	Seizures
Heroin	Kg	1467	1875	81.94
Cocaine	Kg	12	19	7.46
Charash	Kg	76	78	43.88
Opium	Kg	40	34	21.84
Marijuana	Kg	6448	5947	12099.69
Marijuana plants	No.	190	191	349170.00
Marijuana Cigarette	No.	02	02	53715.00
Illicit Distillation	Litres	6590	5910	106685.90
Country Liquor	Litres	195	191	2683.03
Foreign Liquor	Litres	252	294	1742.18
Foreign Liquor	Quarts	519	492	4601.47
Foreign Liquor	Bottles	119	100	2749.00
Foreign Liq.(Beer)	Can	39	36	24710.00
Indian C.S	Bottles	42	14	869.50
Indian F.L.	Litres	26	09	465.55
Rect.Sprit	Litres	777	757	33548.81
Den.Sprit	Litres	129	126	1502.46
Hilly Liquor	Litres	12	08	127.00
Phensidyl	Bottles	2159	1400	223013.50
Phensidyl	Litres	52	24	8215.25
Mretosanjbini	Bottles	23	14	1360.37
Tari(Todi)	Litres	541	490	24338.14
Pachwai	Litres	102	101	1595.00
Pethidine	Ampules	54	57	22865.00
Tidi Zeshic	Ampules	133	135	23500.00
Bhang	Kg.	21	10	1031.77
Bhang plant	No.	03	02	96.00
Beladona	Litres	01	01	23.00
Zauwa	Litres	100	90	229406.60
Bakhar	Kg.	19	17	122.60
Baklar	Can.	02	03	108755.00
Sp.Medicine	Bottles	08	10	2574.00
Maddak	Kg.	09	13	9.26
Alcoholist	No.	75	75	30.00
Nishadal	Kg.	01	01	360.00
Alcohol	Litres	09	09	179.11
Others	Kg.	01	00	20.75
Total		20248	18535	

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[FIJI]

CASES UNDER	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997 (Jan-Jun)
Drug Ordinance Act	236	326	396	352	352	218

[INDIA]

Year		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
OPIUM	Qty(kg)	2114	2145	1918	3011	2256	1339	2875
	CASES	506	566	1286	1679	1171	871	977
HEROIN	Qty(kg)	2193	622	1153	1088	1011	1678	1257
	CASES	764	1158	2779	3303	3331	3236	3043
HASHISH	Qty(kg)	6388	4413	6621	8238	6992	3629	6520
	CASES	753	335	2516	2827	2672	2691	2593

[MADAGASCAR]

No. of Cases	1995	1996	1997
About Drugs	66	91	33

[MALAYSIA]

ARREST

CASES UNDER	1996	1997
Sec.39B	1,284 (800)	1,753 (1,045)
Sec.39A(2)	992 (753)	1,081 (831)
Sec.39A(1)	1,220 (987)	1,606 (1,305)
Other Sec.	8,705 (7,352)	7,806 (6,570)

SEIZURE

DRUG TYPE	1996	1997
Raw Opium	100 kg	138.72 kg
Opium	164 kg	159 kg
Morpine	0.002	-
Heroin Base	42.97 kg	76.85 kg
Heroin No.3	210.22 kg	191.99 kg
Cannabis	1,423.58 kg	3,737.03 kg
Psycitropic Pill	692,886 tablets	1,291,338 tablets
Ecstasy Pill	20,276 tablets	38,289 tablets
Shabu	1.21 kg	2.00 kg
Cocaine	2.80	-

NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED AND QUANTITIES OF DRUGS SEIZED

(1991 TO 1997 UP TO SEPTEMBER)

Fiscal Year	No. of Person Arrested		Nepalese		Foreigner		Cannabis		Hashish		Heroin		Opium		Others				
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Kg.	Gm.	Mg.	Kg.	Gm.	Mg.	Kg.	Gm.		Mg.			
1991	520		451	20	45	4	545	494	742	709	767	417	8	424	937	0	171	-	103 gm Bhang 8850 ml Phensedyl 2 kg of Bhang
1992	529		395	34	95	5	2133	324	760	958	105	590	21	395	488	0	737	-	Phensedyl 2898 Bottles
1993	887		570	22	92	3	2448	194	-	517	897	550	18	147	810	-	4	-	Bhang 1 kg., Nitrazepam; 542 Pieces, Matulani Powder 14 kg, 32 gm; Dalzepam 954 Tablets;
1994	785		844	43	95	3	2482	470	500	1273	617	138	17	119	177	4	477	-	Valium Rose 12 Tab; Phensedyl 245 Bottle; Nitrosen 178 Tab; Nitrovale 8 Tab; Codine Sulphate 159 Tab; Tidgesic Inl. 1789 Voll.
1995	810		842	42	116	10	5521	150	505	2133	428	131	7	320	245	-	205	-	Phansedyl 3088 bottle; Tidgesic Inj. 4087 voll; Nitrazepam 588 pieces; Oxazepam 90 pieces; Nitrosen 3071 Tab; Bhang 11 kg. 500 gm; Morphin 175 bottle; \vallum 10 tab; and Tidgesic 238 pieces.
1996	788		888	39	63	-	2271	309	158	191	7	372	489	989	985	-	440	-	Tidgesic Inj. 7508 voll; Tidl. Tab. 40 Phensedyl 801 bottle; Nitrazepam 1214 tab; Vitration 120 tab; Roblgesic 25. Nitrosen 2148 Tab; Calmpoze Ini. 100 voll; Vellum 142 Tab; Nitrovale 120 tab; Lorazepam 158 Tab. Mithlerogy mlthain 100 voll; Dizepam 53 Tab. + Inj 1 Aspalme 4 cc; Cannabis seeds 250; Cannabis dust 8 kg; Phorkas 1, Cough Syrup 1; Nitrosil Tab. 804; Bruphine Inl. 14; Exolnon 79 cc Acetic Acid 280 Litres; Dormention Tab. 180; Codine Sulpher Tab. 20; Hplyach 14.
1997	452		385	9	53	4	1898	333	50	790	54	800	10	358	700	-	749	-	Phynsedyl-837 bottle; Tidgesic Inl. 4054 Voll; Codine Sulphate 4971, Nitrazepam Tab. 2188; Brufen-2, Nitrosen Tab. 2300, Nidll-1, Remisl Syringe-47; Dalzepam Inj. 4 pieces. Nitrvael 60.
Total:	4571		3773	209	559	29	17300	276	705	8300	260	874	92	754	340	6	783	-	

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[NICARAGUA]

ILLEGAL DRUG TRAFFICKING CASES

YEARS	CASES	CLEARED CASES
1990	245	
1991	485	480
1992	500	495
1993	965	963
1994	986	986
1995	716	716
1996	989	988
1997	730	728

SEIZURE OF DRUGS

YEARS	COCAINE	CRACK	MARIJUANA			HEROIN
			Lb	PLANT	SEED	
1990	535.936 kg	- g	-	20c.	-	- kg
1991	762.642	-	1,052	-	-	-
1992	456.447	-	1,124	31,068	-	-
1993	96.209	-	519	9,808	-	-
1994	1,337.754	455	882	92,534	-	-
1995	1,512	1,069	765	53,776	-	-
1996	398.444	3,531	1,884	53,528	15.5	1
1997	2,757.926	6,406	553	20,700	17	2

[PAPUA NEW GUINEA]

YEAR	No of Incidents
1985	45
1986	67
1987	53
1988	116
1989	255
1990	242
1991	320
1992	333
1993	1113
1994	949
1995	849
1996	1444

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[PHILIPPINES]

ARREST	1995	1996
No of Persons Arrested	1,425	1,311
No of Foreigners Arrested	15 (2 killed)	27 (1 killed)

CONFISCATIONS/SEIZURES	1995	1996
Heroin	0	2,534 gms
Cocaine	14,424 gms	1,392 gms
Methamphetamine (Shabu)	207,593 gms	280,699.24 gms
Marijuana Leaves	1,754,956 gms	964,062.10 gms
Marijuana Plants	6,808,473 pcs	9,164,052 pcs
Marijuana Seedings	22,847,193 pcs	2,997,065 pcs
TOTAL MARKET VALUE	P1.76 BILLION	P2.044BILLION

[KOREA]

Breakdown by the Type of Violations and Drug-Related Laws(1994-1996)

Drugs Type of violation	Narcotics			Cannabis			Psychotropic drugs		
	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	9	10
Smuggling	17	9	9	3	1	6	52	73	77
Trafficking	18	12	19	33	22	11	424	733	755
Cultivation	1,121	1,029	1,098	123	105	76	-	-	-
Consumption	20	18	9	885	951	804	1,021	1,682	2,400
Possession	24	17	17	349	264	169	99	102	239
Not specified	114	50	83	106	173	206	142	168	201
Total	1,314	1,135	1,235	1,499	1,516	1,272	1,742	2,767	3,682

Seizure of Drugs from Abroad (1993-1996)

Drugs Year	1993		1994		1995		1996	
	number of cases	seized quantity	number of cases	seized quantity	number of cases	seized quantity	number of cases	seized quantity
metham-phetamine	11	1.6 kg	13	3.9 kg	24	7.6 kg	30	13.9 kg
cocaine	4	23.0 kg	2	37 g	1	0	5	766.8 g
heroin	2	22.4 kg	3	1.0 kg	3	3.5 kg	4	1.8 kg
raw opium	6	3.2 kg	5	2.9 kg	3	2.1 kg	2	0.47 kg
marijuana	1	5.4 g	3	143 g	1	0.5 g	6	3,155.8 g

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Breakdown of Seizures of Drugs from Abroad by Source (1996)

Source/Transit country	Drugs	number of cases	smuggled quantity	seized quantity
China	methamphetamine	19	18.0 kg	12.7 kg
	ephedrine HCl	2	70 kg	47 kg
	raw opium	1	397 g	397 g
Japan	methamphetamine	5	5 kg	0.79 kg
Taiwan	methamphetamine	2	80 g	31.05 g
Hong Kong	methamphetamine	1	486 g	300 g
Pakistan	heroin	1	765 g	696.3 g
	raw opium	3	70 g	70 g
United States	cocaine	1	50 g	46.3 g
	marijuana	3	46.8 g	19.8 g
Philippines	methamphetamine	2	118.5 g	93.4 g
Thailand	heroin	1	160 g	95 g
Kazakstan	heroin	1	1 kg	1 kg
Nigeria	marijuana	1	3.1 kg	3.1 kg
New Zealand	marijuana	1	75 g	36 g
Colombia	cocaine	1	980 g	300 g
Argentina	cocaine	1	25 g	17 g
Brazil	cocaine	1	400 g	400 g

[THAILAND]

**COMPARATIVE DRUGS SEIZURE STATISTICS
ROYAL THAI POLICE 1995-1997**

TYPE OF DRUGS	NUMBER OF CASES			DRUGS SEIZED (KGS)		
	1995	1996	1997	1995	1996	1997
HEROIN	35,741	18,123	14,854	362,32	226,29	259,23
MORPHINE	14	0	3	0.02	0.00	1.84
OPIUM	2,778	2,200	3,405	1,366.51	640.65	1,422.16
CANNABIS	49,590	31,167	29,384	42,276.5	42,597.42	58,696.30
KRATOM	873	1,006	1,932	774.57	249.88	2,957.13
AMPHETAMINE	20,064	29,909	65,944	776.01	939.42	2,432.85
PRECURSORS	8	10	369	4,900.36	449.44	184.36
VOLATILE SUBS	37,142	24,317	28,002	1,148.90	719.40	1,053.47
ECSTASY	10	47	94	1.93	0.06	0.40
COCAINE	2	1	3	0.10	0.30	1.81
OTHERS	74	82	232	394.70	68.26	75.25
TOTAL	146,296	106,862	144,222	52,001.92	45,891.12	67,084.78

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[TONGA]

Offences in 1997	Offence Report	Rejected	Convict	Acquitted	Undetected	Under In-vestigation	Pending Trial
Growing of Indian Hemp	7	-	1	-	-	3	3
Possession of Indian Hemp	17	1	4	-	-	6	6

[TURKEY]

in 1996

TYPE	CASE	ACCUSED	QUANTITY
Hashish	1,618	3,287	12,294 kg
Heroin	519	1,650	4,422
Morphine base	5	24	1,157
Opium	26	58	233
Cocaine	40	122	13
Acetic anhydride	7	29	42,450
Synthetic drugs	74	160	259,097 unit
TOTAL	2,289	5,330	319,666

[VIETNAM]

1993-1997

Discovered trial	15,176 cases	24,453 persons	
	8,015	10,414	death penalty 46 life imprisonment 53 10-20 years 450 7-10 years 389 less than 7 years 8,629
confiscated	heroin opium hashish methamphetamine		170 kg 7,108 kg 10,718 kg 234 kg

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Amount of Seized Cocaine (top 30 ranking country/area) by UN

kg

	1993	1994	1995
U.S.A.	110,963	100,845	100,001
Colombia	32,200	72,244	31,035
Mexico	45,835	22,113	22,708
Peru	8,872	10,634	22,661
Bolivia	9,055	10,021	8,497
Panama	2,870	5,177	7,169
Spain	5,351	4,016	6,897
Venezuela	2,866	6,035	6,650
Brazil	6,608	12,028	5,815
Netherlands	3,720	8,200	4,896
Dominica	905	2,898	4,391
Ecuador	1,195	1,790	4,284
Canada	4,469	8,357	3,598
Argentina	2,042	2,236	3,146
Chile	997	1,226	2,900
Italy	1,101	6,657	2,557
Portugal	219	1,719	2,116
Germany	1,052	767	1,846
Nicaragua	458	1,338	1,507
Virgin Islands	NO REPORT	NO REPORT	1,194
U.K.	709	2,262	970
France	1,721	4,743	874
Belgium	2,892	479	576
Jamaica	83	125	570
Honduras	48	930	409
Poland	107	526	383
Russia	1,038	1	372
Cuba	3,364	238	372
Costa Rica	460	1,411	361
Switzerland	334	295	262
Total	268,643	294,001	251,119

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Amount of Seized Cannabis (top 30 ranking country) by UN

kg

	1993	1994	1995
Paraguay	11,541	12,756	2,203,691
South Africa	1,707,807	7,451,558	1,426,831
India	94,584	1,261,230	816,490
Mexico	494,665	528,425	780,170
U.S.A.	392,850	373,982	479,722
Netherlands	110,049	290,477	275,035
Azerbaijan	NO REPORT	77,214	255,203
Ghana	1,018	28	209,507
Colombia	548,780	207,712	206,260
Canada	93,365	95,631	149,265
Laos	405,115	9,517	91,621
Senegal	1,939	1,392	79,775
Malawi	4,785	4,864	71,275
Sri Lanka	487,896	51,538	59,449
Jamaica	51,454	33,565	54,698
Thailand	85,986	85,446	45,205
Belgium	3,010	34,760	38,104
Morocco	265,375	40,516	35,808
Norway	NO REPORT	6,711	19,456
Nigeria	7,462	19,733	15,258
Armenia	NO REPORT	132	15,033
U.K.	11,976	11,582	14,159
Ecuador	110	161	13,946
Venezuela	526	9,989	13,685
Brazil	NO REPORT	18,837	11,731
Germany	8,524	21,660	10,436
Poland	2,966	164	10,087
Kazakhstan	288	3,504	8,329
Peru	424	404	6,443
Nepal	2,448	2,482	5,521
Total	5,282,124	10,620,042	7,507,621

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Amount of Seized Cannabis resin (top 30 ranking country) by UN

kg

	1993	1994	1995
Pakistan	189,000	189,252	357,691
Spain	160,169	219,176	197,024
Morocco	106,289	97,048	110,245
Netherlands	28,173	43,229	79,985
U.K.	41,531	51,513	45,678
Canada	57,308	36,369	40,359
France	44,840	55,890	39,203
Belgium	32,207	25,166	32,582
Turkey	34,367	31,218	17,360
Iran	4,512	7,618	15,854
Ireland	4,200	1,461	15,529
Italy	10,661	18,128	14,922
U. S.A.	11,400	72,151	13,623
Mexico	5,427	-	13,477
Colombia	-	73	12,510
Poland	6,595	17	10,001
Portugal	52,655	40,393	6,334
Kenya	NO REPORT	-	5,707
Germany	4,245	4,033	3,809
Lebanon	18,287	39,872	3,760
India	7,979	-	3,629
Lesotho	NO REPORT	-	2,979
Jordan	4,332	1,726	2,911
Denmark	1,278	9,433	2,414
Nepal	518	501	2,133
Algeria	1,028	1,169	1,921
Kazakhstan	NO REPORT	-	1,522
Barbados	NO REPORT	NO REPORT	922
Malaysia	NO REPORT	NO REPORT	965
Kuwait	158	125	632
Total	848,420	979,025	1,059,859

RESOURCE MATERIAL SERIES No. 54

Amount of Seized Heroin (top 30 ranking country) by UN

kg

	1993	1994	1995
Pakistan	4,000	6,444	10,760
Turkey	2,342	2,172	3,456
China	4,459	4,086	2,380
Iran	1,984	865	2,075
India	1,074	1,011	1,678
U. K.	655	745	1,336
U.S.A.	1,423	2,089	1,146
Italy	630	1,151	940
Germany	1,095	1,590	933
Hungary	413	812	568
Spain	604	824	546
Thailand	2,538	1,295	518
France	386	499	499
Hong Kong	128	446	411
Netherland	916	246	351
Saudi Arabia	206	112	324
Switzerland	179	225	213
Mexico	62	297	203
Bulgaria	557	474	198
Greece	153	285	173
Zambia	18	NO REPORT	153
Colombia	44	95	145
Belgium	76	137	129
Slovak	4	4	121
Malaysia	216	212	119
Macedonia	78	NO REPORT	111
Canada	154	62	106
Israel	87	118	94
Venezuela	13	15	81
Cambodia	NO REPORT	6	80
Total	26,692	29,129	31,107

108TH INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR
REPORTS OF THE SEMINAR

Amount of Seized Opium (top 30 ranking country) by UN

kg

	1993	1994	1995
Iran	63,941	117,095	126,554
Pakistan	4,500	14,663	109,420
Thailand	2,530	606	18,124
India	2,908	2,256	1,339
China	3,354	1,776	1,110
Myanmar	2,416	1,689	1,061
Uzbekistan	241	226	835
Kyrgyz	NO REPORT	NO REPORT	727
Laos	369	293	696
Azerbaijan	NO REPORT	12	255
Kazakhstan	NO REPORT	435	245
Mexico	129	149	223
Saudi Arabia	17	74	156
Malaysia	11	69	155
Colombia	281	128	144
Turkey	50	91	122
Belarus	10	882	89
Singapore	7	2	80
U. A.E.	43	161	62
U.S.A.	1,551	Ä	42
Japan	13	34	33
Kuwait	17	25	30
Russia	14	784	27
Peru	NO REPORT	581	24
Ukraine	120	NO REPORT	23
Cambodia	NO REPORT	1	19
Egypt	95	49	17
Germany	232	36	15
Macedonia	2	NO REPORT	14
Tunisia	NO REPORT	0.03	13
Total	85,270	144,517	261,723