

WORLD DRUG REPORT 2010

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Launch in East Asia and the Pacific
FCCT, Thailand

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UNODC Regional Representative

24 June 2010

Structure of presentation

1. Overview

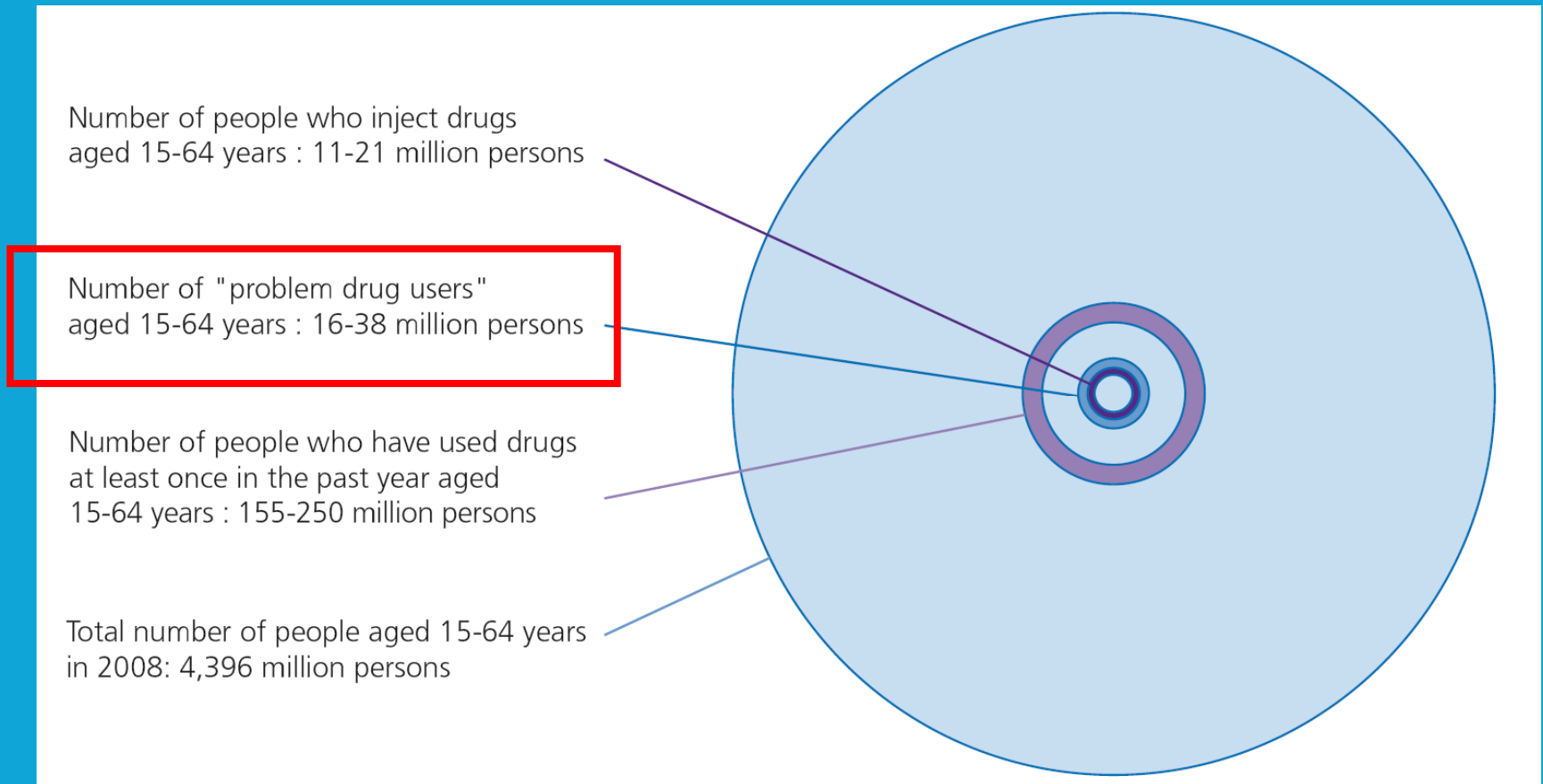
2. Drug market chains

3. UNODC response

The Big Picture

1. Containment is working
 - Opiates decline
 - Coca/cocaine declines
 - Drug use stabilizes in many countries
 - ...but new warning lights
 - Shift away from opiates and cocaine towards **ATS**
2. Trafficking drives instability in transit countries
3. Health must stay at the centre of drug control

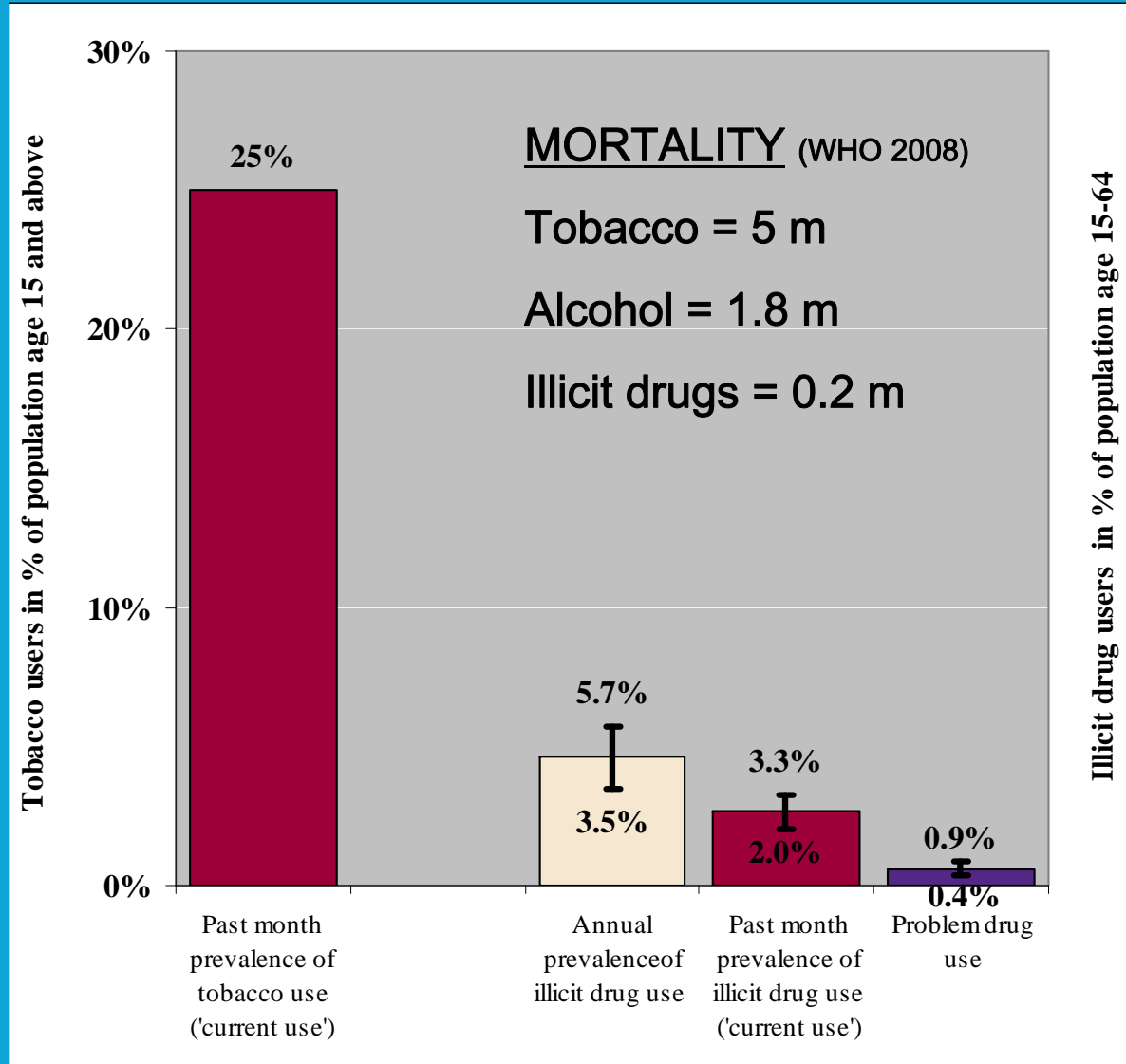
Containment is working



Source: UNODC, *2010 World Drug Report*.

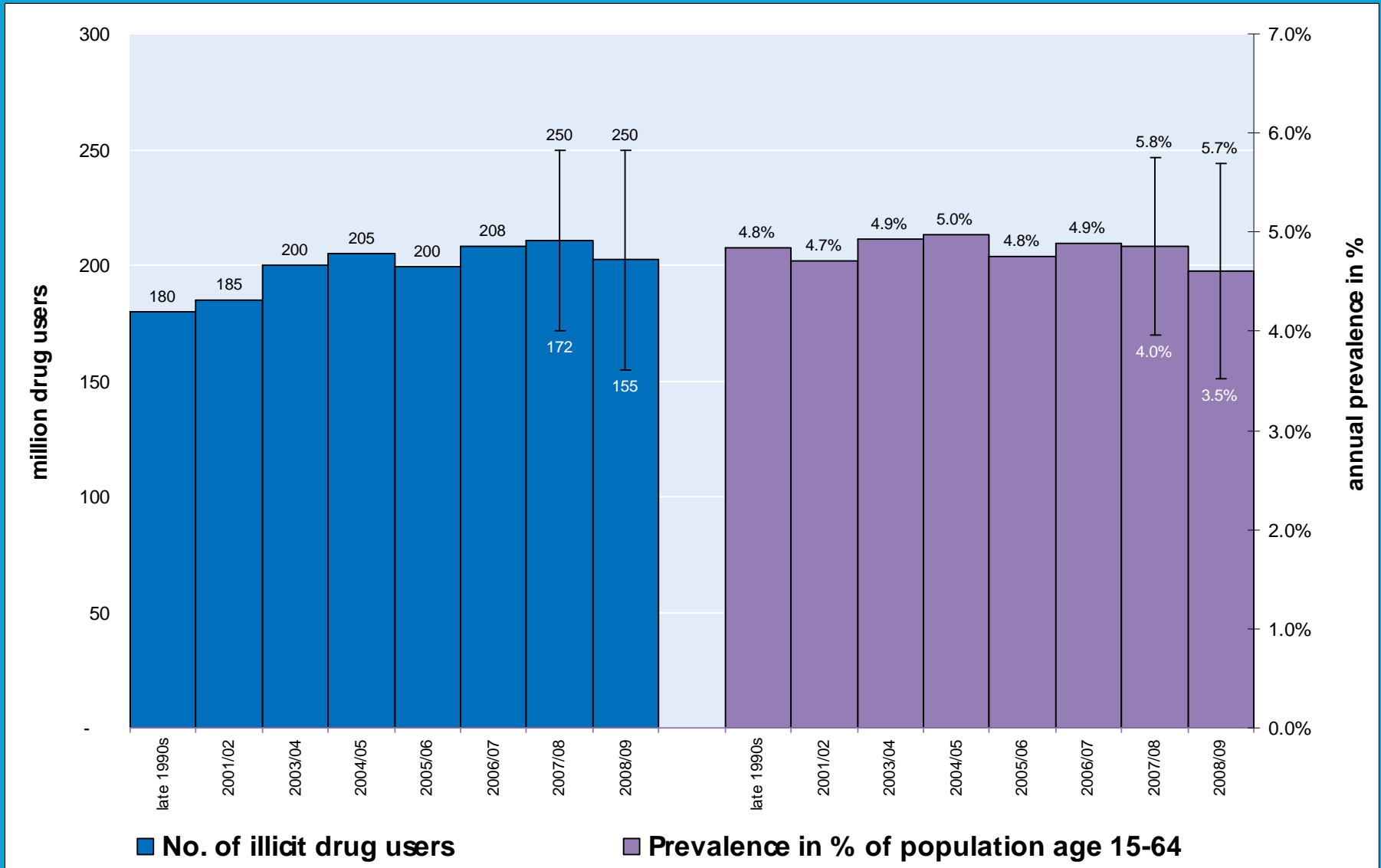
Need for universal access to drug therapy

Tobacco use versus illegal drug use at the global level

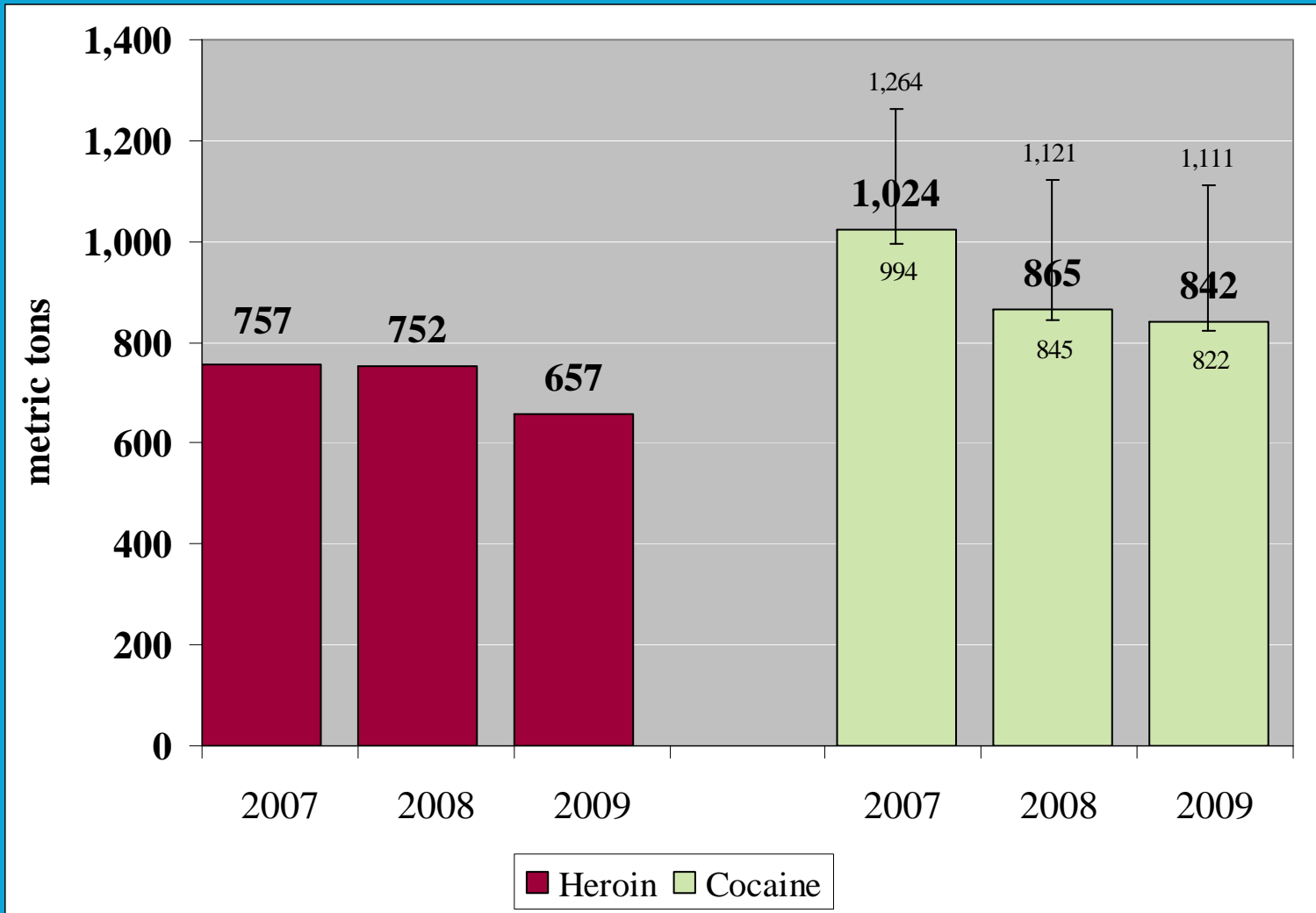


Of which 130-190 million
= cannabis users (in 2009)

Drug use stabilizes



Global potential heroin and cocaine production, 2007-2009



2007-09

Heroin:
- 13%

Cocaine:
-12% to -18%

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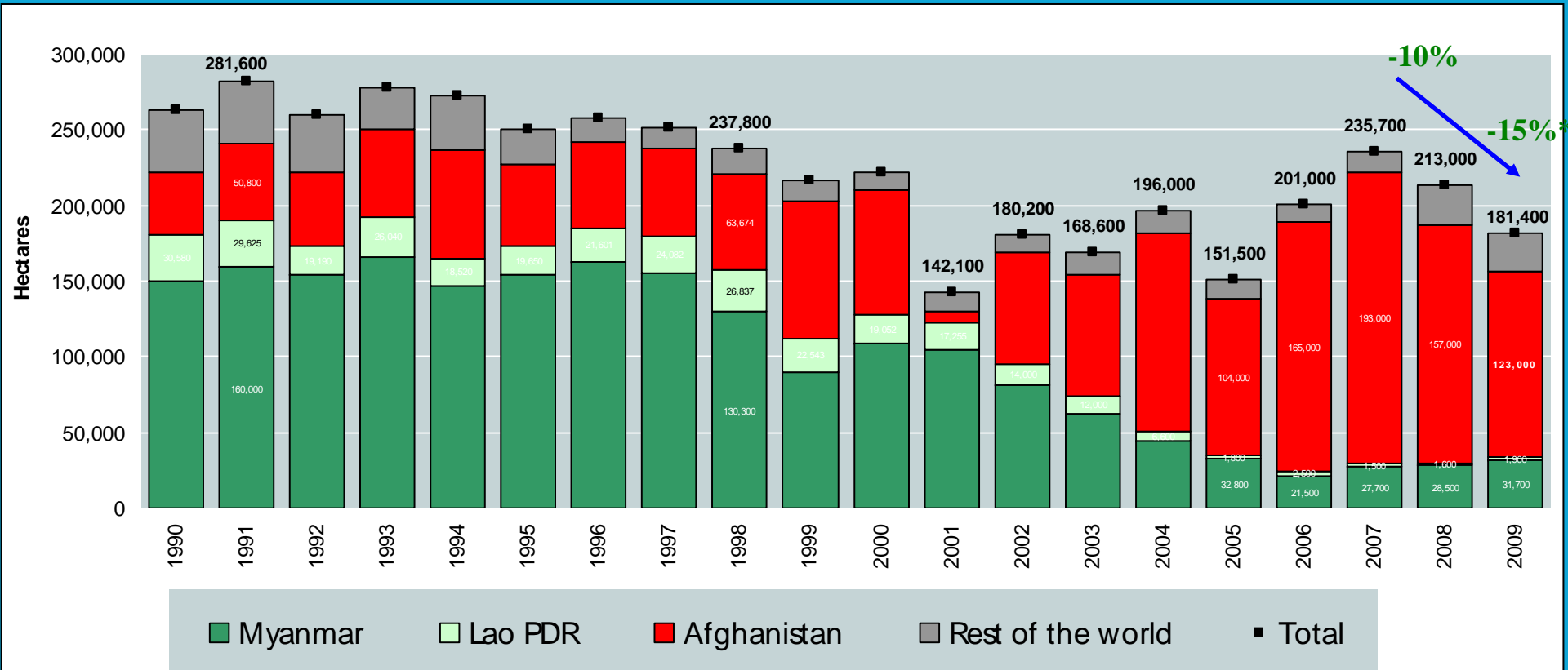
UNODC

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OPIATES

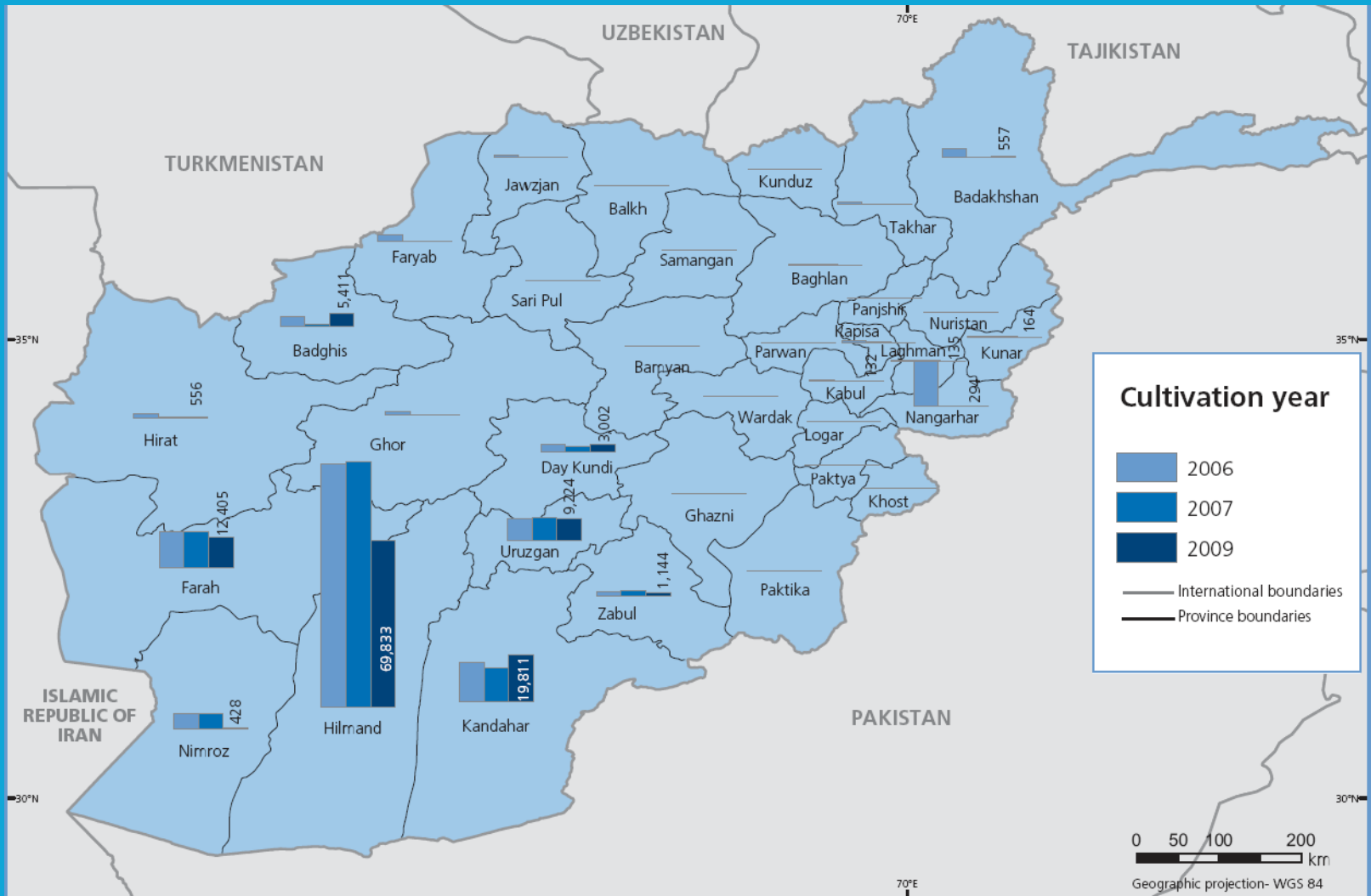


Global opium poppy cultivation, 1990-2009



Source: UNODC, 2010 World Drug Report, June 2010.

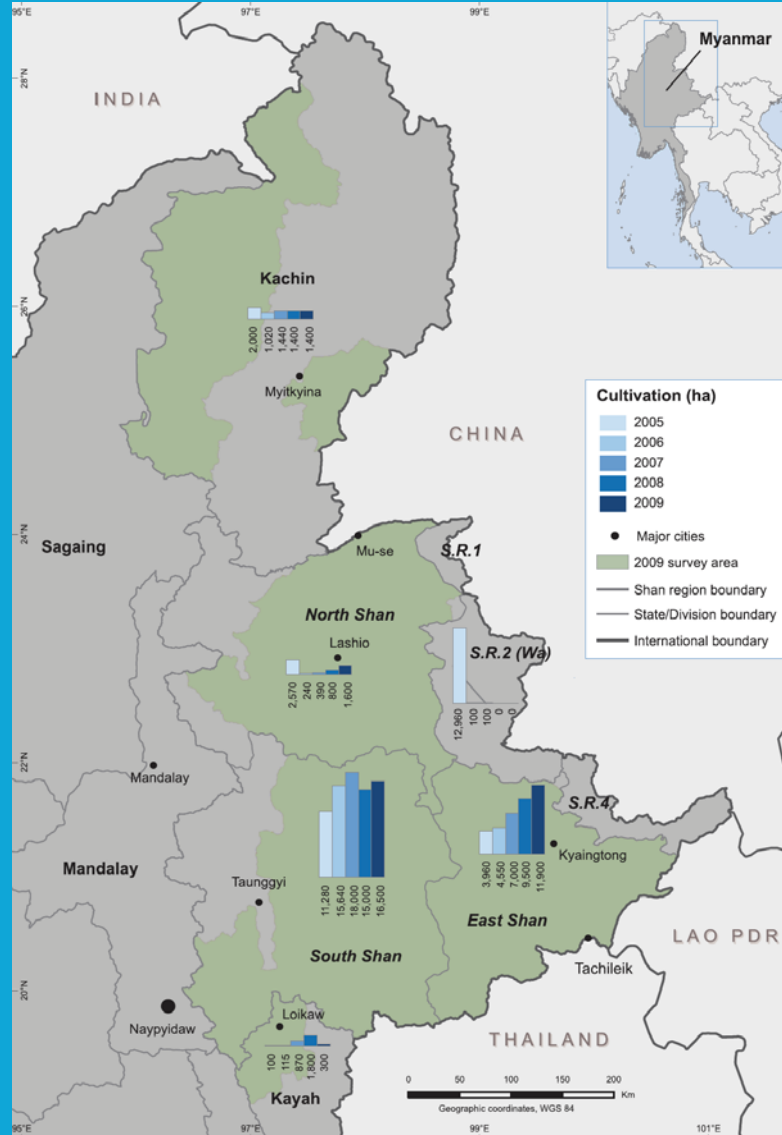
Opium poppy cultivation in Afghanistan, 2007-2009



Source: MCN - UNODC Afghanistan Opium Survey 2009

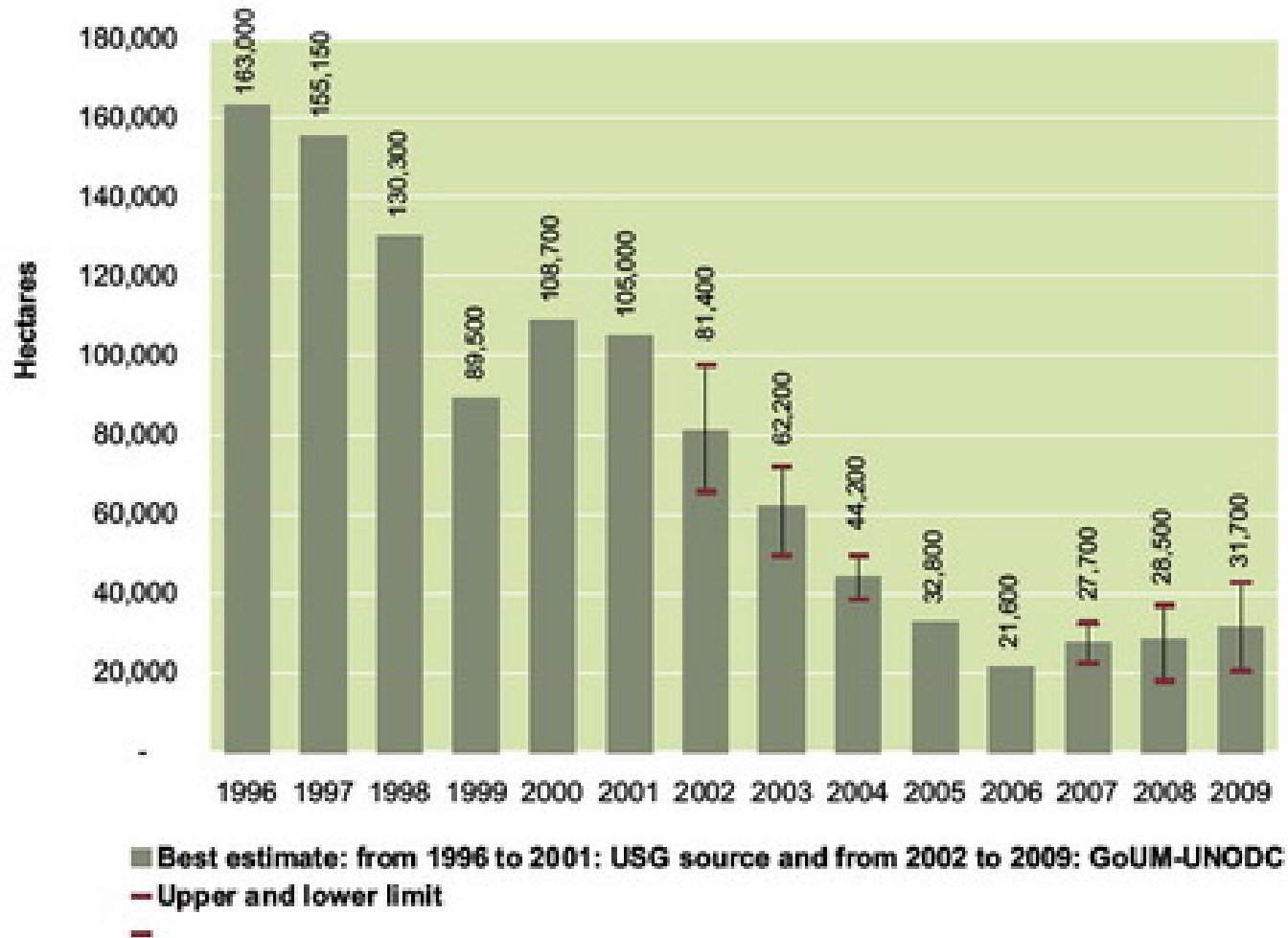
Note: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Opium poppy cultivation, 2005-2009



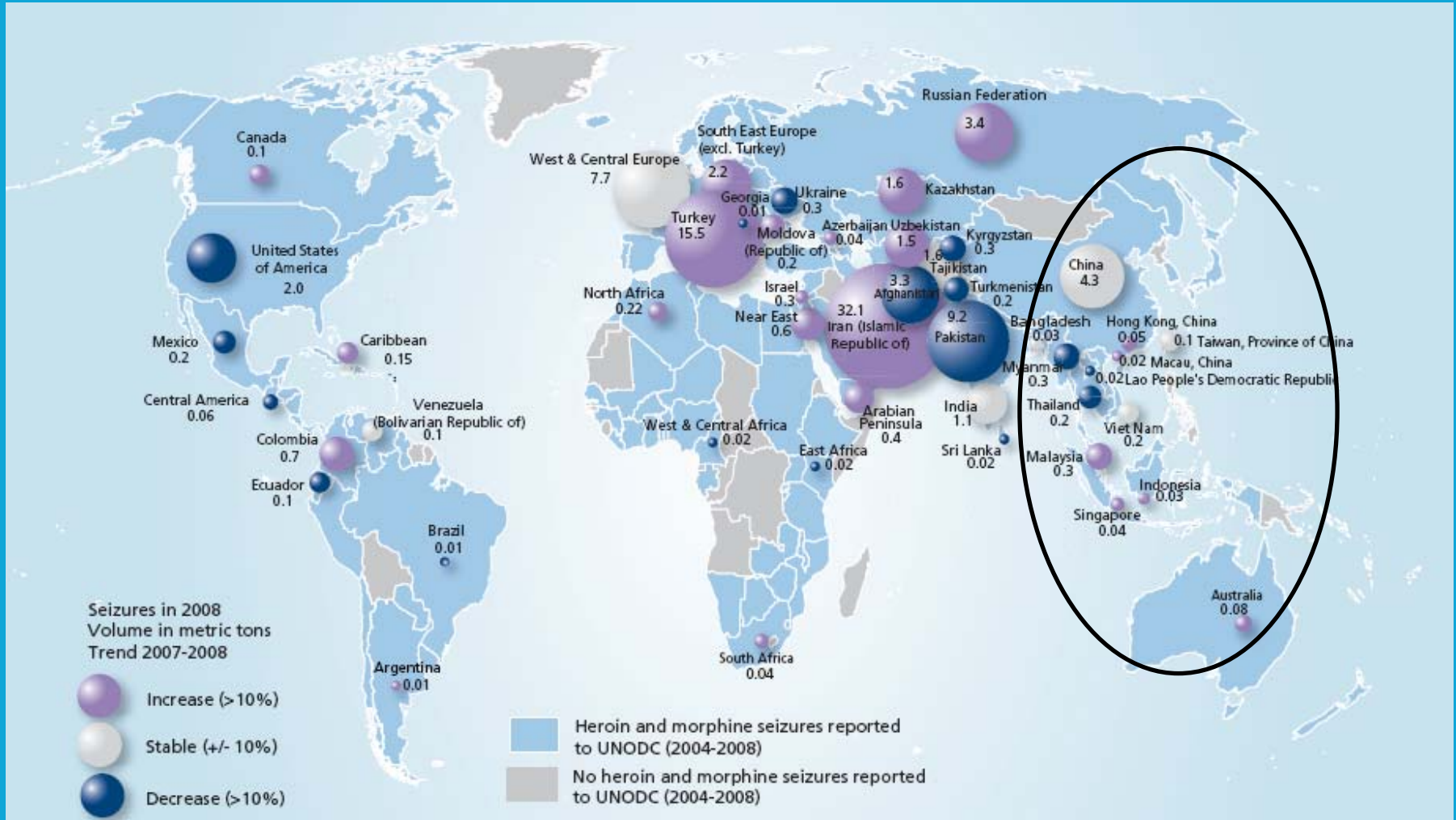
MYANMAR

Opium poppy cultivation: 1996-2009





Heroin and morphine seizures in 2008



* Seizures as reported (no adjustments made for purity).

Source: UNODC Annual Reports Questionnaires data supplemented by other sources

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Global heroin flows of Asian origin

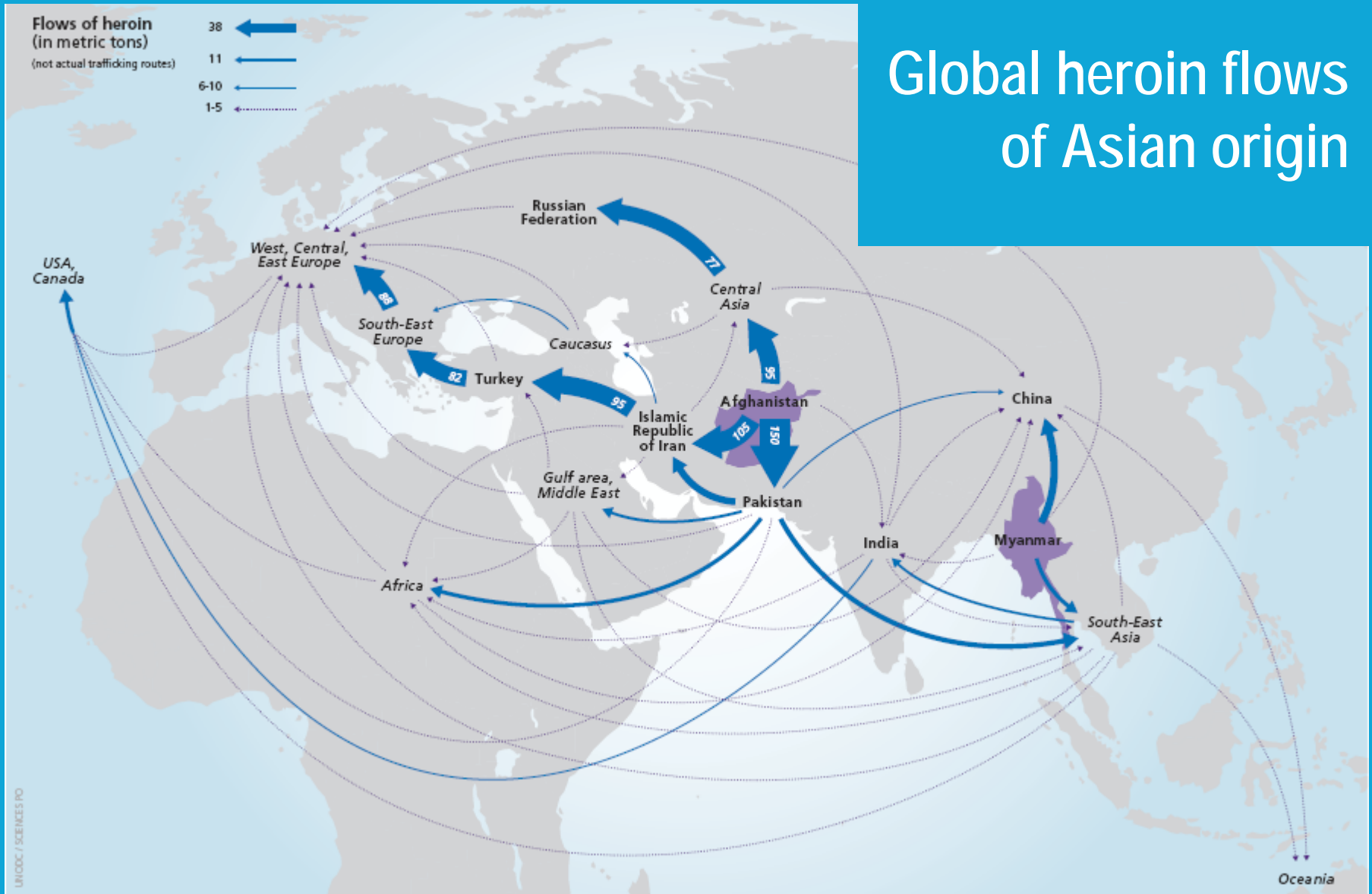




Table 4: Heroin flow and interdiction, 2008

Source: UNODC

Country/region	Estimated amount of heroin + morphine flow (mt)	Average heroin + morphine seizures (mt)	Percent of estimated flow intercepted
Afghanistan	380	3.30	1%
Pakistan	150	9.20	6%
I. R. of Iran	140	32.00	23%
Turkey	95	15.50	16%
South-East Europe (Bulgaria, Greece, Albania, Romania, Serbia, FYR Macedonia, Bosnia, Croatia, Montenegro)	90	2.8	3%
Rest of Europe (except Russian Federation)	105	7.60	7%
Midde East& Gulf countries (except I. R. of Iran)	14	0.80	6%
Central Asia	95	5.30	6%
Russian Federatioin	77	3.40	4%
Africa	35	0.31	1%
Myanmar	60	0.30	1%
India	37	1.10	3%
China	55	4.30	8%
Rest of S, E & SE Asia	30	1.00	3%
Oceania	2	0.08	4%
USA and Canada	24	2.1	9%



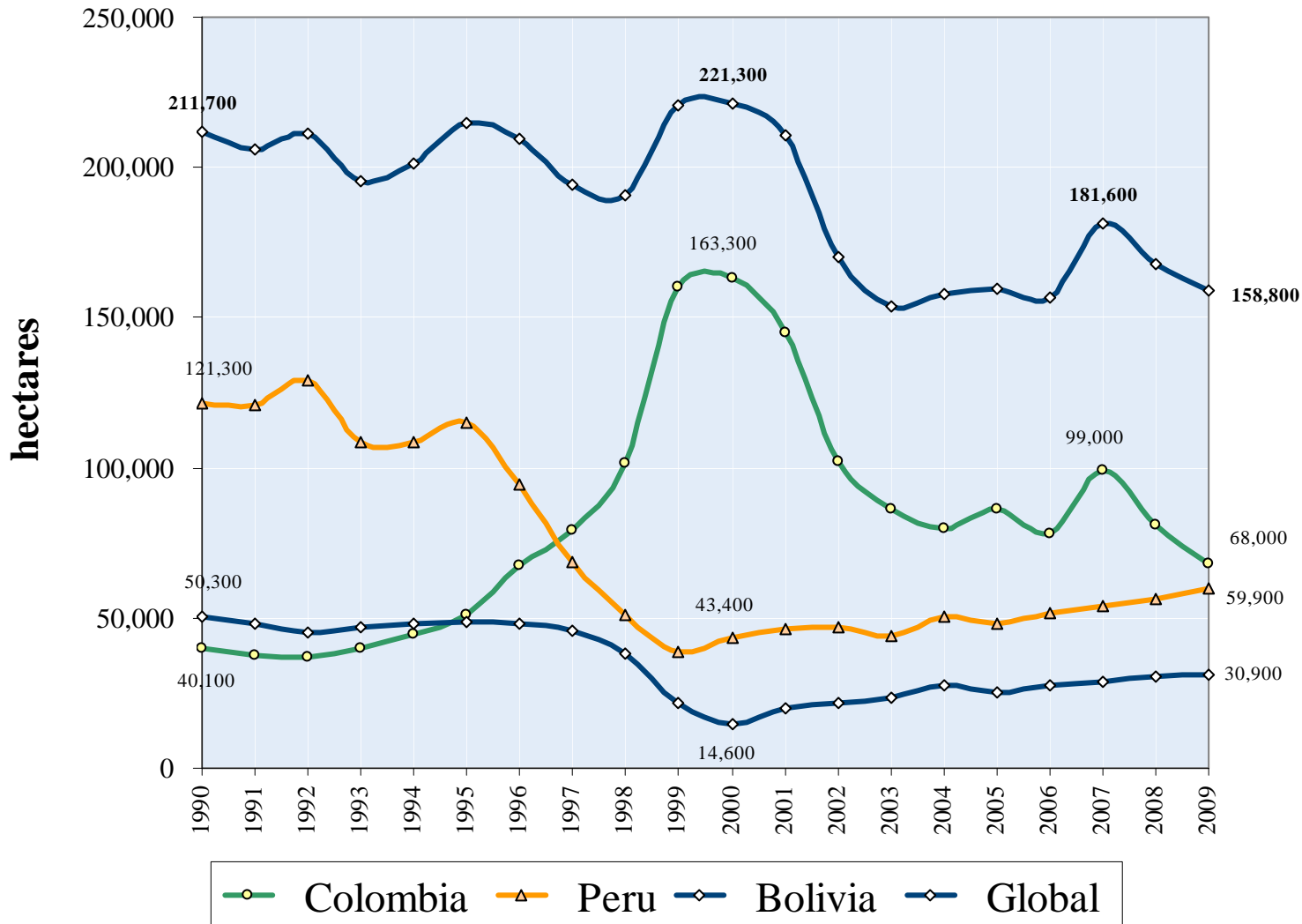
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Coca / cocaine



Coca cultivation, 1990-2009



2000-2009

Colombia: -58%

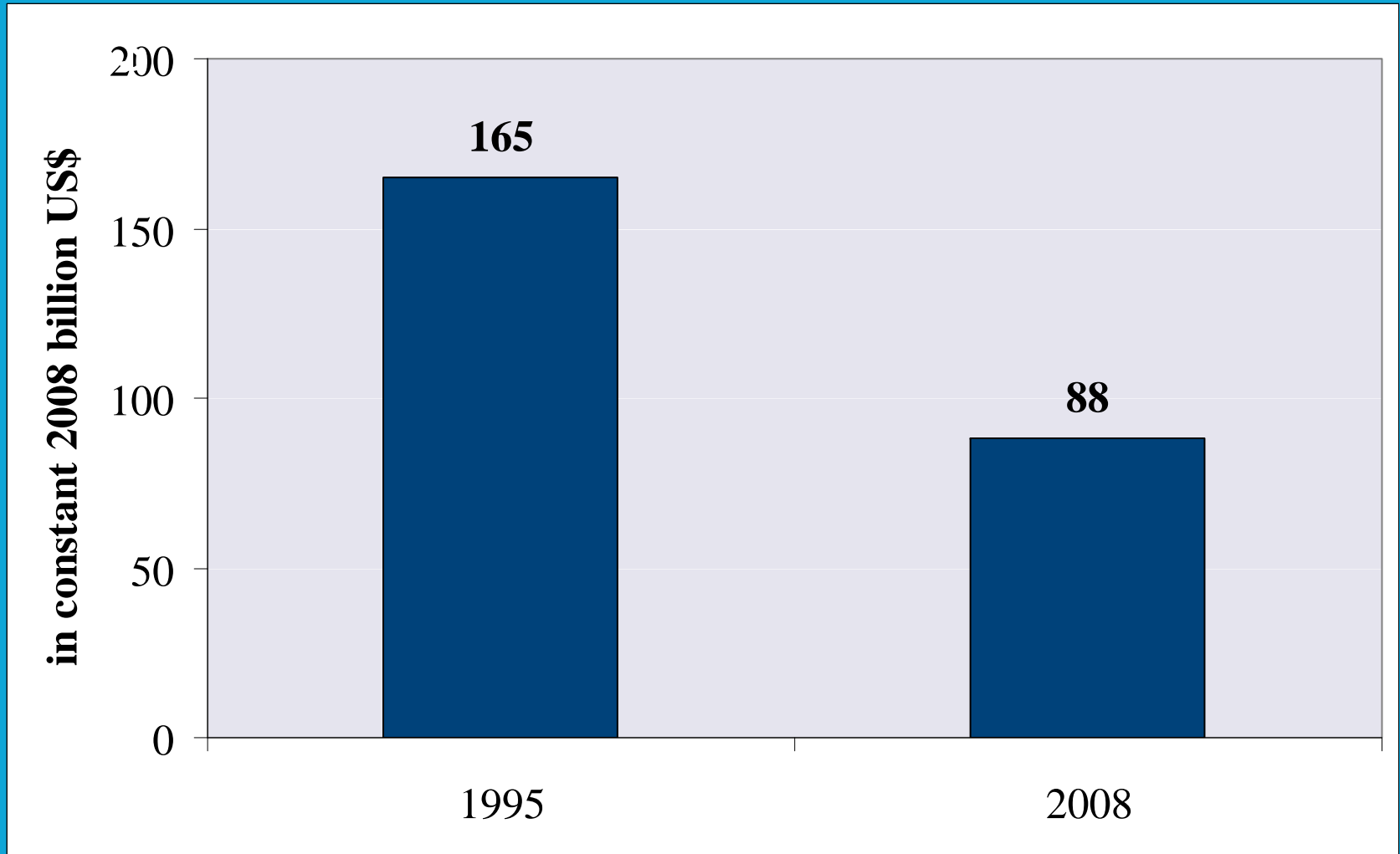
Peru: +38%

Bolivia: +116%

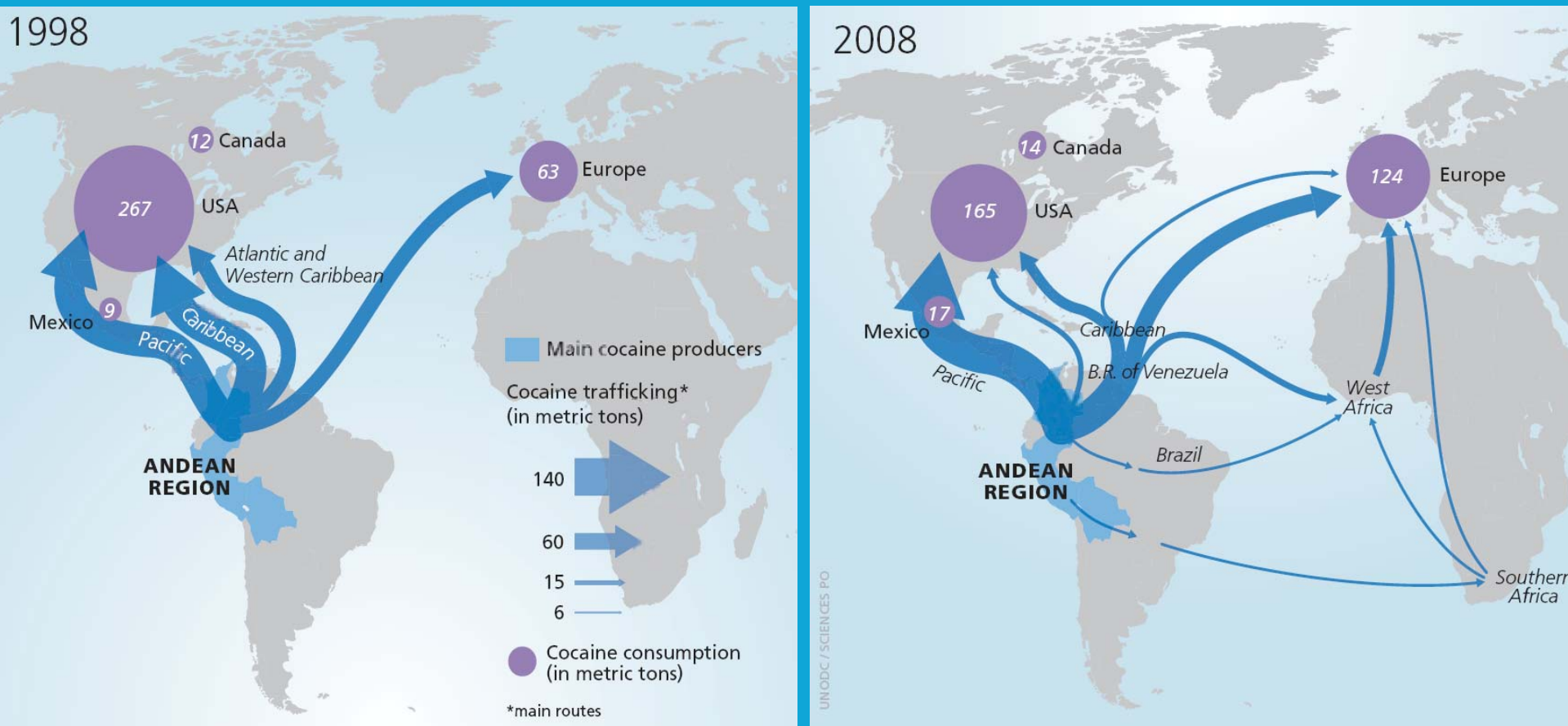
Global: -28%



Global cocaine retail market in billion constant 2008



Major trans-regional cocaine flows, 1998 and 2008



Amphetamine-Type Stimulants (ATS)

Two Groups:

(i) *amphetamines-group* substances include predominately amphetamine (including fake *Captagon*) and methamphetamine – in various forms, and to a lesser extent, methcathinone.



Tableted methamphetamine (Yaba)



Crystalline Methamphetamine



Captagon (amphetamine)

(ii) *Ecstasy-group* substances include MDMA (and its analogues) and substances containing or thought to contain MDMA – in various forms used different ways



Ecstasy (MDMA)

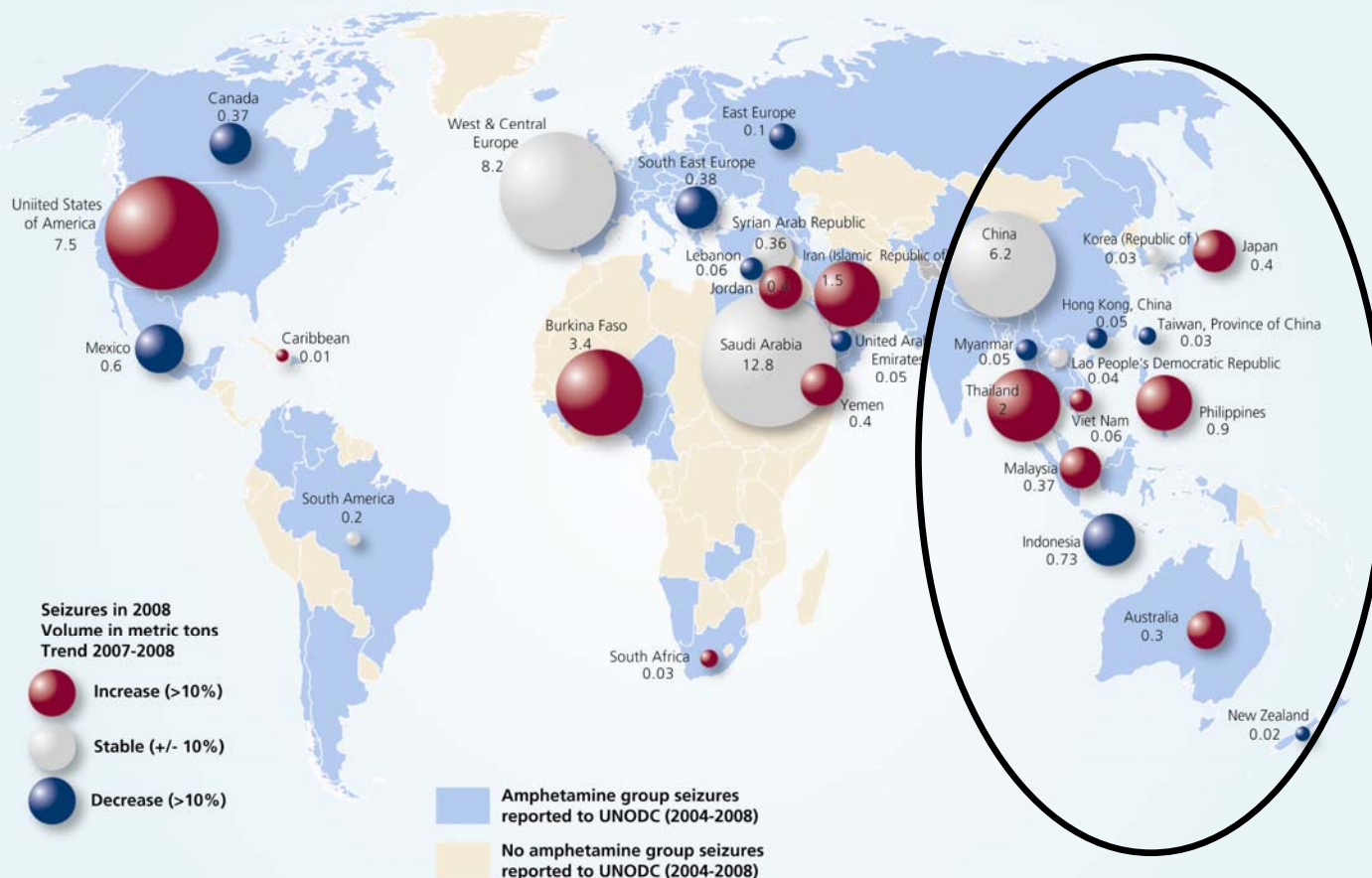


Fake Ecstasy (BZP, ketamine, methamphetamine)



Amphetamines group seizures, 2008

Seizures in Amphetamine group, 2008 (countries reporting seizures* of more than 10 kg)

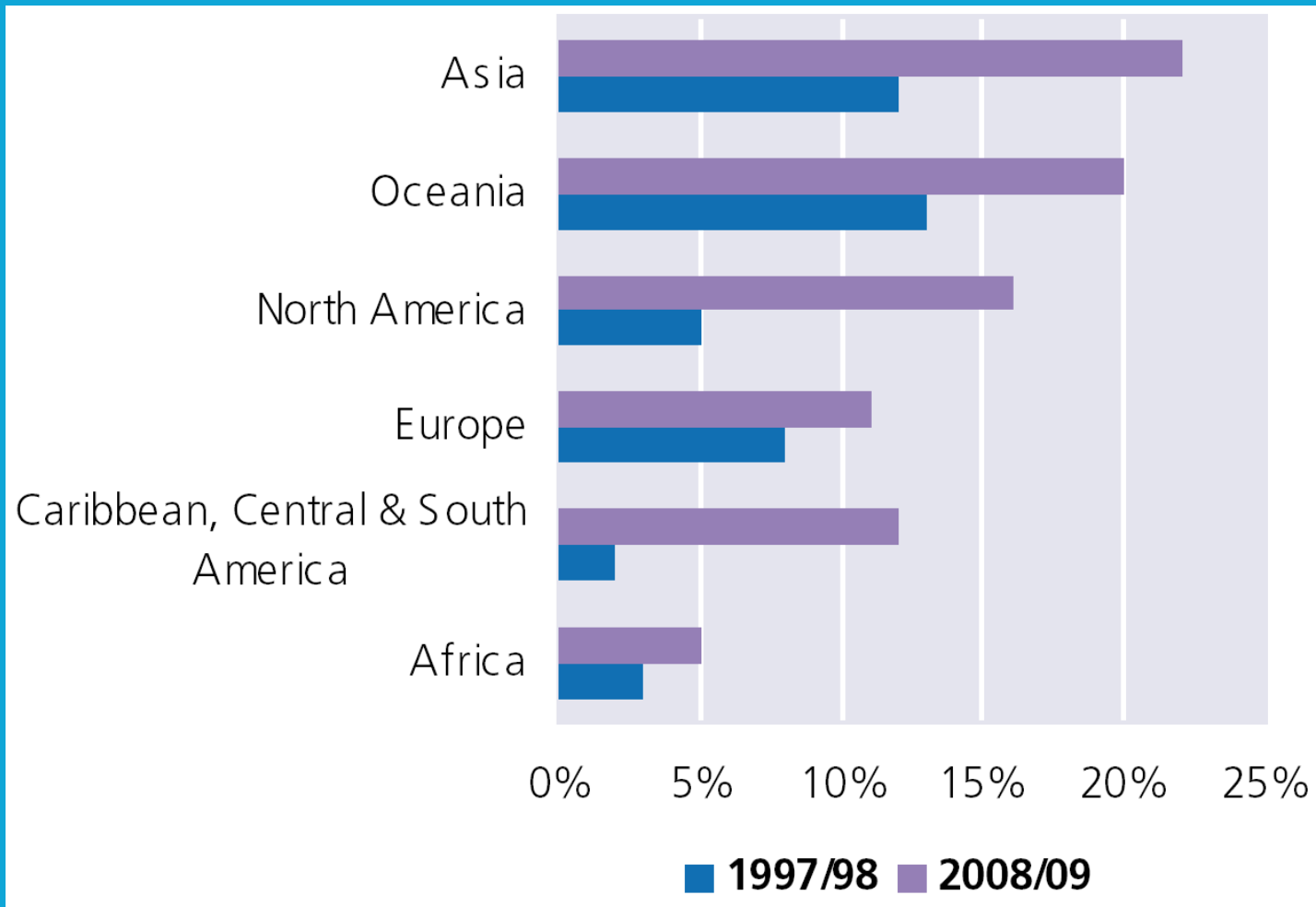


* Seizures as reported (no adjustments made for purity); units converted into weight equivalents (30mg per unit)

Source: UNODC Annual Reports Questionnaires data supplemented by other sources

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ATS related treatment demand in % of all treatment demand, 1998 – 2008

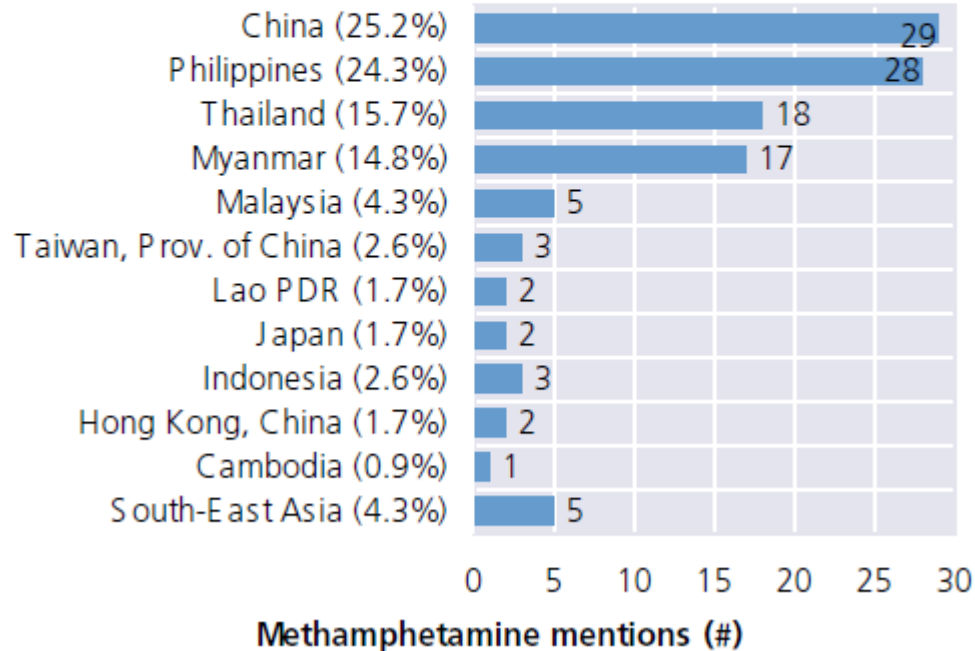


Sources of seized meth (tablet and seized)

2002-2008

Fig. 84: Sources of seized methamphetamine (both crystalline and in tablet form) as mentioned by East and South-East Asian countries/territories, 2002-2008

Source: UNODC ARQ



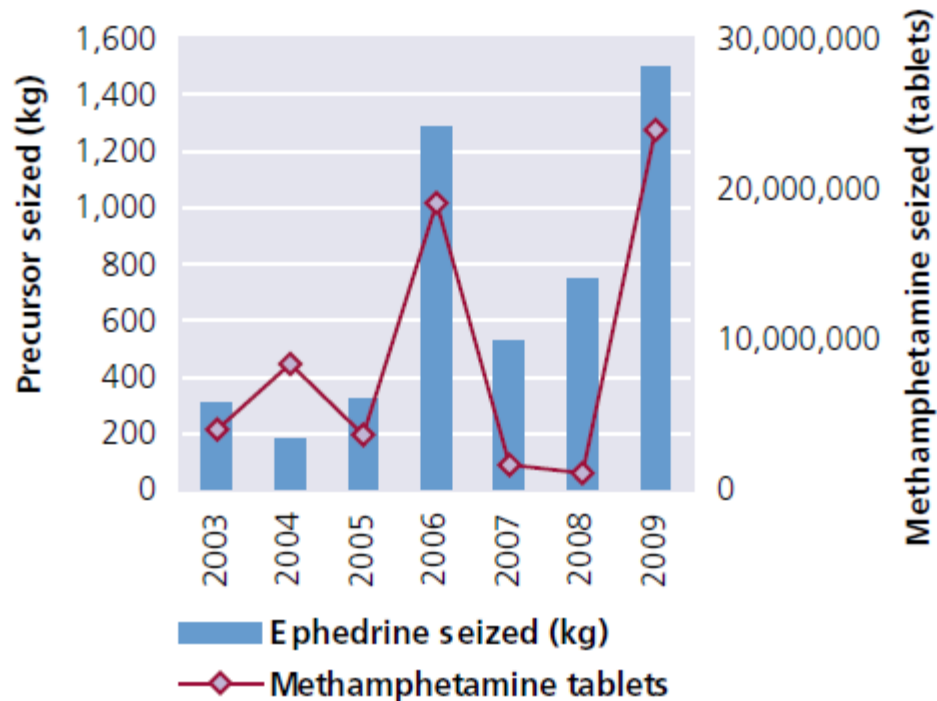
Information based on 115 mentions of the source of seized methamphetamine (both crystalline and in tablet form).



MYANMAR: Meth seizures (2003-2009)

Fig. 85: Methamphetamine tablets and precursor seizures in Myanmar, 2003-2009

Source: INCB 2003-2009; Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control 2009



Ketamine trafficking routes

Map 12: Expert perception in the change in ketamine use and sources, 2007-2008

Sources: UNODC (2009), Patterns and Trends of Amphetamine-Type Stimulants and Other Drugs in East and South-East (and neighbouring regions); DAINAP; Individual Drug Seizure Database and other government sources

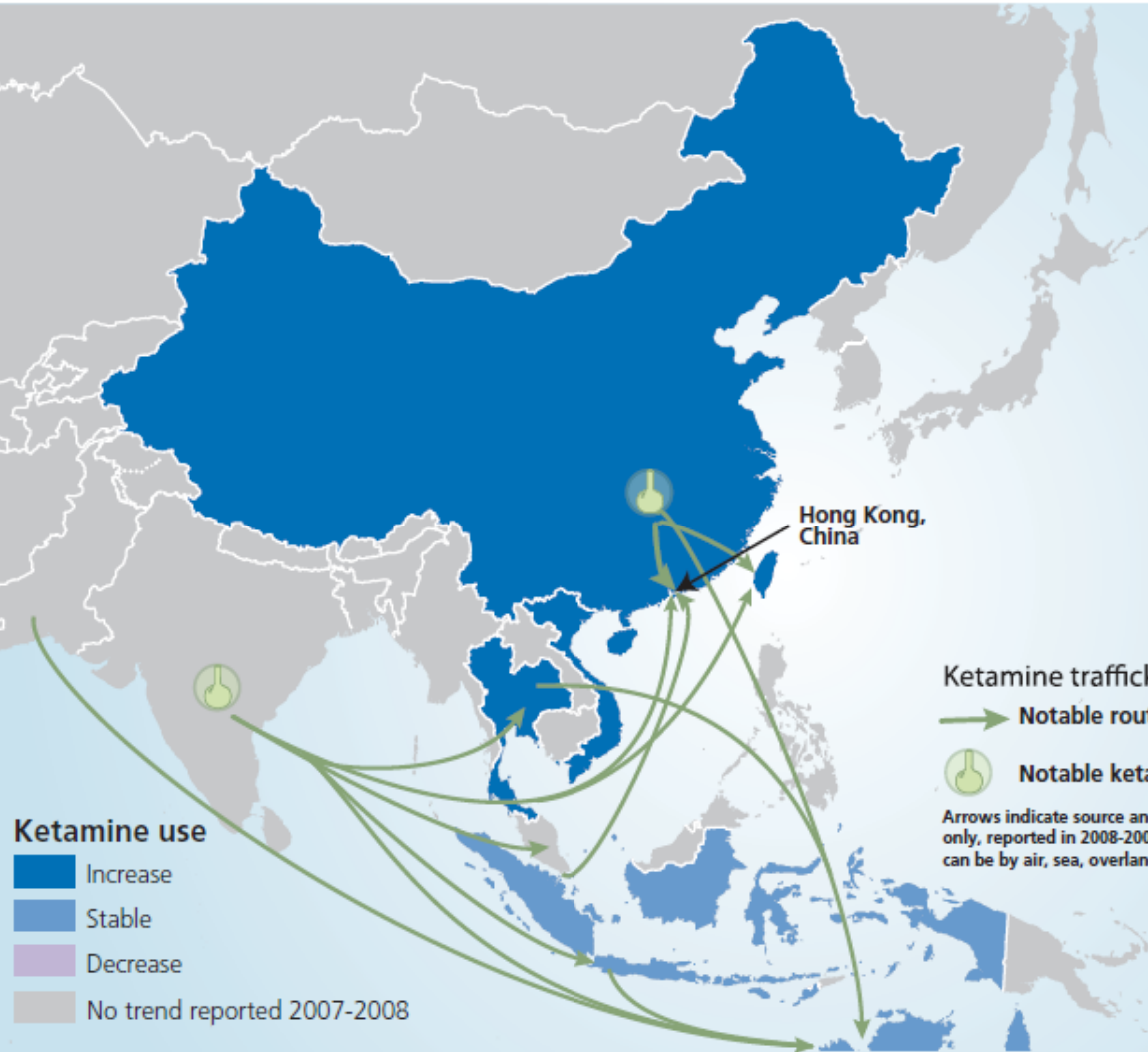
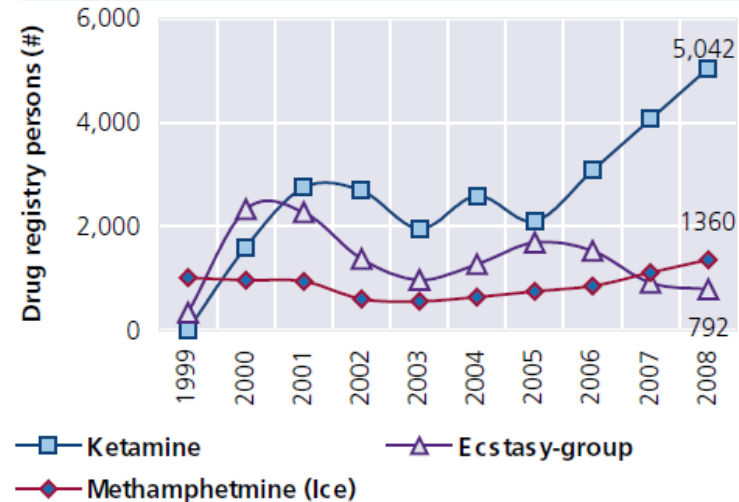


Fig. 87: Hong Kong, China: ketamine, methamphetamine and ecstasy-group drug registry cases, 1999-2008

Source: Central Registry of Drug Abuse, Narcotics Division (ND), Security Bureau, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, China.





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Implementation Update
(2010)

1. Providing strategic early warning
2. Reducing drug production
3. Fighting drug trafficking
4. Supporting drug users



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Thank you

www.unodc.org/eastasiaandpacific