



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

The Global S.M.A.R.T. Programme: *Synthetics Monitoring: Analysis, Reporting and Trends*

ATS trends, programme progress and planned expansion

Regional SMART Workshop, Bangkok, 5-6 August 2010

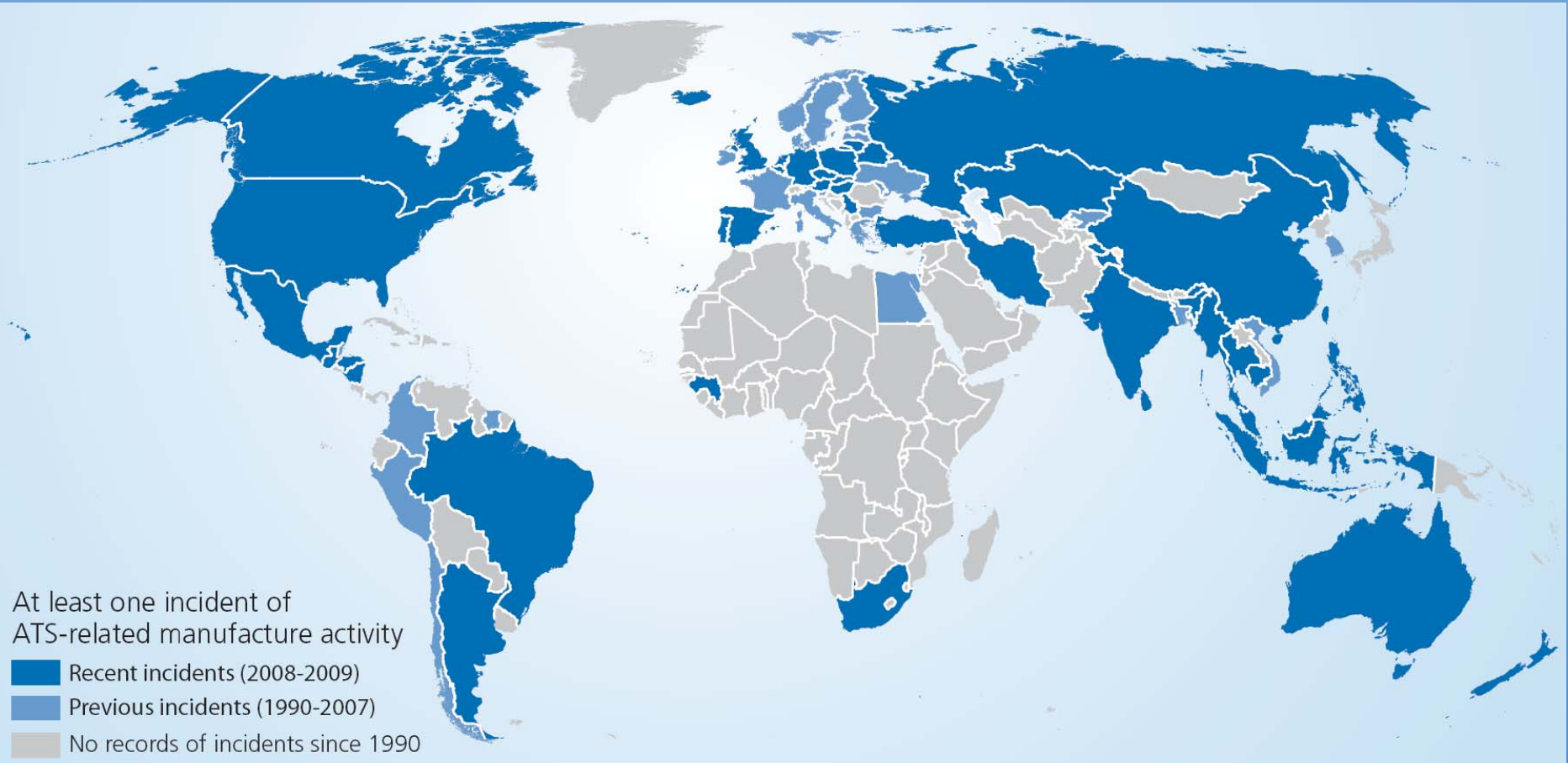
Beate Hammond, Global SMART manager, UNODC



Structure of presentation

- Existing knowledge – Global ATS
- Filling the knowledge gaps – Global SMART
- Expanding Global SMART's reach

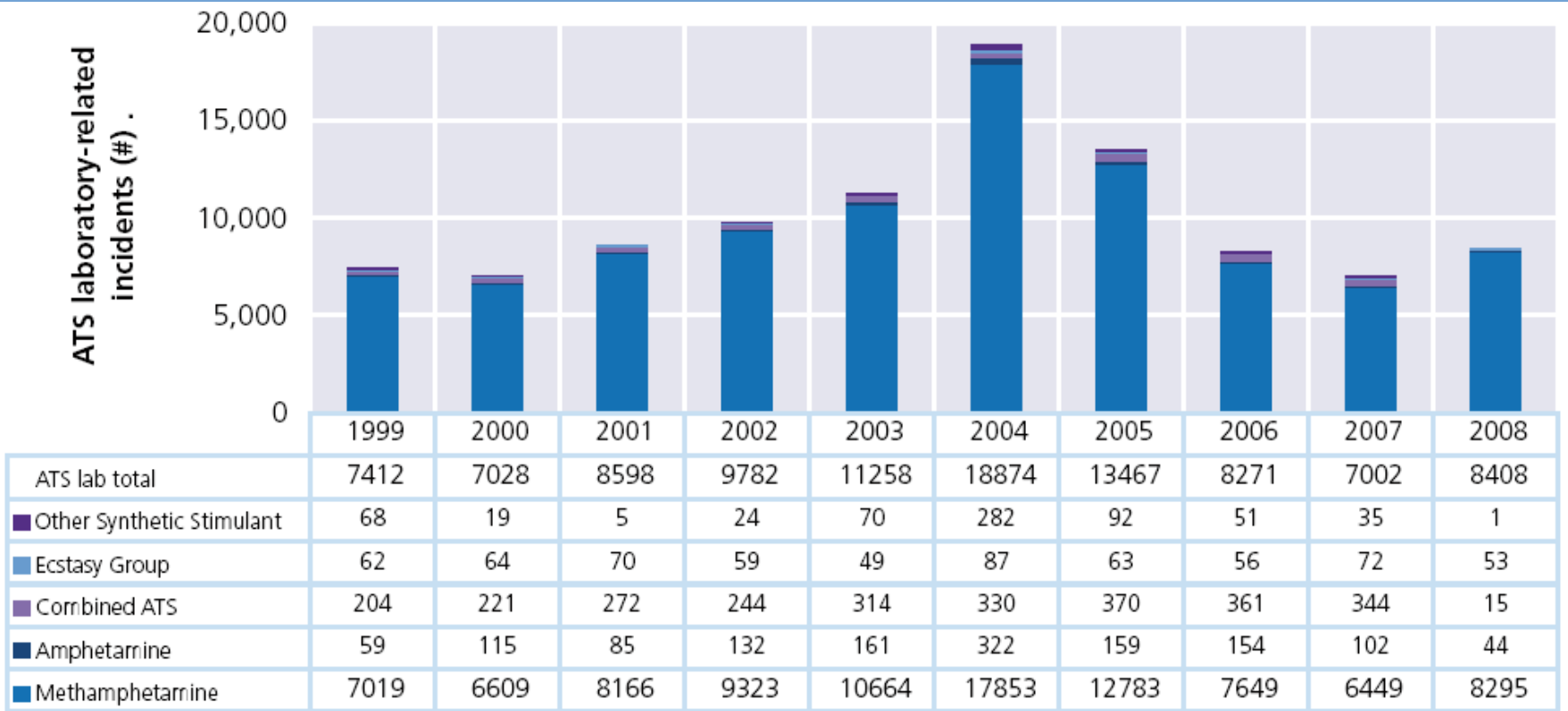
More than half of UN Member States have reported ATS related manufacture since 1990



* Includes ATS precursor extraction laboratories and attempts thwarted by law enforcement.
Note: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.



Number of dismantled ATS laboratories



Source: UNODC, 2010 World Drug Report, June 2010

Estimates of ATS manufacture

| | Amphetamines-group (Retail Purity) | | Amphetamines-group (Wholesale Purity) | |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------|--|---------------|
| | Low Estimate | High Estimate | Low Estimate | High Estimate |
| Annual Consumers (estimated 2008) | 13,710,000 | 52,900,000 | 13,710,000 | 52,900,000 |
| Average Consumption (pure grams/ annually) | 10.9 | 10.9 | 10.9 | 10.9 |
| Metric Tons Estimated Consumed (pure) | 149 | 577 | 149 | 577 |
| Metric Tons Reported Seized | 47.4 | 47.4 | 47.4 | 47.4 |
| Metric Tons Manufactured (unadjusted for purity) | 197 | 624 | 197 | 624 |
| Purity (weighted) | 24% | 24% | 36% | 36% |
| Metric Tons Seized (adjusted to pure) | 11.4 | 11.4 | 17.2 | 17.2 |
| Metric Tons Manufactured (pure) | 161 | 588 | 167 | 594 |

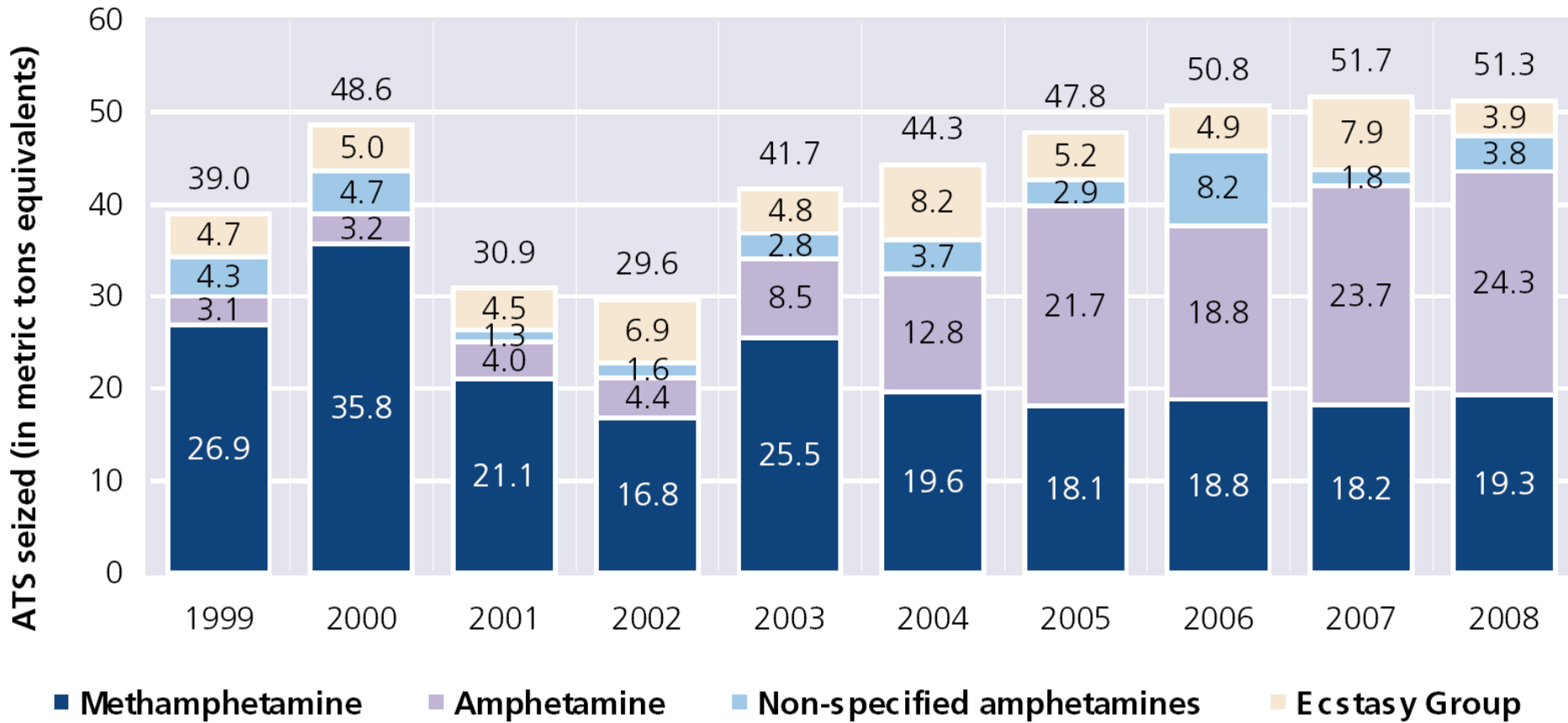
| | Ecstasy-group (Retail Purity) | | Ecstasy-group (Wholesale Purity) | |
|--|----------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| | Low Estimate | High Estimate | Low Estimate | High Estimate |
| Annual Consumers (estimated 2008) | 10,450,000 | 25,820,000 | 10,450,000 | 25,820,000 |
| Average Consumption (pure grams/ annually) | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 |
| Metric Tons Estimated Consumed (pure) | 53 | 132 | 53 | 132 |
| Metric Tons Reported Seized | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 |
| Metric Tons Manufactured (unadjusted for purity) | 57 | 136 | 57 | 136 |
| Purity (weighted) | 36% | 36% | 45% | 45% |
| Metric Tons Seized (adjusted to pure) | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Metric Tons Manufactured (pure) | 55 | 133 | 55 | 133 |



Routes of ephedrine/pseudoephedrine diversion cases, 2006/07 and 2008/09



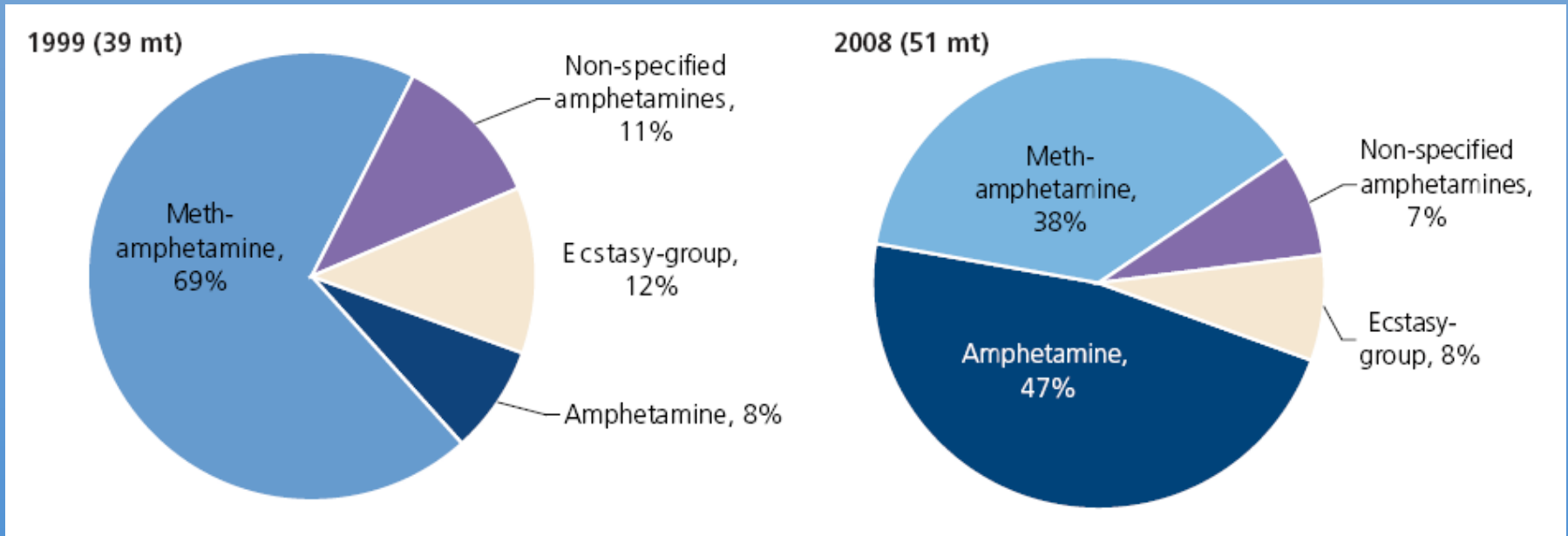
ATS seizures, 1999-2008



Source: UNODC, 2010 World Drug Report, June 2010



Breakdown of ATS seizures, 1999-2008



Source: UNODC, 2010 World Drug Report, June 2010

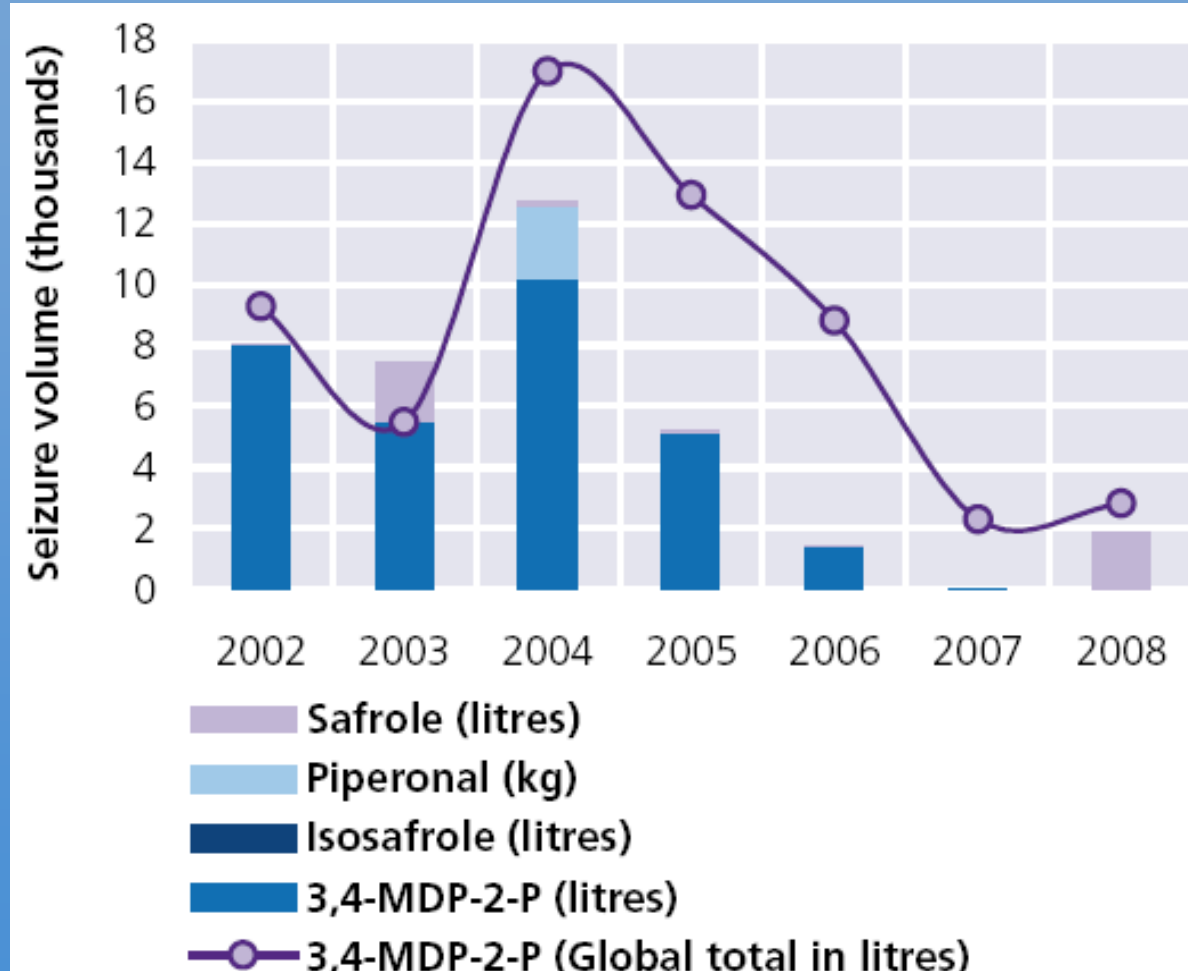
Locations of ecstasy manufacture and main trafficking routes, 2008-09



Sources: UNODC, Annual Reports Questionnaire Data, UNODC, Individual Drug Seizure Database, other government sources.



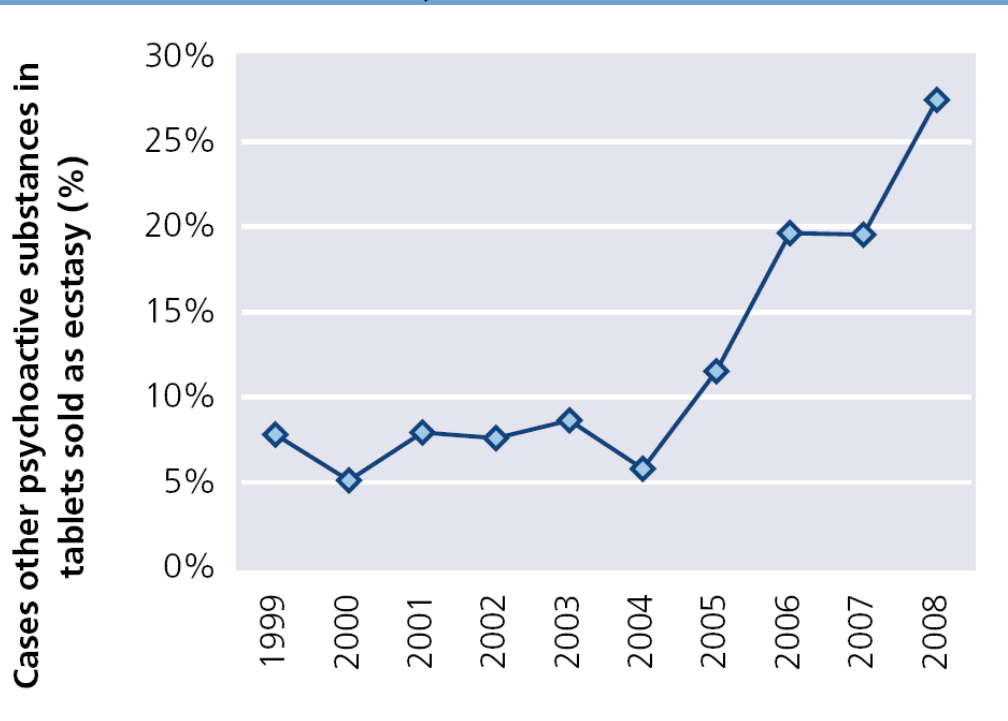
Seizures (in mt) of ecstasy precursor chemicals in Europe, 2002-2008



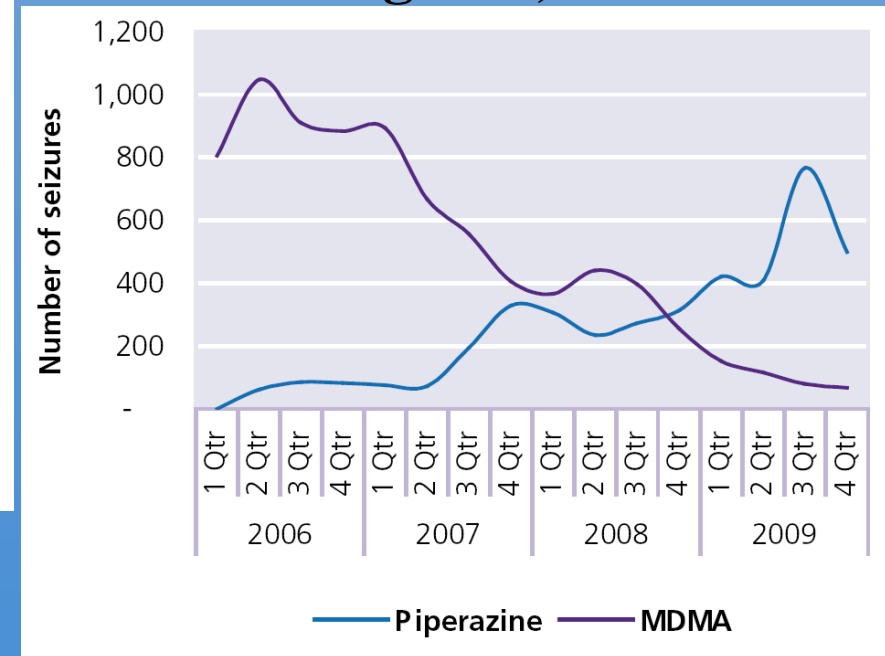
Source: INCB

Composition of 'ecstasy' tablets in Europe

Netherlands, 1999-2008



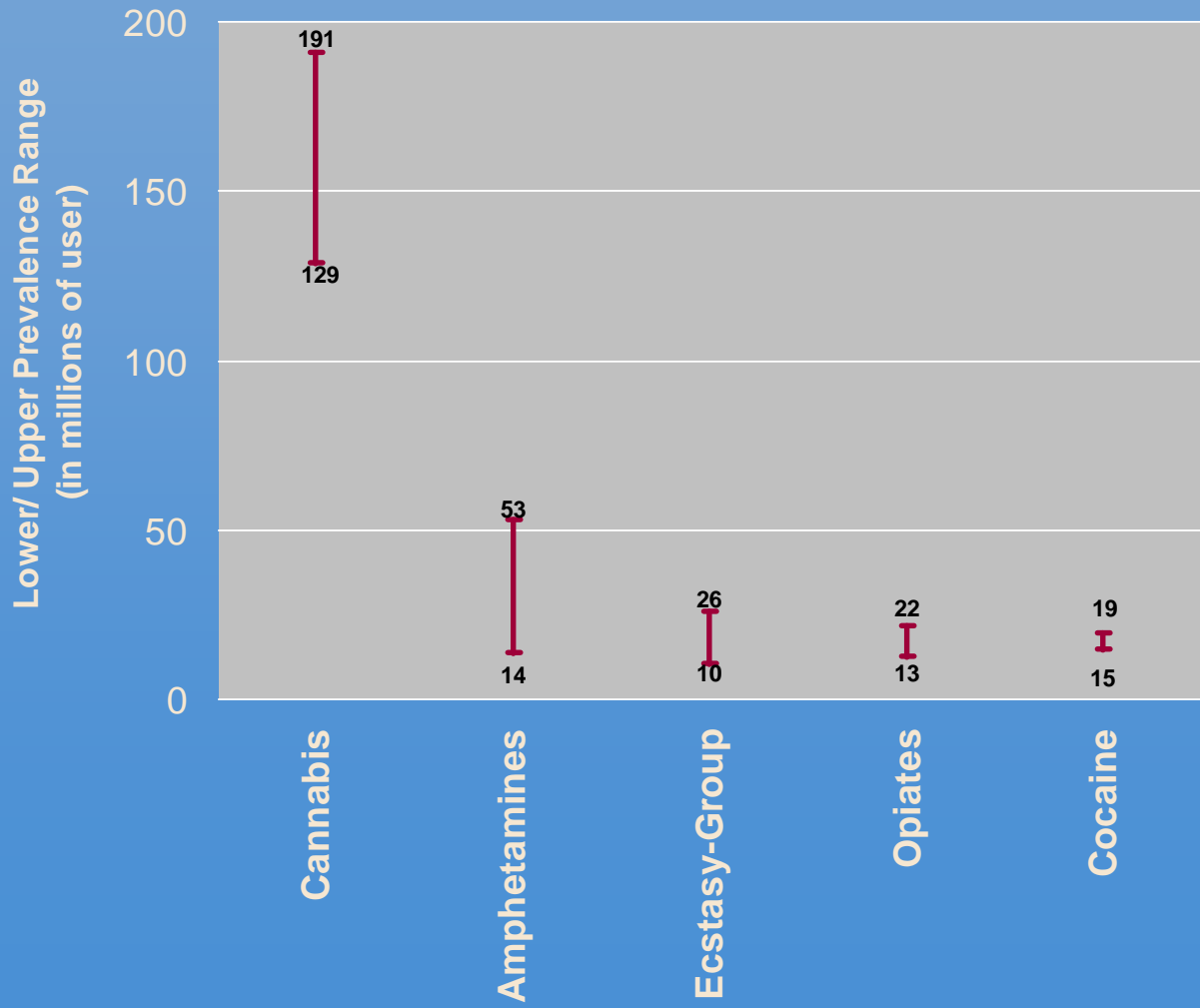
United Kingdom, 2006-2009



Source: *Addiction* 104 (12), 2009.

Source: United Kingdom Forensic Science Service

Estimates of global illicit drug use (annual prevalence) among people aged 15-64 years, 2008/09



As a percentage of the population aged 15-64:

Cannabis: 2.9 – 4.3%

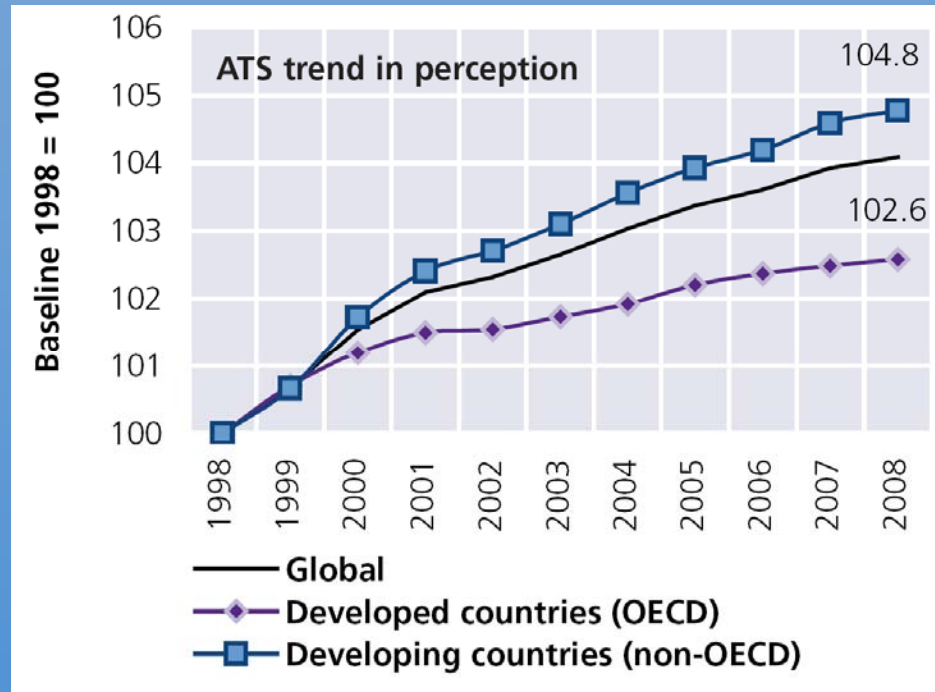
Amphetamines: 0.3 – 1.2%

Ecstasy-group: 0.2 – 0.6%

Opiates: 0.3 – 0.5%

Cocaine: 0.3 – 0.4%

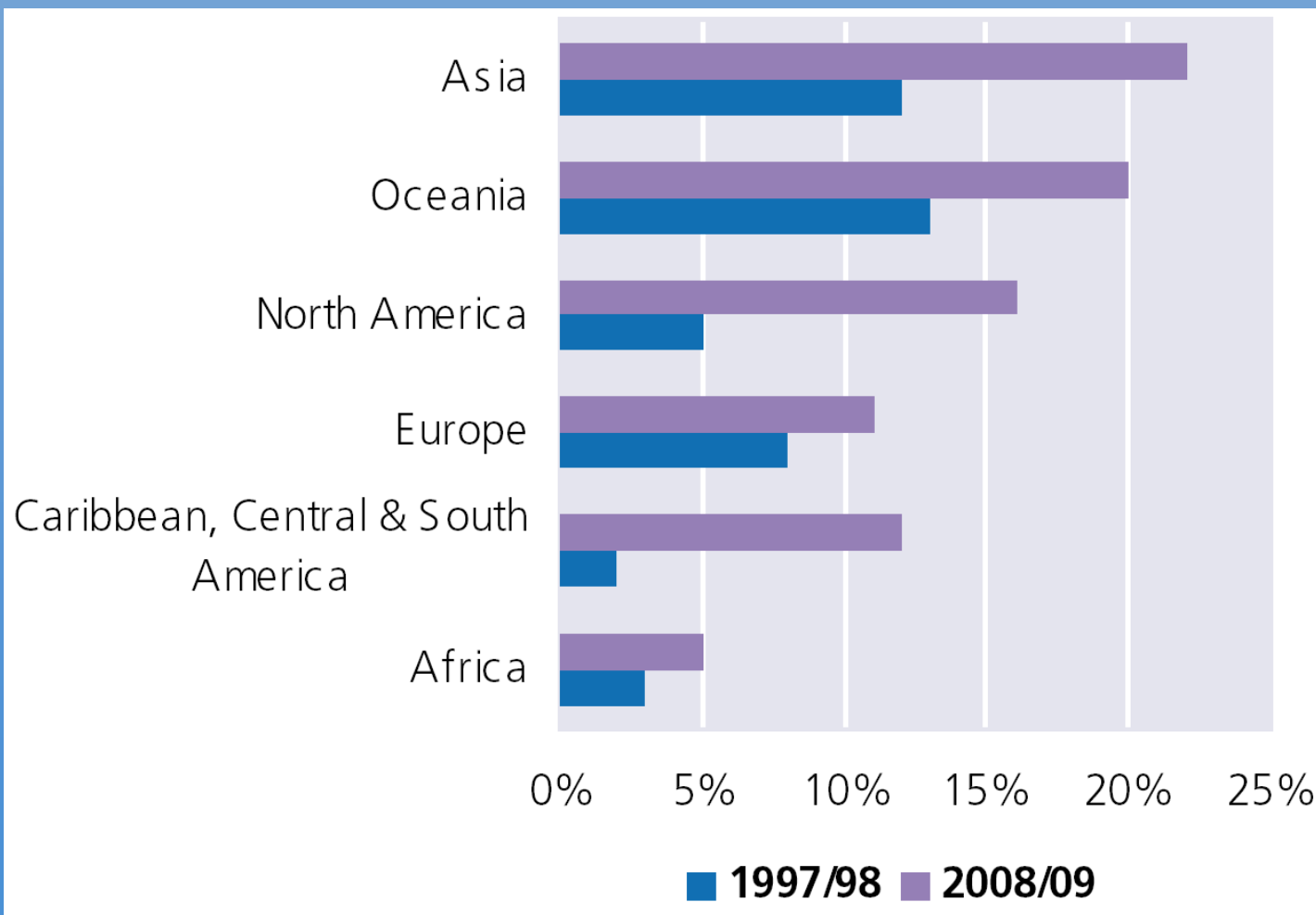
Perceived ATS use trends (unweighted) by experts, 1999-2008



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

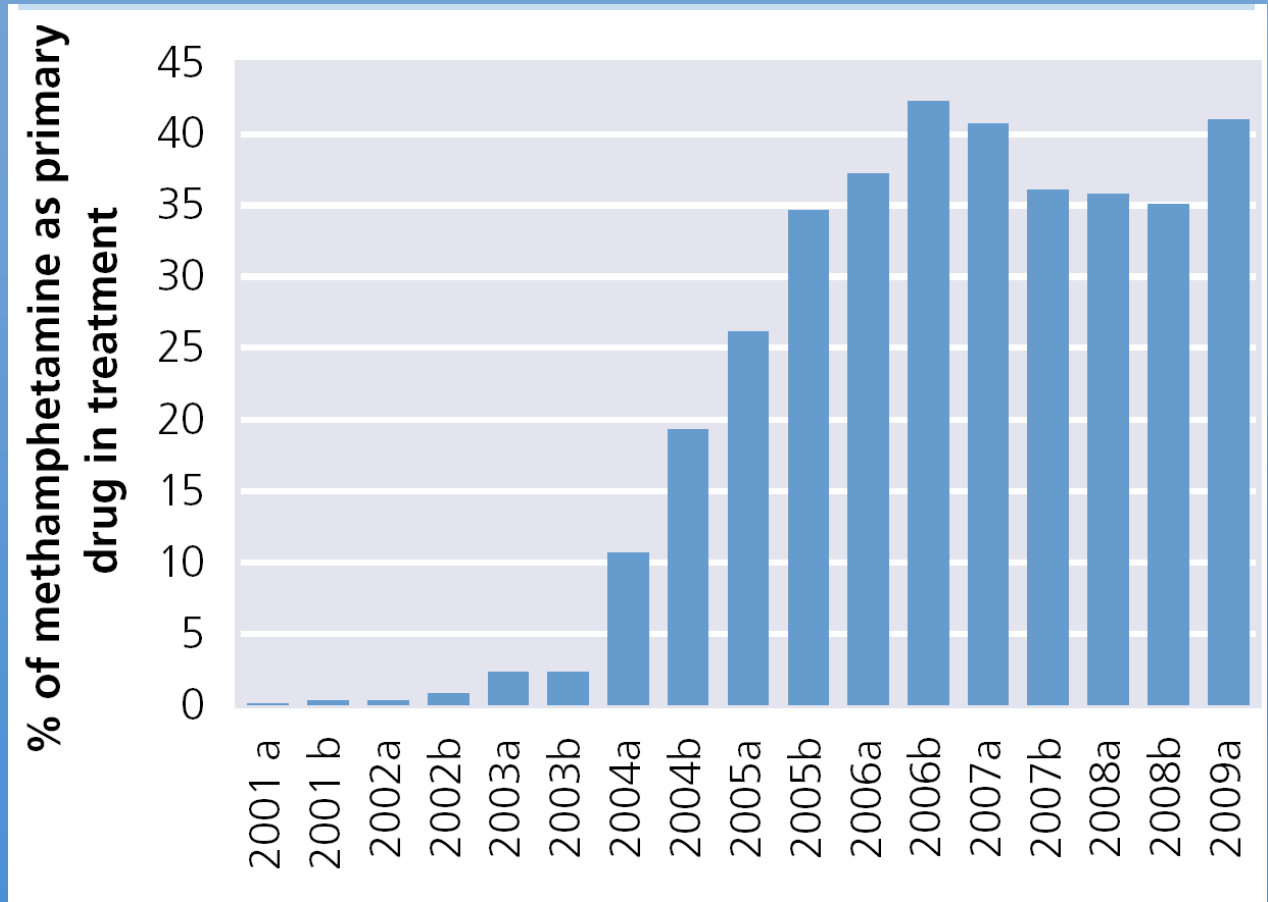


ATS related treatment demand in % of all treatment demand, 1998 – 2008



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

Cape Town, South Africa: methamphetamine as primary substance in overall drug treatment, 2001-2009



Source: South Africa Community Epidemiology Network on Drug Use.

a= Jan to Jun, b= Jul- Dec

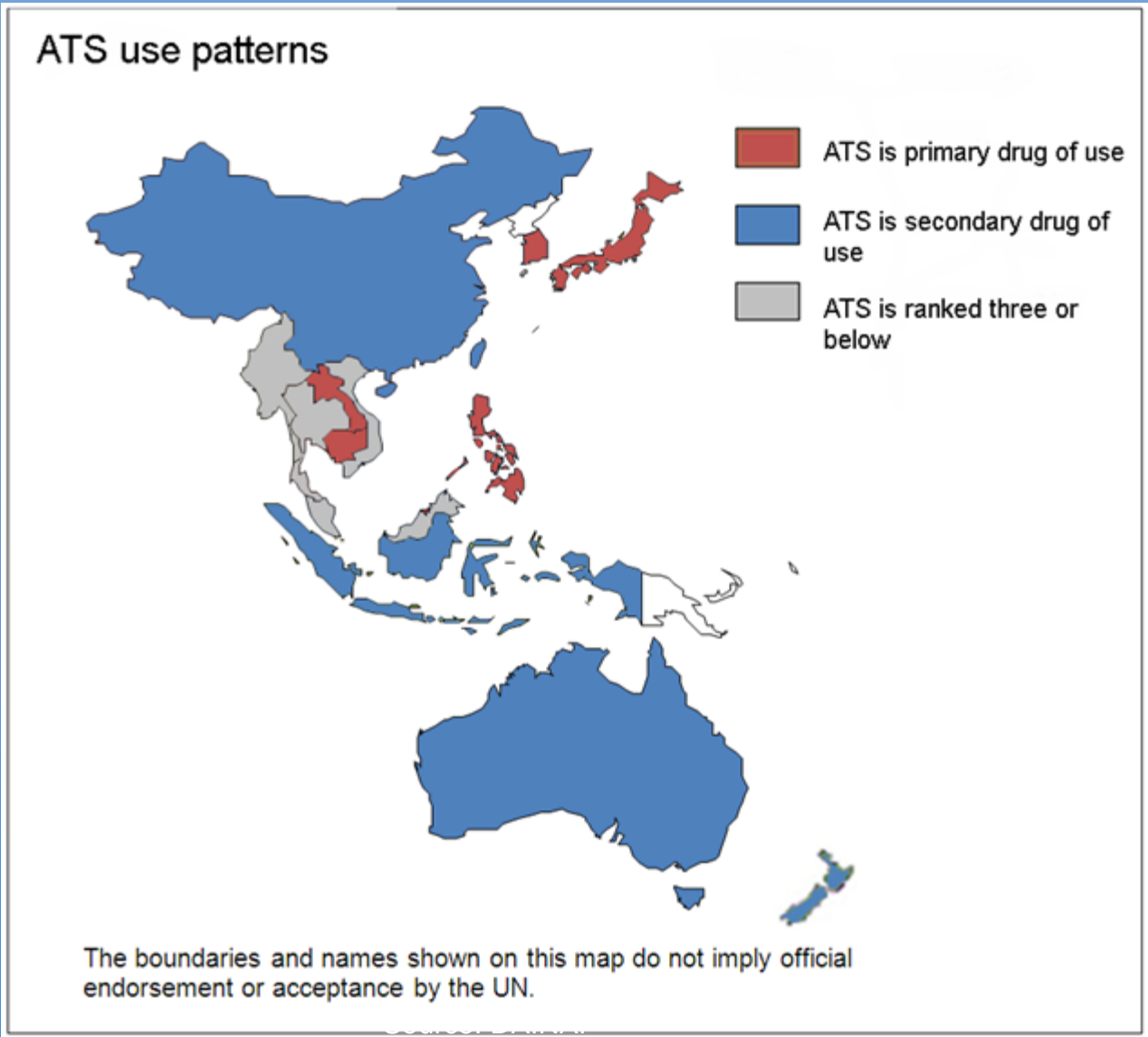
The story so far -

- **Manufacture:** Reported in more than 80 countries.
- **Trafficking:**
 - Continuous increase over past decade, global seizures 52 mt (2008), 39 mt (1999)
 - Precursors trafficked globally
- **Use:**
 - More users of ATS than cocaine & heroin combined
 - Potential health problems.

“Tip of the iceberg” = Significant information gaps exist



ATS risk greatest throughout East Asia and Pacific





ATS risk highest in East Asia

- ATS one of the major human security threats throughout the region (Myanmar)
- Emerging health issue = half of the world's ATS users are in East Asia
- ATS primary drug of concern (Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Lao PDR, Philippines)
- Indicators point to continuing increase in manufacture, trafficking and use of ATS
- Significant knowledge gaps exist

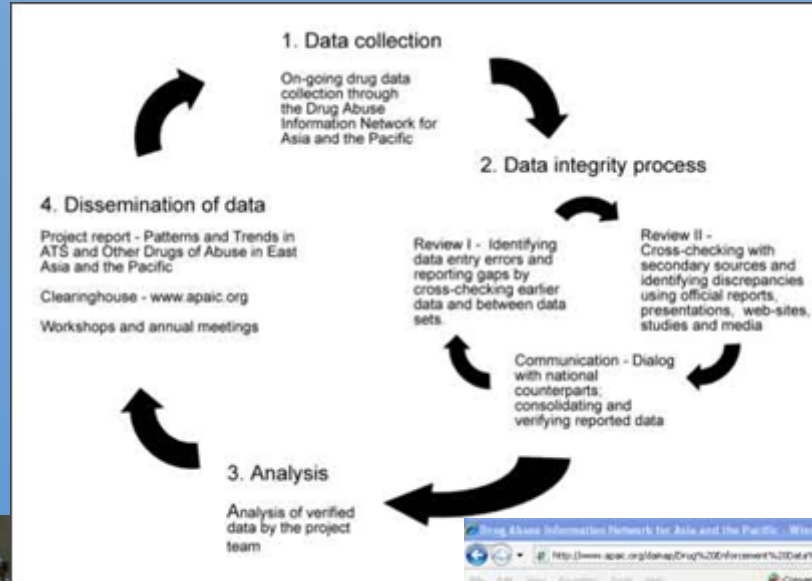


Structure of presentation

- Existing knowledge- Global ATS
- Filling the knowledge gaps- Global SMART
- Expanding Global SMART's reach

SMART Investments in Capacity

- Regional and national capacity building
- National trainings and review sessions
- On-line data collection
- Data verification and quality assurance
- Country situation reports
- Regional assessments



Drug Abuse Information Network for Asia and the Pacific - Windows Internet Explorer

<http://www.apaic.org/ViewDrug%20Information%20Data%2001.php>

Drug Abuse Information Network for Asia and the Pacific

DAINAP
DRUG ABUSE INFORMATION NETWORK FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC
ACCORD APAC

Data Entry | Discussion Forum | View Compiled Data | Logout

Illicit drug seizures

Country: Lao PDR
Year: 2009

Data covers total number of reported cases and the quantities seized for each drug type.

Note: The following data covers Quarter 1 and 2.

| Drug Type | Reported cases | Quantity seized | Unit of measurement |
|---------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Cannabis herb | 6 | 186.90 | kilogram |
| Opium (raw & prepared) | 6 | 9.45 | kilogram |
| Heroin | 3 | 7.59 | kilogram |
| Methamphetamine (pills/tablets) | 61 | 137,400.00 | tablet |

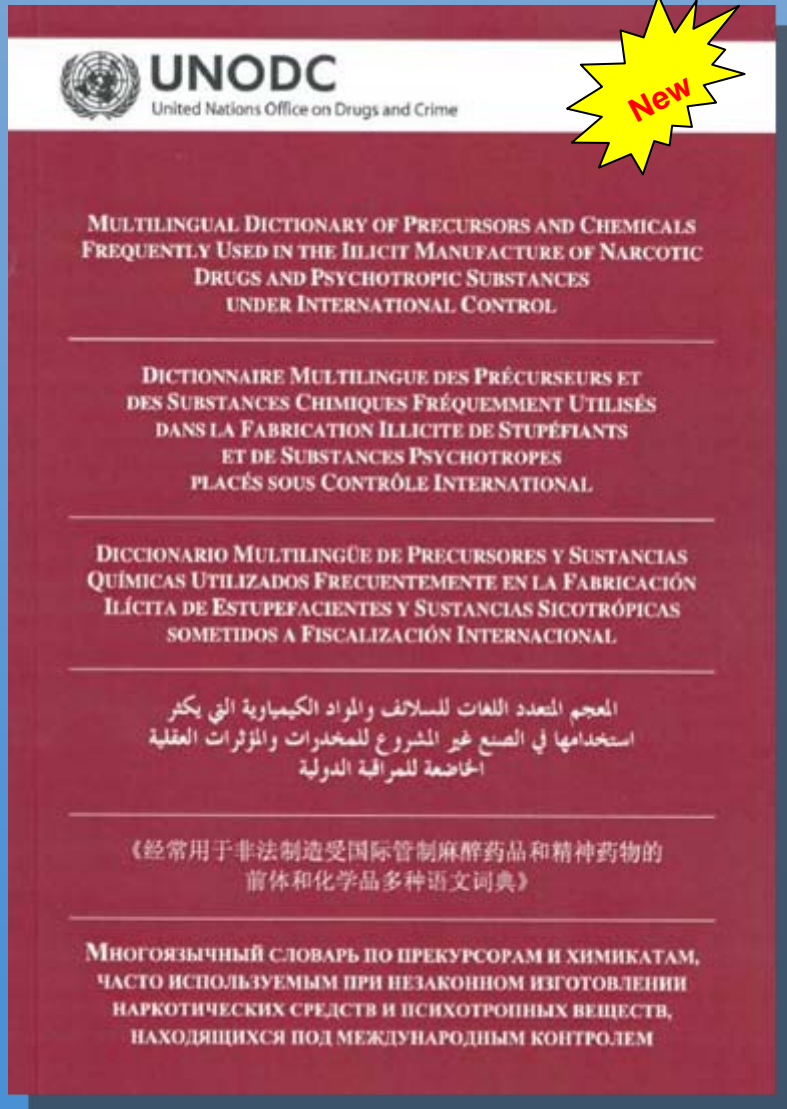
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Click to return to Main Page | Click to view next indicator of category

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Supported by UNODC forensic science programme



New



- Field detection kits
 - precursor chemicals
 - synthetic drugs



- Computer-based training material

- New multi-lingual precursor dictionary

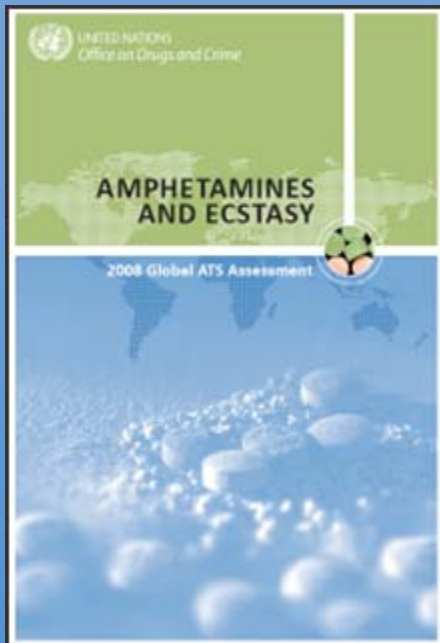


Global SMART – accomplishments to date

- Global ATS Assessment, September 2008
- Global SMART Update v1, March 2009
- SMART Advisory Group Meeting, March 2009
- Global SMART programme staffed, July 2009
- Regional East and South-East Asia workshop, July 2009
- National workshops (Cambodia, Myanmar Philippines), December 2009; Malaysia, June 2010
- Global SMART Update v2, October 2009
- East and South-East Asia Regional Report, November 2009
- Global SMART at SYNDEC4 Conference, November 2009
- Global SMART Update v3, March 2010
- Commission on Narcotic Drug 53rd session, Global SMART side-event, March 2010
- SMART Advisory Group Meeting, March 2010



Global ATS Context



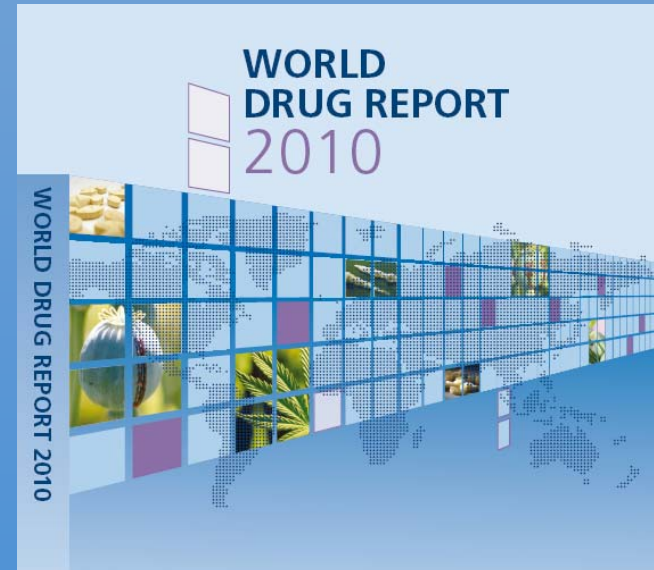
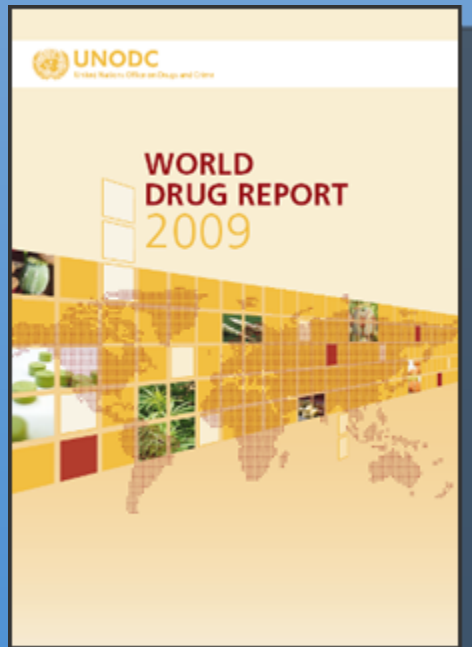


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Global context- World Drug Report



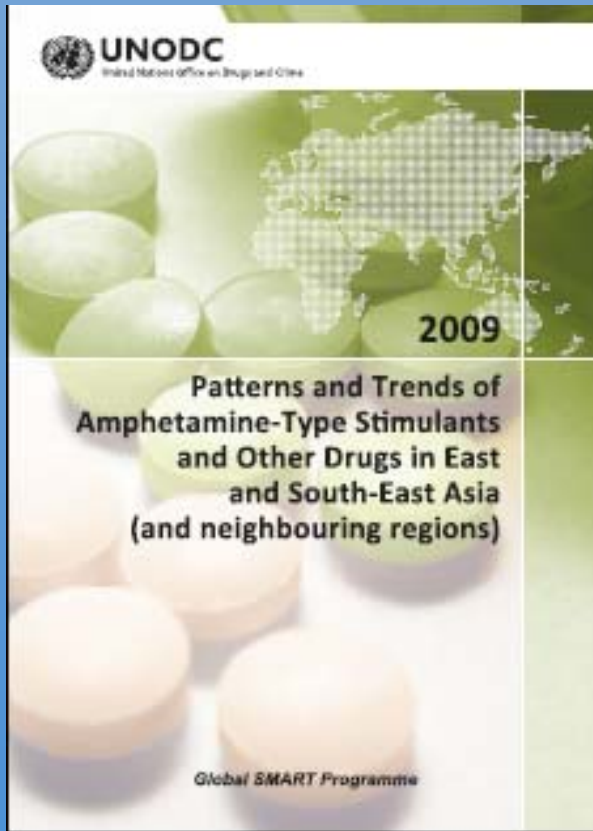


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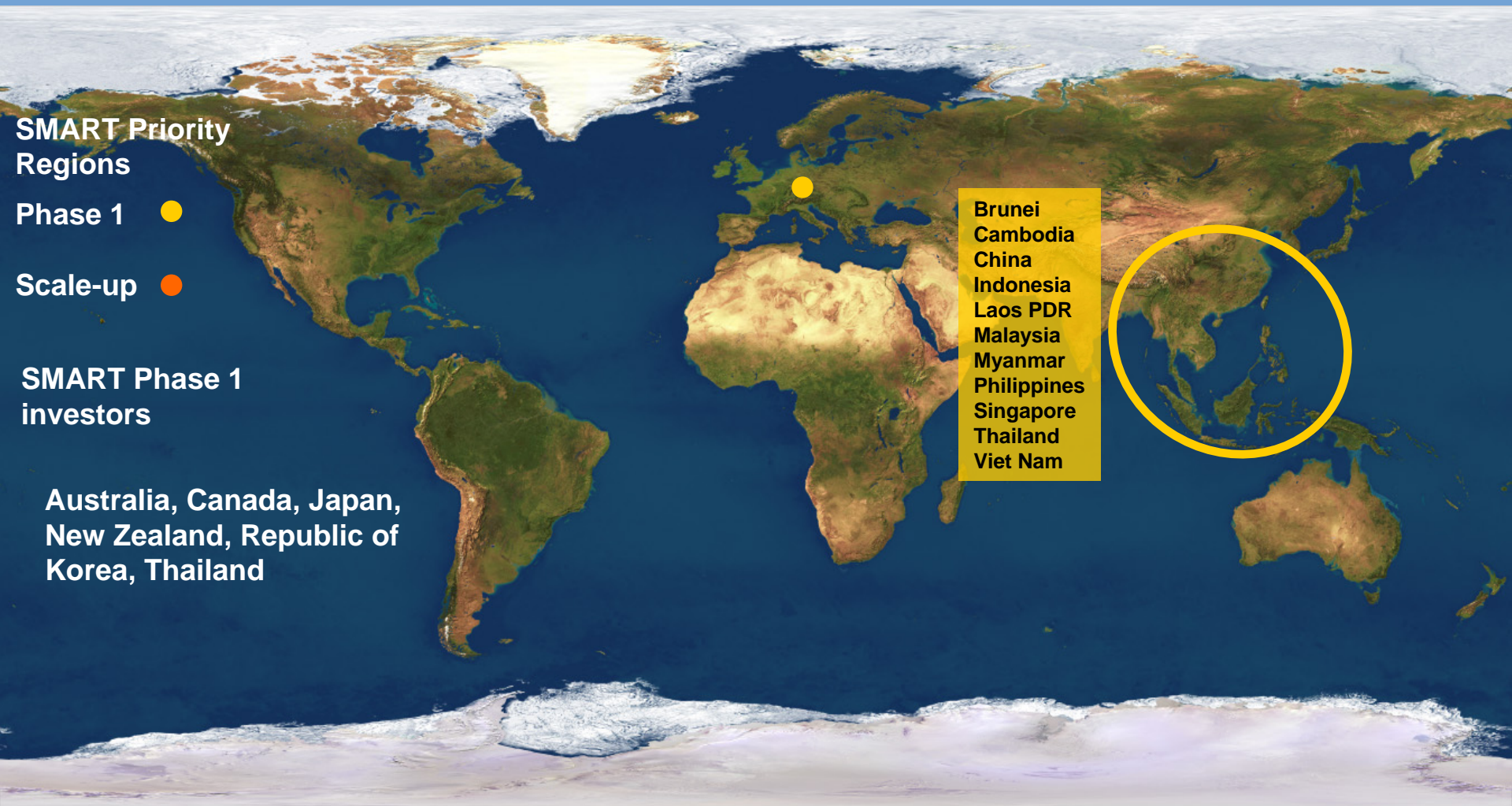
Regional context



Patterns and Trends of ATS in East and South-East Asia 2009 (includes section on Pacific and South Asia)

2010 report-
Situation assessment- Myanmar

SMART currently operates in East and South-East Asia



SMART Priority Regions

Phase 1 ●

Scale-up ●

SMART Phase 1 investors

Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, Thailand

- Brunei
- Cambodia
- China
- Indonesia
- Laos PDR
- Malaysia
- Myanmar
- Philippines
- Singapore
- Thailand
- Viet Nam



Global SMART – the way forward

- East and South-East Asia Regional Report, Fall 2010
- SMART in the Americas, Fall 2010
- Global SMART Update v4, October 2010
- Commission on Narcotic Drugs 54th session, Global SMART side-event, March 2011
- SMART Advisory Group Meeting, March 2011

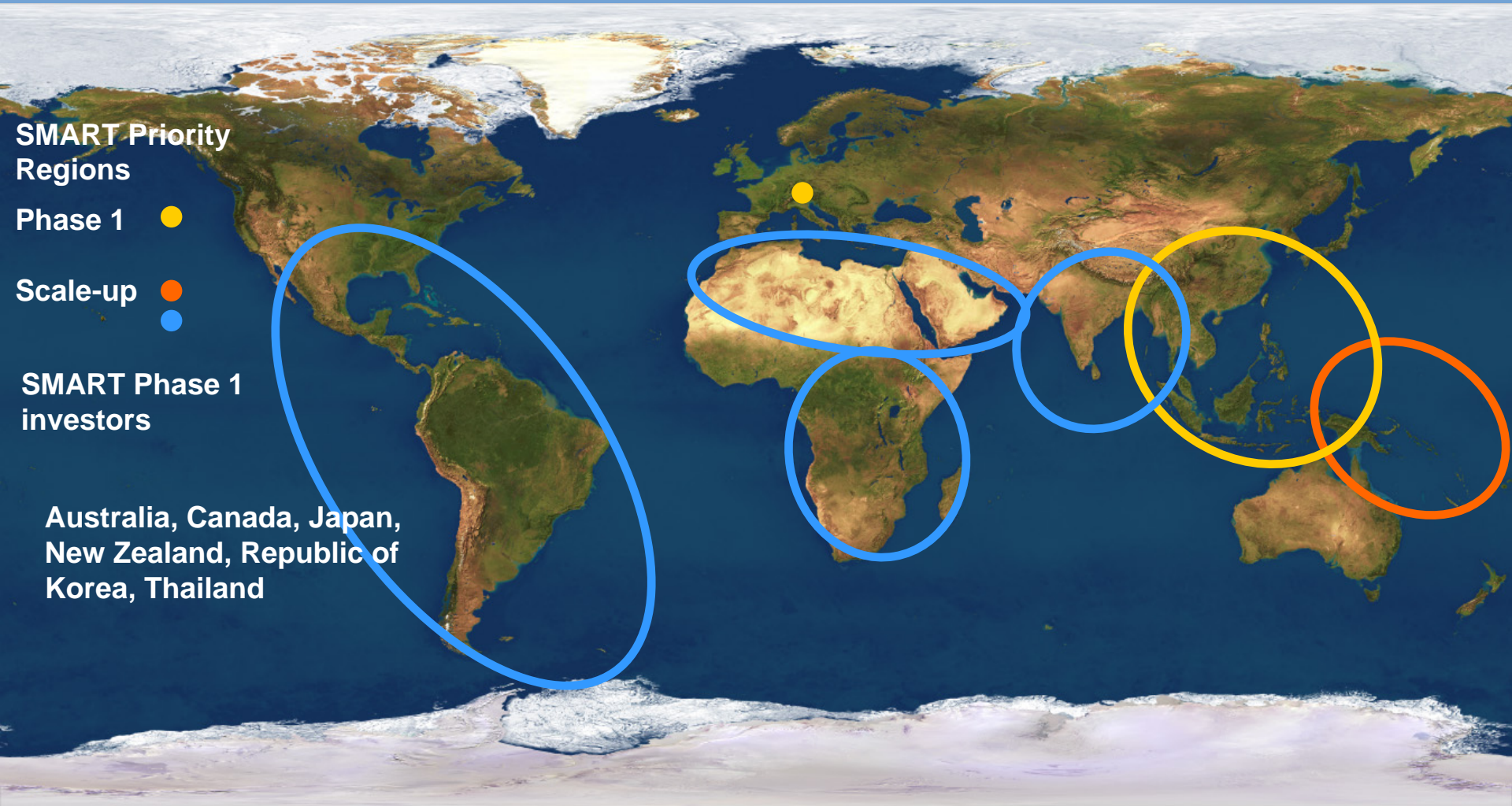


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SMART priority regions—targeted expansion





Vulnerability of Pacific States

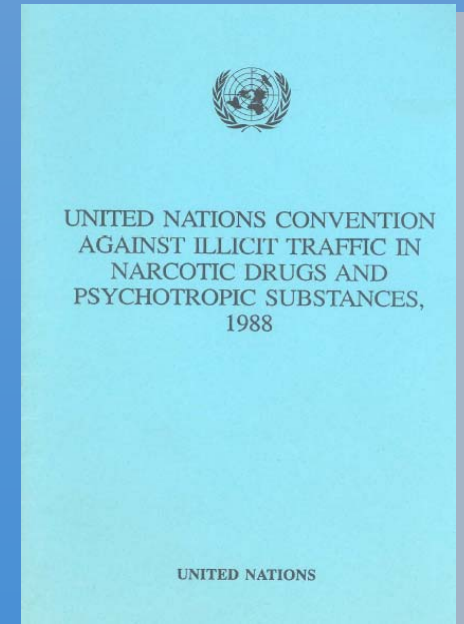
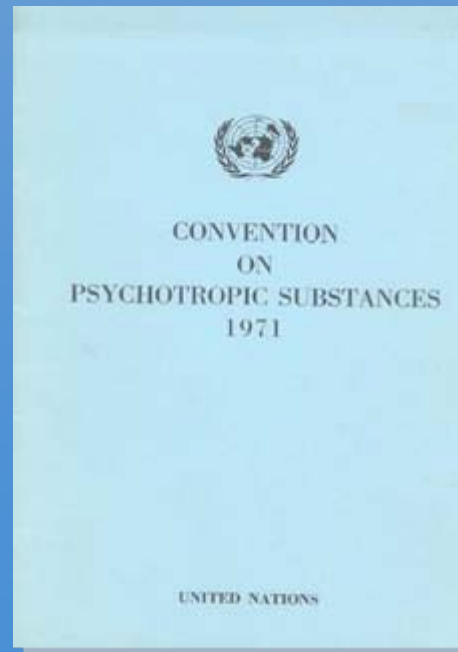
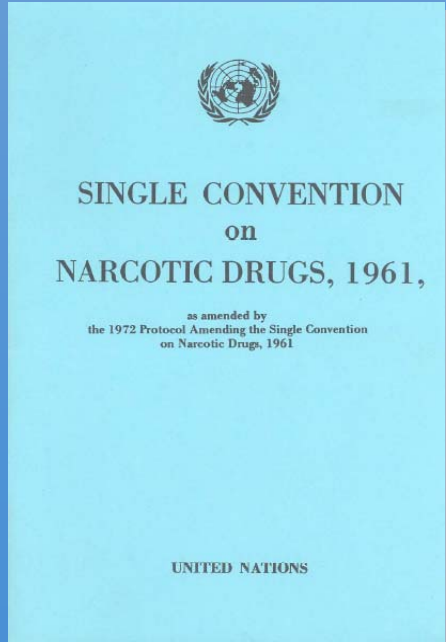
- Close proximity to major ATS markets (millions of potential customers, spill-over effect)
 - Several incidents:
 - 2004 clandestine manufacturing facility, Fiji (methamphetamine)
 - 2010 methamphetamine/ pseudoephedrine seizures Fiji
 - 2006/7/8 small-scale methamphetamine laboratories dismantled in Guam
 - 2009, French Polynesia – methamphetamine

Porous maritime borders, Limited law enforcement capacity

- Limited awareness of the problem
- High proportion of non-parties to the United Nations drug control Conventions (1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1988 Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances)

International drug control treaties- the Pacific

- 18 States are not yet party to all of those treaties
- Of these 18 States, 10 are in the Pacific (63 per cent)
- Parties to all treaties: Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Tonga
- Annual reports questionnaire- very low response rate





SMART in the Americas

- Start-up operations in progress
- Close cooperation with Inter-American Drug Abuse Commission (CICAD) of the Organization of American States
- Establishment of drug information network
 - Real/potential data sources
 - Health officials, law enforcement (police, customs)
 - Academics, researchers
 - Non-governmental organizations and other groups
 - Data focal points
 - Data sharing
 - Capacity building on the ground



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Thank you for your attention

More sources for ATS information

www.unodc.org

www.apaic.org