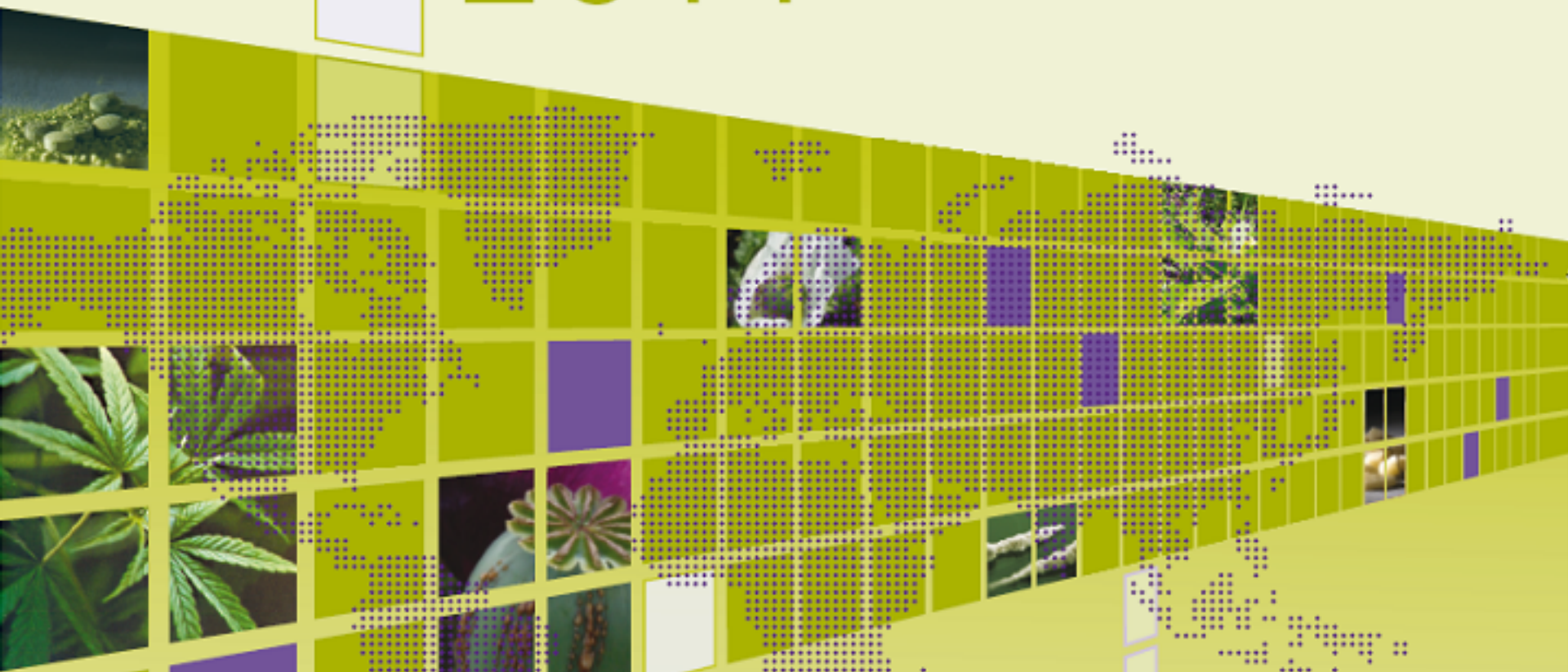


WORLD DRUG REPORT 2011





Structure of presentation

1. Overview

2. Asian drug market chains

- Opiates
- ATS

3. Conclusions



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The international drug control system

1. Based on 3 treaties: 1961, 1971, 1988
2. Objectives:
 1. Protect public health
 2. Ensure controlled availability for medical / scientific purposes
 3. Restrict non-medical drug use
3. Near-universal adherence
4. Re-validated: 1998 (Gen. Assembly) and 2009 (CND)



Role of UNODC

1. Provide reliable data and trend analysis
2. Promote norms, laws and conventions
3. Provide technical assistance
4. Promote regional cooperation
5. Advocacy on international drug control system



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Main findings



The Big Picture

“Containment” has worked during past decade

- Opiate cultivation declines globally
- Coca/cocaine declines globally
- Cultivation is limited to a few countries
- Drug use stabilizes across globe

Warning signs

- **Resurgence of opium cultivation in SE Asia**
- **Soaring production, trafficking, use of ATS in SE Asia**



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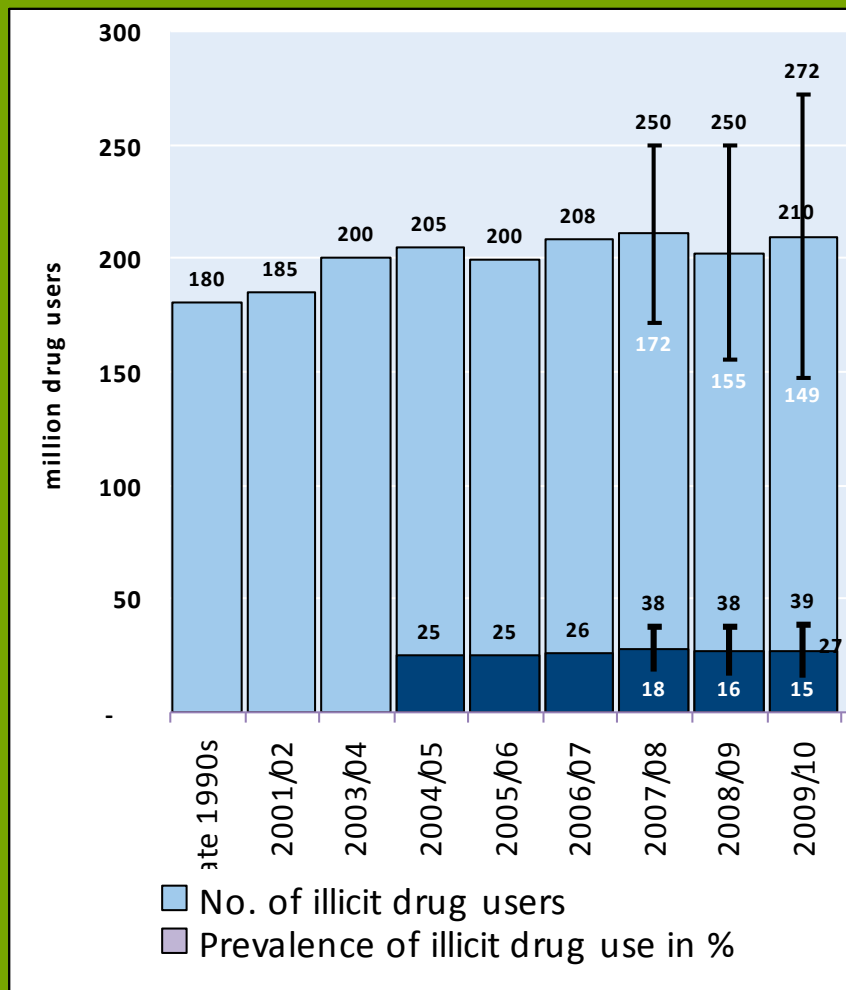
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

**Prevalence of illicit drug use
has remained stable...**

**Problem drug use has
remained stable...**



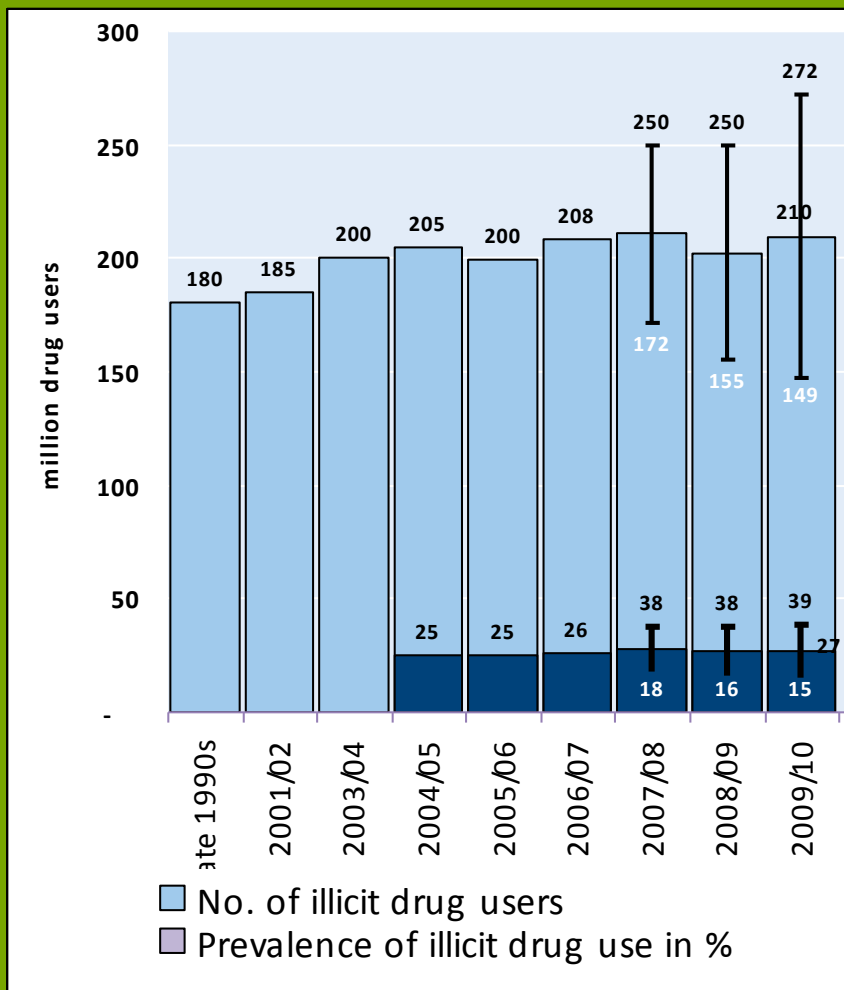
Total users



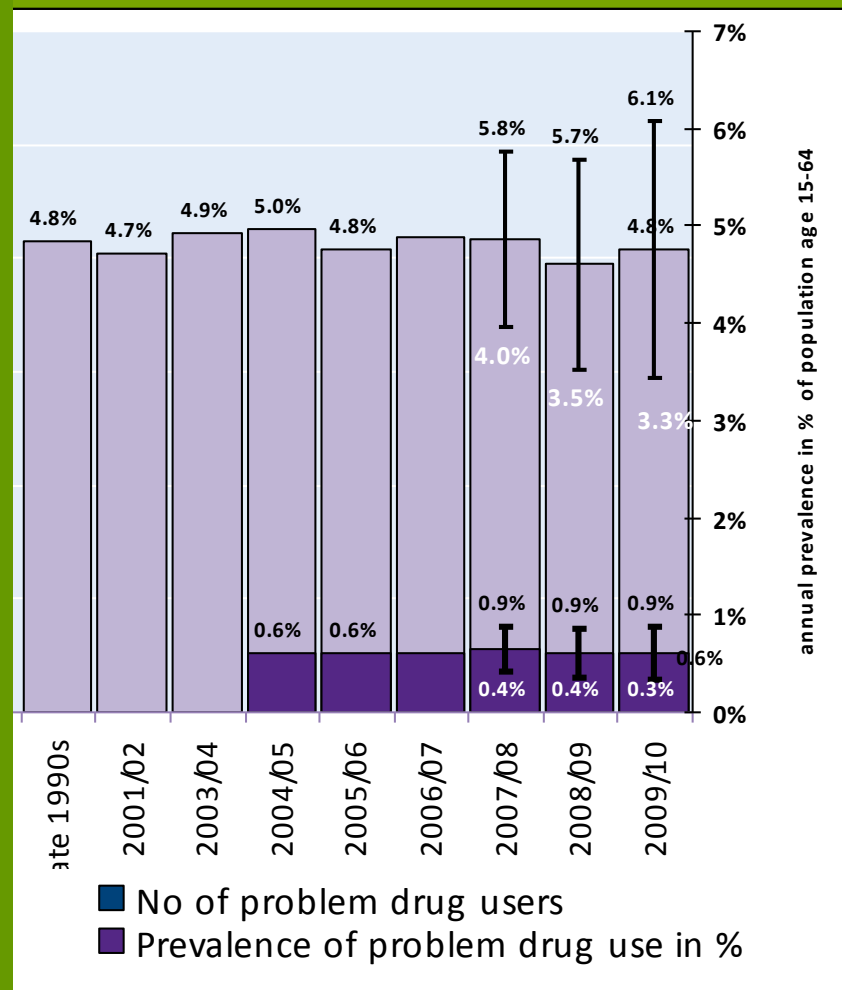
Source: UNODC, 2011 World Drug Report, Vienna, June 2011.



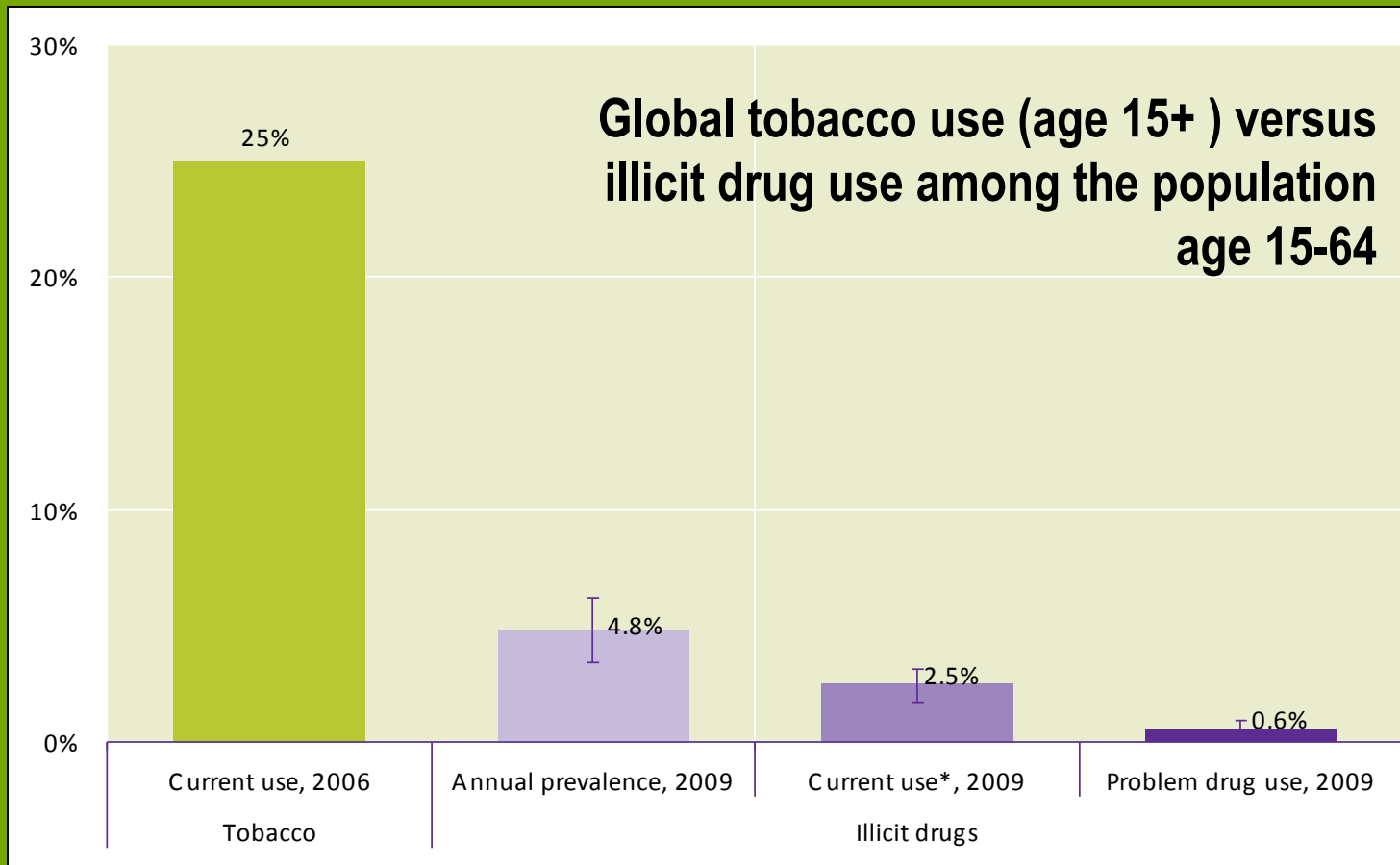
Total users



Prevalence



Tobacco use versus illegal drug use at the global level



* Past month use

Source: UNODC, *2011 World Drug Report*, June 2011.



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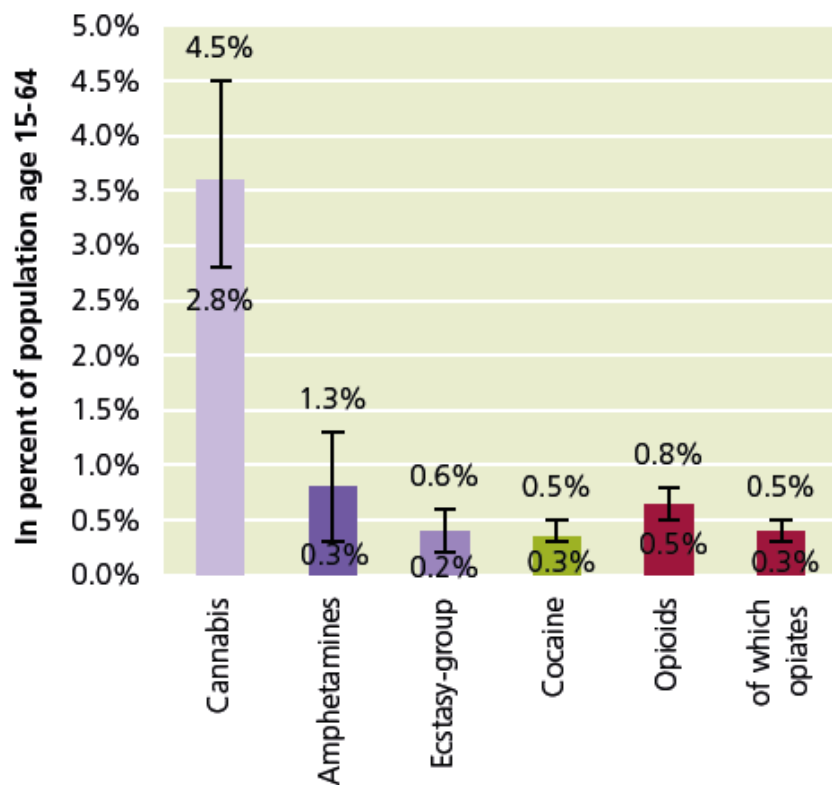
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**Cannabis is the most widely
produced and consumed
illicit drug worldwide...**



Fig. 8: Annual prevalence of drug use at the global level, in percent of the population aged 15-64, 2009/2010

Source: UNODC estimates based on ARQ and other official data.





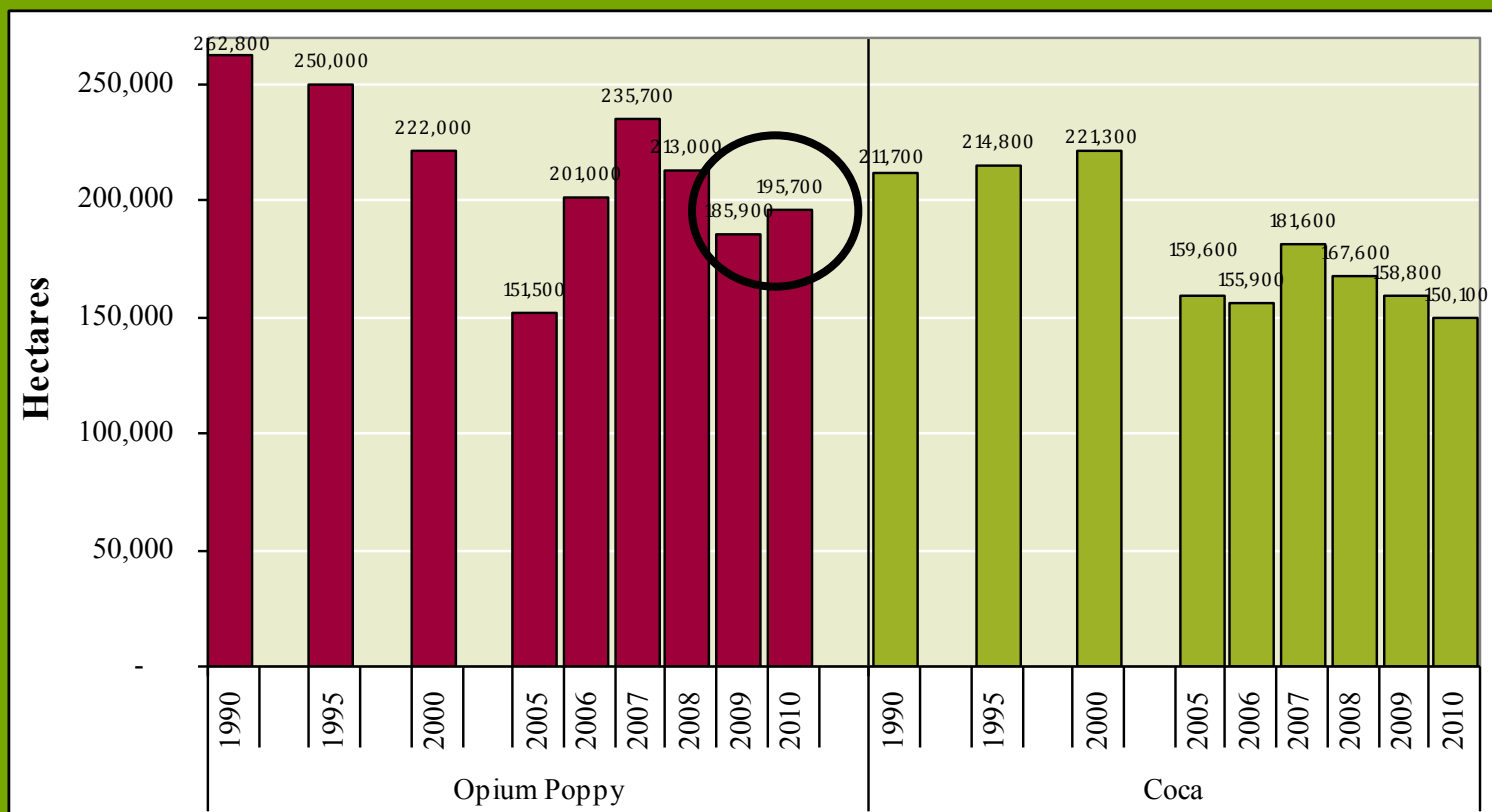
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**Overall opium and coca
cultivation trend is
declining...**



Global opium poppy and coca cultivation, 1990-2010



<u>2007-2010</u>	<u>2000-2010</u>	<u>1990-2010</u>
Opium: - 17%	Opium: -12%	Opium: -26%
Coca: -15%	Coca: -32%	Coca: -29%



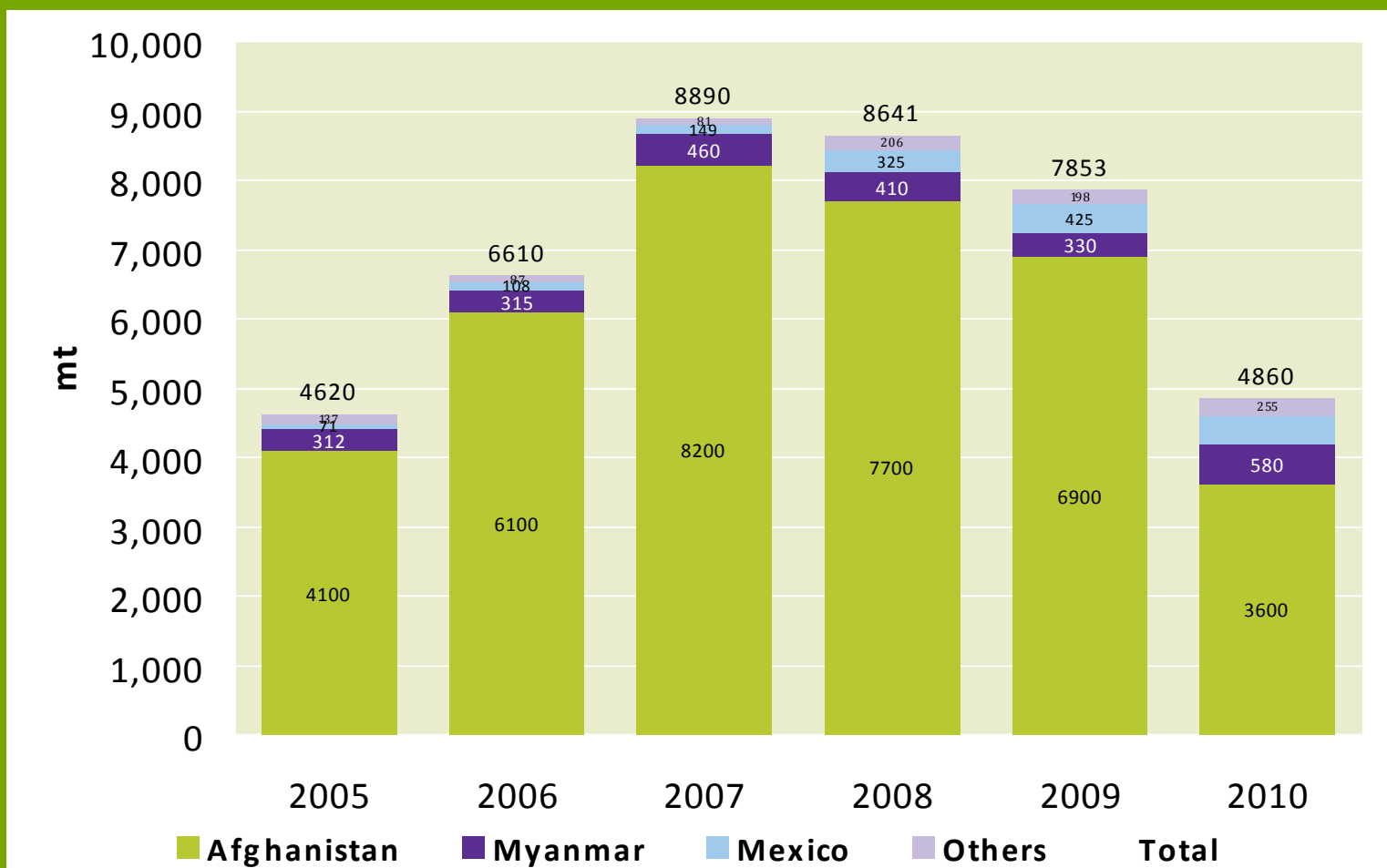
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**Opium and cocaine
production is falling...**



Global opium production, 2005-2010



* For Mexico, in the absence of data for 2010, the estimate for 2009 was imputed to 2010.

Source: UNODC, 2011 World Drug Report, June 2011.



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**Manufacture of ATS is
increasing...**

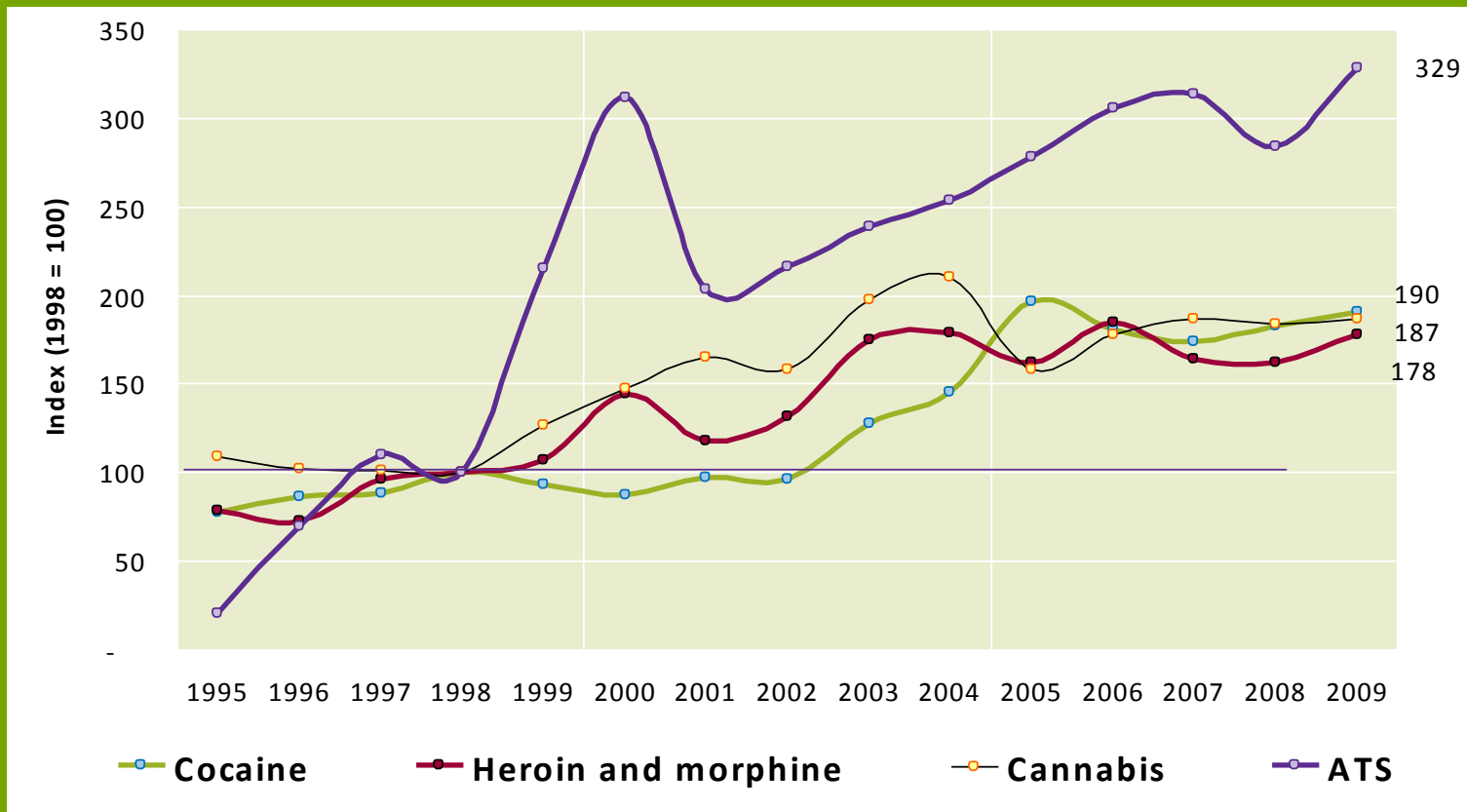


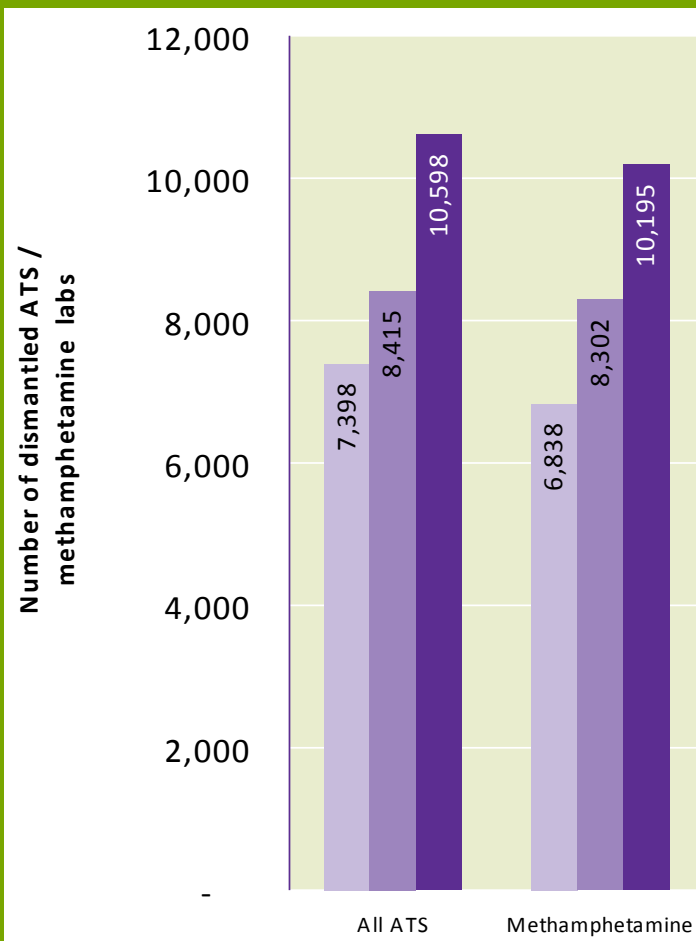
Global ATS trends (2009):

- **ATS seizures increase by 16% worldwide**
- **Number of ATS labs busted increases by 26%**

ATS seizures show dramatic increase

(Index: 1998=100), 1995-2009





Number of dismantled ATS laboratories, 2007-2009



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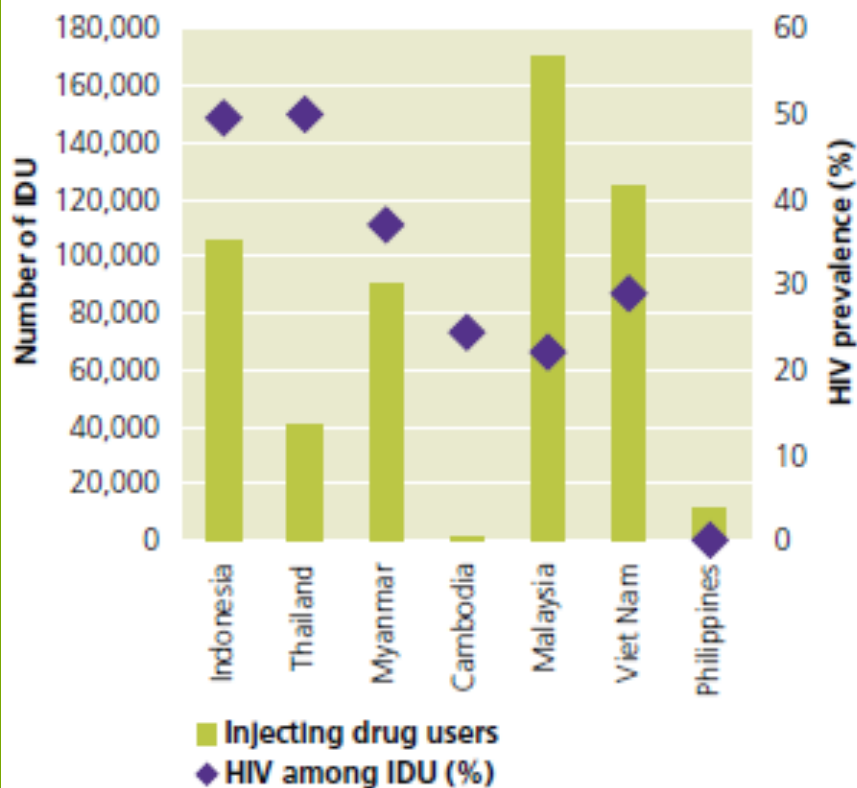
**One in 5 IDUs worldwide is
HIV positive...**

**One in 2 IDUs worldwide is
infected with Hep C...**



Fig. 105: East and South-East Asia: Number of injecting drug users and HIV prevalence among IDU in selected countries, 2009 or latest year available

Source: United Nations Regional Task Force on Injecting Drug use and HIV and AIDS for Asia and the Pacific.



Number of IDUs and HIV prevalence in SE Asia



- New synthetic drugs like piperazines, mephadrone and synthetic cannabinoids (like “spice”), are emerging...
- Non-medical use of prescription drugs like synthetic opioids, tranquillizers, prescription stimulants a growing health problem...



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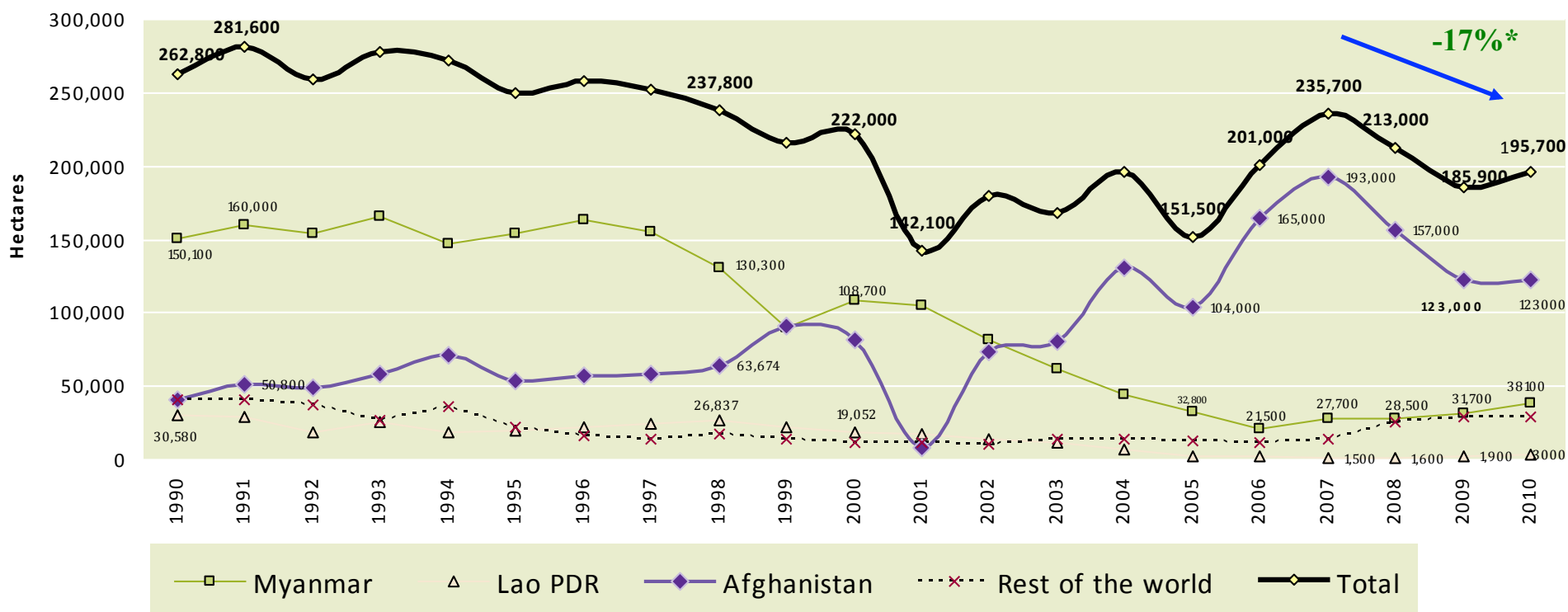
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OPIATES in Asia

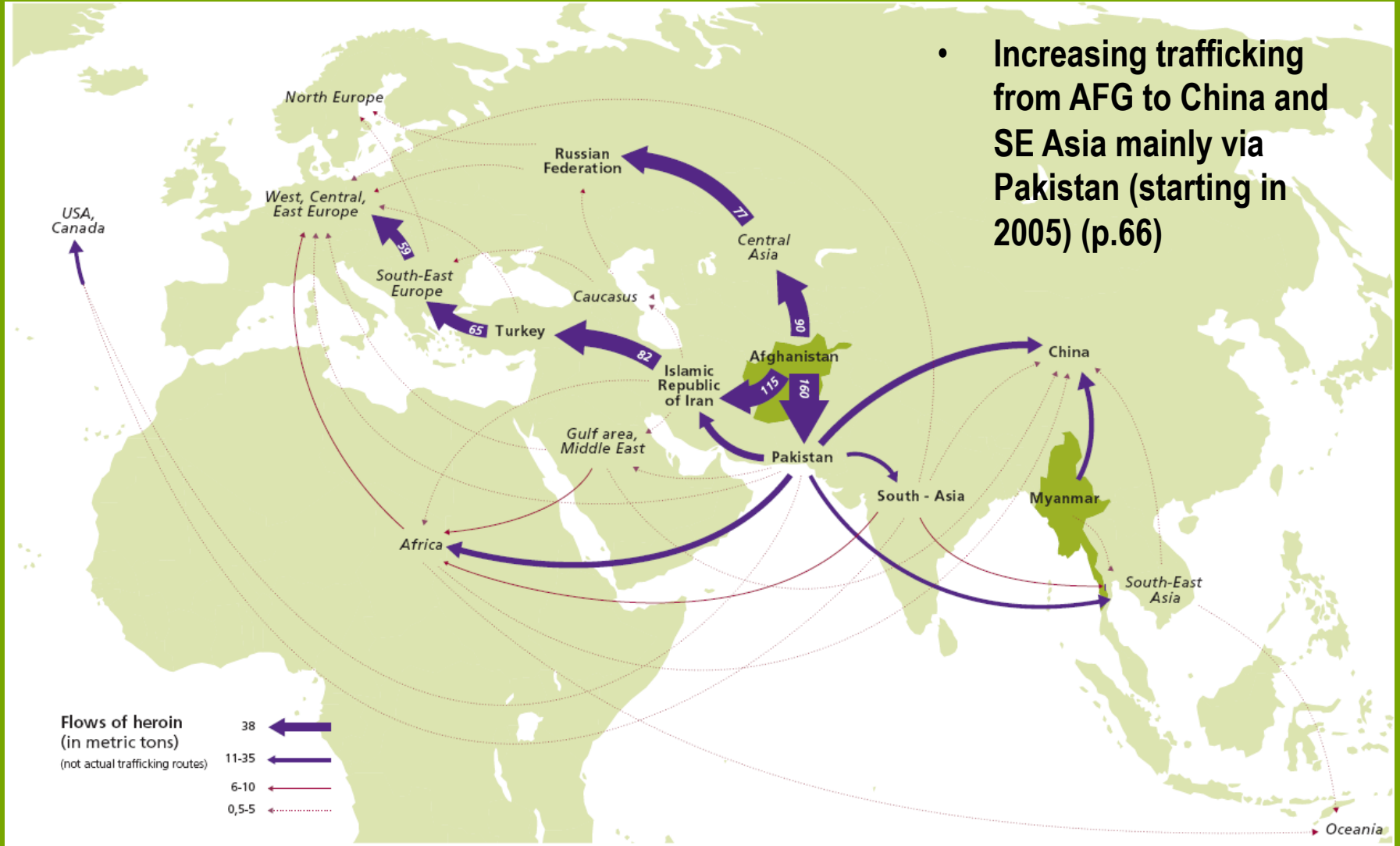


Global opium poppy cultivation, 1990-2010*



* 2010: preliminary estimates

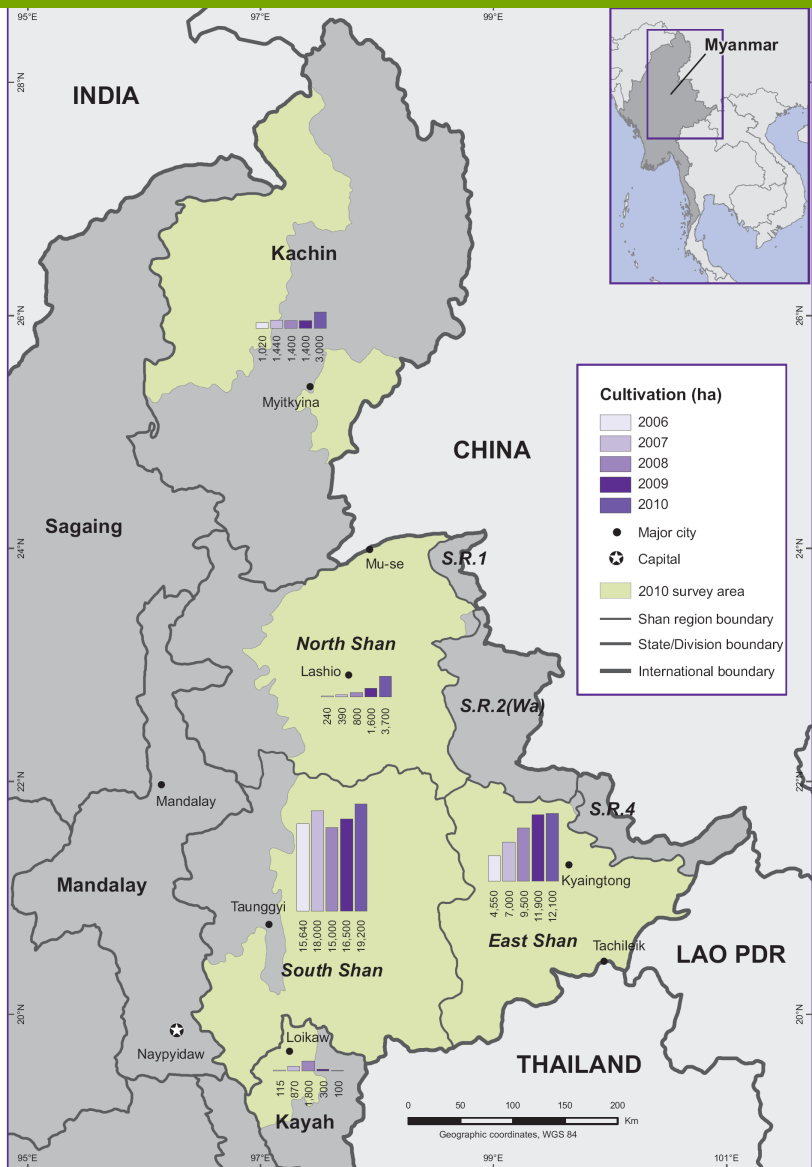
Main heroin trafficking routes and volumes, 2009



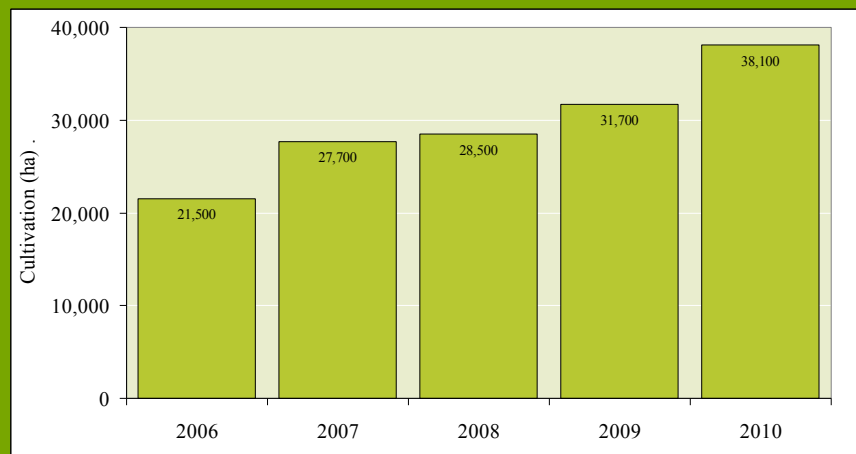
- Increasing trafficking from AFG to China and SE Asia mainly via Pakistan (starting in 2005) (p.66)



Opium poppy cultivation and production in Myanmar, 2006-2010



Cultivation in ha



Production in metric tons





Heroin seizures in E/SE Asia (2009)

- An estimated of 65 mt of pure Afghan heroin was trafficked to the region [mainly via Pakistan] – 25 mt to South-East Asia and 40 mt to China. (p.73)
- Heroin / morphine seizures 8.2mt (5.4mt in 2008) – first increase following 4 years of decline





Opiate use in E/SE Asia

- Majority of world's opiate users live in Asia (p.24)
- Heroin users = 2.8 – 5.0m (0.2 – 0.3% of adult population (p.50)
- Heroin main drug consumed: China, Malaysia, Myanmar, Singapore, Viet Nam (p.84)
- Heroin use stabilizing in E/SE Asia (p. 50)





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Amphetamine-Type Stimulants (ATS)

Amphetamine Group



Tableted methamphetamine (Yaba)



Crystalline Methamphetamine (Yama)

Ecstasy Group



Ecstasy (MDMA)



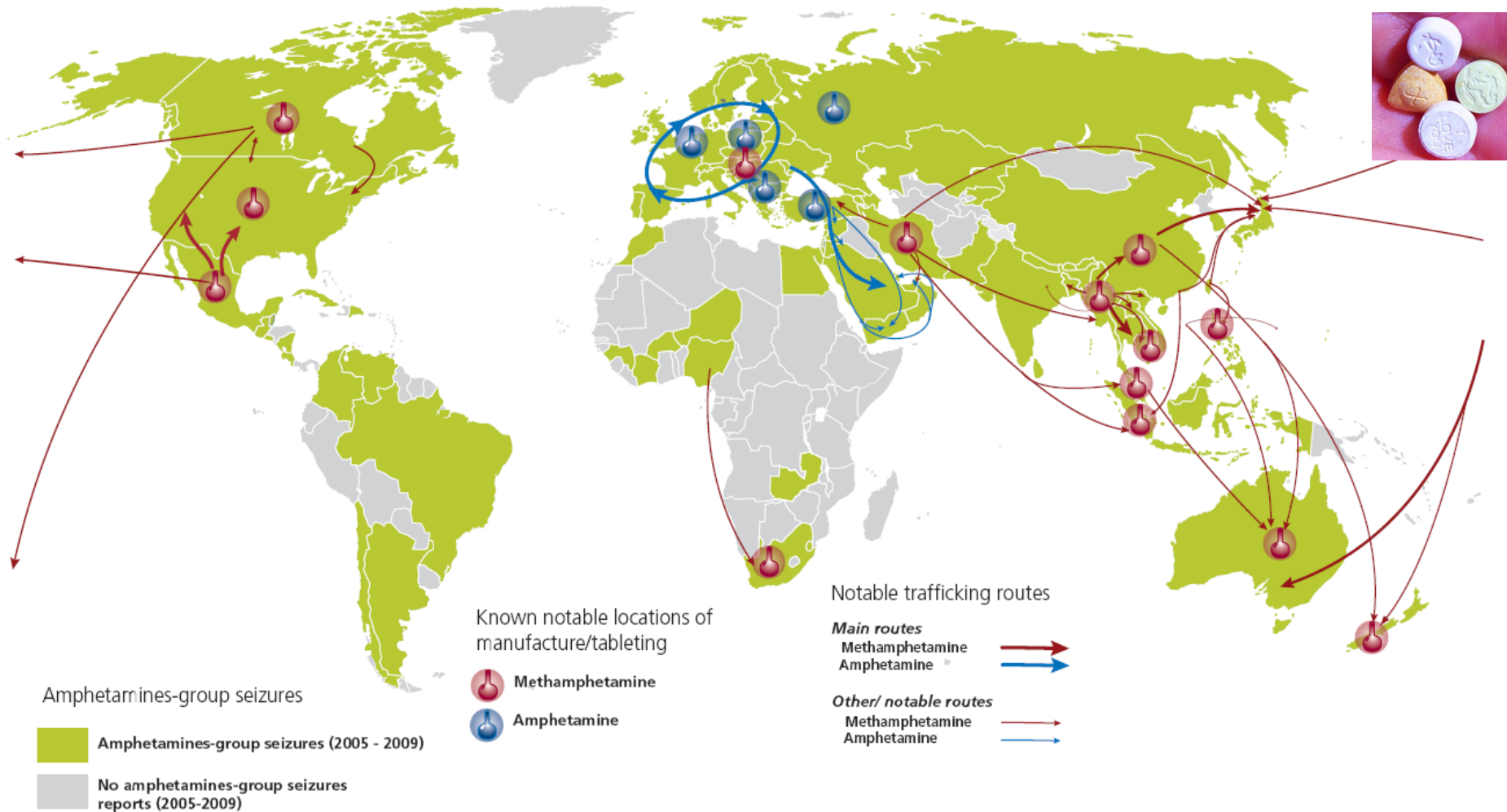
Fake Ecstasy (BZP, ketamine, methamphetamine)



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Notable locations of ATS manufacture and trafficking



Source: UNODC, 2011 World Drug Report, June 2011.

ATS trafficking in E/SE Asia

- 250% increase in meth arrests in 2004-2009
- Myanmar - spillover into neighbouring countries
- Meth routed from Africa and IR Iran



ATS consumption in E/SE Asia

- Expert perceptions = significant increase in use
- Meth: highest in Philippines, Thailand (major market), Lao PDR
- Meth: among top 3 drugs in China, Japan, Indonesia



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Summary of WDR

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Warning signs

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- **Soaring production, trafficking, use of ATS in SE Asia**



E/SE Asia: supply concerns

1. Opium resurgence in Myanmar
2. ATS manufacture in the region is increasing
3. Methamphetamine spillover from Myanmar
4. Increased links to Transnational Organized Crime
5. Lack of capacity and insufficient cooperation across borders



E/SE Asia: demand concerns

1. Stabilization in use of opiates
2. Increase of use of methamphetamine (both pill and crystalline forms)
3. Young age of methamphetamine users
4. Insufficient treatment services for ATS
5. Continued injection of heroin
6. Increased injection of methamphetamine
7. High prevalence of HIV among IDUs



STRATEGIC RESPONSES:

1. Prevention and treatment
2. Injecting drug use and HIV
3. Alternative development
4. Law enforcement
5. Judicial cooperation



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Thank you

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