Opium and coca cultivation

Global coca bush cultivation and cocaine manufacture, 2006–2016

Hectares under coca cultivation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (ha)</th>
<th>Peru (ha)</th>
<th>Colombia (ha)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>125,000</td>
<td>105,000</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>100,000</td>
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<td>20,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>75,000</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>1,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>1,250</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Potential manufacture of cocaine in tons (at 100 percent purity)

- Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
- Peru
- Colombia
- Global cocaine manufacture ('new' conversion ratio)

Sources: UNODC, coca cultivation surveys in Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Colombia and Peru, 2014 and previous years.

Opium poppy cultivation and production of opium, 2006-2017

Sources: UNODC, calculations are based on UNODC illicit crop monitoring surveys and the responses to the annual report questionnaire.

<sup>a</sup> Data for 2017 are still preliminary.
Figure 1: Historical series of area with coca bush at December 31, 2001 – 2017
Figure 2: Total area at 31 December and productive area throughout the year, 2005 – 2017
Afghanistan

• Based on some provinces:
  – decline 19% in cultivation
  – Probably higher reduction in production
  – Price of opium at lowest level
Farm-gate price of dry opium, monthly data
Potential heroin production from Afghan opium

- Based on different assumptions on purity, some 50% of opium was converted to heroin within Afghanistan in 2018
Acetic Anhydride prices reacted to increases in production
Heroin prices Afghanistan (unknown purity)
Heroin price

Heroin prices (not adjusted for purity) in the United States and Western Europe

Wholesale prices (inflation adjusted)

Retail prices (inflation adjusted)

Retail prices and purity in the European Union

Indexed trends

Price and purity

Cannabis

**FIG. 6** Trends in the number of annual cannabis users and cannabis use perception index, 2006–2016

**FIG. 3** Global quantities of main cannabis products seized, 2006–2016

Source: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire.
Opioids

Fast emerging public health threats

North America
- Fentanyl and its analogues

Africa and Near and Middle East
- Tramadol

60 countries
- Benzodiazepines

Non-medical use of prescriptions
Tramadol

MAP 2 | Reported tramadol seizures (and/or misuse) and major tramadol trafficking/diversion flows, 2012–2016

Annual tramadol seizures
- Green: < 1 kg
- Blue: > 1 - 10 kg
- Yellow: > 10 - 100 kg
- Orange: > 100 - 1,000 kg
- Red: > 1,000 - 10,000 kg
- Dark Red: > 10,000 kg
- Blue: Reported seizures and/or misuse

- Solid line: Reported trafficking flows of tramadol originating in India
- Dotted line: Reported trafficking flows of tramadol originating in China
- Dashed line: Reported trafficking flows of tramadol via transit countries


Notes: The boundaries shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Dashed lines represent undetermined boundaries. The dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties. The final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. A dispute exists between the Government of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).
Leading cases of deaths attributable to drug use, 2016

One third of global deaths attributable to drug use are due to drug use disorders – opioids being the major cause.

Nearly 45 per cent of deaths are due to untreated Hepatitis C and diseases of liver among people who use drugs.

Global deaths directly caused by the use of drugs have been increasing.

Rapidly expanding methamphetamine market

- Methamphetamine dominates a growing synthetic drug market
- Seizures increase in East and South-East Asia and North America
Currently, reported to UNODC EWA

- Over 850 NPS by > 115 countries
- Shifts to new effect groups e.g. synthetic opioids

Number of NPS reported by countries, 2009-20018