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**Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and  
Related Matters in the Near and Middle East****Forty-third session**

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Item 3 of the provisional agenda

**Current situation with respect to regional and subregional  
cooperation****Statistics on drug trafficking trends in Near and  
Middle East, South-, West-, and Central Asia and  
worldwide***Summary*

The present report provides an overview of global trends in illicit drug production and trafficking, with special focus on the member States of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East. The statistics and analysis are based on the latest information available to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. The report focuses on 2006, but includes information for 2007 and 2008 where data is available.

Globally, the cannabis market remains essentially stable, and the biggest illicit drug market by far. Global interdiction of cannabis herb increased slightly in 2006 by comparison with 2005, while cannabis resin seizures declined. The Subcommission member States collectively followed the global trend, although the decline in cannabis resin interdiction was only marginal.

Illicit opium production and trafficking in opiates continued to be of great concern for countries in this region, with global opium production highly concentrated in Afghanistan. While the area under opium poppy cultivation in Afghanistan decreased by one fifth from 2007 to 2008, cultivation in Hilmand province remained essentially stable. In 2006 the Subcommission member States accounted for more than half of global heroin interdiction and continued to account for an overwhelming share of opium and morphine interdiction.

Globally, the cocaine market also remains relatively stable. Global cocaine seizures decreased slightly in 2006. The Americas continued to account for more



than three quarters of these. Although Subcommittee member States only registered a minor share of global cocaine interdiction, seizures in this region almost trebled from 2005 to 2006. In 2007 Colombia, Peru and Bolivia remained the main cultivators of coca bush, and estimated cultivation rose in all three countries, most notably in Colombia.

While efforts over the last few years to contain the market for amphetamine-type stimulants appear to have been successful at the global level, seizures data indicate an increase in trafficking among Subcommittee member States. In this region, interdiction of substances in this category, excluding ecstasy, rose significantly in 2006, representing more than one third of global seizures for that year.

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## I. Introduction

1. The present report provides an overview of developments in the production and trafficking of the main illicit drugs worldwide and in the member States of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East (Subcommission) See Map.

Map

### Members of the Subcommission



2. With regard to drug trafficking, the report focuses on seizure statistics for 2005, 2006 and (where available) 2007, and provides an update on trafficking trends in opiates, cannabis, cocaine and amphetamine-type stimulants.

3. Information on illicit drug crop cultivation and production of plant-based drugs has been drawn from the published results of the latest illicit crop monitoring surveys published by UNODC. The primary sources of information on drug trafficking were the replies to the Annual Reports Questionnaire (ARQ), Part III (Illicit supply of drugs) submitted by Governments to UNODC. In 2006, this was submitted by 16 out of 23 members of the Subcommission.

4. Supplementary sources included reports on significant drug seizures, the analysis in the World Drug Report 2008 published by UNODC, and other reports received by UNODC or submitted to the Commission on Narcotics Drugs and its subsidiary bodies.

5. The trafficking trends described in the present report are mainly based on drug seizure data. Statistics on drug seizures offer valid, indirect indicators of trafficking trends. However, they should be treated with caution, as they also reflect different

reporting practices and depend on the level and effectiveness of law enforcement capacities.

## **II. Global trends in illicit drug crop cultivation and the production of plant-based drugs**

### **A. Cannabis**

6. Unlike other illicit crops, such as coca and opium poppy, cannabis lends itself to diverse cultivation methods, being easily grown in varied environments. This renders assessing the extent of its cultivation and production difficult. However, UNODC estimates that cannabis continues to dominate the world's illicit drug markets in terms of pervasiveness of cultivation, volume of production, and number of consumers.

7. UNODC estimates that cannabis is produced in 172 countries and territories, with the number of cannabis users worldwide in 2006 amounting to almost 166 million, or 3.9 per cent of the global population in the 15-64 age bracket. Oceania is the region with the highest annual prevalence rate for cannabis (14.5 per cent), followed by Africa (8.0 per cent), the Americas (6.9 per cent), Europe (5.3 per cent) and Asia (2.0 per cent).

8. The total area under cannabis cultivation in 2006 is estimated between 470,000 and 600,000 hectares, but this does not take into account cannabis growing wild. In Afghanistan in particular, the area under cannabis cultivation increased from 30,000 hectares in 2005<sup>1</sup> to 50,000 hectares in 2006 and 70,000 hectares in 2007.<sup>2</sup> The figure for 2007 is equivalent to 36 per cent of the area under opium poppy cultivation in that country. Although the estimate for 2008 is not available at the time of writing, cannabis cultivation has been found in 14 provinces in Afghanistan in 2008,<sup>3</sup> and the average price of cannabis in Afghanistan has increased from \$53 per kilogram in 2007<sup>2</sup> to \$56 per kilogram in 2008<sup>3</sup>.

9. According to UNODC estimates, global cannabis herb production peaked in 2004, at 45,000 metric tons, and then decreased twice in succession, albeit slightly: first to 42,000 metric tons in 2005 and again to 41,400 metric tons in 2006. In 2006 the Americas accounted for an estimated 55 per cent of cannabis herb production, followed by Africa (22 per cent), Asia (16 per cent), Europe (6 per cent) and Oceania (1 per cent).

10. It is estimated that, in 2006, 31 per cent of global cannabis herb production (12,900 metric tons) took place in North America. Production in Mexico (7,400 metric tons) was the largest worldwide, while production in the United States of America is estimated at 4,700 metric tons. South America accounted for 24 per cent of production (10,000 metric tons), of which 5,900 metric tons were produced in Paraguay.

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<sup>1</sup> United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Afghanistan Opium Survey 2006.

<sup>2</sup> United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Afghanistan Opium Survey 2007.

<sup>3</sup> United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Afghanistan Opium Survey 2008, Executive Summary.

11. In Africa, cannabis herb production in 2006 is estimated at 8,900 metric tons, of which 2,500 metric tons were produced in South Africa. However, cannabis cultivation is thought to be widespread throughout this region, with notable production in Malawi, Zambia, Swaziland, Nigeria and Ghana.

12. Cannabis herb production in Asia is estimated at around 6,700 metric tons. This includes the Subcommission member States Afghanistan, Lebanon and Pakistan, although in all of these countries production of cannabis herb is less important than that of cannabis resin. Significant production also occurs in India, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan. The main production area in Central Asia is the Chu valley in Kazakhstan and neighbouring Kyrgyzstan.

13. Cannabis resin production is far more geographically focused than production of cannabis herb. Estimates of global cannabis resin production indicate a decrease to 6,000 metric tons in 2006, from 6,600 metric tons in 2005 and 7,500 metric tons in 2004. The decline in the 2004-2006 period was largely due to lower cannabis resin production in Morocco. However, in 2006 the world's largest cannabis resin producer continued to be Morocco, supplying the illicit markets of Western Europe and North Africa.

14. The countries most frequently cited in the ARQ as the origin of cannabis resin were Morocco, the Netherlands, Spain and Nepal. Among Subcommission member States, the most frequently cited countries were India, Pakistan and Afghanistan. Other reported points of origin for cannabis resin were Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Central Asia as a whole, Azerbaijan, Iran and Egypt.

15. Production of cannabis resin in Lebanon has drastically declined by comparison with the early 1990s, following a number of eradication campaigns. As a result, cannabis resin from Morocco and Afghanistan is now trafficked into Egypt to cover local demand, in addition to locally cultivated cannabis. However, for 2007 Lebanese authorities reported an increase in the total area under illicit cultivation (including opium poppy) to some 6,500 hectares.

## **B. Opium**

16. There has been significant growth in the production of opiates in recent years. Globally, the total area under illicit opium poppy cultivation in 2007 was approximately 235,700 hectares, an increase of 17 per cent on 2006 (201,000 hectares).<sup>4</sup> Global illicit opium production in 2007 is estimated at 8,870 metric tons, an increase of one third on the level in 2006 (6,610 metric tons of opium).

17. In 2007, Afghanistan was by far the most important opium producing country, followed by Myanmar. In 2005, 2006 and 2007 illicit opium production became more highly concentrated in Afghanistan, which accounted for 93 per cent of global opium production in 2007, compared with levels around 40 per cent at the beginning of the 1990s.

18. The Annual Afghanistan Opium Survey for 2008 found that the total area under opium poppy cultivation in Afghanistan declined to 157,000 hectares in 2008,

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<sup>4</sup> United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, *Afghanistan Opium Survey 2007* (October 2007).

down from 193,000 hectares in 2007 (a decrease of 19 per cent). This is attributed to successful counter-narcotics efforts in the northern and eastern provinces, as well as unfavourable weather conditions that caused extreme drought and crop failure, especially in areas where agriculture is rain-fed. The decline follows increases for two consecutive years, which saw cultivation rise by 86 per cent from 2005 (104,000 hectares) to 2007.

19. The number of poppy free provinces<sup>5</sup> in Afghanistan increased from 13 in 2007 to 18 in 2008. In particular, the province of Nangarhar, which has traditionally accounted for large areas of opium cultivation, became poppy free for the first time in the history of United Nations opium poppy monitoring in Afghanistan.

20. Cultivation was concentrated in seven provinces in the south and west of Afghanistan, namely Hilmand, Farah, Kandahar, Uruzgan, Nimroz, Zabul and Daykundi, which together accounted for 98 per cent of cultivation in Afghanistan. Cultivation in Hilmand alone, at 103,590 hectares, was essentially stable at the level in 2007 (102,770 hectares), and represented two thirds of the total in Afghanistan for 2008.

21. The total eradication of opium poppy in Afghanistan amounted to 5,480 hectares in 2007, down from 19,047 hectares in 2008. Eradication in Hilmand province was estimated at 1,416 hectares in 2008, down from 4,003 hectares in 2007.

22. In spite of the notable decrease in the area under cultivation, production of opium in Afghanistan only decreased by 6 per cent, from 8,200 metric tons in 2007 to 7,700 metric tons in 2008. The average yield increased from 42.5 kilograms per hectare in 2007 to 48.8 kilograms per hectare in 2008. See Figure I.

23. Increasing amounts of opium have been processed into heroin within Afghanistan's borders in recent years. This is evidenced by reports from the Afghan authorities on the destruction of some 125 rudimentary heroin laboratories in 2004, 188 in 2005 and 269 in 2006. Production of heroin in 2008 is estimated at more than 600 metric tons.<sup>6</sup>

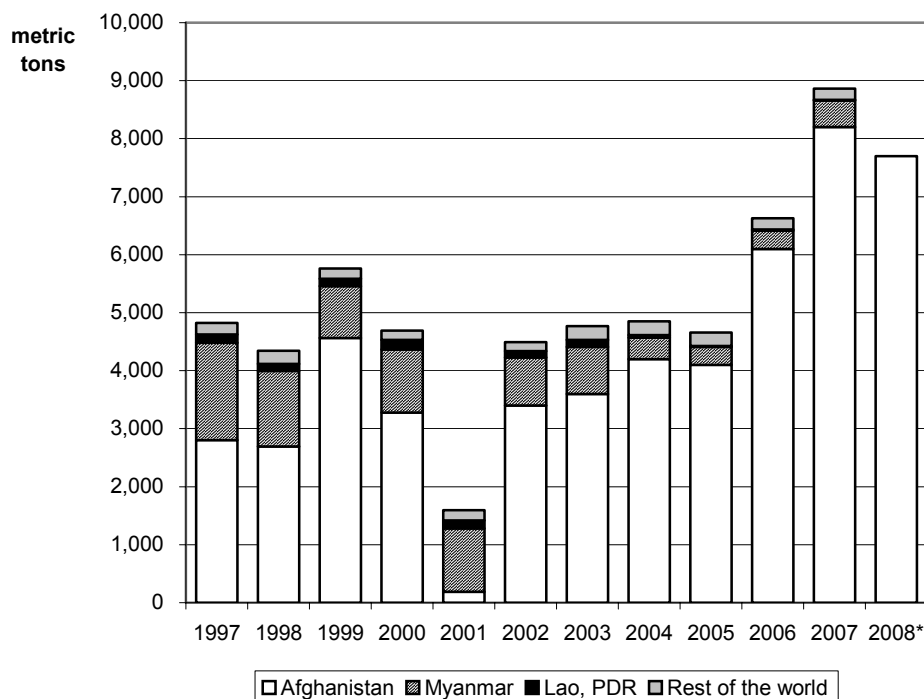
24. The number of opiate users worldwide in 2006 is estimated at 16.5 million people, of whom more than half (9.3 million) live in Asia. The global annual prevalence rate of 0.4 per cent of the population in the 15-64 age bracket has been stable since the late 1990s. High rates are reported by Iran (2.8 per cent) and Afghanistan (1.4 per cent).

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<sup>5</sup> A province is defined to be "poppy free" when the estimated area under opium poppy cultivation is less than 100 hectares.

<sup>6</sup> United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Afghanistan Opium Survey 2008, Executive Summary.

Figure I  
Global illicit opium production, 1997-2008



\* Data for 2008 is available for Afghanistan only.

### C. Coca

25. In recent years the global cocaine market has shown signs of stability, but significant changes have occurred over the 2006-2007 period. Colombia, Peru and Bolivia remain the main cultivators of coca bush. In 2007, the total area in these three countries estimated to be under coca cultivation rose by 16 per cent, to 181,600 hectares. Of that total, 54.5 per cent was in Colombia, 29.6 per cent in Peru and 15.9 per cent in Bolivia.

26. The increase in coca production was mainly due to a 27 per cent increase in Colombia, where the estimated area under cultivation increased from 78,000 hectares in 2006 to 99,000 hectares in 2007. Smaller increases were registered in Peru (from 51,400 hectares to 53,700 hectares, a 4 per cent increase) and Bolivia (from 27,500 hectares to 28,900 hectares, a 5 per cent increase).

27. Seventy-five per cent of the total increase in area under cultivation in Colombia occurred in the Pacific and Central regions. The Pacific region had the largest areas under cultivation in 2007 with 25,960 hectares, followed by the Putumayo-Caquetá, Central and Meta-Guaviare regions. Together, these four regions accounted for 89 per cent of the total area under cultivation in Colombia.

28. The increase in the estimated area of coca bush cultivation follows a period during which this figure was essentially stable – between 2004 and 2006, the total area stayed within 4 per cent of the level in 2003 (153,800 hectares). The total area in 2007 is however still 14 per cent below the level in 1990 (211,700 hectares).

29. Although coca cultivation increased, the estimated manufacture of cocaine in 2007 remained essentially unchanged. This is mainly due to an apparent shift of cultivation from high-yielding to low-yielding areas. The total amount of cocaine manufactured in 2007 is estimated at 994 metric tons: 600 metric tons in Colombia, 290 metric tons in Peru and 104 metric tons in Bolivia. The total has been relatively stable since 2004, when it stood at an estimated 1,008 metric tons.

30. Colombia reported the eradication of 219,939 hectares of coca bush in 2007, of which 66,805 hectares were destroyed manually and 153,134 hectares by means of spraying. Bolivia reported 6,269 hectares of coca bush eradicated, with Peru reporting 12,072 hectares eradicated and Ecuador 36 hectares.

31. Governments reported the destruction of 6,390 clandestine coca processing laboratories in 2006, up from 5,901 in 2005. Over 99 per cent of all clandestine laboratories dismantled in 2006 were in Colombia, Peru and Bolivia, supporting the thesis that virtually the complete cocaine production chain, from coca paste to cocaine base and finally cocaine hydrochloride (HCl), is located close to the cultivation areas in these three countries.

32. There are very few reports of laboratories producing cocaine in countries other than Colombia, Peru and Bolivia. The exceptions are Spain (10 laboratories reported in 2006), the United States of America (4), Chile (2) and South Africa (1). The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China also reported the destruction of five kitchen laboratories producing “crack”.

33. In addition to being the major cocaine producing country, in 2006 Colombia also made the largest seizures (99 metric tons) of potassium permanganate, a precursor chemical necessary for the production of cocaine HCl. Fifteen illicit clandestine laboratories producing this precursor were destroyed in this country. Smaller amounts of potassium permanganate were seized in Peru and Ecuador.

34. An estimated 16 million people, or 0.37 per cent of the global population aged 15-64, used cocaine in 2006. The region of the Americas has the highest estimated prevalence rate (1.74 per cent), followed by Oceania (1.37 per cent), Europe (0.73 per cent), Africa (0.22 per cent) and Asia (0.01 per cent).

### **III. Trends in illicit drug trafficking**

35. Table 1 shows the reported quantities of seized drugs for selected drug types in 2005 and 2006. Seizures reported by members of the Subcommittee are expressed both in gross amounts and as a percentage of the global total for the corresponding drug type. In broad terms, the share of global seizures attributable to countries in this region can be used as an indicator of the relative scale of drug trafficking across different drug types. This indicator points to opiates and amphetamine-type stimulants as the drug groups of most concern in this region – in 2006, 97 per cent of global opium seizures, more than half of global heroin seizures, and one third of

global seizures in the amphetamine group were attributable to members of the Subcommission.

Table 1  
Global and regional drug seizures, 2005 and 2006

Drug Group	Drug	2005			2006		
		Subcommission (kilograms)	Global (kilograms)	Percentage	Subcommission (kilograms)	Global (kilograms)	Percentage
Opiates	Opium*	334058	342269	97.6%	371349	383857	96.7%
	Morphine	31678	32008	99.0%	44768	46391	96.5%
	Heroin	28240	58419	48.3%	33761	57600	58.6%
Coca	Cocaine**	110	743313	0.0%	312	705356	0.0%
Cannabis	Cannabis herb	267009	4674102	5.7%	305239	5229667	5.8%
	Cannabis resin	236902	1269506	18.7%	229941	1024829	22.4%
ATS	Ecstasy***	180	5132	3.5%	161	4460	3.6%
	Amphetamine group+	8658	41415	20.9%	15767	43185	36.5%

\*Raw opium and prepared opium.

\*\*Base and salts.

\*\*\*Including MDMA, MDA, MDE/MDEA.

+Amphetamine, methamphetamine, non-specified amphetamines.

36. In terms of the growth trend of seizure quantities in this region, a general increasing trend can be observed across drug types, but the most remarkable increases are to be seen in amphetamine group and cocaine seizures. Seizures in the amphetamine group have consistently increased year on year between 2001 and 2006, going from 353 kilograms in 2001 to 15.8 metric tons in 2006. In 2006, cocaine seizures rose to 312 kilograms, an almost three-fold increase over 2005 (110 kilograms) and 4.5 times the level in 2000.

## A. Cannabis

### 1. Cannabis herb

37. Global cannabis herb seizures peaked at 7152 metric tons in 2004, dropped by 35 per cent in 2005 (4674 metric tons), and increased by 12 per cent in 2006 (5230 metric tons), while remaining significantly below the 2004 level.

38. Since 1992, the Americas have accounted for more than half of global cannabis herb seizures (and for 70 per cent in 2006 in particular). Cannabis herb seizures in this region have been largely stable from 2003 to 2006, in contrast to global seizures, which peaked in 2004. In 2006, cannabis herb seizures in the Americas amounted to 3651 metric tons, up by 6 per cent from 2005 (3456 metric tons). North America on its own accounted for 58 per cent of global cannabis herb seizures in 2006.

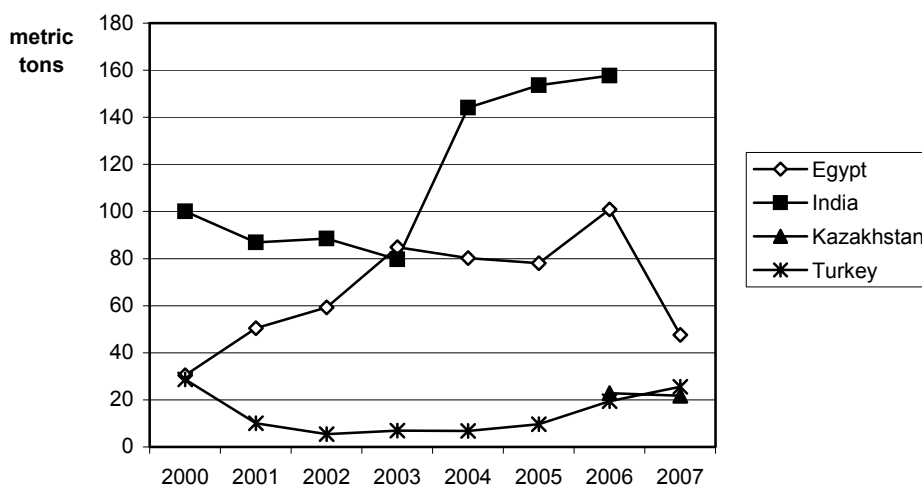
39. In 2006, the largest cannabis herb seizures worldwide were reported by Mexico (1893 metric tons, or 36 per cent of global cannabis herb seizures), the United States of America (1139 metric tons, or 22 per cent of global seizures), South Africa (359 metric tons, or 7 per cent) and Malawi (272 metric tons, or 5 per cent).

40. In 2006, the members of the Subcommittee together accounted for seizures of 305 metric tons, an increase of 14 per cent over the level in 2005 (267 metric tons). This was roughly in step with the increase in global seizures over the same period, so that the total for the Subcommittee members, as a percentage of global seizures, was stable at 6 per cent. However, this percentage was less than 4 per cent in 2003 and 2004. Since 2003, India, Egypt, Turkey and Kazakhstan together have accounted for 97 per cent or more of total cannabis herb seizures in the Subcommittee member States. See Table 2 and Figure II.

Table 2  
**Principal cannabis herb interdiction by Subcommittee member States**  
(kilograms)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Egypt	30397	50376	59283	84819	80249	78084	100850	47538
India	100056	86933	88491	79653	144055	153660	157710	
Kazakhstan							22869	21794
Turkey	28637	10097	5462	6960	6835	9648	19491	25546

Figure II  
**Principal cannabis herb interdiction by Subcommittee member States**



41. Among the Subcommittee member States, India consistently reported the largest annual cannabis herb seizures over the 1990-2006 period, with the single exception of 2003, and accounted for more than half of the total seizures in this region over the same period. Seizures increased by 81 per cent in 2004, and the increasing trend continued, albeit more slowly, into 2005 and 2006. In 2006, India reported seizures of 158 metric tons, up from 154 metric tons in 2005.

42. The second most important country among Subcommittee member States, in terms of the quantities of cannabis herb seizures, is Egypt, which reported the

highest seizures in 2003 and the second highest (after India) for the following three years. In 2006, seizures rose to 101 metric tons, from 78 metric tons in 2005 (a 29 per cent increase). However, in 2007 seizures fell to 48 metric tons.

43. Large quantities of cannabis herb are also being seized in Kazakhstan and Turkey. Seizures in Turkey have increased significantly for three consecutive years. In 2006, Turkey reported seizures of 19.5 metric tons (roughly double the amount in 2005, 9.6 metric tons) and Kazakhstan reported seizures of 22.9 metric tons. However, in 2007 Turkey reported seizures of 25.5 metric tons, overtaking Kazakhstan, which registered a slight decrease, to 21.8 metric tons.

44. Other Subcommittee member States reporting significant cannabis herb seizures included Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan. In 2006, Tajikistan reported seizures of 1.3 metric tons, up from 1.2 metric tons in 2005, while Uzbekistan reported seizures of 429 kilograms, roughly stable at the level in 2005 (445 kilograms). In 2007, Tajikistan's seizures fell back to 1.2 metric tons, while Uzbekistan's rose to 681 kilograms (a 59 per cent increase). Seizures in Turkmenistan rose from 111 kilograms in 2005 to 154 kilograms in 2006 (an increase of 39 per cent).

## **2. Cannabis resin**

45. Global cannabis resin seizures peaked in 2004 (1471 metric tons), and decreased by 14 per cent in 2005 (1270 metric tons) and again by 20 per cent in 2006 (1025 metric tons). Cannabis resin seizures continue to be reported predominantly by countries and territories in Europe (71 per cent of global seizures in 2005 and 63 per cent in 2006).

46. In 2006, the largest cannabis resin seizures worldwide were reported by Spain (459 metric tons, or 45 per cent of global seizures), Pakistan (115 metric tons, or 11 per cent), Morocco (88 metric tons, or 9 per cent), France (68 metric tons, or 7 per cent), Iran (59 metric tons, or 6 per cent), the United Kingdom (49 metric tons, or 5 per cent) and Afghanistan (37 metric tons, or 4 per cent).

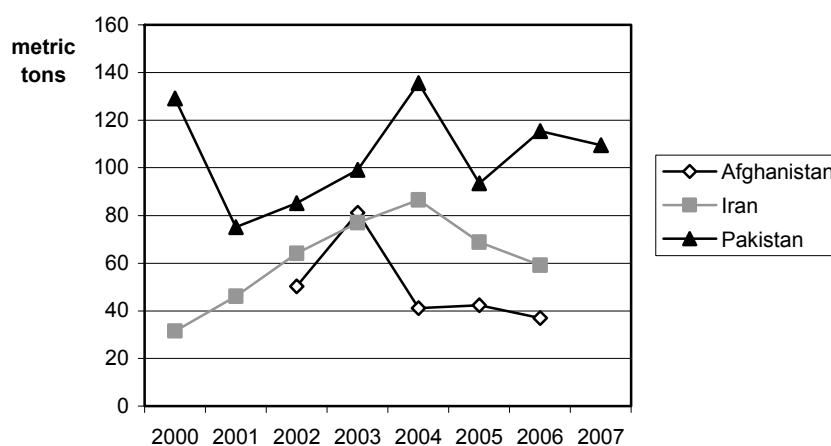
47. Since 2002, the members of the Subcommittee together have accounted for roughly one fifth of annual cannabis resin seizures worldwide. In 2006 seizures fell to 230 metric tons, from 237 metric tons in 2005 (a 3 per cent decrease). However, during the same time period global seizures decreased more sharply (by 19 per cent), so that the share of global cannabis resin seizures attributable to members of the Subcommittee rose from 18.7 per cent in 2005 to 22.4 per cent in 2006.

48. Since the year 2000, Pakistan, Iran and Afghanistan together have consistently accounted for more than four fifths of annual cannabis resin seizures among members of the Subcommittee. Pakistan has consistently reported the highest cannabis resin seizures (among the members of the Subcommittee) since 1990. Seizures in Pakistan peaked in 2004 at 136 metric tons, but stayed below that level for the following three years. In 2007, seizures fell to 110 metric tons, from 115 metric tons in 2006. See Table 3 and Figure III.

Table 3  
Principal cannabis resin interdiction by Subcommittee member States  
(kilograms)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Afghanistan			50314	81176	41146	42389	36972	
Iran	31581	46084	64166	76991	86500	68836	59189	
Pakistan	129182	75161	85126	99123	135639	93539	115444	109531

Figure III  
Principal cannabis resin interdiction by Subcommittee member States



49. Seizures in Iran climbed steadily from 32 metric tons in 2000 to 86 metric tons in 2004, placing Iran as the country with the second highest cannabis resin seizures among members of the Subcommittee in 2004. This continued to hold into 2005 and 2006. However, seizures in Iran declined by 20 per cent in 2005 (69 metric tons) and by 14 per cent in 2006 (59 metric tons).

50. Afghanistan has consistently reported the third highest cannabis resin seizures among members of the Subcommittee since 2004, and the second highest in 2003. Although it is estimated that cannabis resin production in Afghanistan is on the rise, cannabis resin seizures in Afghanistan increased only marginally in 2005, to 42 metric tons (from 41 metric tons in 2004, a 3 per cent increase) and then decreased by 13 per cent in 2006, to 37 metric tons.

51. In 2006, seizures in Egypt rose to 5.1 metric tons in 2006, from 1.5 metric tons in 2005 (a more than three-fold increase). This was the first time since 1997 that cannabis resin seizures in Egypt exceeded 2 metric tons. In 2007, seizures rose again, to 5.6 metric tons (a 9 per cent increase on the level in 2006). Seizures in Turkey have risen consistently for four consecutive years, from 864 kilograms in 2003 to 6.3 metric tons in 2007. The figure for 2007 represents an increase of 43 per cent over the level in 2006 (4.4 metric tons).

52. Cannabis resin seizures in India peaked at 4.6 metric tons in 2004, but declined to 4.0 metric tons in 2005 (a 14 per cent decrease) and remained essentially stable in 2006 (3.9 metric tons, a 3 per cent decrease on the level in 2005).

53. Cannabis resin seizures in the United Arab Emirates rose from 242 kilograms in 2005 to 1244 kilograms in 2006, an increase of more than five times. However, the level in 2006 was still significantly below the levels in the period 2001-2004. A notable increase was also registered in seizures in Qatar, from 194 kilograms in 2005 to 860 kilograms in 2006 (an increase of more than four times). In 2007 seizures in Qatar fell to 521 kilograms.

54. Cannabis resin seizures in Jordan have fallen steadily for 4 consecutive years, from 4.1 metric tons in 2003 to 410 kilograms in 2007. Seizures in Lebanon fluctuated considerably in the period 2001-2007, but have declined twice in succession, from 5.9 metric tons in 2005 to 692 kilograms in 2006 and 239 kilograms in 2007. The Syrian Arab Republic reported seizures of 353 kilograms in 2007, double the amount in 2006 (173 kilograms).

## **B. Opiates**

55. Trafficking in opiates continues along three major routes, reflecting three major production centres supplying three distinct markets. One route is from Afghanistan, the world's largest opium producer, to neighbouring countries of South, South-West and Central Asia, the Middle East, Africa and Europe. A second route is from Myanmar and the Lao People's Democratic Republic to neighbouring countries of South-East Asia, notably China, as well as Oceania. A third route goes from Latin America to North America.

56. The bulk of global opiate seizures takes place in the countries surrounding Afghanistan. UNODC estimates suggest that most opiates leave Afghanistan through Iran, Pakistan and Central Asia. In addition to the first trafficking route mentioned above, originating in Afghanistan, new distribution patterns are developing whereby Afghanistan is also supplying the market in China via Pakistan and Central Asia, partially offsetting the decline in heroin from Myanmar into China.

57. Most of the opiates from Afghanistan destined for Western Europe continue to be trafficked via Pakistan, Iran, Turkey and the Balkan countries. More direct routes also exist: by air, via Pakistan to Europe (notably the United Kingdom), and via the Middle East, East Africa and then West Africa to Europe.

58. The Northern Black Sea route, which begins in Iran and transits the Caspian Sea, Azerbaijan, Georgia and the Ukraine to Romania, is being used with increasing frequency. It is thought that improvements in border control between Turkey and Bulgaria have triggered this shift.

### **1. Opium**

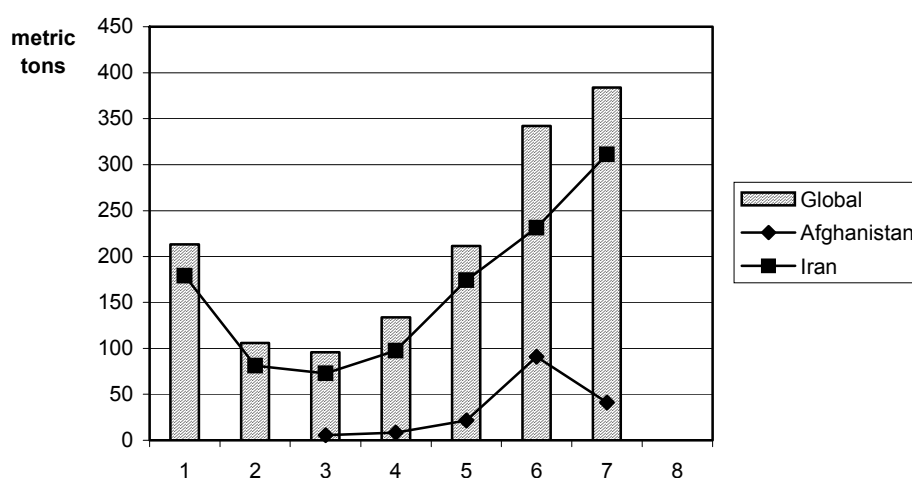
59. Global opium seizures have increased steadily from 96 metric tons in 2002 to 384 metric tons in 2006, a four-fold increase over a period of four years. The figure for 2006 represents a 12 per cent increase on a year earlier (342 metric tons). Opium seizures in 2006 were concentrated in Iran (311 metric tons) and Afghanistan

(41 metric tons). Since 2004, these two countries together have consistently accounted for more than 90 per cent of annual global opium seizures, and 92 per cent in 2006 in particular. See Table 4 and Figure IV.

Table 4  
**Principal opium interdiction**  
(kilograms)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Afghanistan			5582	8412	21446	90990	40959
Iran	179053	81061	72856	97575	174091	231352	311306
Global	213492	105679	95704	133479	211737	342269	383857

Figure IV  
**Principal opium interdiction**



60. Since 1996, Iran has accounted for more than two thirds of annual global opium seizures. Interdiction in Iran has risen for four consecutive years, setting the trend for global interdiction. In fact, seizures increased from 73 metric tons in 2002 to 311 metric tons in 2006. The figure for 2006 represents a 35 per cent increase over the level in 2005, and 81 per cent of the global total for 2006.

61. Starting in 2002, opium seizures in Afghanistan rose sharply, from 5.6 metric tons in 2002 to 91 metric tons in 2005. However, in contrast with seizures in Iran, seizures in Afghanistan fell to 41 metric tons in 2006. As a percentage of the global total, Afghanistan's seizures fell from 27 per cent in 2005 to 11 per cent in 2006.

62. In 2006, Pakistan reported opium seizures of 9.0 metric tons, or 2.3 per cent of the global total. Although small by comparison with seizures in Iran and Afghanistan, opium seizures in Pakistan have been increasing steadily. The figure for 2006 represents a 40 per cent increase on that for 2005 – 6.4 metric tons – already more than double the figure for 2004 – 2.5 metric tons. The increasing trend continued into 2007, with reported seizures of 15.4 metric tons (a further 71 per cent increase on the level in 2006).

63. After Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan, in 2006 India reported the largest opium seizures among Subcommission members. The reported seizures of 2.8 metric tons represent a 41 per cent increase on the level in 2005, and the largest opium seizures for this country since 1998.

64. Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, all of which share a border with Afghanistan, also reported significant opium seizures. Tajikistan reported seizures of 1.4 metric tons in 2006; this figure rose to 2.5 metric tons in 2007 (an 83 per cent increase). In 2007, seizures by Turkmenistan amounted to 2.3 metric tons, more than double the level in 2005 (856 kilograms). In 2006, Uzbekistan reported seizures of 759 kilograms, more than seven times the level in 2005. The level in 2006 was essentially sustained into 2007 (731 kilograms, a 4 per cent decrease).

65. Kazakhstan's opium seizures amounted to 669 kilograms in 2005 and 637 kilograms in 2006, but fell to 336 kilograms in 2007. Seizures in Kyrgyzstan rose to 302 kilograms in 2006, an increase of 16 per cent on the level in 2005 (261 kilograms), but fell back to 271 kilograms in 2007.

66. Qatar reported seizures of 939 kilograms of opium in 2006, an unusually high level for this country. However in 2007 Qatar's opium seizures fell back to 4.2 kilograms. Turkey's opium seizures more than doubled in 2006, from 212 kilograms in 2005 to 440 kilograms in 2006, and increased again in 2007, to 785 kilograms (a further 78 per cent increase).

## 2. Morphine

67. Global morphine seizures rose from 32 metric tons in 2005 to 46 metric tons in 2006, an increase of 45 per cent. This cancelled out the previous declines in 2004 and 2005. Morphine seizures in 2006 were concentrated in Pakistan (33 metric tons) and Iran (11 metric tons). Since 2003, these two countries together have accounted for more than 87 per cent of global morphine seizures, and 93 per cent in 2006 in particular. This suggests that important amounts of heroin are produced outside Afghanistan, as morphine does not have a large user base. See Figure V and Table 5.

Figure V

### Principal morphine interdiction

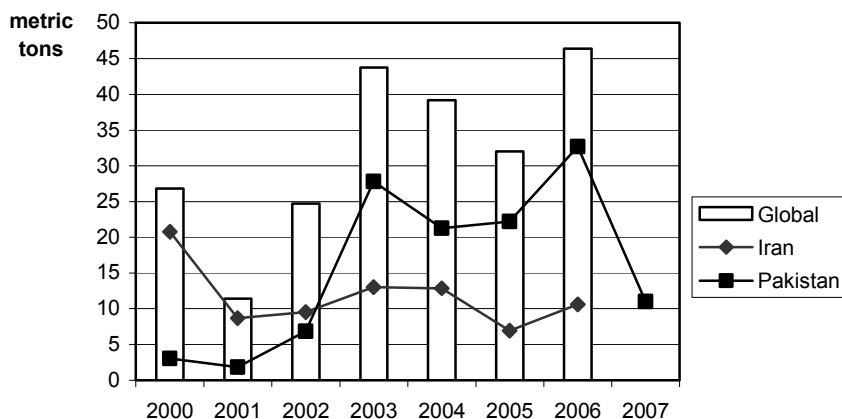


Table 5  
**Principal morphine interdiction**  
(kilograms)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Iran	20764	8668	9521	13063	12878	6939	10607	
Pakistan	3061	1825	6839	27778	21256	22197	32658	10989
Global	26791	11416	24702	43723	39177	32008	46391	

68. Morphine seizures in Pakistan increased 15 times from 2001 (1.8 metric tons) to 2003 (27.8 metric tons), overtaking seizure quantities in Iran, and since then have accounted for more than half of morphine seizures worldwide (up till 2006). Seizures rose to 33 metric tons in 2006, from 22 metric tons in 2005 (a 47 per cent increase). The figure for 2006 represents 70 per cent of the global total. However, Pakistan has reported seizures of 11 metric tons in 2007, roughly comparable to the level before 2003.

69. Since 2003, Iran has consistently been the second largest reporter of annual morphine seizures worldwide. In 2006 seizures amounted to 10.6 metric tons, a increase of 53 per cent on the level in 2005 (6.9 metric tons). The figure for 2006 represents 23 per cent of global seizures for that year.

70. Morphine seizures in Afghanistan continue to be on a much smaller scale, but rose sharply to 2 metric tons 2005 (6 per cent of the global total for that year). Seizures in Afghanistan then dropped to 1 metric ton, which is however still significantly higher than the level prior to 2005. Turkey's seizures represented 12 per cent of global seizures (4.7 metric tons) in 2004, but declined to 169 kilograms by 2007.

### 3. Heroin

71. Unlike opium and morphine, global heroin seizures remained essentially stable between 2004 and 2006. Seizures fell from 60.9 metric tons in 2004 to 58.4 metric tons in 2005 and again to 57.6 metric tons in 2006 – a 4 per cent decrease over a period of two years. However, seizures in the Subcommittee member States have risen for four consecutive years, from 19.6 metric tons in 2002 (40 per cent of global heroin interdiction for that year), to 33.8 metric tons in 2006 (59 per cent of the global total for that year). See Table 6 and Figure VI.

72. The distribution of heroin seizures is also less concentrated than those of opium and morphine. In 2006 the largest seizures were in Iran (10.6 metric tons) and Turkey (10.3 metric tons). However, these two countries together only accounted for 36 per cent of global interdiction in 2006 – other large seizures were reported by China (5.8 metric tons), Afghanistan (4.1 metric tons), Pakistan (2.8 metric tons), the Russian Federation (2.4 metric tons) and Tajikistan (2.1 metric tons).

73. Iran reported heroin seizures of 10.7 metric tons in 2006. This figure was the highest worldwide for that year, and almost double the level in 2005 (5.6 metric tons). It also represents the third consecutive year-on-year increase in Iran's heroin seizures, which stood at 3.3 metric tons in 2003 (roughly one third of the level in 2006).

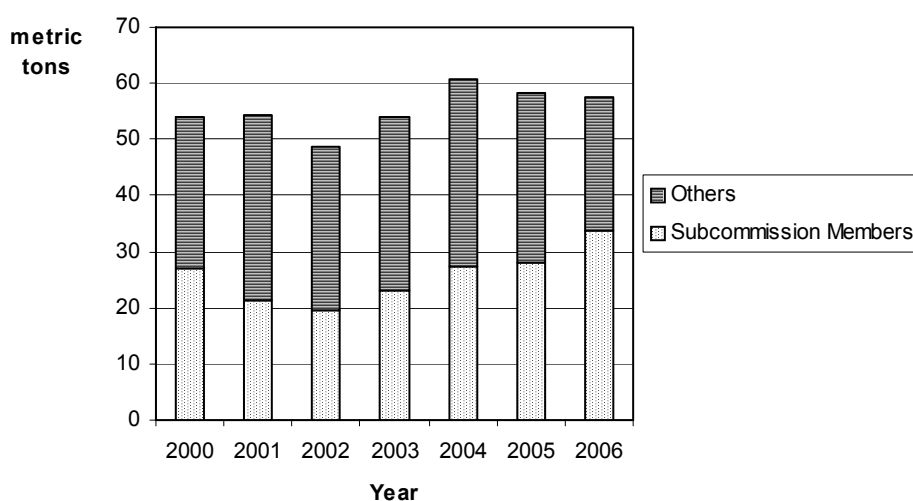
74. Turkey reported the second highest heroin seizures worldwide in 2006 – 10.3 metric tons. This represented an increase of more than one fourth over the level in 2005, and four times the level in 2002 (2.6 metric tons). In 2007, Turkey's seizures increased by a further 28 per cent on the level in 2006, rising to 13.2 metric tons.

75. Heroin interdiction by Afghanistan was the third highest among members of the Subcommittee in 2006, and the fourth highest worldwide (after China as well as Iran and Turkey). However, seizures fell from 7.1 metric tons in 2005 to 4.1 metric tons in 2006 – a drop of 43 per cent.

Table 6  
**Global heroin interdiction**  
(kilograms)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Subcommittee members	27024	21364	19608	23245	27230	28240	33761
Others	27109	32833	29138	30598	33683	30180	23840
Global Total	54133	54198	48746	53843	60913	58419	57600

Figure VI  
**Global heroin interdiction**



76. Pakistan's heroin seizures rose by roughly one third from 2005 to 2006, from 2.1 to 2.8 metric tons. The latter level was sustained into 2007 (2.9 metric tons). These levels are less than half the peak seizures in 2003, but Pakistan also reported the dismantling of 8 heroin laboratories in 2006, the first laboratories identified in this country since 1997. Moreover, there are indications that Pakistan is increasingly serving as a transit point for heroin trafficked from Afghanistan to China. Pakistani authorities reported 137 seizures of heroin destined for China in 2006, up from 20 in

2005 and 2 in 2004, while Chinese authorities reported 18 seizures involving heroin trafficked into China via Pakistan, up from 8 in 2005 and none in 2004.

77. Heroin seizures in Tajikistan have fallen for four consecutive years, from 5.6 metric tons in 2003 to 1.6 metric tons in 2007, and seizures in Kazakhstan also declined, from 626 kilograms in 2005 to 555 kilograms in 2006 and 522 kilograms in 2007. Uzbekistan also registered a drop in heroin seizures, from 537 kilograms in 2006 to 480 kilograms in 2007, but this followed a roughly equivalent increase on the level in 2005 (467 kilograms). Increasing seizures were reported by Kyrgyzstan, from 261 kilograms in 2006 to 431 kilograms in 2007, and Turkmenistan, from 173 kilograms in 2005 to 326 kilograms in 2007.

78. Heroin seizures in India have fluctuated around 1 metric ton since 2001. In 2006 they rose by 20 per cent, to 1182 kilograms (from 981 kilograms in 2005). The figure for 2006 is the highest since 2001. Syria reported seizures of 110 kilograms in 2007. This represented a notable increase on 2006 (7 kilograms) and the first time since 2001 that heroin seizures in this country exceeded 30 kilograms. UNODC also reports a record heroin seizure of 202 kilograms in the United Arab Emirates in 2008. The entire heroin interdiction in the United Arab Emirates amounted to 183 kilograms in 2005 and 130 kilograms in 2006.

79. Improvements in precursor control have contributed to the stabilization of global heroin seizures. The international rescheduling of acetic anhydride, the key precursor for heroin manufacture, from a Table II to a Table I substance has tightened international control. Also, various international cooperation efforts (such as Project Cohesion and Operation Trans-shipment) may have raised awareness in the commercial sector, reducing the readiness of companies to provide huge quantities of acetic anhydride to unknown and suspicious customers.

### **C. Cocaine**

80. Following increases for four consecutive years (2002-2005), in 2006 global interdiction of cocaine fell to 705 metric tons, from 743 metric tons in 2005 (a 5 per cent decrease). While the Americas together accounted for 80 per cent of global seizures, this percentage is the lowest since 1980. The share attributable to Europe increased from 14 per cent to 17 per cent, while reported seizures in Africa exceeded 1 per cent for the first time. Europe and the Americas together continued to account for more than 97 per cent of global seizures.

81. In 2006, the largest cocaine seizures worldwide were reported by Colombia (181.3 metric tons, or 25.7 per cent of global seizures for that year), the United States of America (147.0 metric tons, or 20.8 per cent), Spain (49.7 metric tons, or 7.0 per cent), Venezuela (38.9 metric tons, or 5.5 per cent) and Portugal (34.5 metric tons, or 4.9 per cent). For the year 2007, Colombia reported seizures of 195.4 metric tons (an 8 per cent increase over 2006), and the United States of America reported seizures of 147.8 metric tons (roughly stable at the 2006 level). Interdiction in Spain and Venezuela fell by 24 and 18 per cent, to 37.8 and 31.8 metric tons, respectively.

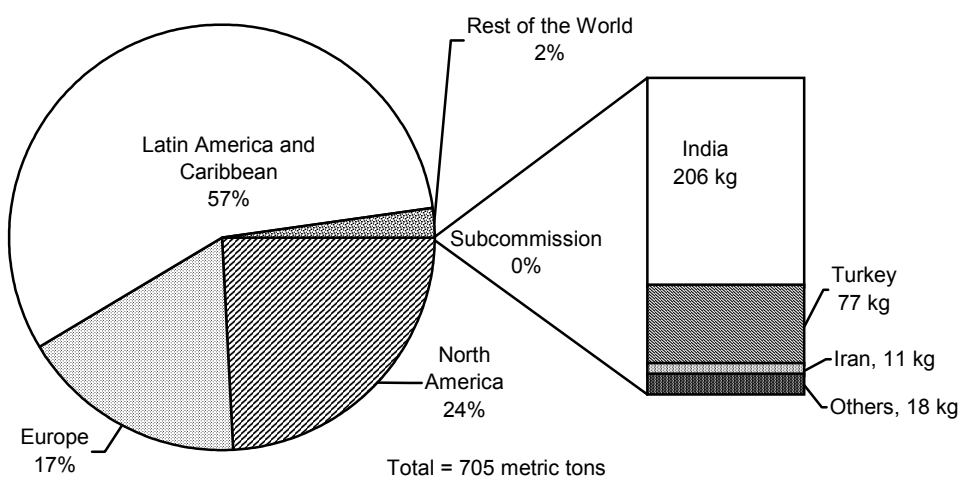
82. The world's main cocaine trafficking routes continue to run from the Andean region, notably Colombia, to the North American market. Mexico is the main transit country of cocaine shipments into North America, but it appears that efforts by

Mexican authorities to counter drug trafficking are being effective. Cocaine seizures in Mexico rose from 21.3 metric tons in 2006 to more than double that amount in 2007 – 48.2 metric tons - while cocaine seizures by authorities in the United States of America along the border with Mexico declined by 20 per cent over the first half of 2007 on a year earlier. Mexico also reported that, in 2006 and 2007, 90 per cent of seized cocaine was destined for the United States of America.

83. In 2006, about 52 per cent of cocaine trafficked into Mexico was transported by sea, another 18 per cent by land from Central America and 30 per cent by air. These figures suggest that 2006 saw a decline in trafficking by sea and land and – in relative terms – an increase in trafficking by air. Aircraft often bring cocaine into Mexico from Venezuela, Colombia and from countries in Central America, notably Guatemala.<sup>7</sup>

84. The other major market for cocaine is Europe, which is also supplied by production in South America, either directly or via Africa. Based on significant individual drug seizures reported to UNODC with a specified country of origin, 36 per cent (by mass) of cocaine seizures intercepted in Europe in 2006 could be traced back to Venezuela, followed by Colombia (17 per cent), the Dominican Republic (5 per cent), Brazil, Ecuador, Argentina and Peru (3 per cent each). The tentative ranking for 2007 starts again with Venezuela (44 per cent), followed by Panama (11 per cent), Colombia (5 per cent), the Dominican Republic (4 per cent) and Peru (4 per cent).

Figure VII  
**Distribution of global cocaine seizures, 2006**  
 (kg = kilograms)



<sup>7</sup> “Country Report – Mexico”, Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin America and the Caribbean (HONLAC), Quito, Ecuador, 15-19 October 2007.

85. Since 1999, the percentage of global cocaine seizures attributable to members of the Subcommittee has stayed below 0.05 per cent. However, seizures almost trebled in 2006, amounting to 312 kilograms (compared to 110 kilograms in 2005).

86. The increase is mainly due to a remarkable spike in cocaine quantities seized in India, which reported 47 seizures amounting to 206 kilograms in 2006. In contrast, India reported 4 kilograms seized in 2005 and an average of 3.4 kilograms over the period 2001-2005. Smuggling of cocaine into India is apparently organized by international drug trafficking syndicates, mostly involving West African traffickers who exchange South American cocaine for South-West Asian heroin destined for illicit markets in Europe or North America. India appears to be taking on a role both as a destination and as a transit point for cocaine trafficking.<sup>8</sup>

87. In 2006, Turkey reported cocaine seizures of 77 kilograms, representing the second largest level for that year among members of the Subcommittee, and an increase of 88 per cent over the level in 2005. Turkey has also accounted for 29 per cent of cocaine seizures in Subcommittee member States over the period 2000-2006, more than any other member of the Subcommittee. The increasing trend in Turkey's cocaine seizures continued into 2007, with reported seizures of 116 kilograms (a further 51 per cent increase).

88. It appears that Syria is being used as a transit country for illicit consignments from Lebanon and Turkey.<sup>9</sup> Syria reported cocaine seizures of 77 kilograms in 2007, a remarkable increase by comparison with the level in 2006 – 2 kilograms – and the average over the period 2000-2006 – 23 kilograms.

89. Iran reported cocaine seizures of 27 kilograms in 2005, and 11 kilograms in 2006, while seizures in Lebanon also dropped, from 24 kilograms in 2005 to 9 kilograms in 2006 and again to 4 kilograms in 2007.

#### **D. Amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS)<sup>10</sup>**

90. The scale of the global ATS market continues to show signs of overall stabilization. Measures to curtail the availability of precursors, as well as prevention programmes aimed at raising risk awareness, appear to be meeting with some success. However, it seems that manufacturers are circumventing controls by substituting controlled precursors with those outside international control, such as pharmaceutical preparations, natural ephedra plant extracts, and uncontrolled chemicals.

91. Manufacture estimates remain largely unchanged since 2000, with a mid-point estimate for the year 2006 of 494 metric tons. Trends indicate that production may be increasing somewhat for the amphetamines group and decreasing for the ecstasy group. Production is concentrated in North America, East and South-East Asia, Europe, Oceania and southern Africa.

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<sup>8</sup> International Narcotics Control Board, Annual Report 2007.

<sup>9</sup> International Narcotics Control Board, Annual Report 2007.

<sup>10</sup> For the purposes of ATS seizure statistics, one pill of amphetamine/methamphetamine is assumed to contain 30 milligrams of active ingredient, and one pill of ecstasy is assumed to contain 100 milligrams of active ingredient.

## 1. Amphetamine group

92. Globally, seizures in the amphetamine group rose by more than a third in 2005, to 41.4 metric tons (from 30.5 metric tons in 2004), but appeared to stabilize in 2006, amounting to 43.2 metric tons (a 4 per cent increase). The region with the biggest contribution is Asia, followed by Europe and the Americas. Asia and the Americas have set the global trend of a sharp increase in 2005 followed by a marginal increase in 2006, while seizures in Europe declined twice in succession.

93. The share of annual global interdiction attributable to Asia has been more than one half since 2000, and rose from 56 per cent in 2004 (17.0 metric tons) to 63 per cent in 2006 (27.2 metric tons). In Europe seizures decreased from 29 per cent of global interdiction (8.7 metric tons) in 2004 to 17 per cent in 2006 (7.3 metric tons). Over the same period, seizures in the Americas were roughly stable in relative terms (14 per cent in 2004 and 15 per cent in 2005 and 2006), but in absolute terms increased from 4.2 metric tons in 2004 to 6.7 metric tons in 2006.

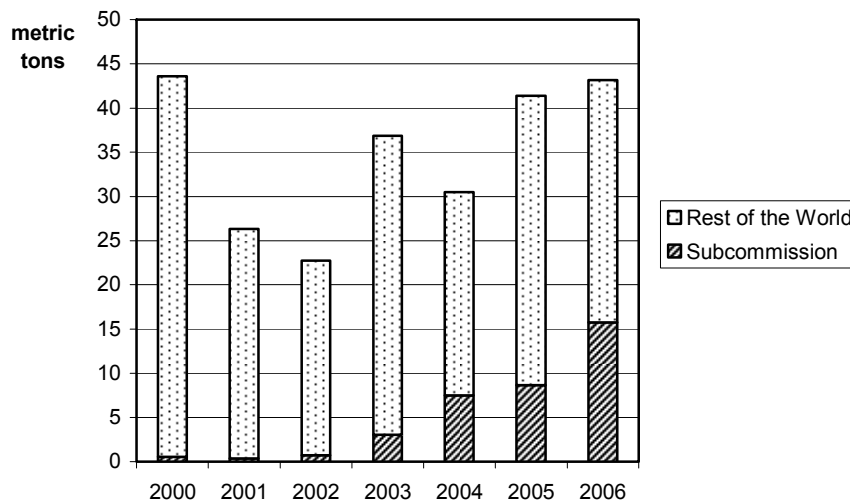
Table 7

**Global amphetamine group interdiction, 2000-2006**  
(kilograms)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Subcommission	550	353	735	3035	7508	8658	15767
Rest of the World	43072	25990	22038	33805	22977	32757	27419

Figure VIII:

**Global amphetamine group interdiction, 2000-2006**



94. Interdiction of substances in the amphetamine group among members of the Subcommission rose from 8.7 metric tons in 2005 to 15.8 metric tons in 2006, an increase of 82 per cent. This increase continues the trend of previous years, which has been rising consistently year on year since 2001. In 2006, the members of the Subcommission accounted for 37 per cent of global seizures. See Table 7 and Figure VIII.

95. The World Customs Organization reports that amphetamine seizures in Saudi Arabia have increased for three consecutive years, from 2.7 metric tons in 2003 to 12.1 metric tons in 2006. This includes seizures of Captagon tablets, in particular a single seizure of 2.1 metric tons detected at the border between Saudi Arabia and Jordan.<sup>11,12</sup> The same source also indicates 216 kilograms of methamphetamine seized in Saudi Arabia in 2006.

96. Seizures of Captagon were also notable in Oman, amounting to 2 metric tons in 2006. This represented the second highest quantity of seized drugs in the amphetamine group among members of the Subcommission, and the first instance of reported seizures of these substances in this country. However no ATS seizures by Oman were reported for 2007.

97. Amphetamine-group interdiction in Turkey increased from 269 kilograms in 2005 to 729 kilograms in 2006, and then dropped to 461 kilograms in 2007. The figure for 2007 includes Captagon seizures equivalent to 228 kilograms of amphetamine. Turkey also reported the discovery of 12 clandestine laboratories producing Captagon in 2006, but none in 2007.

98. Amphetamine group seizures in Jordan increased sharply between 2002 (43 kilograms) and 2004 (300 kilograms). In 2007 seizures in this country were still at comparable levels, amounting to 318 kilograms, down from 335 kilograms in 2005. Seizures by Syria have increased twice in succession, from 99 kilograms in 2005 to 363 kilograms in 2007. In 2007, seizures in the United Arab Emirates amounted to 127 kilograms, and Lebanon reported seizures of Captagon equivalent to 64 kilograms of amphetamine.

99. Although the last report of ATS drug seizures from India was in 2004, this country reported the identification of 3 ATS laboratories in 2006.<sup>13</sup> A methamphetamine-related extraction laboratory was also discovered in Mumbai in 2007.<sup>14</sup> Authorities seized 290 kilograms of pseudoephedrine destined for Australia.<sup>15</sup> India is one of the largest exporters of licit ephedrine and pseudoephedrine.

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<sup>11</sup> World Customs Organization, *Customs and Drugs Report 2006*.

<sup>12</sup> These figures do not include seizures of methamphetamine.

<sup>13</sup> Incomplete forensic information suggests that these laboratories may have been producing methamphetamine.

<sup>14</sup> United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics Database, 2006.

<sup>15</sup> *India country report on Trends in Precursor Control*, presented by Dr. Saji Mohan and Vinod Ratti at the 4th International Forum on the Control of Precursors for ATS, Tokyo, Japan, February 2008.

## 2. Ecstasy group

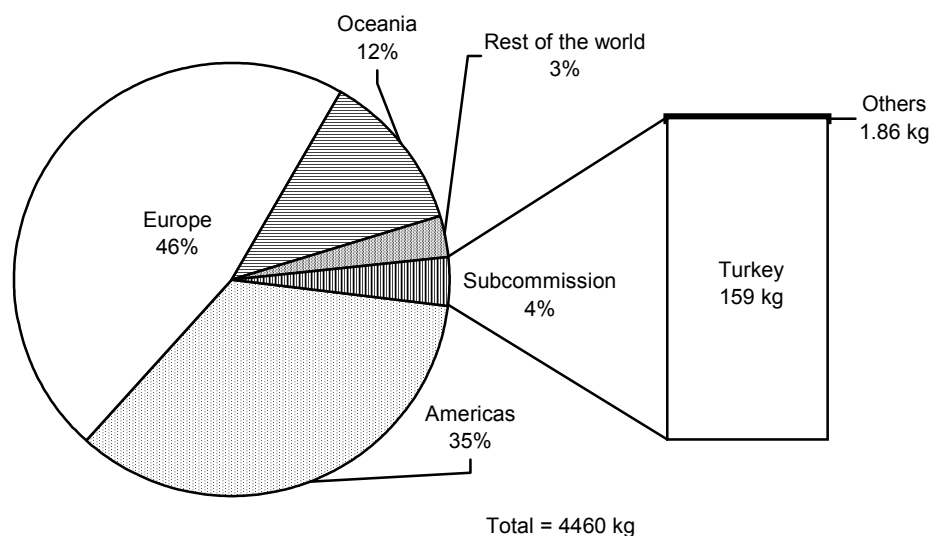
100. Ecstasy seizures worldwide peaked at 8.2 metric tons in 2004, and then dropped by 37 per cent in 2005 (5.1 metric tons) and again by 13 per cent in 2006 (4.5 metric tons). Europe continues to be the region with the highest ecstasy seizures: 2.2 metric tons (roughly one half of global seizures) in 2006, slightly more than the level in 2005 (2.1 metric tons). The Americas accounted for roughly one third of global interdiction in 2006 – seizures rose to 1.6 metric tons, from 1.1 metric tons in 2005 (a 36 per cent increase). Seizures in Oceania fell sharply to 537 kilograms in 2006, from 1.4 metric tons in 2005.

101. In 2006, the countries with the highest ecstasy seizures worldwide were the United States of America (1.14 metric tons, or 26 per cent of global seizures), the Netherlands (1.08 metric tons, or 24 per cent), Australia (536 kilograms, or 12 per cent) and Canada (366 kilograms, or 8 per cent) and the United Kingdom (294 kilograms, or 7 per cent). In 2007, decreases were registered by the United States of America (1.0 metric tons) and Canada (108 kilograms).

Figure IX

### Distribution of global ecstasy interdiction, 2006

(kg=kilograms)



102. Ecstasy seizures among members of the Subcommission jumped from 1 per cent of the global total in 2003 and 2004 to 4 per cent in 2005 and 2006. This was mainly due to seizures reported by Turkey, which has consistently accounted for more than 90 per cent of ecstasy seizures among members of the Subcommission since 2000. See Figure IX.

103. Ecstasy seizures in Turkey increased steadily from 2002 (10 kilograms) to 2005 (175 kilograms), and then decreased twice in succession (159 kilograms in 2006 and 110 kilograms in 2007). According to the Government, ecstasy smuggled

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into Turkey is intended for sale on the local illicit market, in contrast to Captagon tablets.<sup>16</sup>

**3. Seizures of precursor chemicals and pharmaceutical preparations used in the illicit manufacture of ATS**

104. Global seizures of precursors used to produce ATS end-products declined to their lowest level in 5 years, based on seizure data from the International Narcotics Control Board<sup>17</sup> together with ARQ data. In 2006, seizures of ephedrine amounted to 30.2 metric tons, a decrease of 25 per cent on the level in 2005 (40.3 metric tons), and seizures of pseudoephedrine amounted to 0.7 metric tons, down by 12 per cent from 2005 (0.8 metric tons). Ephedrine and pseudoephedrine are precursors for methamphetamine. Decreases were also noted in the ecstasy precursors 3,4-MDP-2-P (from 12,924 to 8,816 litres), piperonal (from 6.2 metric tons to 107 grams) and safrole (from 5,707 to 39 litres).

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<sup>16</sup> International Narcotics Control Board, Annual Report 2007.

<sup>17</sup> Precursors and chemicals frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, 2007 and prior years (New York, 2008).