Global deaths related to substance use (annual)

- 5 million from Tobacco
- 1.8 million from Alcohol
- 0.2 million from Illicit drugs

Source: World Health Organisation
Global use of psychoactive substances 2007

“Problem” drug users - chronic
18 - 38 million (0.4%-0.9%)*

At least once a year drug users
170 - 250 million (4.0%-5.6%)*

Tobacco smokers
1.1 – 1.3 billion (25%-30%)*

Alcohol consumers
> 2.2 bn billion (> 50%)*

World population aged 15-64 = 4,343 million

Drugs are controlled because they are harmful

* in % of persons aged 15-64
Illicit drug use across the globe

Note: Data generally account for primary drug use; therefore polydrug use may increase totals beyond 100%.
Sources: UNODC, Annual Reports Questionnaire Data DELTA and National Government Reports.
Estimates of global illicit drug use (annual prevalence) among people aged 15-64 years

As a percentage of the population aged 15–64:

- **Cannabis**: 3.3 – 4.4%
- **Amph. group**: 0.4 – 1.2%
- **Ecstasy-group**: 0.3 – 0.5%
- **Opiates**: 0.3 – 0.5%
- **Cocaine**: 0.4 – 0.5%
Cultivation and Production
Lower opium cultivation in 2008

Myanmar

Afghanistan

-16%

+3%

-19%
Lower opium production in 2008

-6%

Metric tons

Afghanistan

Myanmar

Lao PDR

94 95 96 97 98 99 00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08

0 1,000 2,000 3,000 4,000 5,000 6,000 7,000 8,000 9,000
Lower coca cultivation in 2008

- 24% reduction in 2008 compared to 2007
- 8% reduction in 2008 compared to 2006

Colombia: 221,300 hectares in 2008
Peru: 181,600 hectares in 2008
Bolivia: 167,600 hectares in 2008

Lower coca cultivation in 2008
Trafficking
 Trafficking in heroin and morphine

Seizures in 2007
- Volume in metric tons

Trend (2006-2007)
- Increase (>10%)
- Stable (+/-10%)
- Decrease (>10%)

Main trafficking routes
Other trafficking routes

Arrows indicate source and destination countries only. Mode of transport can be by air, sea or overland, or a combination.

Opiates seizures reported to UNODC (2003-2007)
No opiates seizures reported to UNODC (2003-2007)

Seizures as reported (street parity)
Source: UNODC Annual Reports Questionnaires data/DELLA
Note: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
 Trafficking in cocaine

Seizures in 2007

- Volume in metric tons
- Trend (2006-2007)
  - Increase (>10%)
  - Stable (+/-10%)
  - Decrease (>10%)

Main trafficking routes
Other trafficking routes

Arrows indicate source and destination countries only. Mode of transport can be by air, sea or overland, or a combination.

Cocaine seizures reported to UNODC (2003-2007)
No cocaine seizures reported to UNODC (2003-2007)

Source: UNODC Annual Reports Questionnaires data/OSLTA
Note: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
Trafficking in amphetamines

East and South-East Asia (23%) – primarily methamphetamine
Increase in ATS seizures

ATS labs busted in E/SE Asia

- 2004 = 14 approx
- 2005 = 45 approx
- 2006 = 60 approx
- 2007 = 102

Main countries
- China (esp. Guangdong)
- Thailand
- Indonesia
- Myanmar
- Philippines

E/SE Asia = 56% global meth seizures
Trafficking in ecstasy

Main countries in E/SE Asia

- Japan
- Indonesia
Use
Amphetamines use trends

* Primary source: UNODC Annual Reports Questionnaires. For a few countries, UNODC has based its perception on supplementary drug trend information derived from or reported in national household surveys, United States Department of State (Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs), International Narcotics Control Strategy Report, Law Enforcement Reports, Meetings of Heads of Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA), UNODC Illicit Drug Trends publications for various countries, Drug Abuse Information Network for Asia and the Pacific (DANAP), UNODC Global Assessment Programme on Drug Abuse (GAP), UNODC Data for Africa Project.

Note: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
In addition to providing analysis and statistics on the illicit drug markets, the 2009 *World Drug Report* discusses:

- Quality and transparency of drug data
- Drug control and the criminal black market
Drug control and the criminal black market

1. Keep drugs illegal – legalization will not make TOC disappear
2. Move beyond reactive enforcement
3. Focus on the “Piranhas not Minnows”
4. Make the most use of the international conventions – UNTOC and UNCAC
UNODC response in East Asia and the Pacific
1. Reducing drug production

2. Fighting drug trafficking

3. Supporting drug users
1. Reducing drug production:

1. Assist authorities to identify clandestine laboratories
2. Monitor poppy cultivation
3. Strengthen intelligence to identify the trafficking of drugs and precursors
4. Provide alternatives to poppy farmers to achieve sustainable livelihood
2. Fighting drug trafficking:

1. Strengthen national border control capacities
   – BLOs

2. Strengthen operational intelligence analysis

3. Support international cooperation to fight organized crime
3. Supporting drug users:

1. Prevention programmes addressing youth and vulnerable groups
2. Improve access and quality of drug treatment services
3. Encourage the reintegration of former drug users
4. Expand treatment services for injecting drug users within the framework of the “Comprehensive Package” approach to harm reduction
Thank you