Structure of presentation

1. Overview
2. Drug market chains
3. UNODC response
The Big Picture

1. Containment is working
   • Opiates decline
   • Coca/cocaine declines
   • Drug use stabilizes in many countries
   • …but new warning lights
   • Shift away from opiates and cocaine towards ATS

2. Trafficking drives instability in transit countries

3. Health must stay at the centre of drug control
Containment is working

Number of people who inject drugs aged 15-64 years: 11-21 million persons

Number of "problem drug users" aged 15-64 years: 16-38 million persons

Number of people who have used drugs at least once in the past year aged 15-64 years: 155-250 million persons

Total number of people aged 15-64 years in 2008: 4,396 million persons


Need for universal access to drug therapy
Tobacco use versus illegal drug use at the global level

MORTALITY (WHO 2008)
- Tobacco = 5 m
- Alcohol = 1.8 m
- Illicit drugs = 0.2 m

Past month prevalence of tobacco use ('current use')
- 25%

Annual prevalence of illicit drug use
- 5.7%

Past month prevalence of illicit drug use ('current use')
- 3.3%

Problem drug use
- 0.9%

Drug use stabilizes

Of which 130-190 million = cannabis users (in 2009)

Sources: UNODC, 2010 World Drug Report, Vienna, June 2010 and previous years.
Global potential heroin and cocaine production, 2007-2009

**Heroin:**
- 2007: 757 metric tons
- 2008: 752 metric tons
- 2009: 657 metric tons

**Cocaine:**
- 2007: 1,264 metric tons (994 ± 264)
- 2008: 1,121 metric tons (845 ± 121)
- 2009: 1,111 metric tons (822 ± 111)

**2007-09**
- Heroin:
  - -13%
- Cocaine:
  - -12% to -18%

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Opium poppy cultivation in Afghanistan, 2007-2009

Opium poppy cultivation, 2005-2009
MYANMAR

Opium poppy cultivation: 1996-2009
Heroin and morphine seizures in 2008

Seizures in 2008
Volume in metric tons
Trend 2007-2008

- Increase (>10%)
- Stable (+/- 10%)
- Decrease (>10%)

* Seizures as reported (no adjustments made for purity).
Source: UNODC Annual Reports Questionnaires, data supplemented by other sources.
Note: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
Global heroin flows of Asian origin
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/region</th>
<th>Estimated amount of heroin + morphine flow (mt)</th>
<th>Average heroin + morphine seizures (mt)</th>
<th>Percent of estimated flow intercepted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>3.30</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>9.20</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. R. of Iran</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>32.00</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>15.50</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South-East Europe (Bulgaria, Greece, Albania, Romania, Serbia, FYR Macedonia, Bosnia, Croatia, Montenegro)</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rest of Europe (except Russian Federation)</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>7.60</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East &amp; Gulf countries (except I. R. of Iran)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Asia</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>5.30</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian Federation</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>3.40</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>0.31</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>4.30</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rest of S, E &amp; SE Asia</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oceania</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA and Canada</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: UNODC, 2010 World Drug Report, June 2010
Coca / cocaine
Coca cultivation, 1990-2009

- Colombia: -58%
- Peru: +38%
- Bolivia: +116%
- Global: -28%
Global cocaine retail market in billion constant 2008

Major trans-regional cocaine flows, 1998 and 2008

1998
- ANDEAN REGION: 267
- USA: 63
- Mexico: 12

Cocaine trafficking* (in metric tons)
- 140
- 60
- 15
- 6


2008
- ANDEAN REGION: 165
- USA: 124
- Mexico: 17

Cocaine consumption (in metric tons)
*main routes

Amphetamine-Type Stimulants (ATS)

Two Groups:

(i) amphetamines-group substances include predominately amphetamine (including fake Captagon) and methamphetamine – in various forms, and to a lesser extent, methcathinone.

(ii) Ecstasy-group substances include MDMA (and its analogues) and substances containing or thought to contain MDMA – in various forms used different ways.
Amphetamines group seizures, 2008

Seizures in Amphetamine group, 2008 (countries reporting seizures* of more than 10 kg)

Seizures in 2008
Volume in metric tons
Trend 2007-2008
- Increase (>10%)
- Stable (+/- 10%)
- Decrease (>10%)

Amphetamine group seizures reported to UNODC (2004-2008)
No amphetamine group seizures reported to UNODC (2004-2008)

* Seizures as reported (no adjustments made for purity); units converted into weight equivalents (30mg per unit)
Source: UNODC Annual Reports Questionnaires data supplemented by other sources
Note: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
ATS related treatment demand in % of all treatment demand, 1998 – 2008

Source: UNODC, 2010 World Drug Report, June 2010
Sources of seized meth (tablet and seized) 2002-2008

Fig. 84: Sources of seized methamphetamine (both crystalline and in tablet form) as mentioned by East and South-East Asian countries/territories, 2002-2008

Information based on 115 mentions of the source of seized methamphetamine (both crystalline and in tablet form).
MYANMAR:
Meth seizures (2003-2009)

**Fig. 85:** Methamphetamine tablets and precursor seizures in Myanmar, 2003-2009

Source: INCB 2003-2009; Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control 2009
Map 12: Expert perception in the change in ketamine use and sources, 2007-2008

Sources: UNODC (2009). Patterns and Trends of Amphetamine-Type Stimulants and Other Drugs in East and South-East Asia and Neighbouring Regions. DAI/NAP: Individual Drug Seizure Database and other government sources.

Fig. 87: Hong Kong, China: ketamine, methamphetamine and ecstasy-group drug registry cases, 1999-2008

Source: Central Registry of Drug Abuse, Narcotics Division (ND), Security Bureau, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, China.
Structure of presentation

1. Overview
2. Drug market chains
3. UNODC response
1. Providing strategic early warning
2. Reducing drug production
3. Fighting drug trafficking
4. Supporting drug users
Thank you

www.unodc.org/eastasiaandpacific