The Global S.M.A.R.T. Programme:
Synthetics Monitoring: Analysis, Reporting and Trends

ATS trends, programme progress and planned expansion

Regional SMART Workshop, Bangkok, 5-6 August 2010

Beate Hammond, Global SMART manager, UNODC
Structure of presentation

• Existing knowledge – Global ATS

• Filling the knowledge gaps – Global SMART

• Expanding Global SMART’s reach
More than half of UN Member States have reported ATS related manufacture since 1990

Source: UNODC, 2010 World Drug Report, June 2010
Number of dismantled ATS laboratories

Source: UNODC, 2010 World Drug Report, June 2010
## Estimates of ATS manufacture

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Amphetamines-group (Retail Purity)</th>
<th>Amphetamines-group (Wholesale Purity)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Low Estimate</td>
<td>High Estimate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual Consumers (estimated 2008)</td>
<td>13,710,000</td>
<td>52,900,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Consumption (pure grams / annually)</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>10.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metric Tons Estimated Consumed (pure)</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>577</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metric Tons Reported Seized</td>
<td>47.4</td>
<td>47.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metric Tons Manufactured (unadjusted for purity)</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>624</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity (weighted)</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metric Tons Seized (adjusted to pure)</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>11.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metric Tons Manufactured (pure)</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>588</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Ecstasy-group (Retail Purity)</th>
<th>Ecstasy-group (Wholesale Purity)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Low Estimate</td>
<td>High Estimate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual Consumers (estimated 2008)</td>
<td>10,450,000</td>
<td>25,820,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Consumption (pure grams / annually)</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metric Tons Estimated Consumed (pure)</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metric Tons Reported Seized</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metric Tons Manufactured (unadjusted for purity)</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purity (weighted)</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metric Tons Seized (adjusted to pure)</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metric Tons Manufactured (pure)</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: UNODC, 2010 World Drug Report, June 2010
Routes of ephedrine/pseudoephedrine diversion cases, 2006/07 and 2008/09

Source: UNODC, 2010 World Drug Report, June 2010
ATS seizures, 1999-2008

Source: UNODC, 2010 World Drug Report, June 2010
Breakdown of ATS seizures, 1999-2008

Source: UNODC, 2010 World Drug Report, June 2010
Locations of ecstasy manufacture and main trafficking routes, 2008-09

Sources: UNODC, Annual Reports Questionnaire Data, UNODC, Individual Drug Seizure Database, other government sources.
Seizures (in mt) of ecstasy precursor chemicals in Europe, 2002-2008

Source: INCB
Composition of ‘ecstasy’ tablets in Europe

Netherlands, 1999-2008

Source: Addiction 104 (12), 2009.

United Kingdom, 2006-2009

Source: United Kingdom Forensic Science Service
Estimates of global illicit drug use (annual prevalence) among people aged 15-64 years, 2008/09

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug</th>
<th>Lower/Upper Prevalence Range (in millions of user)</th>
<th>As a percentage of the population aged 15-64:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cannabis</td>
<td>129 - 191</td>
<td>Cannabis: 2.9 – 4.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amphetamines</td>
<td>14 - 53</td>
<td>Amphetamines: 0.3 – 1.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecstasy-group</td>
<td>10 - 26</td>
<td>Ecstasy-group: 0.2 – 0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opiates</td>
<td>13 - 22</td>
<td>Opiates: 0.3 – 0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine</td>
<td>15 - 19</td>
<td>Cocaine: 0.3 – 0.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Perceived ATS use trends (unweighted) by experts, 1999-2008

Source: UNODC, 2010 World Drug Report, June 2010
ATS related treatment demand in % of all treatment demand, 1998 – 2008

Cape Town, South Africa: methamphetamine as primary substance in overall drug treatment, 2001-2009

Source: South Africa Community Epidemiology Network on Drug Use.

a= Jan to Jun, b= Jul- Dec
The story so far -

• **Manufacture:** Reported in more than 80 countries.

• **Trafficking:**
  – Continuous increase over past decade, global seizures 52 mt (2008), 39 mt (1999)
  – Precursors trafficked globally

• **Use:**
  – More users of ATS than cocaine & heroin combined
  – Potential health problems.

"Tip of the iceberg" = Significant information gaps exist
ATS risk greatest throughout East Asia and Pacific
ATS risk highest in East Asia

- ATS one of the major human security threats throughout the region (Myanmar)
- Emerging health issue = half of the world’s ATS users are in East Asia
- ATS primary drug of concern (Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Lao PDR, Philippines)
- Indicators point to continuing increase in manufacture, trafficking and use of ATS
- Significant knowledge gaps exist
Structure of presentation

• Existing knowledge - Global ATS

• Filling the knowledge gaps - Global SMART

• Expanding Global SMART’s reach
SMART Investments in Capacity

- Regional and national capacity building
- National trainings and review sessions
- On-line data collection
- Data verification and quality assurance
- Country situation reports
- Regional assessments
Supported by UNODC forensic science programme

• Field detection kits
  – precursor chemicals
  – synthetic drugs

• Computer-based training material

• New multi-lingual precursor dictionary
Global SMART – accomplishments to date

- Global ATS Assessment, September 2008
- Global SMART Update v1, March 2009
- SMART Advisory Group Meeting, March 2009
- Global SMART programme staffed, July 2009
- Regional East and South-East Asia workshop, July 2009
- National workshops (Cambodia, Myanmar, Philippines), December 2009; Malaysia, June 2010
- Global SMART Update v2, October 2009
- East and South-East Asia Regional Report, November 2009
- Global SMART at SYNDEC4 Conference, November 2009
- Global SMART Update v3, March 2010
- Commission on Narcotic Drug 53rd session, Global SMART side-event, March 2010
- SMART Advisory Group Meeting, March 2010
Global ATS Context
Global context- World Drug Report
Regional context

Patterns and Trends of ATS in East and South-East Asia
2009 (includes section on Pacific and South Asia)

2010 report-
Situation assessment- Myanmar
SMART currently operates in East and South-East Asia

SMART Priority Regions
Phase 1
Scale-up
SMART Phase 1 investors
Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, Thailand

Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, Thailand

Brunei
Cambodia
China
Indonesia
Laos PDR
Malaysia
Myanmar
Philippines
Singapore
Thailand
Viet Nam

Phase 1 Scale-up
Global SMART – the way forward

- East and South-East Asia Regional Report, Fall 2010
- SMART in the Americas, Fall 2010
- Global SMART Update v4, October 2010
- Commission on Narcotic Drugs 54th session, Global SMART side-event, March 2011
- SMART Advisory Group Meeting, March 2011
Structure of presentation

- Existing knowledge – Global ATS
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- Expanding Global SMART’s reach
Vulnerability of Pacific States

- Close proximity to major ATS markets (millions of potential customers, spill-over effect)
  - Several incidents:
    - 2004 clandestine manufacturing facility, Fiji (methamphetamine)
    - 2010 methamphetamine/pseudoephedrine seizures Fiji
    - 2006/7/8 small-scale methamphetamine laboratories dismantled in Guam
    - 2009, French Polynesia – methamphetamine

Porous maritime borders, Limited law enforcement capacity

- Limited awareness of the problem
International drug control treaties - the Pacific

- 18 States are not yet party to all of those treaties
- Of these 18 States, 10 are in the Pacific (63 per cent)
- Parties to all treaties: Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Tonga
- Annual reports questionnaire - very low response rate
SMART in the Americas

- Start-up operations in progress
- Close cooperation with Inter-American Drug Abuse Commission (CICAD) of the Organization of American States
- Establishment of drug information network
  - Real/potential data sources
    - Health officials, law enforcement (police, customs
    - Academics, researchers
    - Non-governmental organizations and other groups
  - Data focal points
  - Data sharing
  - Capacity building on the ground
Thank you for your attention

More sources for ATS information
www.unodc.org       www.apaic.org