2012 Patterns and Trends of Amphetamine-Type Stimulants and Other Drugs
Asia and the Pacific

Mr. Gary Lewis, Regional Representative
Mr. Shawn Kelley, Regional ATS Analyst (SMART East Asia)
UNODC Regional Centre for East Asia and the Pacific
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Presentation Structure

1. Background
2. Key trends – E/SE Asia
3. Effective responses
What are Amphetamine-Type Stimulants (ATS)?

- Amphetamine
- Methamphetamine
- Methcathinone
- Ecstasy-group substances (MDMA and its analogues)
Annual prevalence of illicit drug use among the population aged 15-64, 2008-2010

* Past month use

S – synthetics
M – monitoring:
A – analyses,
R – reporting and
T – trends
A. Detailed assessment:
- Regional Level
- East and Southeast Asia
  Country Level – 15 reports
  - Australia
  - Brunei
  - Cambodia
  - China
  - Indonesia
  - Japan
  - Lao PDR
  - Malaysia
  - Myanmar
  - New Zealand
  - Philippines
  - Rep. of Korea
  - Singapore
  - Thailand
  - Viet Nam

B. Overviews:
- South Asia
- Pacific Island States/territories
Funding support for SMART

- Australia
- Canada
- Japan
- Republic of Korea
- New Zealand
- Thailand
- United States
Presentation Structure

1. Background
2. Key trends – E/SE Asia
3. Effective responses
ATS trends in East and South-East Asia

1. Meth becoming a major drug of use
2. Soaring meth production in E/SE Asia
3. Crystal meth a growing threat
4. Ecstasy in decline but still a concern
5. NPS - an emerging threat
6. Cocaine market expanding
7. TOC and methamphetamine
8. Rising treatment demand for meth users
1. Meth becoming a major drug of use

...in top 3 drugs in each country for third successive year

### Methamphetamine pills

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>BRU</th>
<th>CAM</th>
<th>CHI</th>
<th>IND</th>
<th>LAO</th>
<th>MAL</th>
<th>MYA</th>
<th>PHI</th>
<th>SIN</th>
<th>THA</th>
<th>VIE</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>●</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Crystalline methamphetamine

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
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<th>CHI</th>
<th>IND</th>
<th>LAO</th>
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<th>SIN</th>
<th>THA</th>
<th>VIE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
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</table>

### Ecstasy

<table>
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<th>IND</th>
<th>LAO</th>
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<th>VIE</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- Red = increasing trend
- Yellow = stable trend
- Green = decreasing trend
- White = no trend reported

Source: DAINAP

Note: Numbers denote drugs of concern in ranking order. “1” refers to the top drug of concern as perceived by experts in respective countries. “●” indicates no ranking reported.
2. Soaring meth production in E/SE Asia

ATS labs busted in E/SE Asia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>83</td>
<td>401</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5-FOLD INCREASE

Crystalline methamphetamine manufacturing facility dismantled in Alabang, Metro Manila, Philippines – Jan 2012

Source: DAINAP; Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency
2. Soaring meth production in E/SE Asia

...massive meth pills seizures in the past 3 years

Methamphetamine pill seizures (2007-2011)

- 2011: Total seizures 123 million
- 2010: Total seizures 134 million

Source: DAINAP
2. Soaring meth production in E/SE Asia

...2011 highest total seized in past 5 years

Crystalline methamphetamine seizures (2007-2011)

- 2011: Total seizures 8.8 mt
- 2010: Total seizures 7.2 mt

Source: DAINAP
3. Crystal meth: a growing threat

Expansion of crystalline meth market
3. Crystal meth: a growing threat

Crystalline meth seizures in Thailand (2000-2012)

Source: DAINAP; ONCB Annual reports 2010 and previous years
4. Ecstasy: in decline but remains a concern

Ecstasy pill seizures (2007-2011)

- 2011: Total seizures 1.6 million pills
- 2010: Total seizures 1.8 million pills

Source: DAINAP
4. Ecstasy: in decline but remains a concern

- Manufacture continues in Indonesia and Malaysia
- Likely manufacture elsewhere in region
- Illicit trade in safrole-rich oils remains a concern
- Demand remains high – Mimic ‘ecstasy’ gaining popularity
- Often contains other psychoactive stimulants – methamphetamine, ketamine
5. New Psychoactive Substances: an emerging threat

- Piperazines
- Mephedrone
- Synthetic cannabinoids
- Mephedrone
- Kratom powder
5. New Psychoactive Substances: an emerging threat

...high potential for rapid growth

- Disposable income among youth in emerging economies
- Easily available over internet – attractive marketing strategies
- Lack of awareness of health impacts
- Lack of knowledge among LE officers
- Capacity of forensic drug laboratories generally low
6. Cocaine: expanding market in E/SE Asia

- 650 kg seized in Hong Kong, China July 2012

- Destined for South-East Asia

- Links to Mexican and Colombian cartels

Source (photo): Associated Press
7. TOC and methamphetamine

Syndicates linked to Islamic Republic of Iran

- Declining in some markets – Japan, Malaysia
- Indonesia: sharp increase in 2011
- Involved in meth manufacture in SE Asia
  - Japan (2010)
  - Thailand (2011 and 2012)
  - Malaysia (2012)

Source: DAINAP
7. TOC and methamphetamine

African Drug Syndicates

- **FIRST TIME** - 2008: Meth trafficking to E/SE Asia first detected from South Africa

- **BY AIR** - Late-2009: Meth trafficking to E/SE Asia from West Africa, by air passenger couriers

- **TRIPLE** - 2009: number and quantity of meth seizures in Asia from Africa tripled

- **GOING WHERE?** - Key destinations: Japan, Rep. of Korea, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, China

Source: Global SMART Update, Vol. 4, October 2010
8. ATS treatment demand rising

Methamphetamine treatment demand in E/SE Asia

- Republic of Korea: 98%
- Lao PDR: 98%
- Brunei Darussalam: 96%
- Cambodia: 90%
- Thailand: 90%
- Philippines: 66%
- Japan: 50%
- Singapore: 44%
- Indonesia: 28%
- China: 19%
- Malaysia: 12%
- Hong Kong, China: 9%
- Myanmar: 3%
Recap of key findings

1. Meth becoming a major drug of use
2. Soaring meth production in E/SE Asia
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Presentation Structure

1. Background
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Implications for policy

1. Support efforts to reduce poppy cultivation and drug production (ATS) in Myanmar
   a) Alternative development / food assistance
   b) Law enforcement and precursor control
   c) Better cross-border cooperation
Implications for policy

2. Promote evidence-based drug control and law enforcement policies
   a) Better data – shared
   b) Prioritize countering both TOC and public health
Implications for policy

3. Focus law enforcement on OC/TOC kingpins
   a) Kingpins and white-collar accomplices
   b) “Follow the money”
   c) Empower FLOs with skills and equipment
Implications for policy

4. Increase emphasis on effective demand reduction
   a) Evidence-based prevention
   b) Community-based treatment
   c) Diversion away from the CJ system
Implications for policy

5. Expand programmes that “reduce health and social consequences”
   a) Improve quality and coverage
   b) Sensitize law enforcement
   c) More nationally-financed efforts on IDU
THANK YOU

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