WORLD DRUG REPORT 2004

presented by

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UNODC, Research and Analysis Section
OVERVIEW:
ALL DRUGS
CONSUMPTION
Estimates of annual prevalence of drug use at the global level in the late 1990s and in 2001-2003

- **All drugs**
  - 180 million people in 1999
  - 185 million people in 2001-2003
- **Cannabis**
  - 144 million people in 1999
  - 146.2 million people in 2001-2003
- **Amphetamines**
  - 24.2 million people in 1999
  - 29.6 million people in 2001-2003
- **Ecstasy**
  - 4.5 million people in 1999
  - 8.3 million people in 2001-2003
- **Cocaine**
  - 13.3 million people in 1999
  - 13.5 million people in 2001-2003
- **Opiates**
  - 15.2 million people in 1999
  - 9.2 million people in 2001-2003
- **Heroin**
  - 9.2 million people in 1999
  - 9.2 million people in 2001-2003

- **Drug users in the late 1990s (WDR 2000)**
- **Drug users 2001-2003 (WDR 2004)**
Extent of illicit drug and tobacco use, 2001-2003 (or latest year available)

- **Illicit drugs**: 1270 million people (29%*)
  - Tobacco: 185 million people (4.2%*)
  - Other illicit drugs: 5 million people

- Tobacco: 204,000 deaths, 1,000,000 million DALYs lost

Substance abuse related deaths and Disability Adjusted Life-Years (DALYs) lost

- Illicit drugs (opiates, cocaine, amphetamines): 11.2 million DALYs lost
  - Tobacco: 4,907,000 deaths, 59.1 million DALYs lost

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* Population age 15 and above
Changes in drug use as perceived by national experts, 1992-2002

- **Cannabis consumption trend:**
  - **Drug Abuse Trend Index**
  - Graph showing an increasing trend from 1992 to 2002.

- **ATS consumption trend:**
  - **Drug Abuse Trend Index**
  - Graph showing a steady increase from 1992 to 2002.

- **Cocaine use trend:**
  - Number of countries reporting increases less number of countries reporting declining levels of cocaine use.
  - Graph showing a fluctuating trend with a peak around 1998.

- **Heroin abuse trend:**
  - Number of countries reporting increases less number of countries reporting declining levels of abuse.
  - Graph showing a fluctuating trend with peaks in 1994 and 2001.
Drug abuse trends in 2001 and 2002:
Number of countries reporting increases less number of countries reporting declines

- Cannabis herb: Net results 2002 = 46, Net results 2001 = 18
- Cocaine: Net results 2002 = 28, Net results 2001 = 21
- Ecstasy: Net results 2002 = 17, Net results 2001 = 13
- Benzodiazepines: Net results 2002 = 17, Net results 2001 = 10
- Cannabis resin: Net results 2002 = 16, Net results 2001 = 6
- All opiates: Net results 2002 = 15, Net results 2001 = 7
- Crack cocaine: Net results 2002 = 21, Net results 2001 = 14
- Heroin: Net results 2002 = 8, Net results 2001 = 6
- Amphetamine: Net results 2002 = 12, Net results 2001 = 10
- Methamphetamine: Net results 2002 = 6, Net results 2001 = 10
- Khalti: Net results 2002 = 3, Net results 2001 = 6
- Opium: Net results 2002 = 3, Net results 2001 = 1
- Morphine: Net results 2002 = 2, Net results 2001 = 1
- Barbiturates: Net results 2002 = 1, Net results 2001 = 1
- GHB: Net results 2002 = 2, Net results 2001 = 1
- LSD: Net results 2002 = 1, Net results 2001 = 1
- Other hallucinogens: Net results 2002 = 0, Net results 2001 = 3
- Methadone: Net results 2002 = 0, Net results 2001 = 4
Main problem drugs (as reflected in treatment demand), 1998-2002 (or latest year available)
EUROPE

Main problem drugs as reflected in treatment demand


Unweighted average of treatment demand of 30 European countries

Unweighted average of treatment demand of 33 Asian countries

Sources: UNODC, Annual Reports Questionnaire Data; Council of Europe (Pompidou Group).
USA - treatment admissions (excl. alcohol) by primary substance of abuse, 1992-2002

Source: SAMHSA, Treatment Episode Dataset (TEDS), National Admissions to Substance Abuse Treatment Services, May 2004.

- North America: 1.4 m
- Caribbean: 0.02 m
- South America: 1 m
- Western Europe: 1.2 m
- Eastern Europe & Central Asia: 3.2 m
- Middle East & North Africa: 0.4 m
- South & South East Asia: 3.3 m
- East Asia & Pacific: 2.3 m
- Sub-Saharan Africa: 0.009 m
- Oceania: 0.2 m

13 million IDUs Worldwide
78% of them in developing countries

Countries with estimates on the size of IDU
Newly diagnosed injecting drug use related HIV infections per million inhabitants in 2002 (data for 1996 in brackets)

* UNODC estimate based on regression analysis
Sources: EuroHIV, HIV/AIDS Surveillance in Europe Mid-year report 2003 and previous years.
OVERVIEW:
ALL DRUGS
TRAFFICKING
Global seizures in weight equivalents, 2000-2002

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Type</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cannabis herb</td>
<td>1,110</td>
<td>4,803</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cannabis resin</td>
<td>492</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coca leaf</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>558</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine</td>
<td>96.4</td>
<td>363.5</td>
<td>558.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opium</td>
<td>89.2</td>
<td>49.2</td>
<td>49.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heroin</td>
<td>24.7</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morphine</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stimulants</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecstasy</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methaqualone</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depressant</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: UNODC, Annual Reports Questionnaire Data/ DELTA.
Patterns of main consumer markets (as reflected in seizure data)

Importance of EU-25 for global drug seizures (2002)

- Cannabis resin: 68%
- Ecstasy: 66%
- Heroin: 21%
- Amphetamines: 18%
- Cocaine: 13%
- Cannabis herb: 3%
- Population: 7.3%

Importance of NAFTA (USA, Mexico, Canada) for global drug seizures (2002)

- Cannabis herb: 58%
- Cocaine: 32%
- Ecstasy: 12%
- Amphetamines: 7%
- Heroin: 6%
- Cannabis resin: 0.1%
- Population: 6.8%
10-year trend: 1992-2002 (global level)

Trend
average annual change in seizures, 1992-2002

- Ecstasy*: 27.1%
- Depressants: 20.4%
- Amphetamines: 19.0%
- Morphine: 10.1%
- Coca leaf: 9.3%
- Cannabis herb: 7.4%
- Heroin: 7.0%
- Cannabis plant: 6.9%
- Opium: 6.2%
- Cannabis resin: 4.9%
- Cocaine: 2.5%
- Methaqualone: 2.2%
- LSD*: -19.6%

* seizures in
units

Source: UNODC, Annual Reports Questionnaire Data/DELTAS.
OPIUM / HEROIN
Development of opium poppy cultivation in South-East Asia, 1990-2003

- Myanmar
- Lao PDR
- Thailand
- Vietnam

Trend

-65%
-53%
-23%
Global production in 2003:
4765 metric tons of opium
(equivalent to 477 mt of heroin)
Evolution of Afghan opium poppy cultivation since 2000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Cultivation Area (ha)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>82,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>74,000 (+ 8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>80,000 (+ 8%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Global illicit opium production, 1980-2003

-17%
Opium production in 1907/1908* and 2003 (excl. poppy straw)

* Licit opium production in 1907/08: China: 22,200 tons, India 5,100 tons, Indochina 1200 tons, Persia 600 tons, Turkey 560 tons;

** Official forecast of licit production for 2003 by INCB; illicit production: UNODC/ICMP survey reports.

Heroin and morphine seizures 2001 - 2002: extent and trends (countries reporting seizures of more than 0.01 tons (10 kg.,))

Global seizures of heroin and morphine, 1992 - 2002

Note: Routes shown are not necessarily documented actual routes.
### Use of opiates (including heroin) 2001 - 2003 (or latest year available)

**Heroin:**
- **EU-15:** 1.21 million or 0.48%
- **EU-25:** 1.41 million or 0.46%

### Annual prevalence estimates of opiates use: 2001-2003

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Number of people (in million)</th>
<th>in % of population age 15-64</th>
<th>Number of people (in million)</th>
<th>in % of population age 15 - 64</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EUROPE</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>2.75</td>
<td>0.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- West Europe</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>1.27</td>
<td>0.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- East Europe</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>1.18</td>
<td>1.48</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCEANIA</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMERICAS</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>1.42</td>
<td>0.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- North America</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.54</td>
<td>1.24</td>
<td>0.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- South America</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>0.18</td>
<td>0.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASIA</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>4.13</td>
<td>0.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFRICA</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLOBAL</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>9.16</td>
<td>0.23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Opate abuse above global average**
- **Opate abuse close to global average**
- **Opate abuse below global average**

*Note: The data for Asia and South America are not available.*
Heroin:
EU-15: 1.21 million or 0.48%
EU-25: 1.41 million or 0.46%
EUROPE: 2.75 mio or 0.51%

Opiates:
EUROPE: 4.0 mio or 0.75%
Change in abuse of heroin and other opiates, 2002 (or latest year available)
… stabilization/decline of heroin abuse in Western Europe …

Heroin consumption trend in Western Europe – based on national experts perceptions

Acute drug related death in the EU-15, 1985-2002
(mostly related to abuse of heroin)

Source: UNODC, ARQ.

Sources: EMCDDA, Data Library and UNODC, ARQ.
... heroin shortage in Australia and its consequences

**Australia heroin abuse: annual prevalence**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Prevalence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: AIHW, Statistics on Drug Use in Australia 2002.*

**Crime trends in New South Wales, Australia, July 1999-Dec. 2002**

*Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, NSW Recorded Crime Statistics*

**Australia: Rate of opiate overdose deaths among Australians aged 15-44 years, per million inhabitants**

*Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics*
COCA/COCAINE
Coca bush cultivation (2002 - 2003)

2002: 173,100 ha
2003: 153,800 ha
Change: - 11%

56% of total cultivation - 16%
29% of total cultivation - 5%
15% of total cultivation
Coca bush cultivation in Colombia

-47%

-16%
Colombia: Regional trends 1999 - 2003

Norte de Santander - Bolivar: Decreasing
- 1999: 21,000 ha
- 2003: 9,000 ha (-57%)

Guaviare - Meta: Decreasing
- 1999: 40,000 ha
- 2003: 29,000 ha (-27%)

Nariño: Increasing
- 1999: 4,000 ha
- 2003: 17,600 ha (+345%)

Putumayo – Caqueta: Decreasing
- 1999: 82,000 ha
- 2003: 14,800 ha (-82%)
Potential illicit cocaine production 1980-2003

Lowest level of cocaine production since 1989

Cocaine production level in 2003

-31%
-18%
655 metric tons
800 metric tons
950 metric tons

Potential cocaine production, 1990-2003 (metric tons)

2001: 24%
2002: 9%
2003: 67%
2000: 67%
1999: 9%
1998: 24%
1997: 9%
1996: 67%
1995: 9%
1994: 9%
1993: 9%
1992: 9%
1991: 9%
1990: 9%
1989: 9%
1988: 9%
1987: 9%
1986: 9%
1985: 9%
1984: 9%
1983: 9%
1982: 9%
1981: 9%
1980: 9%
Cocaine* seizures 2001 - 2002: extent and trends (countries reporting seizures of more than 0.01 tons (10kg.))

* Seizures include cocaine HCL, cocaine base and crack cocaine.

Note: Routes shown are not necessarily documented actual routes, but are rather general indications of the directions of illicit drug flows.
Cocaine:
EU-15: 2.9 million or 1.15%
EU-25: 3.0 million or 0.98%
Cocaine:
EU-15: 2.9 million or 1.15%
EU-25: 3.0 million or 1.0%
EUROPE: 3.3 mio or 0.6%
Changes in consumption of cocaine, 2002 (or latest year available)
Germany

Annual prevalence of cocaine use among 18-59 year olds and number of newly identified cocaine users


* Tentative estimate for Germany as a whole (West-Germany, 12-39 years old: 0.4% in 1990).
AMPHETAMINE-TYPE STIMULANTS (ATS)

- METHAMPHETAMINE
- AMPHETAMINE
- ECSTASY
Production estimates of amphetamine-type stimulants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estimated annual production (metric tons)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amphetamine and methamphetamine</td>
<td>Ecstasy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean and range</td>
<td>410</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(290 - 516)

[1.4 billion tablets]

Trends in production / trafficking in ATS

Detection of clandestine laboratories at the global level, 1990-2002

Seizures of amphetamine-type stimulants 1980-2002
Main sources of ATS

Origin of methamphetamine in 2002

in South-East Asia:
- Myanmar
- China
- Philippines

in North America:
- USA
- Mexico

Origin of ecstasy in 2002

- Netherlands: 69%
- Belgium: 24%
- Eastern Europe: 18%
- Germany: 15%
- United Kingdom: 13%
- other Western Europe: 15%
- Asia: 13%
- North America: 11%
- South America: 7%
- South Africa: 4%

* Number of times a country/region was identified by other countries as a source country for ecstasy, expressed as a percentage of all countries reporting this question (N = 45).

Source: UNODC, Annual Reports Questionnaire Data/DELTAG.
Seizures of amphetamine-type stimulants (excluding ecstasy) 2001 - 2002: extent and trends (countries reporting seizures of more than 10 kg.)

Seizures
- Volume in metric tons

Trends (2001 - 2002)
- Increase (>10%)
- Stable (+/- 10%)
- Decrease (>10%)


* Excluding ‘Ecstasy’
Amphetamines
EU-15: 1.7 million or 0.65%
EU-25: 2.0 million or 0.66%
Amphetamines
EU-15: 1.7 million or 0.65%
EU-25: 2.0 million or 0.66%
EUROPE: 2.4 mio or 0.4%
Seizures of Ecstasy (MDA, MDEA, MDMA) 2001 - 2002: extent and trends (countries reporting seizures of more than 10 kg.)

Seizures
- Volume in kilograms
- Trend (2001-2002)
  - Increase (>10%)
  - Stable (+/- 10%)
  - Decrease (>10%)

Main trafficking routes
- Ecstasy seizures reported to UNODC (1998-2002)

Note: Routes shown are not necessarily documented actual routes, but rather general indications of the

Global seizures of Ecstasy, 1993 - 2002

- Main trafficking routes
- Ecstasy seizures reported to UNODC (1998-2002)
Ecstasy:
EU-15: 2.3 million or 0.91%
EU-25: 2.7 million or 0.87%
Ecstasy:
EU-15: 2.3 million or 0.91%
EU-25: 2.7 million or 0.87%
EUROPE: 3 mio or 0.6%
Changes in use of amphetamine-type stimulants (excluding ecstasy), 2002 (or latest year available)

Sources: UNODC Annual Reports Questionnaires data, UNODC (Regional Centre Bangkok) Household Surveys submitted to UNODC, United States Department of State Narcotics Report, Bundeskriminalamt (BKA) and other Law Enforcement Reports.
... signs of stabilization/decline of amphetamines use in Western Europe.

*United Kingdom, Amphetamine use among the population age 16-59*

*Germany: amphetamine use (1987-2003)*
Changes in use of ecstasy (MDA, MDEA, MDMA), 2002 (or latest year available)

Global ecstasy consumption trends, 2001
(n = 56)

- Large increase: 36%
- Some increase: 29%
- Stable: 25%
- Some decline: 5%
- Strong decline: 5%

Global ecstasy consumption trends, 2002
(n = 53)

- Large decline: 4%
- Large increase: 2%
- Some decline: 13%
- Stable: 34%
- Some increase: 47%

Sources: UNODC Annual Reports, Questionnaire: Household Surveys submitted to United Nations, World Drug Report; Bundeskriminalamt (BKA) and national drug agencies.
CANNABIS
Tentative estimates of cannabis herb production and trends

Cannabis production: > 140 countries

Global cannabis herb production estimates
1988/89 - 2002

Global cannabis herb seizures, 1989-2002

* tentative estimate of US production in 1999.
Tentative estimate of cannabis resin production and main source countries

7,400 metric tons

Main source countries of cannabis resin, 1999-2002
(based on information from 85 countries)

- Morocco: 22%
- Pakistan: 15%
- Afghanistan: 13%
- India: 9%
- Lebanon: 8%
- Albania: 8%
- Central Asia: 7%
- Iran: 6%
- Nepal: 6%
- Africa: 6%
- Russian Federation: 5%
- Jamaica: 5%
Cannabis herb seizures 2001 - 2002: extent and trends (countries reporting seizures of more than 10 kg.)
Cannabis resin seizures 2001 - 2002: extent and trends (countries reporting seizures of more than 10 kg.)
Cannabis:
EU-15: 19.1 million or 7.5%
EU-25: 21.1 million or 6.9%
Annual prevalence of cannabis use among the youth and adult population (age 15-64)

Cannabis:
EU-15: 19.1 million or 7.5%
EU-25: 21.1 million or 6.9%
EUROPE: 28.8 mio or 5.3%
Changes in use of cannabis, 2002 (or latest year available)

Cannabis consumption trend:
Based on national experts’ perceptions

Legend:
- Large increase
- Some increase
- Stable
- Some decline
- Strong decline
- Not available
NORTH AMERICA:
Trends of incidence and prevalence of drug use in the USA, 1965-2003

Summary of data on extent and trends of the drug problem

• less than 5% of the youth & adult population use drugs (about ½% use heroin or cocaine, the two main problem drugs); close to 30% smoke tobacco;
• long-term decline in opiate production/consumption (80% less than at the beginning of 20th century); opium production in South-East Asia fell by more than 50% between 1990 and 2003. Consumption stable in Western Europe and North America; stabilization (or reduced increases) reported from C.I.S. countries in 2002; reductions reported from several South-East Asian countries and Australia. Main problem: opium production in Afghanistan; further increases expected for 2004;
• global cocaine production fell by 30% between 1999 and 2003, and by 18% between 2002 and 2003; mainly due to strengthened control efforts in Colombia; US student surveys show decline in cocaine use of 23% between 1999 and 2003 and more than 60% between 1985 and 2003; however, increases in South America and Europe; but peak in some West European countries may have been reached;
• global cannabis production appears to have increased over the last decade and is now back to the levels of the late 1980s; UNODC’s Drug Abuse Trend Index showed an increase over the last decade and an acceleration of the upward trend over the 2000-2002 period. Trend data suggest ongoing increases in Europe, South America, Africa and in a number of countries in Asia. The market seems to have stabilized, in contrast, in North America, Oceania and some countries of South-East Asia;
• global ATS production and consumption increased over the last decade. (Laboratory detections, seizures and UNODC’s Drug Abuse Trend Index point in this direction). Following massive increases of seizures in the 1990s, ATS seizures declined, however, over the 2000-2002 period. Increases in the use of ATS continued being reported from a number of countries in South-East Asia, but markets of Western Europe and North America remained largely stable in 2002. Ecstasy continued rising in several developing countries but stabilized in several West European countries and declined in the USA and Canada in 2002/2003.
Governments are committed to the multilateral drug control system and its objectives

- the UNGASS objectives

Conceptual advances offer prospects of better results

- balanced approach
- shared responsibility
- society-wide approach
- sustainable development context
- integrated approach (the drugs and crime nexus, the new crime conventions)
- dynamic approach (better understanding drug markets and drug epidemics)