

Opium/Heroin

Net cultivation of opium poppy in selected countries, 1999-2014 (hectares)

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
SOUTH-WEST ASIA																
Afghanistan	90,583	82,171	7,606	74,100	80,000	131,000	104,000	165,000	193,000	157,000	123,000	123,000	131,000	154,000	209,000	224,000
Pakistan	284	260	213	622	2,500	1,500	2,438	1,545	1,701	1,909	1,779	1,721	362	382	493	
Subtotal	90,867	82,431	7,819	74,722	82,500	132,500	106,438	166,545	194,701	158,909	124,779	124,721	131,362	154,382	209,493	224,493
SOUTH-EAST ASIA																
Lao People's Democratic Republic ^a	22,543	19,052	17,255	14,000	12,000	6,600	1,800	2,500	1,500	1,600	1,900	3,000	4,100	6,800	3,900	6,200
Myanmar ^a	89,500	108,700	105,000	81,400	62,200	44,200	32,800	21,500	27,700	28,500	31,700	38,100	43,600	51,000	57,800	57,600
Thailand ^b	702	890	820	750												
Viet Nam ^b	442															
Subtotal	113,187	128,642	123,075	96,150	74,200	50,800	34,600	24,000	29,200	30,100	33,600	41,100	47,700	57,800	61,700	63,800
LATIN AMERICA																
Colombia	6,500	6,500	4,300	4,153	4,026	3,950	1,950	1,023	715	394	356	341	338	313	298	
Mexico ^c	3,600	1,900	4,400	2,700	4,800	3,500	3,300	5,000	6,900	15,000	19,500	14,000	12,000	10,500		
Subtotal	10,100	8,400	8,700	6,853	8,826	7,450	5,250	6,023	7,615	15,394	19,856	14,341	12,338	10,813	10,798	10,798
OTHER																
Other countries ^d	2,050	2,479	2,500	2,500	3,074	5,190	5,212	4,432	4,184	8,600	7,700	10,500	16,100	11,900	13,300	11,800
TOTAL	216,204	221,952	142,094	180,225	168,600	195,940	151,500	201,000	235,700	213,003	185,935	190,662	207,500	234,895	295,291	310,891

Source: For Afghanistan: 1998-2002: UNODC; 2003-2012: National Illicit Crop Monitoring System supported by UNODC. For Pakistan: annual report questionnaire, Government of Pakistan, United States Department of State. For the Lao People's Democratic Republic: 1998-1999: UNODC; 2000-2012: National Illicit Crop Monitoring System supported by UNODC. For Myanmar: 1998-2000: United States Department of State; 2001-2012: National Illicit Crop Monitoring System supported by UNODC. For Colombia: 1998-1999: various sources; From 2000: National Illicit Crop Monitoring System supported by UNODC. For 2008-2012, production was calculated based on regional yield figures and conversion ratios from the United States Department of State/DEA. For Mexico: estimates derived from United States Government surveys.

Note: The opium production estimates for Afghanistan for 2006 to 2009 were revised after data quality checks revealed an overestimation of opium yield estimates in those years. Figures in italics are preliminary and may be revised when updated information becomes available. Information on estimation methodologies and definitions can be found in the methodology section of the online version of the present report.

- a May include areas that were eradicated after the date of the area survey. Figures for 2014 are not comparable to those for 2013 because two provinces were added to the survey and the survey took place at a different point during the crop cycle.
- b Owing to continuing low cultivation, figures for Viet Nam (as of 2000) and Thailand (as of 2003) were included in the category "Other countries".
- c The Government of Mexico does not validate the estimates provided by the United States, as they are not part of its official figures and it does not have information on the methodology used to calculate them. The Government of Mexico is in the process of implementing a monitoring system in collaboration with UNODC to estimate illicit cultivation and production.
- d Eradication and plant seizure reports from different sources indicate that illicit opium poppy cultivation also exists in the following subregions: North Africa, Central Asia and Transcaucasia, Near and Middle East/South-West Asia, South Asia, East and South-East Asia, Eastern Europe, South-Eastern Europe, Central America and South America. Starting in 2008, a new methodology was introduced to estimate opium poppy cultivation and opium/heroin production in those countries. Those estimates are higher than the previous figures but have a similar order of magnitude. A detailed description of the estimation methodology is available in the online version of the present report.

Global potential production of oven-dry opium in selected countries, 1999-2014 (tons)

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
SOUTH-WEST ASIA																
Afghanistan	4,565	3,276	185	3,400	3,600	4,200	4,100	5,300	7,400	5,900	4,000	3,600	5,800	3,700	5,500	6,400
Pakistan	9	8	5	5	52	40	36	39	43	48	44	43	9	9	12	
Subtotal	4,574	3,284	190	3,405	3,652	4,240	4,136	5,339	7,443	5,948	4,044	3,643	5,809	3,709	5,512	6,412
SOUTH-EAST ASIA																
Lao People's Democratic Republic ^a	124	167	134	112	120	43	14	20	9	10	11	18	25	41	23	92
Myanmar	895	1,087	1,097	828	810	370	312	315	460	410	330	580	610	690	870	670
Thailand ^b	8	6	6	9												
Viet Nam ^b	2															
Subtotal	1,029	1,260	1,237	949	930	413	326	335	469	420	341	598	635	731	893	762
LATIN AMERICA																
Colombia	88	88	80	52	50	49	24	13	14	10	9	8	8	8	11	
Mexico ^c	43	21	91	58	101	73	71	108	150	325	425	300	250	175	162	
Subtotal	131	109	171	110	151	122	95	121	164	335	434	308	258	183	173	173
OTHER																
Other countries ^d	30	38	32	56	50	75	63	16	15	139	134	181	281	208	232	207
TOTAL	5,764	4,691	1,630	4,520	4,783	4,850	4,620	5,810	8,091	6,841	4,953	4,730	6,983	4,831	6,810	7,554

Sources: For Afghanistan: before 2003 – UNODC; for Afghanistan: since 2003 – national illicit crop monitoring system supported by UNODC. For Pakistan: annual report questionnaire, Government of Pakistan and United States Department of State. For the Lao People's Democratic Republic: before 2000 – UNODC; since 2000 – national illicit crop monitoring system supported by UNODC. For Myanmar: before 2001 – United States Department of State; for Myanmar: since 2001 – national illicit crop monitoring system supported by UNODC. For Colombia: before 2000 – various sources; for Colombia: since 2000 – national illicit crop monitoring system supported by UNODC, which started producing area estimates. Since 2008, production amounts for Colombia have been calculated based on regional yield figures and conversion ratios from the United States Department of State/Drug Enforcement Administration. For Mexico: before 2005 – estimates derived from United States Government surveys. For Mexico: since 2005 – INCSR for 2013 and INCSR for 2014. According to INCSR for 2013 (vol. 1, p. 25), owing to a major methodological change in the 2011 survey, 2005-2010 estimates are indicative of trends only and overstate actual cultivation.

Note: The opium production estimates for Afghanistan for 2006 to 2009 were revised after data quality checks revealed an overestimation of opium yield estimates in those years. Figures in italics are preliminary and may be revised when updated information becomes available. Information on estimation methodologies and definitions can be found in the online methodological annex of the present report.

- a May include areas that were eradicated after the date of the area survey. Figures for 2014 are not comparable to those for 2013 because two provinces were added to the survey and the survey took place at a different point during the crop cycle.
- b Owing to continuing low cultivation, figures for Viet Nam (as of 2000) and Thailand (as of 2003) were included in the category "Other countries".
- c The Government of Mexico does not validate the estimates provided by the United States, as they are not part of its official figures and it does not have information on the methodology used to calculate them. The Government of Mexico is in the process of implementing a monitoring system in collaboration with UNODC to estimate illicit cultivation and production.
- d Eradication and plant seizure reports from different sources indicate that illicit opium poppy cultivation also exists in the following subregions: North Africa, Central Asia and Transcaucasia, Near and Middle East/South-West Asia, South Asia, East and South-East Asia, Eastern Europe, South-Eastern Europe, Central America and South America. Starting in 2008, a new methodology was introduced to estimate opium poppy cultivation and opium/heroin production in those countries. Those estimates are higher than the previous figures but have a similar order of magnitude. A detailed description of the estimation methodology is available in the online version of the present report.



Global potential production of opium and manufacture of heroin of unknown purity, 2004-2014 (tons)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total potential opium production	4,850	4,620	5,810	8,091	6,841	4,953	4,730	6,983	4,831	6,810	7,554
Potential opium not processed into heroin	1,197	1,169	1,786	3,078	2,360	1,680	1,728	3,400	1,850	2,600	2,400
Potential opium processed into heroin	3,653	3,451	4,024	5,012	4,481	3,273	3,002	3,583	2,981	4,210	5,154
Total potential heroin manufacture	529	472	553	686	600	427	383	467	377	555	526

Notes: For Afghanistan, the proportion of potential opium production that was not converted into heroin within the country could only be estimated. For all other countries, for the purposes of the above table, it is assumed that all opium potentially produced was converted into heroin. If total potential opium production in Afghanistan in 2014 were to be converted into heroin, total potential heroin production would be 670 tons in Afghanistan and 788 tons globally. The estimates for 2006 to 2009 were revised owing to the revision of opium production figures for Afghanistan. The amount of heroin produced in Afghanistan is calculated using two parameters that may change each year: the distribution between opium that was not processed into heroin and opium that was processed into heroin; and the conversion ratio between opium and heroin. From 2004 to 2013 the conversion ratio used was 7:1; in 2014, it was modified to 9.6:1, based on recent results (see United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and Ministry of Counter Narcotics of Afghanistan, *Afghan Opium Survey 2014*). Up until 2013, global potential production of heroin of unknown purity was estimated without applying an estimated purity factor, but in 2014 a purity factor of 52 per cent was assumed and reflected in the estimate for Afghanistan. For this reason, an updated conversion ratio from opium to heroin of export quality (set at 52 per cent) was used for Afghanistan in 2014. Thus, the global total of estimated heroin of unknown purity produced includes a large proportion of heroin of export purity produced in Afghanistan. Recent reports point to higher purities on specific trafficking routes, which would have an impact on the calculation if considered. Figures in italics are preliminary and may be revised when updated information becomes available.

Reported opium poppy eradication in selected countries, 2003 to 2014 (hectares)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Afghanistan	21,430	^a	5,103	15,300	19,047	5,480	5,351	2,316	3,810	9,672	7,348	2,692
Algeria											2,721	
Bangladesh								8	22			
Colombia	3,266	3,866	2,121	1,929	375	381	546	711	299	319	514	
Egypt	34	65	45	50	98	121	89	222	1		3	
Guatemala			489	720	449	536	1,345	918	1,490	590	2,568	
India	494	167	12	247	8,000	624	2,420	3,052	5,746	1,332	865	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	4,134	3,556	2,575	1,518	779	575	651	579	662	707	397	
Lebanon	4	67	27		8		21		4			
Mexico	20,034	15,926	21,609	16,890	11,046	13,095	14,753	15,491	16,389	15,726	14,662	21,645
Myanmar	638	2,820	3,907	3,970	3,598	4,820	4,087	8,268	7,058	23,718	12,288	15,188
Nepal	19	4		1		21	35					
Pakistan	4,185	5,200	391	354	614	0	105	68	1,053	592	568	
Peru	57	98	92	88	28	23	32	21				
Thailand	767	122	110	153	220	285	201	278	208	205	264	
Ukraine						28		436				39
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0	87	154	0	0	0						
Viet Nam	100	32			38	99	31		38	35	25	

Sources: UNODC annual reports questionnaire, Government reports, reports of regional bodies, and the United States International Narcotics Control Strategy Report

Notes: In this table, only eradication reported in terms of area is considered. Eradication reported in terms of number of plant seizures can be found in the annex on seizures of the electronic version of the World Drug Report located at <https://www.unodc.org/wdr/>

^a Although eradication took place in 2004, it was not officially reported to UNODC.