The logo for the World Drug Report 2011 features a light green background. On the left, there is a stylized graphic of a window with two panes, one above the other, with a dark green and black shape below it. To the right of this graphic, the words "WORLD DRUG REPORT" are written in a bold, dark blue, sans-serif font. Below this, the year "2011" is written in a large, light green, sans-serif font.

# WORLD DRUG REPORT 2011

## **PREFACE**

Today there is widespread recognition among Member States and United Nations entities that drugs, together with organized crime, jeopardize the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. It is increasingly clear that drug control must become an essential element of our joint efforts to achieve peace, security and development. At the same time, we must reinforce our commitment to shared responsibility and the basic principles of health and human rights.

The *World Drug Report* documents developments in global drug markets and tries to explain the factors that drive them. Its analysis of trends and emerging challenges informs national and international drug and crime priorities and policies, and provides a solid foundation of evidence for counternarcotics interventions.

Drug markets and drug use patterns change rapidly, so measures to stop them must also be quick to adapt. Thus the more comprehensive the drug data we collect and the stronger our capacity to analyze the problem, the better prepared the international community will be to respond to new challenges.

### ***Recent trends***

Despite increased attention to drug demand reduction in recent years, drug use continues to take a heavy toll. Globally, some 210 million people use illicit drugs each year, and almost 200,000 of them die from drugs. There continues to be an enormous unmet need for drug use prevention, treatment, care and support, particularly in developing countries.

Drug use affects not only individual users, but also their families, friends, co-workers and communities. Children whose parents take drugs are themselves at greater risk of drug use and other risky behaviors. Drugs generate crime, street violence and other social problems that harm communities. In some regions, illicit drug use is contributing to the rapid spread of infectious diseases like HIV and hepatitis.

Heroin consumption has stabilized in Europe and cocaine consumption has declined in North America – the most lucrative markets for these drugs. But these gains have been offset by several counter-trends: a large increase in cocaine use in Europe and South America over the last decade; the recent expansion of heroin use to Africa; and increased abuse of synthetic ‘designer drugs’ and prescription medications in some regions.

Meanwhile, new drug use profiles are also emerging: consumption of combinations of drugs rather than just one illicit substance is becoming more common, and this increases the risk of death or serious health consequences. On the supply side, illicit cultivation of opium poppy and coca bush is now limited to a few countries, but heroin and cocaine production levels remain high.

Although 2010 saw a significant decrease in opium production, this was largely due to a plant disease that affected opium poppies in the major growing regions of Afghanistan. Yet between 1998 and 2009, global production of opium rose almost 80 per cent, which makes the 2010 production decline less significant over the last decade. Meanwhile, the market for cocaine has not shrunk substantially, it has simply experienced geographical shifts in supply and demand. Just a decade ago, the North American market for cocaine was four times larger than that of Europe, but now we are witnessing a complete rebalancing. Today the estimated value of the European cocaine market (\$33 billion) is almost equivalent to that of the North American market (\$37 billion).

Drug trafficking, the critical link between supply and demand, is fuelling a global criminal enterprise valued in the hundreds of billions of dollars that poses a growing challenge to stability and security. Drug traffickers and organized criminals are forming transnational networks, sourcing drugs on one continent, trafficking them across another, and marketing them in a third. In some countries and regions, the value of the illicit drug trade far exceeds the size of the legitimate economy. Given the enormous amounts of money controlled by drug traffickers, they have the capacity to corrupt officials. In recent years we have seen several such cases in which ministers and heads of national law enforcement agencies have been implicated in drug-related corruption. We are also witnessing more and more acts of violence, conflicts and terrorist activities fuelled by drug trafficking and organized crime.

### **A stronger multilateral response to illicit drugs**

In the face of such diverse and complex challenges, we must improve the performance of our global response to illicit drugs.

This year is the 50th anniversary of the keystone of the international drug control system: the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs. Its provisions remain sound and highly relevant, as does its central focus on the protection of health. The international community must make more effective use of all three Drug Conventions as well as the Conventions against Transnational Organized Crime and Corruption. Mobilizing these powerful international legal instruments, together with existing law enforcement and judicial networks, can strengthen transnational cooperation in investigating and prosecuting drug traffickers, combating money-laundering, and identifying, freezing and confiscating criminal assets.

A comprehensive and integrated approach can also help us to confront the global threat from drugs more effectively. We must build new partnerships. Governments and civil society must work together. States have to join forces in promoting regional

cooperation. This strategy is already having some success against drugs originating in Afghanistan. The Paris Pact unites more than 50 States and international organizations to counter traffic in and consumption of Afghan opiates.

Regional counternarcotics information-sharing and joint cooperation initiatives like the Triangular Initiative (involving Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan), the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre and Operation TARCET (initiative to prevent the smuggling of precursors to Afghanistan) have intercepted and seized tons of illicit drugs and precursor chemicals. Building on the lessons of the Paris Pact, the Group of Eight, under the leadership of the French Presidency, recently launched an initiative to create a unified response to tackle the global cocaine market.

We also must ensure that supply and demand reduction efforts work together rather than in parallel. On the supply side, if we are to make real progress against heroin and cocaine, we must address illicit cultivation in a more meaningful and coordinated way. We have many tools at our disposal, including alternative livelihoods. Governments and aid agencies must invest more in development, productive employment and increased security. Crop eradication can also play a role, as a national responsibility with international support and assistance and in combination with programmes that help farmers shift to the cultivation of licit crops. We must also develop new strategies for preventing the diversion of chemicals that are used to make synthetic 'designer drugs' and to turn coca bush and opium poppies into cocaine and heroin.

On the demand side, there is growing recognition that we must draw a line between *criminals* (drug traffickers) and their *victims* (drug users), and that treatment for drug use offers a far more effective cure than punishment.

We are seeing progress in drug use prevention through family skills training, and more attention is being paid to comprehensive HIV prevention, treatment and care. As an essential part of demand reduction efforts, we also need to more vigorously raise public awareness about illicit drugs, and facilitate healthy and fulfilling alternatives to drug use, which must not be accepted as a way of life.

#### **Better data and analysis to enrich policy**

A lack of comprehensive data continues to obstruct our full understanding of the markets for illicit drugs. The gaps are more prominent in some regions, such as Africa and Asia, and also around new drugs and evolving consumption patterns.

More comprehensive data collection allows for more and better analysis, which in turn enriches our response to the world drug challenge. I urge countries to strengthen their efforts to collect data on illicit drugs, and I encourage donors to support those countries that need assistance in these efforts.

If we can strengthen our research and analysis, we can better understand the drug phenomenon and pinpoint areas where interventions are most likely to achieve positive results.

I would like to thank the teams of skilled surveyors who gather data on cultivation and production levels of illicit crops in the world's major drug-producing regions. The information they collect is of strategic importance to the efforts of both the Governments concerned and the international community to make our societies safer from drugs and organized crime. In addition, their data forms the core of this report. These brave individuals work in challenging and sometimes dangerous conditions. Sadly, in May 2011 a team of UNODC crop surveyors in the Plurinational State of Bolivia lost their lives while on the job. I would like to pay tribute to their courage and commitment, and dedicate this report to their memory.

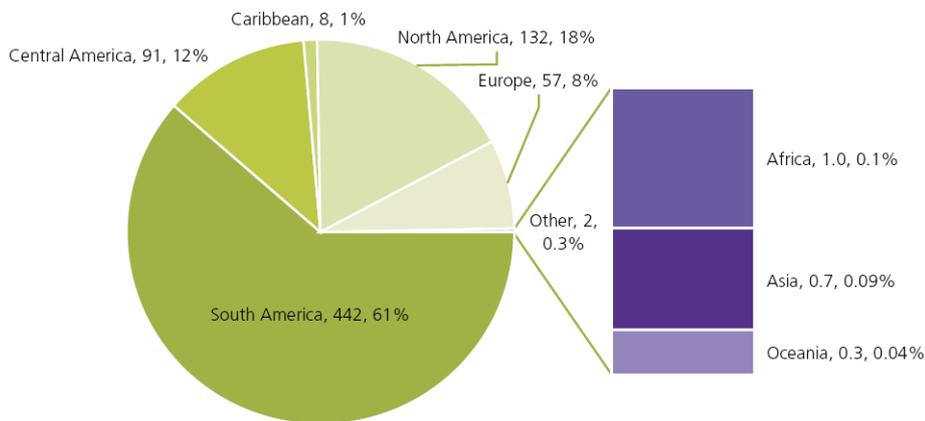
## REFERENCES TO PARAGUAY

### 3. THE COCA/COCAINE MARKET

#### 3.4 Trafficking

**Fig. 71: Distribution of global cocaine seizures by region, 2009**

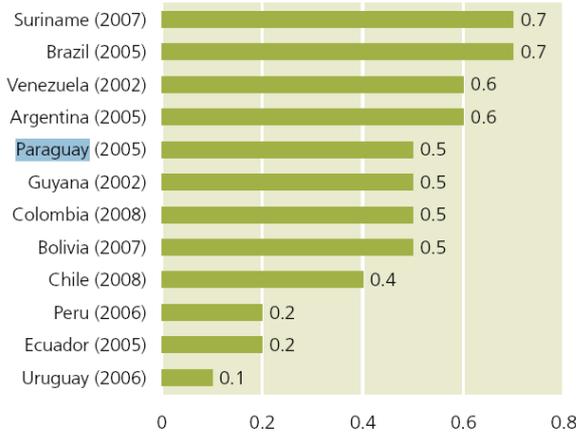
Source: UNODC ARQ.



The origin of cocaine consumed in Europe seems to be more evenly distributed. In terms of cocaine seizure cases, cocaine from Colombia accounted for 8% of the cocaine seized in Europe over the 2008-2010 period, Peru for 7% and the Plurinational State of Bolivia for 5% (based on information from 13 European countries). The rest (80%) can only be traced back to various transit countries in the Americas (notably Argentina, the Dominican Republic, Brazil, Costa Rica, Panama, Ecuador and Paraguay), Africa (notably Senegal, Mali, Guinea and Nigeria) and Europe (notably Spain, the Netherlands and Portugal). (pg. 107)

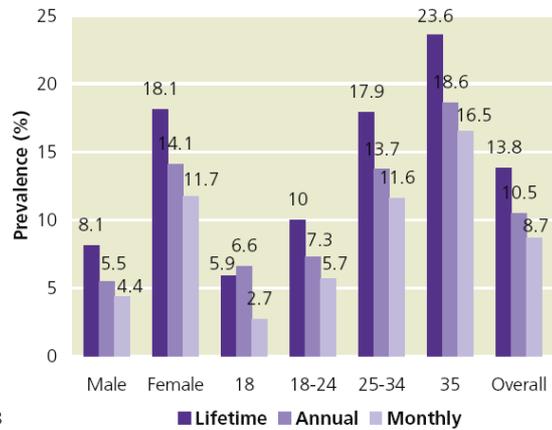
**Fig. 98: Annual prevalence of amphetamines-group substances use in South America among the population aged 15-64, latest year available**

Source: UNODC ARQ.



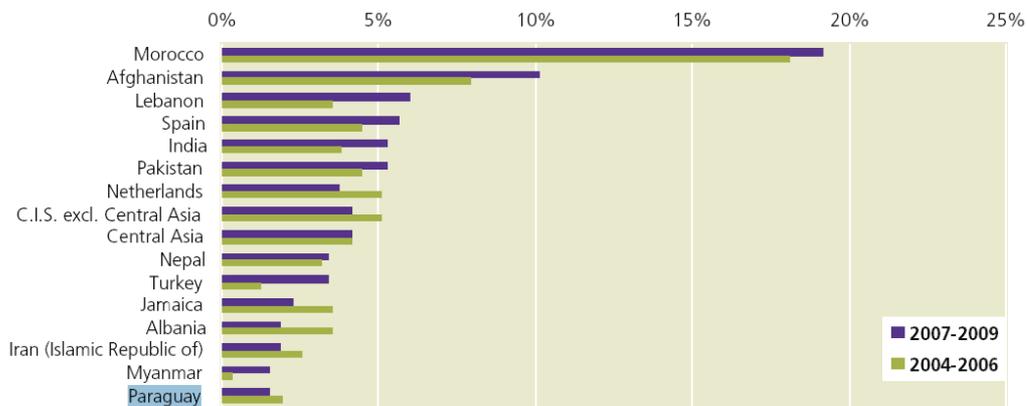
**Fig. 99: Brazil: Prevalence of amphetamine use among university students, 2009**

Source: I Levantamento Nacional Sobre O Uso De Álcool, Tabaco E Outras Drogas Entre Universitarios Das 27 Capitais Brasileiras, Secretaria Nacional Politicas sobre Drogas, Brasilia, 2010.



**Fig. 154: Main source\* countries of cannabis resin reported to UNODC in the periods 2007-2009 and 2004-2006\*\***

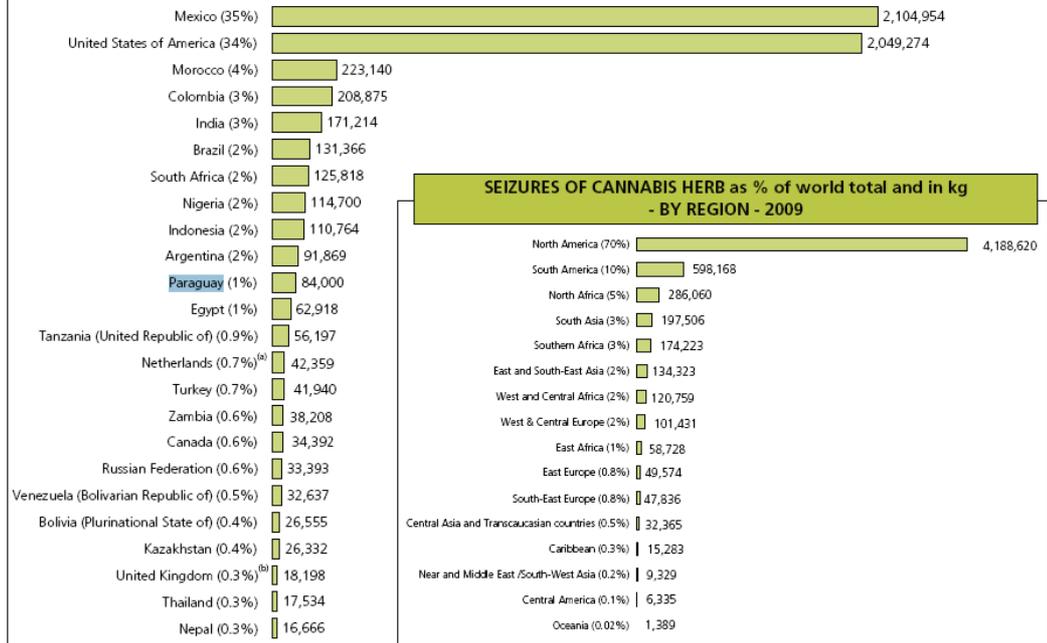
\* Source countries might not always mean the country where it was produced and might also indicate the latest known transit country.  
 \*\* Number of times that countries were identified as source countries, represented as proportion of countries reporting.  
 Source: UNODC ARQ.



The recent high levels of cannabis plant seizures in the Plurinational State of Bolivia are comparable with cannabis plant seizures registered in Paraguay in 2007 and 2008 – 4,667 mt in 2007 and 5,185 mt in 2008. Seizures of very large numbers of cannabis plants have also been reported by Guatemala: 10.8 million in 2008 and 4.3 million in 2009. (pg. 194)

Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Metric tons	4,042	4,680	5,504	5,076	6,295	6,739	4,901	5,932	5,982	5,510	6,022

**SEIZURES OF CANNABIS HERB as % of world total and in kg- HIGHEST RANKING COUNTRIES - 2009**



<sup>(a)</sup> Data relative to 2008. Data for 2009 from the Netherlands were not available.

<sup>(b)</sup> Data for the United Kingdom for 2009 are based on incomplete data for some jurisdictions for the financial year 2009/10, and adjusted for the missing jurisdictions using the latest available complete distribution (relative to the financial year 2006/07).