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Arabic, English and Russian only*

**Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and
Related Matters in the Near and Middle East****Forty-sixth session**

Vienna, 19-22 December 2011

Item 3 of the provisional agenda**

**Current situation with respect to regional and subregional
cooperation in countering drug trafficking****Statistical analysis of drug trafficking trends in the Near
and Middle East, South, West and Central Asia and
Worldwide***Summary*

The present report provides an overview of the current trends in illicit drug production and trafficking in the member States of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East, and worldwide, based on the latest information available to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. The report provides information on illicit drug cultivation and production for 2009 and 2010 and statistics on drug seizures for 2009 and, where available, 2010.

Cannabis continued to be the most widely cultivated, trafficked and consumed drug in the world. While cannabis herb is cultivated worldwide, cannabis resin is cultivated in a smaller number of countries. In 2010, Afghanistan was the foremost producer of cannabis resin worldwide. Within the Subcommission, total cannabis herb seizures went up in 2009, while that of cannabis resin dropped. Both were in line with the global trend.

Cultivation of opium poppy in Afghanistan remained stable in 2010, yet global opium production dropped because of lower plant yield in Afghanistan. Total opiates seizures in the member States of the Subcommission increased. The regions' share in global total for both opium morphine remained high, while a slight decline was recorded for heroin. Global heroin-producing countries supplied different markets,

* Arabic, English and Russian are the working languages of the subsidiary body.

** UNODC/SUBCOM/46/1.



but Afghan heroin was trafficked to every region of the world except Latin America.

Coca cultivation remained concentrated in Columbia, Peru and the Plurinational State of Bolivia, but noticeable reduction was recorded in Colombia in 2010. Cocaine seizures within the Subcommittee edged down even further in 2009 and remained negligible at a global level.

Seizures of amphetamine-type stimulants within the Subcommittee were mainly in the form of Captagon and substantial increases within the region were recorded in 2009. On the contrary, seizures of all other types of amphetamine-type stimulants dropped and constituted only a small proportion of the global total.

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I. Introduction

1. This report provides an overview of the developments in the production and trafficking of the major illicit drugs in the 23 member States of the Subcommittee on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East (Subcommission)[†] and worldwide. Analysis is based on the latest information available to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).
2. The report addresses the illicit cultivation of cannabis, opium poppy and coca bush and the illicit production of cannabis derivatives, opium and cocaine for the years up to and including 2010. As for drug trafficking, the report focuses on seizure statistics for 2009 and, where available, 2010 and provides an update on trafficking trends for cannabis derivatives, opiates, cocaine and amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS).[‡]
3. The aim of the report is to support national governments in the combat of illicit drug production and trafficking and to improve the coordination of countermeasures at the regional and subregional levels.
4. Information on illicit drug crop cultivation and the production of plant-based drugs has been drawn from the latest illicit crop monitoring surveys published by UNODC. The primary source of information on drug trafficking were the replies to part III and part IV of the Annual Reports Questionnaire (ARQ) submitted by Governments.[§] Replies to the ARQ for 2009 were submitted by 106 member States and territories, including 15 member States of the Subcommittee.^{**} At the end of July 2010, 55 replies for 2010 have been received, including 9 member States of the Subcommittee.^{††} Supplementary sources of information included reports on significant drug seizures and official government reports.
5. Although drug seizure statistics offer valid, indirect indicators of trafficking trends, they also reflect different reporting practices and are dependent on the effectiveness of law enforcement capacities. As a result, caution should be paid when interpreting these figures.

[†] Member States of the Subcommittee include: Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Egypt, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan and Yemen.

[‡] Amphetamine-type stimulants, as defined by UNODC, consist of: (a) amphetamines (amphetamine, methamphetamine); (b) "ecstasy" (methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA)) and related substances such as methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDA) (the "ecstasy"-group substances); and (c) a number of other synthetic stimulants such as methcathinone, phentermine and fenetylline.

[§] For 2009 and the years before, replies to part III of the ARQ were referred to. For 2010 onwards, replies to part IV of the ARQ were referred to.

^{**} These Subcommittee member States are: Afghanistan, Bahrain, Egypt, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Pakistan, Qatar, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, United Arab Emirates and Uzbekistan.

^{††} These Subcommittee member States include: Azerbaijan, Egypt, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Oman, Qatar, Tajikistan, Turkey and Uzbekistan.

II. Global trends in illicit drug crop cultivation and the production of plant-based drugs

A. Cannabis

6. Since cannabis plant lends itself to different cultivation methods, precise estimation of its cultivation and production is difficult. Nonetheless, latest UNODC estimates suggest that cannabis continues to be the most widely cultivated, trafficked and consumed drug in the world.^{¶¶}

7. Produced mainly for domestic or regional markets, the cultivation of cannabis herb is widely dispersed. This, together with the lack of comprehensive data, renders an exact estimation of its latest cultivation level difficult. The most recent UNODC estimates suggest a production range of 13,300 to 66,100 tons in 2008.^{§§} Also, its relatively stable seizure trend points towards a stable level of production.

8. Cannabis herb is produced in both the United States and Mexico, although the precise amount is unknown. In addition, it is commonly produced in Europe. In 2008, twenty-nine European countries reported domestic cultivation.

9. While outdoor cultivation of cannabis herb can be found worldwide, its indoor cultivation is largely limited to the developed countries of North America, Europe and Oceania.

10. Compared with cannabis herb, cannabis resin is cultivated in a smaller number of countries and trafficked over longer distances. The major source countries identified by the consumer markets include: Afghanistan, Morocco, Lebanon and Nepal/India.

11. For cannabis resin cultivation in the Subcommittee, results from the latest Afghanistan Cannabis Survey indicate a cultivation range of 9,000 to 29,000 hectares (ha) in 2010 in Afghanistan, roughly the same as that in 2009 (10,000-24,000 ha). Cannabis resin production in 2010 was also estimated at 1,200-3,700 tons, similar to that in 2009 (1,500-3,500 t).

12. Apart from Afghanistan, considerable amounts of cannabis were also cultivated in other member States of the Subcommittee. India and Lebanon reported cannabis cultivation and subsequent eradication of 4,265 and 1,310 ha in 2009 respectively.

B. Opium

13. Total area under illicit opium poppy cultivation increased from 185,935 ha in 2009 to 195,677 ha in 2010, an increase of about 5 per cent (see figure I). Though Afghanistan continued to account for the bulk of the cultivation (about 63 per cent), the recent increase mainly came from Myanmar (from 31,700 to 38,100 ha).

14. In Myanmar, opium cultivation in Shan State (in the eastern part of the country) accounted for 92 per cent of its national cultivation. Most of the recent

^{¶¶} UNODC, *World Drug Report 2011*, June 2011.

^{§§} UNODC, *World Drug Report 2011*, June 2011.

increase took place in North Shan and South Shan. The majority of opium poppy cultivation outside Shan State was found in Kachin State.***

15. The Annual Afghanistan Opium Survey concluded that the total area under opium poppy cultivation in 2010 remained the same as that in 2009 (123,000 ha).††† The stable situation halted a declining cultivation trend that began in 2007. Although cultivation at the national level remained constant, regional changes did emerge. An increase of 97 per cent (from 557 ha in 2009 to 1,100 ha in 2010) was found in the Northeastern region. Because of tough resistance from anti-government forces, proper eradication did not take place in Nangarhar province

16. Despite the increase in overall opium poppy cultivation, global illicit opium production continued to trend downwards, from 7,853 tons in 2009 to 4,860 tons in 2010. The reduction was principally driven by lower plant yield in Afghanistan — a severe plant disease which affected opium fields in the major growing provinces caused a sharp decline in its production in 2010.‡‡‡ Illicit opium production therein dropped from 6,900 tons in 2009 to 3,600 tons in 2010.

17. Opium production in Myanmar in 2010 was estimated at 580 tons, higher than that in 2009 (330 tons). The increased cultivation together with a higher yield pushed up its opium production.

18. Between 2002 and 2007, opium production became increasingly concentrated in Afghanistan and its share in global opium production increased from 75 per cent to 92 per cent. In 2010, opium production in Afghanistan accounted for 74 per cent of the global total, followed by Myanmar (12 per cent). Although the 2010 opium production data for Mexico is not yet available, its share in global opium production registered slight increases over the recent past, from 1 per cent in 2002 to 5 per cent in 2009.

19. In 2010, less eradication of opium poppy was reported in the Subcommission. A total of 3,406 ha of opium poppy were eradicated in Afghanistan, India and Pakistan, less than half of that in 2009 (7,986 ha in Afghanistan, Egypt, India, Lebanon and Pakistan).

20. The latest assessment made by UNODC§§§ indicates that overall cultivation in Afghanistan is expected to decrease slightly in 2011. However, the current high price of opium may bring about an increase in opium cultivation in some of its northern provinces, leading to a reduction in the number of poppy free provinces.

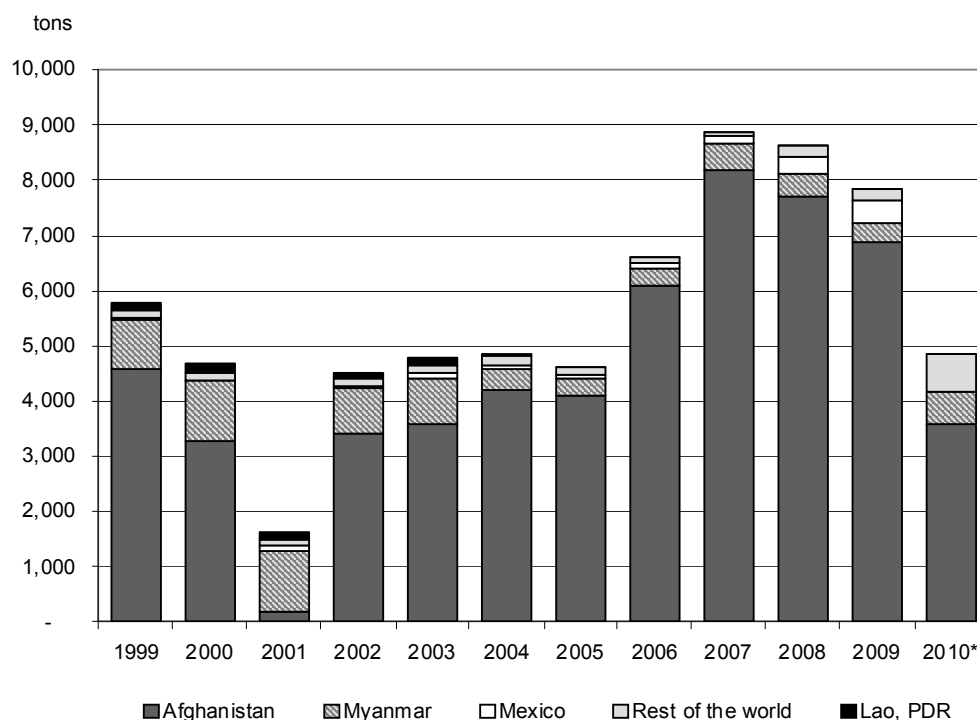
*** UNODC, *South-East Asia Opium Survey 2010 — Lao PDR, Myanmar*, December 2010.

††† UNODC, *Afghanistan Opium Survey 2010*, December 2010.

‡‡‡ The average opium yield in Afghanistan dropped from 56.1 kg per ha in 2009 to 29.2 kg per ha in 2010 — *Afghanistan Opium Survey 2010*.

§§§ UNODC, *Afghanistan Opium Survey 2011, Winter Rapid Assessment all regions, Phases 1 and 2*, April 2011.

Figure I
Global Illicit Opium Production, 1999-2010



* Data for 2010 are available for some countries only.

C. Coca

21. The 2010 estimates for global coca cultivation are based on 2010 figures for Colombia and Peru and 2009 figures for the Plurinational State of Bolivia.

22. Total coca cultivation dropped from 158,800 ha in 2009 to 149,100 ha in 2010, a reduction of 6 per cent (see figure II). This was driven by a noticeable decrease in cultivation in Colombia. Since 2007, the significant reduction in Colombia had been the major source of diminution in global coca cultivation.

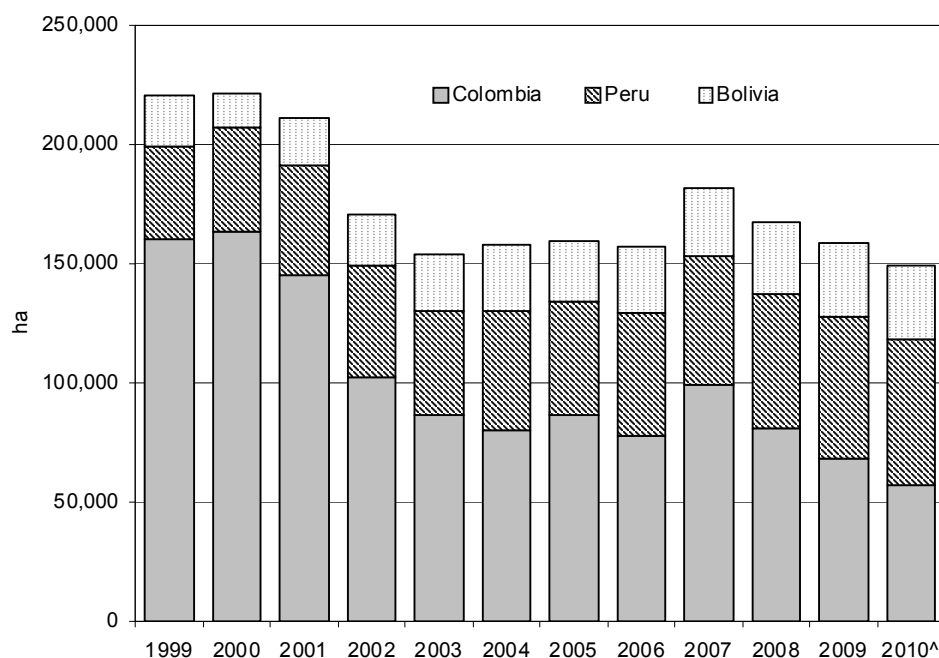
23. In 2010, the area under coca cultivation in Colombia fell from 68,000 ha to 57,000 ha. All major growing regions recorded reduction, but the Pacific region remained the largest coca cultivation region (42 per cent of the coca cultivation in Colombia). The Central and Meta-Guaviare regions took up another 25 per cent and 14 per cent of its national cultivation respectively.

24. In Peru, the area under coca cultivation amounted to 61,200 ha in 2010, largely the same as that in 2009 (59,900 ha). Noticeable increases were registered in the Apurímac-Ene region, making it the largest growing region in Peru (32 per cent).

25. Owing to the ongoing review of conversion factors, point estimates for cocaine production in 2009 and 2010 are not available. Instead, cocaine production for these

two years was estimated as ranges: 842-1,111 tons for 2009 and 786-1,054 tons for 2010.

Figure II
Global Illicit Coca Cultivation, 1999-2010



[^] 2010 data for Bolivia is not yet available and thus 2009 data has been used.

D. Amphetamine-Type Stimulants

26. Unlike opium poppy and coca plant, the manufacture of ATS is not limited to particular geographical locations and ATS laboratories tend to be located close to the consumption markets. Meanwhile, precursors and other chemicals required for the manufacture of ATS are trafficked across regions.

27. In 2009, the seizure of about 10,600 ATS-related laboratories were reported — higher than that in 2008 (8,400 laboratories). Among all types of ATS, methamphetamine continues to be the most widely manufactured ATS. The number of its laboratories increased significantly, up from 8,300 in 2008 to 10,200 in 2009.

28. Though the manufacture of ATS has been more concentrated in the Americas and East and South-East Asia, its production has also appeared in Europe and some African countries like South Africa and Egypt. Such production, however, tend to be of low levels and destined for domestic market only.****

**** Please refer to *World Drug Report 2011* for a more detailed review of the global manufacture of ATS.

29. Within all Subcommittee member States, amphetamine is often sold as Captagon and the precursor chemical commonly used in its manufacture, 1-phenyl-2-propanone (P-2-P), remains a concern. In 2009 and 2010, Jordan reported the world's highest annual legitimate requirement for P-2-P to the International Narcotics Control Board (50 per cent of the global total).

III. Trends in illicit drug trafficking

30. The table below shows the reported quantities of seized drugs for selected drug types in 2008 and 2009. Seizures attributable to member States of the Subcommittee are expressed both in terms of total weight and as a percentage of the global total for the corresponding drug type. In terms of the proportion of global seizures that took place in the Subcommittee in 2009, the most prominent drug types were: (i) opium, (ii) morphine, (iii) amphetamines and (iv) heroin.

Table 1

Global and Regional (Subcommission) Drug Seizures, 2008 and 2009

Drug type	2008			2009		
	Subcommission (kilograms)	Global (kilograms)	Percentage	Subcommission (kilograms)	Global (kilograms)	Percentage
Cannabis						
Cannabis herb	265 412	5 510 065	4.8	317 086	6 021 927	5.3
Cannabis resin	551 694	1 647 590	33.5	323 423	1 261 293	25.6
Coca						
Cocaine	393	722 698	0.1	294	731 472	0.0
Opiates						
Opium	638 560	646 219	98.8	647 050	653 009	99.1
Morphine	16 941	17 265	98.1	23 345	23 710	98.5
Heroin	50 389	73 706	68.4	50 691	75 995	66.7
ATS						
Amphetamine	20 559	29 636	69.4	25 970	33 341	77.9
Methamphetamine	1 473	21 540	6.8	866	31 174	2.8
"Ecstasy"	282	5 991	4.7	125	5 435	2.3
Non-specified amphetamines	11	3 730	0.3	11	290	3.6

A. Cannabis

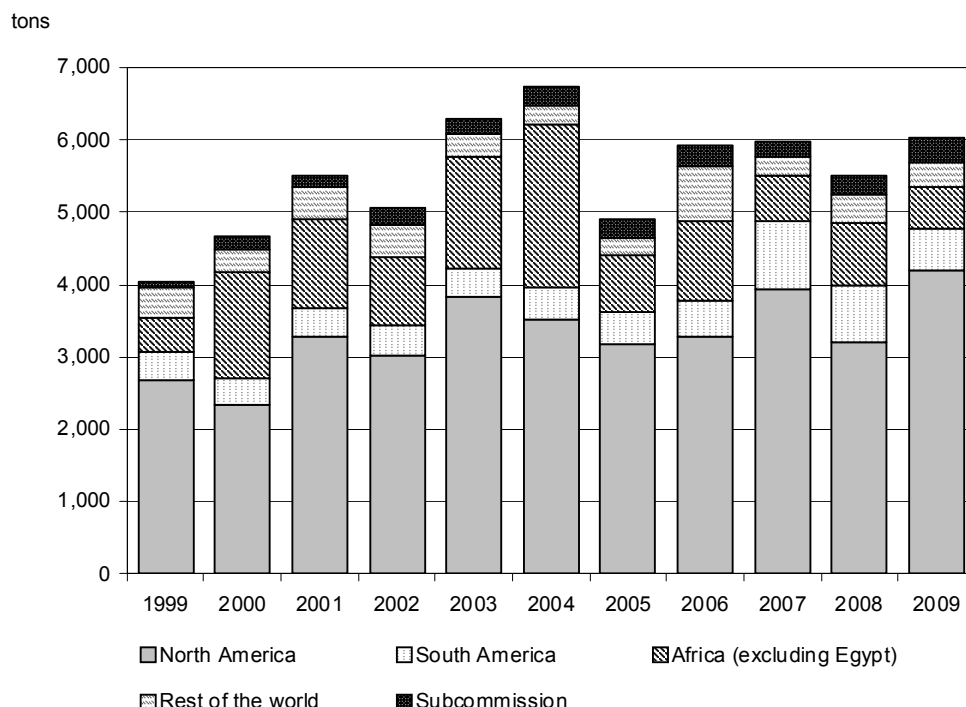
I. Cannabis herb

31. After a slight drop in 2008, global cannabis herb seizures returned to the levels of 2006 and 2007 — amounting to 6,022 tons in 2009 (see figure III). The majority of the increases came from North America. In particular, significantly more cannabis herb was seized in the United States (an increase of 539 tons) and Mexico

(an increase of 447 tons). On the other hand, noticeable reduction was recorded for Africa (a reduction of 278 tons)^{††††} and South America (a reduction of 198 tons).

Figure III

Breakdown of Global Cannabis Herb Seizures, 1999-2009



32. North America continued to take up the largest share of global cannabis herb seizures (70 per cent), followed by South America (9.9 per cent), Africa^{††††} (9.6 per cent), rest of the world (5.7 per cent) and Subcommission (5.3 per cent).

33. Between 2008 and 2009, cannabis herb seizures in the Subcommission rose considerably from 265 tons to 317 tons, owing to noticeable increases in India and Turkey (see figure IV). Its shares of the global total therefore also edged up from 4.8 per cent to 5.3 per cent. Despite a significant drop in 2009, cannabis herb seized in Egypt ranked the second among all member States in the Subcommission.

34. In 2009, cannabis herb seizures in the Subcommission remained rather concentrated. Seizures of cannabis herb in India, Egypt, Turkey and Kazakhstan together accounted for 95 per cent of the regional total.

35. Total amount of cannabis herb seized in India rose to a record high of 171 tons in 2009 (the highest since 1994). According to Indian authorities, 81 per cent of the cannabis herb seized originated in India and the remainder originated in Nepal. An unspecified proportion was destined for Bangladesh.

^{††††} To focus on the situation of the Subcommission, figures for Africa in the present report generally do not include that of Egypt.

^{††††} Excluding Egypt.

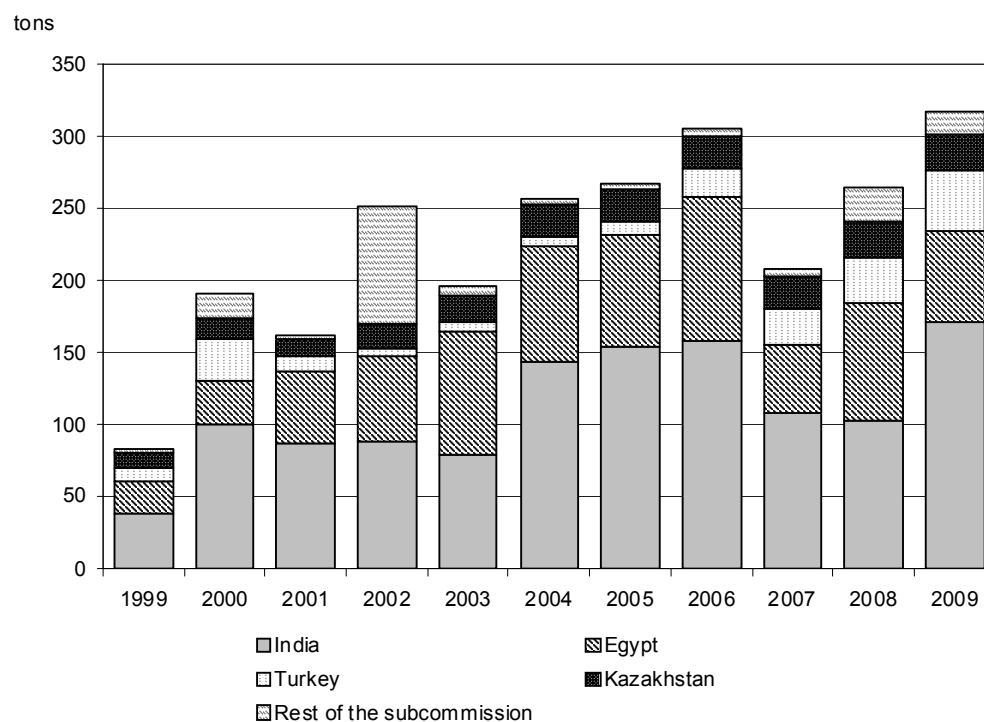
36. In Egypt, cannabis herb seizures registered a significant decline in 2009, down from 81 tons in 2008 to 63 tons in 2009. On the contrary, cannabis herb seized in Turkey continued to rise. Total cannabis herb seizures reached 42 tons in 2009, much higher than the 6.8 tons in 2004. According to Turkish authorities, the increase was attributable to illicit cultivation in some rural parts of the country. Latest available data from its ARQ replies indicated that cannabis herb seizures in Turkey rose to 44 tons in 2010.

37. With a total of 26 tons in 2009, large quantities of cannabis herb continued to be seized by Kazakhstan. Partially supplying the domestic market and partially destined for other markets like the Russian Federation, cannabis herb seized in Kazakhstan was the largest in Central Asia and amounted to 8 per cent of the cannabis herb seizures in the member States of the Subcommittee.

38. For other Central Asian countries, their 2010 data suggested a mixed pattern — while slight increases were reported in Uzbekistan (from 1.4 tons in 2009 to 1.7 tons in 2010), some reduction were found in Kyrgyzstan (from 2.0 tons in 2009 to 1.4 tons in 2010).

Figure IV

Cannabis Herb Seizures in Subcommittee, 1999-2009



II. Cannabis resin

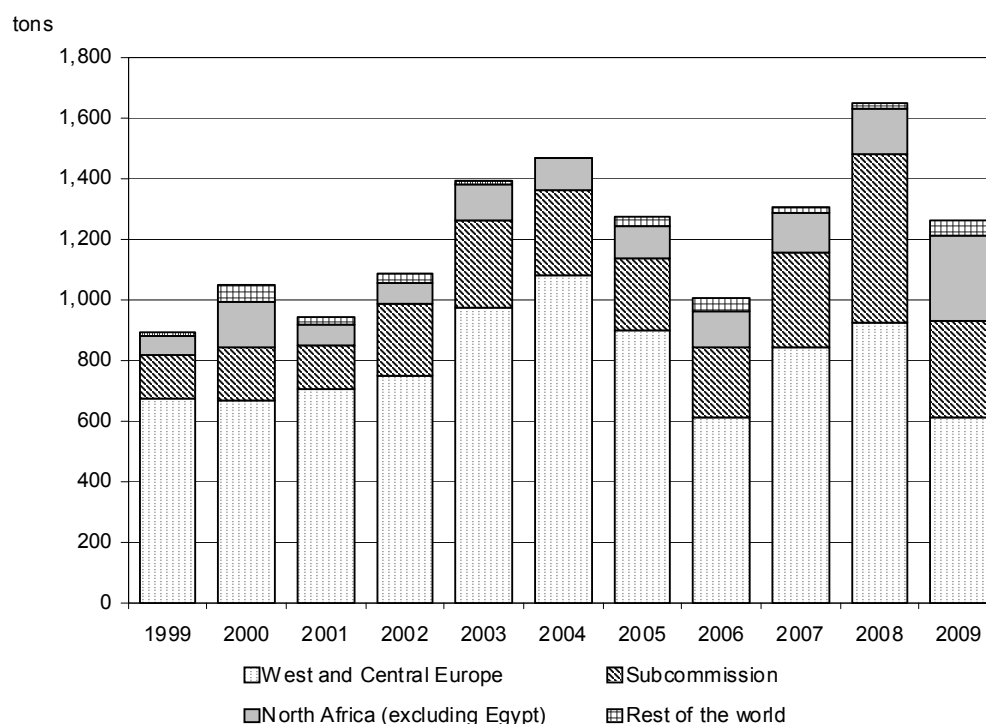
39. Global cannabis resin seizures dropped from 1,648 tons in 2008 to 1,261 tons in 2009, a reduction of 23 per cent (see figure V). The decline was mainly driven by substantial decreases in West and Central Europe (a reduction of 318 tons) and all Subcommission member States (a reduction of 228 tons).

40. The exceptionally high level of cannabis resin seizure in 2008 was in part due to large seizures in Afghanistan. §§§§ Amounting to 323 tons in 2009, cannabis resin seized in all the Subcommission was much less than that in 2008 (552 tons).

41. In 2009, West and Central Europe continued to take up the largest share of the global cannabis resin seizures (48 per cent). This was followed by Subcommission (26 per cent), North Africa (22 per cent) and the rest of the world (4 per cent). Due to the substantial increases in some countries (notably Morocco and Algeria), the proportion of global cannabis resin seized in North Africa went up considerably in 2009.

Figure V

Breakdown of Global Cannabis Resin Seizures, 1999-2009



42. Despite a noticeable decline in the amount of cannabis resin seized (from 683 tons in 2008 to 445 tons in 2009), Spain continued to have the greatest annual cannabis resin seizures. The majority of these cannabis resins came from Morocco.

§§§§ An extraordinarily large seizure of 236.8 tons was made by Afghan authorities in Kandahar province in June 2008.

43. Although it continued to account for a considerable share of global cannabis resin seizures, the portion attributable to West and Central Europe shrank over the past few years. Meanwhile, proportionally more cannabis resin seizures had been seized in North Africa (excluding Egypt). Its share rose from 7 per cent in 2004 to 22 per cent in 2009, marking an important shift in seizures away from the consumer market (West and Central Europe) to the source region for cannabis resin.

44. Owing to the extensive drop of seizures in Afghanistan, total cannabis resin seized in the Subcommission decreased in 2009. Cannabis resin seizures in Afghanistan declined from the record high of 271 tons in 2008 to a mere 10.5 tons in 2009. Between 2002 and 2007, cannabis resin seized in Afghanistan averaged at 56 tons.

45. Among all member States of the Subcommission, the largest quantities of cannabis resin were seized in Pakistan. Total cannabis resin seizures within the country reached its recent peak in 2009 (205 tons) — the highest level since 1995. According to Pakistan authorities, 98 per cent of these cannabis resins originated from Afghanistan.

46. In 2009, cannabis resin seized in Pakistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Afghanistan, Egypt and Turkey made up 94 per cent of the cannabis resin seizures in the Subcommission. Within the region, some cannabis resin was also seized in Lebanon, Yemen and India, though the seizures in Yemen had a sizeable decline (from 26 tons in 2008 to 3.8 tons in 2009).

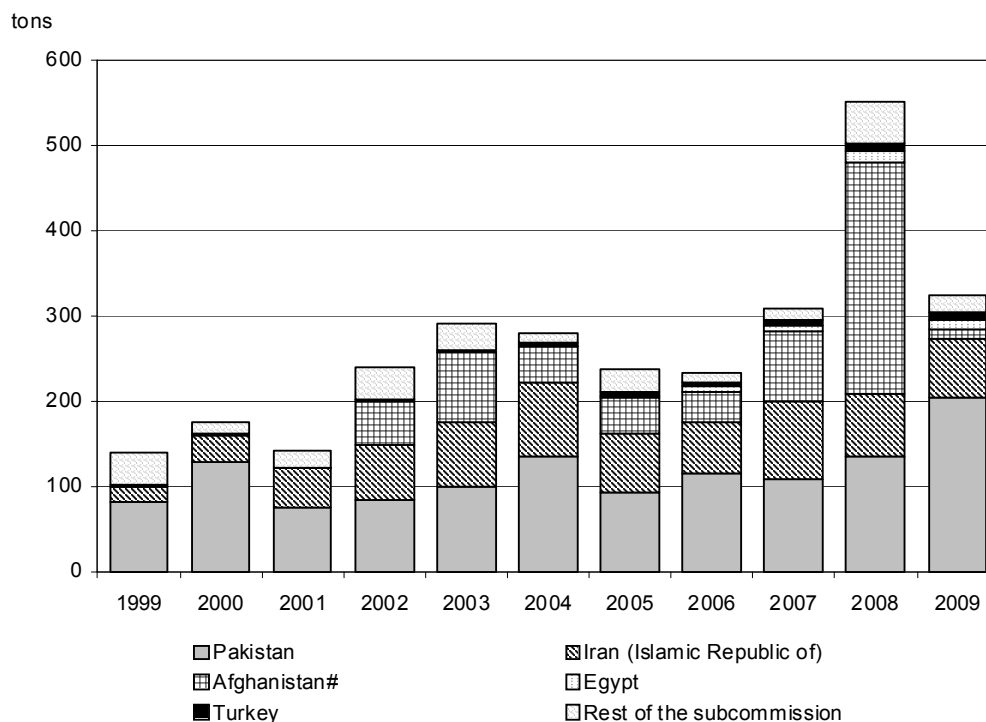
47. Seizures of cannabis resin in the Islamic Republic of Iran fell from 90 tons in 2007 to 69 tons in 2009. Twenty-five per cent of cannabis resin trafficked on its territory was destined for the country itself, with the remaining for Arab countries, Turkey and Europe. For 2010, a further reduction of 9 tons of cannabis resin seizures was registered (60 tons).*****

48. After a large rise in 2008, cannabis resin seizures in Egypt appeared to stabilize. In 2009, seizures of cannabis resin dropped from 12.8 tons to 11.4 tons. On the contrary, cannabis resin seized in Turkey continued to increase and reached 9.5 tons in 2009.

49. Substantial increases in cannabis resin seizures were recorded in Turkey in 2010. Total seizures jumped from 9.5 tons in 2009 to 36 tons in 2010. According to Turkish authorities, the primary reason for the spike was the drastic fall of heroin production in Afghanistan. Smugglers previously engaged in the trafficking of heroin switched their attention onto other drugs. Meanwhile, a sizeable amount of cannabis resin was also seized in some Central Asian countries (2,173 kg in Tajikistan, 565 kg in Uzbekistan and 508 kg in Kyrgyzstan).

***** UNODC, *Drug Situation Analysis Report, Islamic Republic of Iran, 2010 Report*.

Figure VI
Cannabis Resin Seizures in Subcommittee, 1999-2009



1999-2001 data is not available for Afghanistan.

B. Opiates

50. Amounting to 753 tons in 2009, global opiates seizures followed an increasing trend since 2002. As with the previous years, the largest opiates seizures was found in Turkey and the Islamic Republic of Iran, which serve as transit points for heroin trafficked from Afghanistan on the “Balkan route”^{†††††} to West and Central Europe. Seizures of opium and morphine continued to be more concentrated in Afghanistan and its neighbouring countries, while that of heroin remained dispersed. In 2009, total opiates seized in all Subcommittee member States reached 718 tons, making up 95 per cent of the global total (see figure VII).

51. Global heroin-producing countries supply different markets. Heroin from Myanmar is mainly trafficked to China and that from Mexico is trafficked to the United States of America. Afghan heroin, however, is trafficked to every region of the world except Latin America.

^{†††††} The Balkan route originates in Afghanistan, passes through the Islamic Republic of Iran and Turkey, and reaches the Balkans via Bulgaria, with a smaller flow through Greece.

Trafficking Routes of Afghan heroin⁺⁺⁺⁺

52. From the production areas in Afghanistan, heroin is trafficked overland in three main directions: (i) to provinces along the border with the Islamic Republic of Iran (115 tons), (ii) to eastern and northern Afghanistan to some Central Asia countries (90 tons), or (iii) to Pakistan's Balochistan borders (160 tons).^{\$\$\$\$}

53. With its considerable demand for heroin (heroin consumption in West and Central Europe accounted for 18 per cent of the global total in 2009), the trafficking of heroin into West and Central Europe remains profitable. Heroin is trafficked to West and Central Europe by land, sea and air. The Balkan route dominates land and sea shipments, while Africa is now emerging as the leading origin of air shipments.

54. Heroin users in Eastern Europe consumed an estimated 73 tons of heroin in 2009 (19 per cent of the global total). In particular, consumption in the Russian Federation amounted to 70 tons. The majority of heroin trafficked to the Russian Federation came from Central Asia, and to a lesser extent Azerbaijan. East Europe received the majority of its heroin from the Russian Federation, and from Turkey and countries of the Caucasus.^{*****}

55. Heroin trafficking from Afghanistan to the Asia-Pacific region is an increasing trend, as evidenced by individual drug seizures reported by Pakistan. Since 2006, a much greater proportion of its consignment has been destined for the Asia-Pacific region.⁺⁺⁺⁺⁺ In 2009, South Asia was an important consumption and transit point for Afghan heroin. Of the 40 tons of heroin that were available, an estimated 25 tons were trafficked from Afghanistan to South Asia, and a further 15 tons were manufactured domestically.

56. In 2009, some Afghan heroin was trafficked to Africa from South-West and South-East Asia. In North America, the heroin market in Canada was mainly supplied by Afghan heroin. In Oceania, Afghan heroin dominated the markets in Australia and New Zealand, likely to be trafficked via Pakistan and South-East Asian countries.

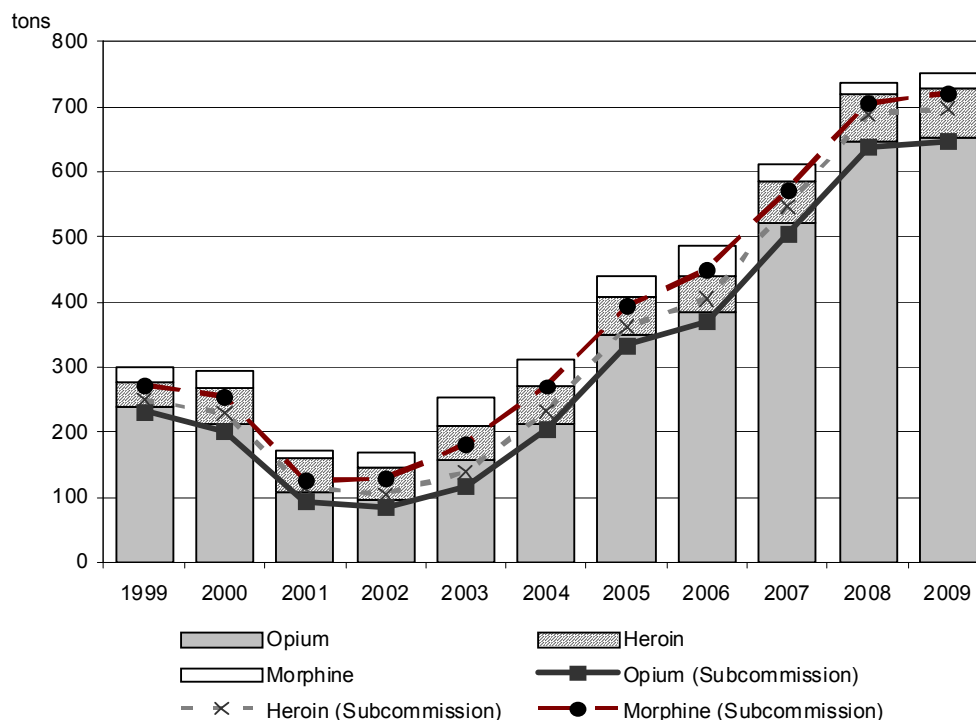
⁺⁺⁺⁺ UNODC, *World Drug Report 2011*, June 2011.

^{\$\$\$\$} Figures in quotation refer to UNODC estimates for the year 2009.

^{*****} The route through Central Asia, the Russian Federation and into East Europe is known as the "Northern Route".

⁺⁺⁺⁺⁺ The proportion of consignment destined for the Asia-Pacific region jumped from 11-13 per cent over the period 2002-2005 to 40-44 per cent over the period 2006-2009.

Figure VII
Global and Regional (Subcommission) Opiates Seizures, 1999-2009



I. Opium

57. Global opium seizures edged up from 646 tons in 2008 to 653 tons in 2009, owing to greater increases in the Islamic Republic of Iran (19 tons). On the contrary, considerable reduction was recorded for Myanmar (2.7 tons) and Pakistan (2.4 tons). Together, opium seized in the Islamic Republic of Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan in 2009 almost made up all of the global opium seizures (99 per cent) (see figure VIII).

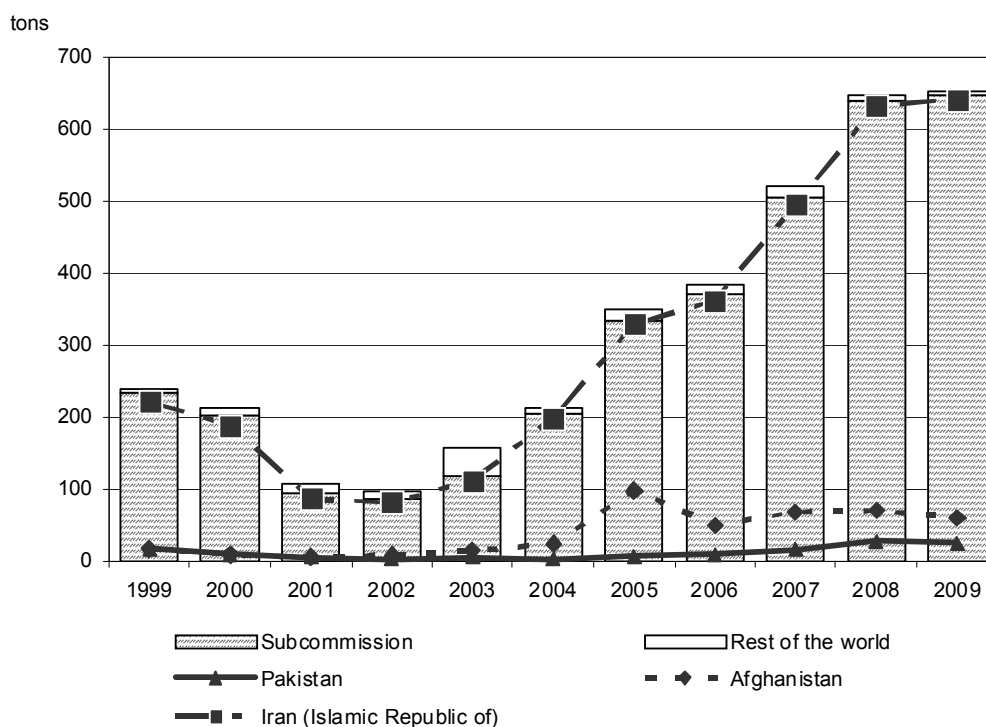
58. Driven by the sizeable increases reported in the Islamic Republic of Iran, total seizures of opium rose continuously since 2002. Opium seized within the country reached 580 tons in 2009, almost 8 times of its level in 2002. Its proximity to the source country of Afghanistan and the considerable demand for opium in the Islamic Republic of Iran contributed to the substantial rise over this period. In 2010, however, the amount of opium seized in the Islamic Republic of Iran dropped back to its 2006 level, amounting to 393 tons.*****

59. Despite being a major opium producer, opium seizures in Afghanistan remained limited. Total opium seized in Afghanistan declined from 43 tons in 2008 to 36 tons in 2009, accounting for only 5.5 per cent of the global total. In 2009, opium seizures in Pakistan experienced some declines, down from 27 tons to 25 tons.

***** UNODC, *Drug Situation Analysis Report, Islamic Republic of Iran, 2010 Report*.

60. For 2010, opium seized in most Central Asian countries receded. Total opium seizures in Tajikistan dropped from 1,041 kg in 2009 to 744 kg in 2010. Meanwhile, that in Uzbekistan edged down from 626 kg to 519 kg.

Figure VIII
Global Opium Seizures, 1999-2009



II. Morphine

61. After reaching its recent low of 17 tons in 2008, global morphine seizures bounced back to 24 tons in 2009, largely because of the substantial increases in the Islamic Republic of Iran (see figure IX). Similar to the case of opium, morphine seized in the Islamic Republic of Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan accounted for almost all of the global morphine seizures in 2009 (98 per cent).

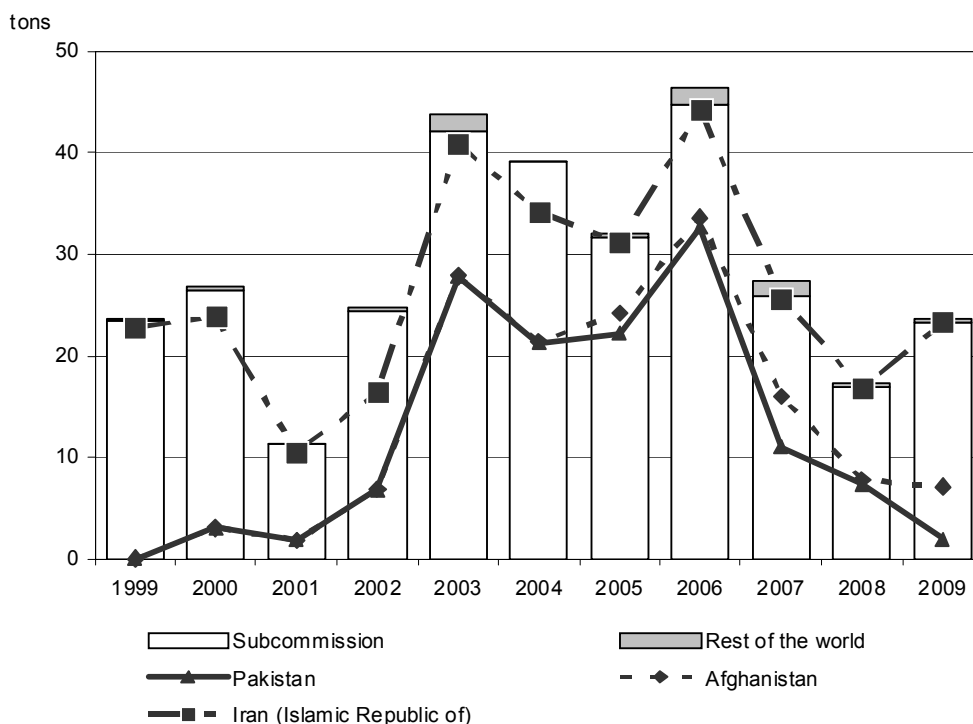
62. Compared with opium and heroin, global morphine seizures exhibited a much more erratic pattern between 1999 and 2009. This is also the case for morphine seizures in the Islamic Republic of Iran. Morphine seized within the country reached 16 tons in 2009, almost twice its previous level in 2008. Latest available data, however, suggested a much lower level of morphine seizures in 2010 — only 8 tons. § § § § § §

63. Within other member States in the Subcommission, morphine seizures continued to edge down in 2009. Morphine seizure in Afghanistan and Pakistan amounted to 5 tons and 2 tons respectively. At the same time, some morphine was

§ § § § § § UNODC, *Drug Situation Analysis Report, Islamic Republic of Iran, 2010 Report*.

also seized in India (42 kg), Lebanon (20 kg) and Turkey (16 kg). In 2010, morphine seizures in Turkey amounted to 20 kg, much lower than its record high in 2002 (7,890 kg).

Figure IX
Global Morphine Seizures, 1999-2009



III. Heroin

64. Total seizures of heroin rose from 74 tons in 2008 to 76 tons in 2009. Meanwhile, heroin seizures in all Subcommission member States only edged up from 50 tons to 51 tons. The regions' corresponding share in global total therefore also went down from 68 per cent in 2008 to 67 per cent in 2009. Some considerable proportion of heroin seizures were made in West and Central Europe (10 per cent), China (8 per cent), the Russian Federation (4 per cent) and the United States of America (3 per cent) (see figure X).

65. Since 2006, the largest and second-largest annual heroin seizures were reported in the Islamic Republic of Iran and Turkey. Between 2002 and 2009, heroin seizures in both countries experienced considerable increases. From 2008 to 2009, heroin seizures for the former went up from 23 tons to 25 tons while that for the latter went up from 15 tons to 16 tons. For 2010, latest available data showed that heroin seizures in the Islamic Republic of Iran rose even further to 27 tons while that in Turkey receded to 13 tons. *****

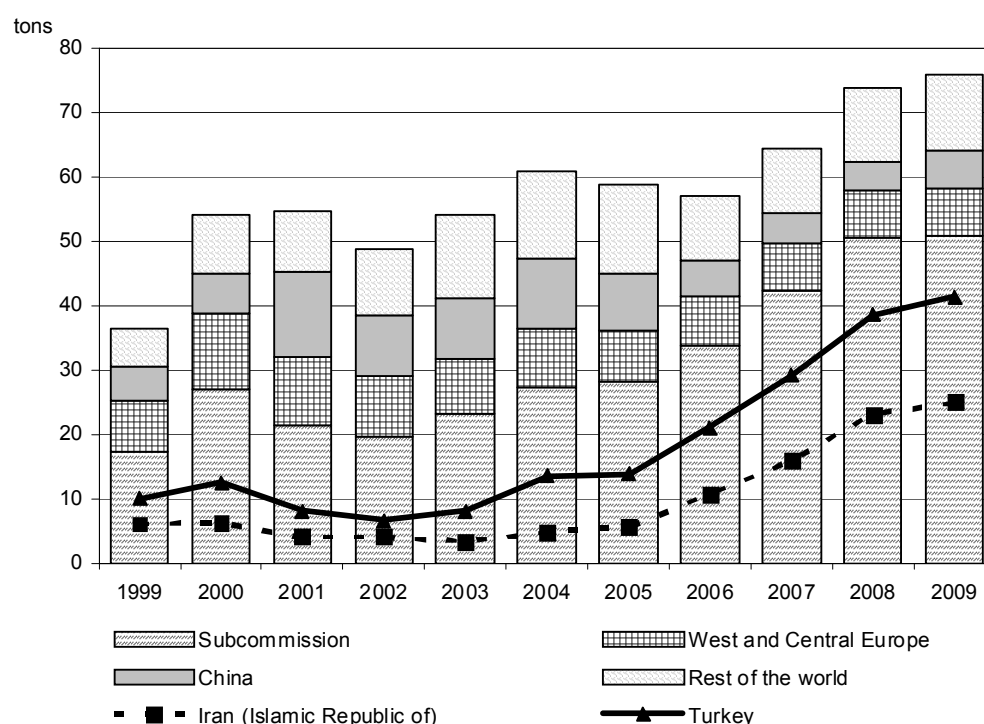
***** UNODC, *Drug Situation Analysis Report, Islamic Republic of Iran, 2010 Report*.

66. Amounting to 2 tons in 2009, heroin seizures in Afghanistan remained limited. Similarly, another 2 tons of heroin were seized in Pakistan.

67. When compared to opium and morphine, heroin seizures remained more dispersed. Among all Subcommittee member States, about 1 ton of heroin was seized in Tajikistan and India each in 2009. Another 755 kg and 732 kg were seized in Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan respectively.

68. Owing to the recent reduction of heroin production in Afghanistan, data for some member States in the Subcommittee also pointed towards a cutback in heroin seizures for 2010. Heroin seized in Kazakhstan dropped from 732 kg in 2009 to 157 kg in 2010. Meanwhile, that in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan also came down to 985 kg and 157 kg respectively. Total heroin seizures in Uzbekistan registered a slight increase and stood at 1,004 kg in 2010.

Figure X
Global Heroin Seizures, 1999-2009



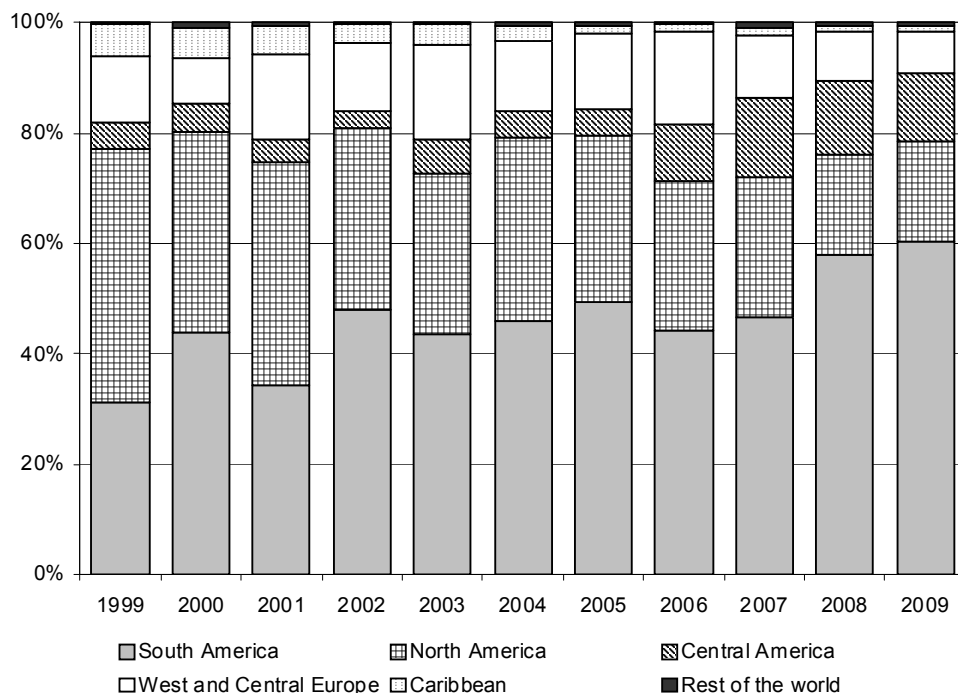
C. Cocaine

69. Between 2008 and 2009, global cocaine seizures went up from 723 tons to 731 tons, with much bigger increases in some South American (37 tons in Ecuador and 4.0 tons in Brazil) and Central American countries (4.7 tons in Costa Rica and 4.7 tons in Guatemala).

70. Cocaine seized in South America amounted to 442 tons in 2009 and constituted around 60 per cent of the global total. On the other hand, cocaine seized

in North America and Western and Central Europe experienced sizeable reduction. In 2009, cocaine seizures in North America took up 18 per cent of the global total, followed by Central America (12 per cent) and Europe (8 per cent) (see figure XI). Amounting to 294 kg in 2009, cocaine seizures in all Subcommittee member States continued to take up a negligible portion of the global total (0.1 per cent).

Figure XI

Distribution of Global Cocaine Seizures, 1999-2009

71. With a cocaine seizure of 89 kg in 2009, Turkey was the member State with the greatest amount of cocaine seizures in the Subcommittee. Total cocaine seized within the country experienced a further rise in 2010, reaching 302 kg. According to the Turkish authorities, an increase in cocaine use is believed to be the major driving force.†††††††

72. In 2009, Egypt and the United Arab Emirates reported a cocaine seizure of 56 kg and 51 kg respectively — much higher than its respective level between 2002 and 2007. While Egyptian authorities suggested an increasing supply of cocaine within the country, the United Arab Emirates mentioned Africa and Europe as transit points for cocaine reaching its territory.

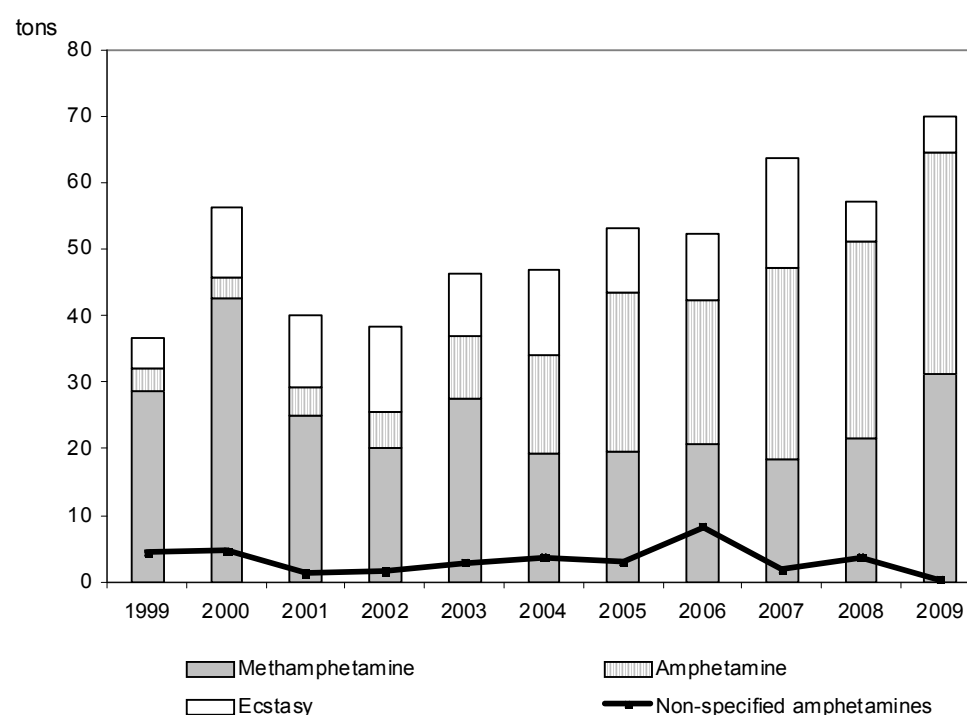
73. Reduction of cocaine seizures was registered for the Syrian Arab Republic and Lebanon. Cocaine seized in the former dropped from 150 kg in 2008 to 19 kg in 2009 whereas that in the latter went down from 61 kg to 16 kg. The Syrian Arab Republic identified Venezuela and Brazil as transit countries, while 95 per cent of the cocaine seized was estimated to be destined for Lebanon.

††††††† Replies to 2010 ARQ.

D. Amphetamine-type stimulants and other synthetic psychotropic substances

74. ATS can be broadly classified into two types: (i) the amphetamines group (which includes amphetamine, methamphetamine and non-specified amphetamines) and (ii) the “ecstasy” group. Driven by a greater amount of methamphetamine seizures, global seizure of the amphetamines group rose significantly in 2009, up from 61 tons to 70 tons.***** Total methamphetamine and amphetamine seizures reached 31 tons and 33 tons respectively. Meanwhile, global seizures of the “ecstasy” group amounted to 5.4 tons in 2009, and non-specified amphetamines receded to 290 kg (see figure XII).

Figure XII
Global Seizures of ATS, 1999-2009



75. Although the trafficking and consumption of ATS has affected different countries across the globe, different types of ATS prevail in different regions. In Europe, “ecstasy” and amphetamine have been dominating the seizures of ATS in the past. However, between 2007 and 2009, seizures of ecstasy fell sharply while that of methamphetamine climbed to its record high. In North America, methamphetamine and “ecstasy” continued to dominate the ATS seizures. In Latin America and the Caribbean, seizures of “ecstasy” remained important. The market

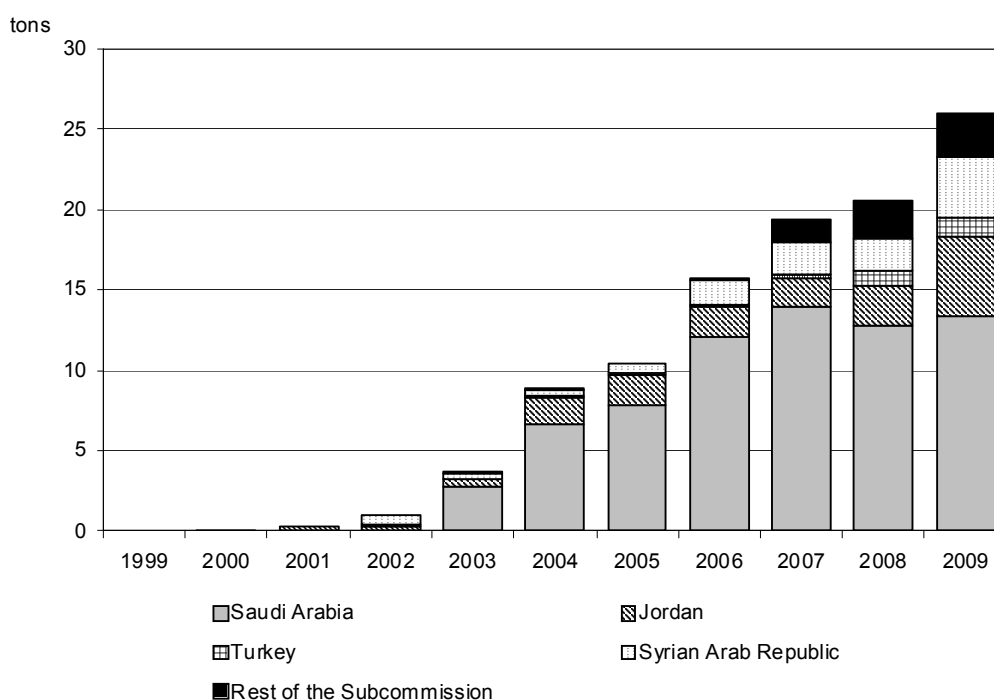
***** UNODC has revised the conversion factors used for amphetamine-type stimulants in *World Drug Report 2011*. As a result, the amount of amphetamine-type stimulants seizures as reported in the present report shall not be comparable to those reported in the previous Subcommission reports.

in Oceania stayed diversified, while in the Subcommittee, seizures of ATS are mainly in the form of Captagon, believed to contain amphetamine as the main psychoactive ingredient.

76. Global amphetamine seizures edged up from 30 tons in 2008 to 33 tons in 2009. Amphetamine seized in all Subcommittee member States amounted to 26 tons in 2009, constituting 78 per cent of the global total. This was followed by Western and Central Europe (20 per cent), notably the United Kingdom, Germany and the Netherlands. Majority of the increases in the Subcommittee were found in Jordan (an increase of 2.5 tons) and Syrian Arab Republic (an increase of 1.7 tons) (see figure XIII).

Figure XIII

Seizures of Amphetamines in Subcommittee, 1999-2009



77. Growth of amphetamine seizures in the Subcommittee has been mainly driven by consistent increases in Saudi Arabia. Seizures of amphetamines within the country rose steadily from 81 kg in 2002 to 13,900 kg in 2007. After receding to 12,832 kg in 2008, amphetamine seized within the country went up again to 13,409 kg in 2009. A significant consumer market for Captagon tablets is believed to be the major propellant. Eight million Captagon pills were confiscated in one single seizure in January 2010. §§§§§§§§

78. Increases in amphetamine seizures were also reported in Jordan in 2009. Between 2004 and 2007, annual amphetamine seizures remained roughly between 1,700 kg and 1,800 kg. Amphetamines (specifically Captagon tablets) rose to 2,400 kg

§§§§§§§§ UNODC, *World Drug Report 2011*, June 2011.

in 2008 and further jumped to 4,940 kg in 2009. Meanwhile, similar trend was also found in the Syrian Arab Republic, from 2,006 kg in 2008 to 3,735 kg in 2009.

79. A total of 2.8 million Captagon tablets were seized in Turkey in 2009, considerably higher than its level between 2002 and 2007. A gateway for illicit trafficking of Captagon from South-East Europe to the Middle East, seizures of Captagon tables in Turkey receded to 1.1 million in 2010.

80. Total methamphetamine seized in 2009 jumped from 22 tons in 2008 to 31 tons in 2009, with significantly more seizures in North America (Mexico in particular); and East and South-East Asia. Although the majority of methamphetamine continued to be seized in East and South-East Asia (51 per cent of the global total), an increasing portion was also found in North America (44 per cent of global methamphetamine seizures).

81. Despite the huge increases in global methamphetamine seizures, methamphetamines seized in the Subcommission decreased from 1,473 kg in 2008 to 866 kg in 2009. Its share in the global total thus also declined from 6.8 per cent to 2.8 per cent. Among all member States in the Subcommission, the Islamic Republic of Iran reported the largest methamphetamine seizures, followed by Saudi Arabia, Turkey and India.

82. Increasing quantities of methamphetamine had been seized in the Islamic Republic of Iran since 2005. Total seizures reached its recent high of 1,472 kg in 2008, and then receded to 571 kg in 2009. Preliminary data indicated a seizure of 883 kg in the first nine months of 2010 and an increasing use of the drug was reported.***** For 2009, the country reported that methamphetamine trafficked on its territory originated in North-West Asia, South-East Asia and northern and western Europe. A number of Asian countries have also detected an emergent trend of Iranian nationals trafficking methamphetamine into the region.††††††††

83. A slight reduction was reported for the seizures of ecstasy (from 6.0 tons in 2008 to 5.4 in 2009). Greater reduction was found in Canada and Indonesia while a noticeable increase was recorded in the United States of America. Total seizures within the Subcommission amounted to 125 kg in 2009, 2.3 per cent of the global total. Turkey continued to report the highest seizure level within the region (117 kg). Meanwhile, some “ecstasy” was also seized in Lebanon (4.1 kg) and Saudi Arabia (3.5 kg).

84. Significantly less non-specified amphetamine was seized in 2009 than 2008. Total seizures fell from 3,730 kg to 290 kg. There was a major reduction reported from Burkina Faso — from 3,403 kg in 2008 to zero in 2009. Seizures of non-specified amphetamine remained roughly the same in the Subcommission (10.6 tons in 2009). The Syrian Arab Republic continued to report the greatest amount of non-specified amphetamine seizures (7 kg), followed by Turkey (2 kg) and Pakistan (1 kg).

***** UNODC, *World Drug Report 2011*, June 2011.

†††††††† For more detailed information, please refer to *World Drug Report 2011*.