



INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD

2010

Annual Report 2010

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- Chapter I – Drugs and corruption
- Chapter II – Functioning of the international drug control system
- Chapter III – World situation
- Chapter IV – Recommendations
- Special supplement on availability
- Precursors report
- Technical reports on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances





Chapter I: Drug-related corruption

- Corruption and intimidation impede drug control efforts
- Officials often threatened with violence
- Difficult to measure prevalence.
- Areas of intense drug trafficking often suffer a high level of violence and corruption.
- Weakens the rule of law
- Reduces the credibility of the criminal justice system





Combating drug-related corruption

- Preventive measures extremely important.
- Recruitment and promotion of public officials must be efficient, transparent and objective.
- Performance measurement and rotation of staff essential.
- Procedures for disclosure of conflict of interest, registration of assets and disciplinary mechanisms.
- Judicial proceedings and decisions should be public.
- International cooperation essential.



Special Supplement: availability of controlled substances

- Indispensable for medical practice
 - Opioid analgesics for the treatment of pain
 - Psychotropic substances for the treatment of neurological and mental disorders
- Dual objective of the international drug control conventions:
 - Ensuring availability of internationally controlled substances for medical and scientific use
 - Prevent the diversion and abuse of internationally controlled substances



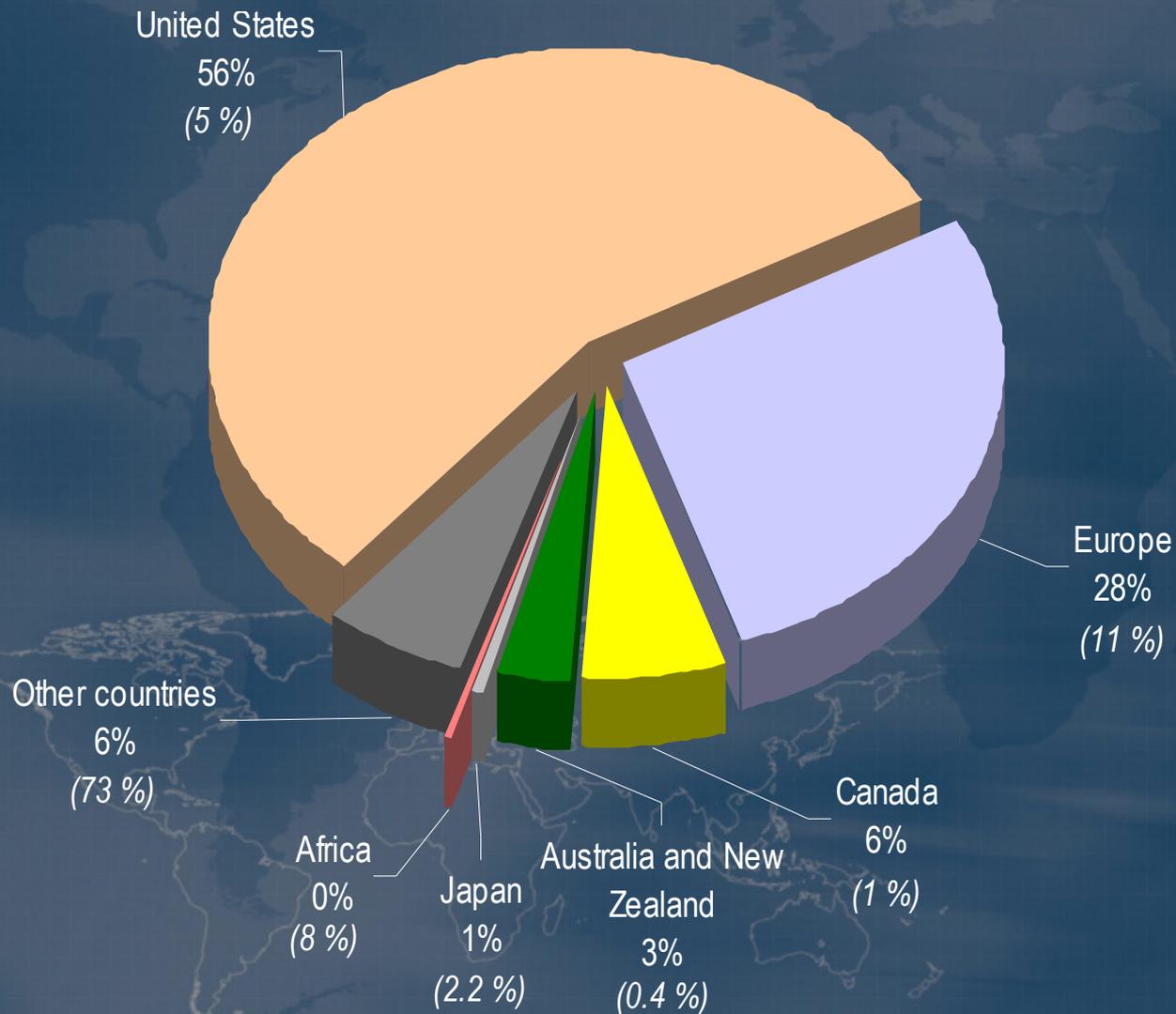


Inadequate availability of drugs

- More than 80 % of the world's population has no or insufficient access to pain relief drugs.
- 90 % of the licit drugs are consumed by 10 % of the world's population, in the United States, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and some European countries.
- Adequate raw material available to meet everybody's medical needs for opioid analgesics.
- Excessive availability is also a problem
 - In some countries, the abuse of pain relief drugs has exceeded the levels of abuse of illicit drugs.



Distribution of morphine consumption, 2009

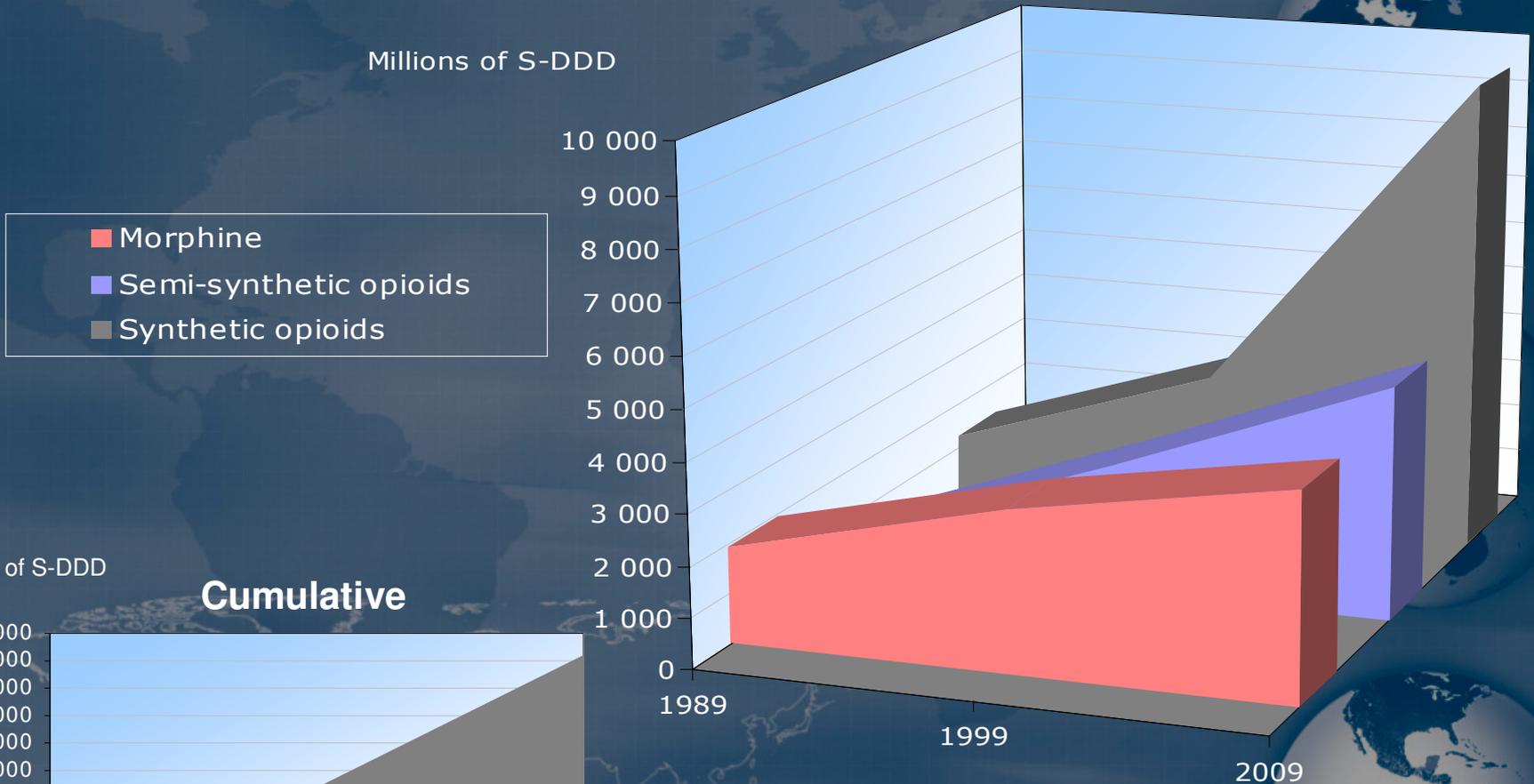


Figures in parenthesis indicate proportion of global population (reporting morphine consumption)

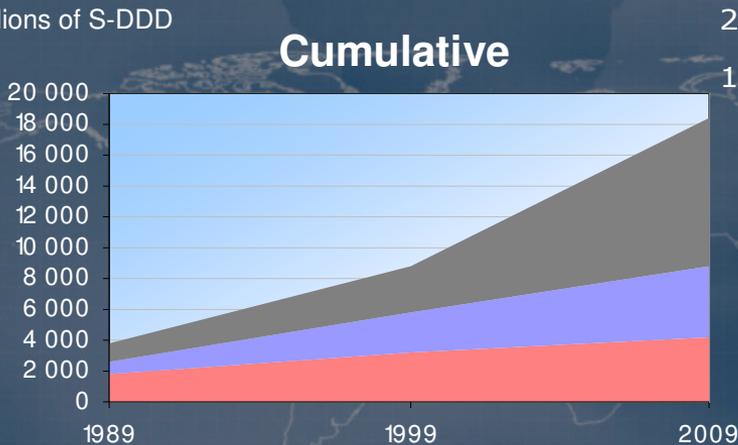


Growth in manufacture of opioids

Millions of S-DDD

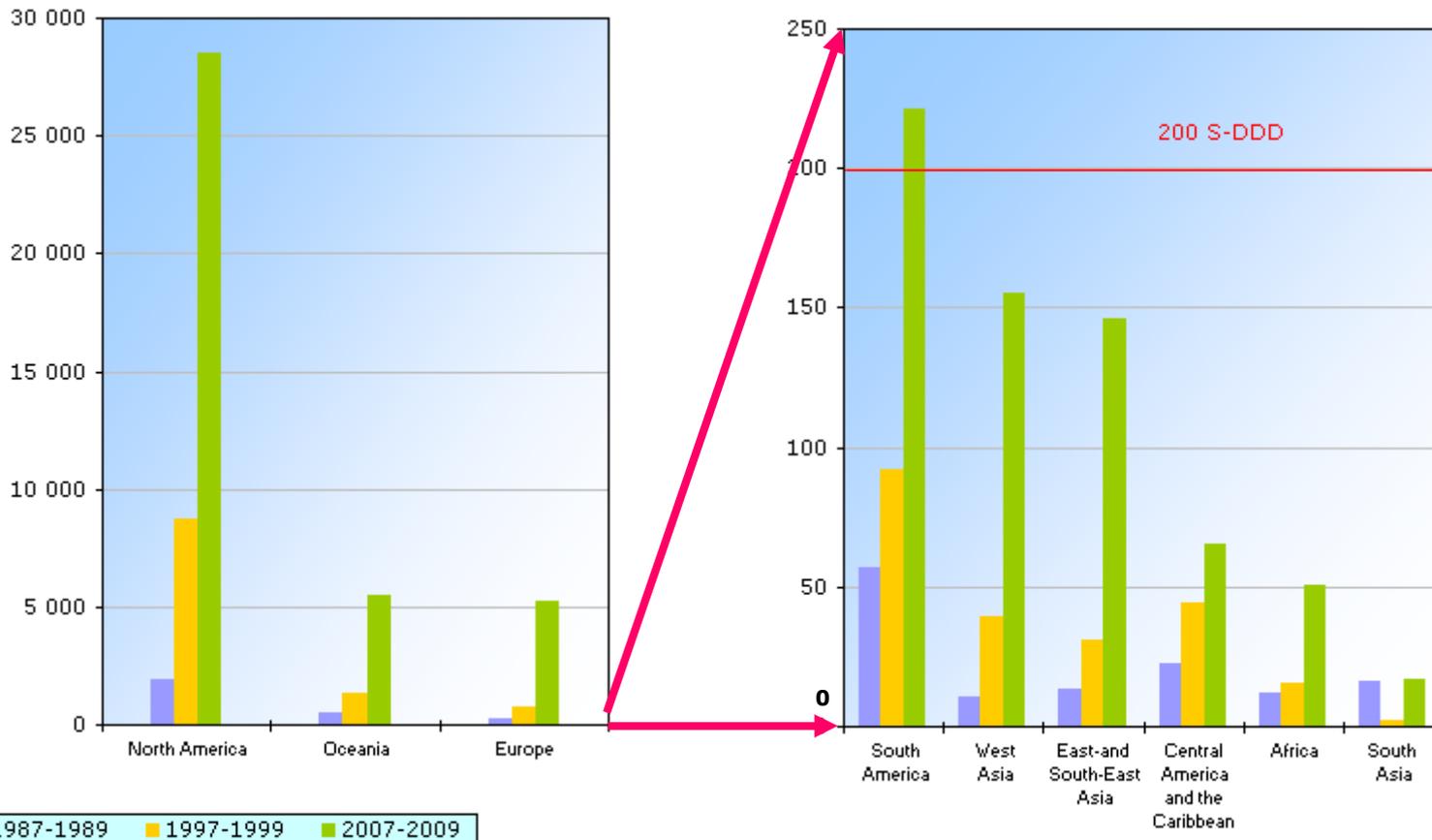


Cumulative



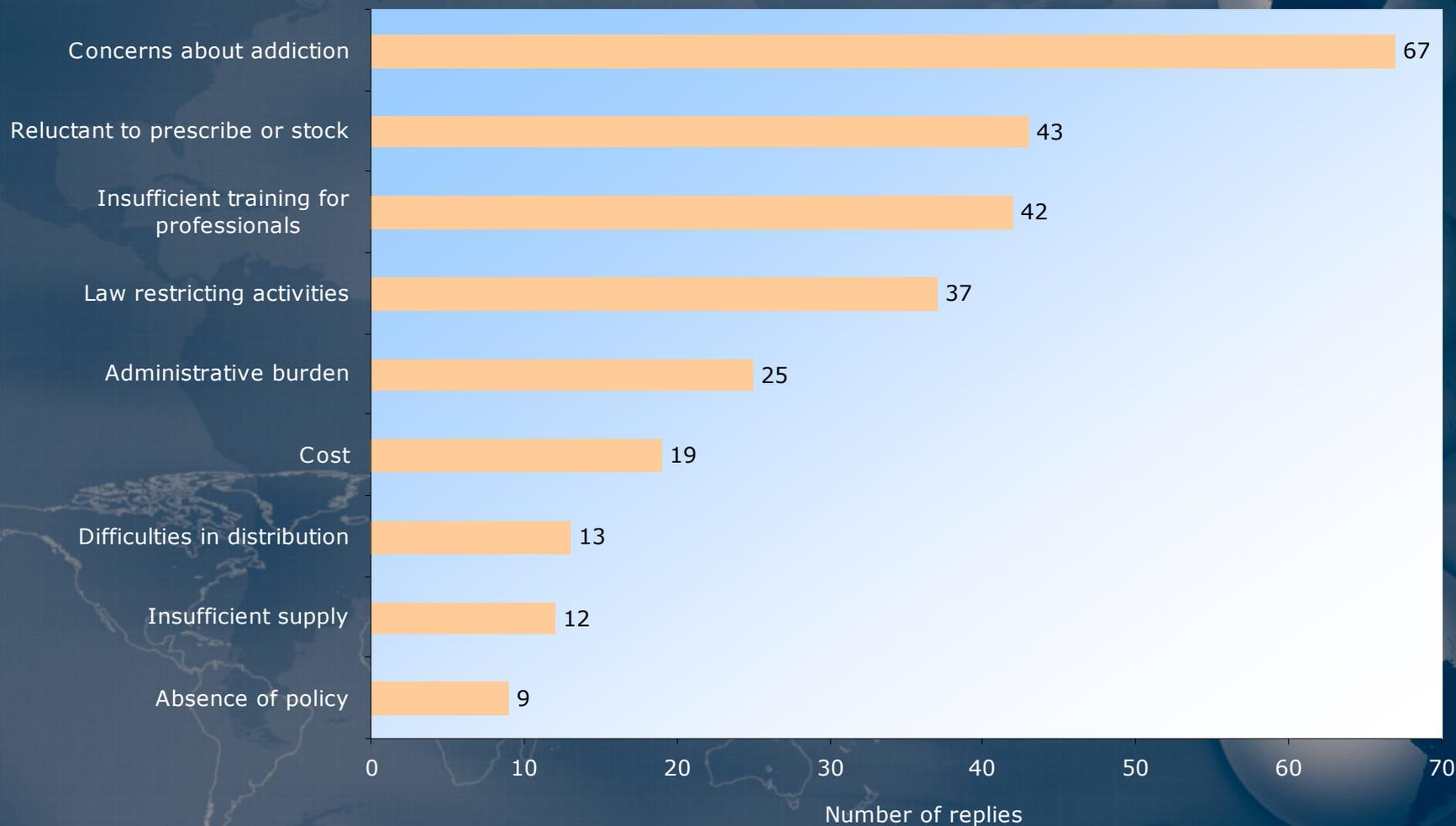
Average consumption of opioid analgesics

S-DDD per million inhabitants per day





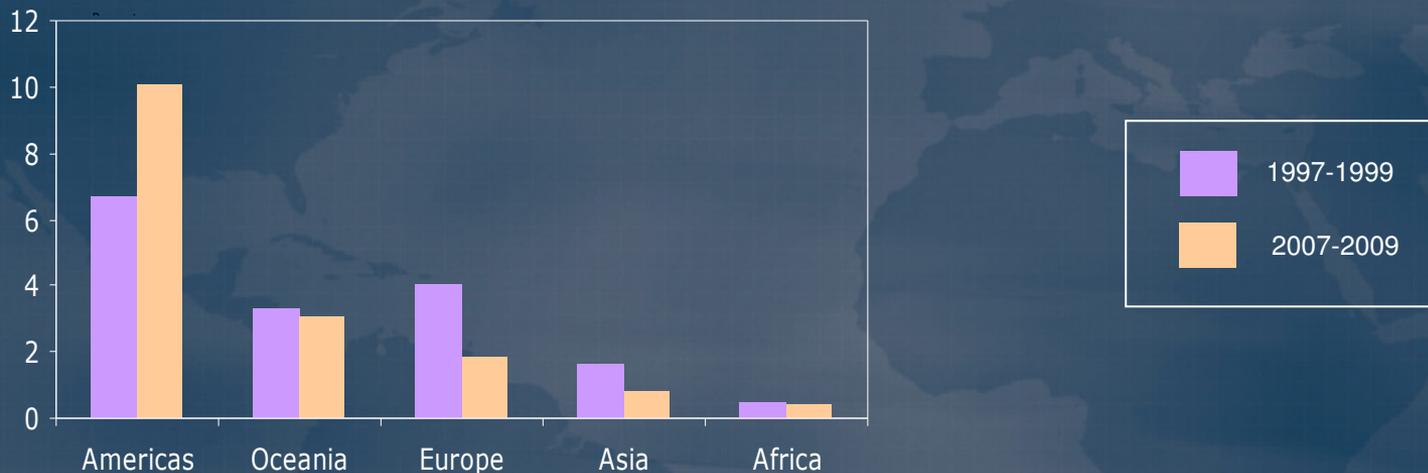
Main factors affecting the availability of opioids for medical needs



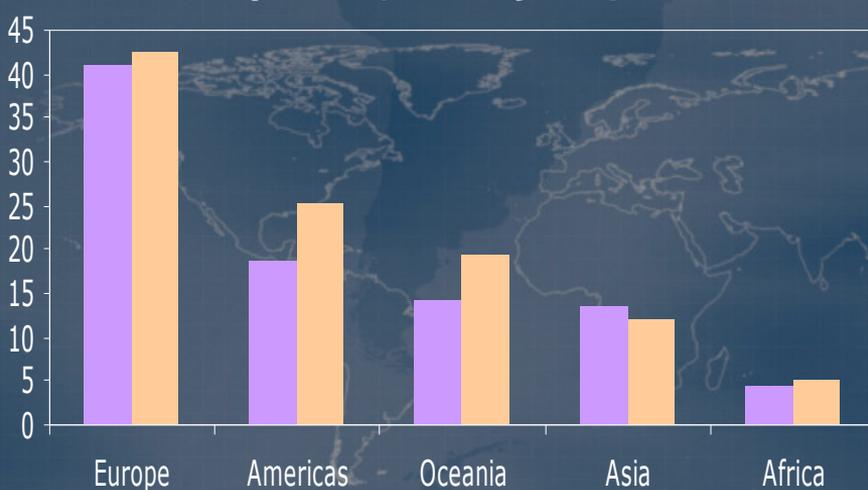
Consumption of psychotropic substances

(in S-DDD per 1,000 inhabitants per day)

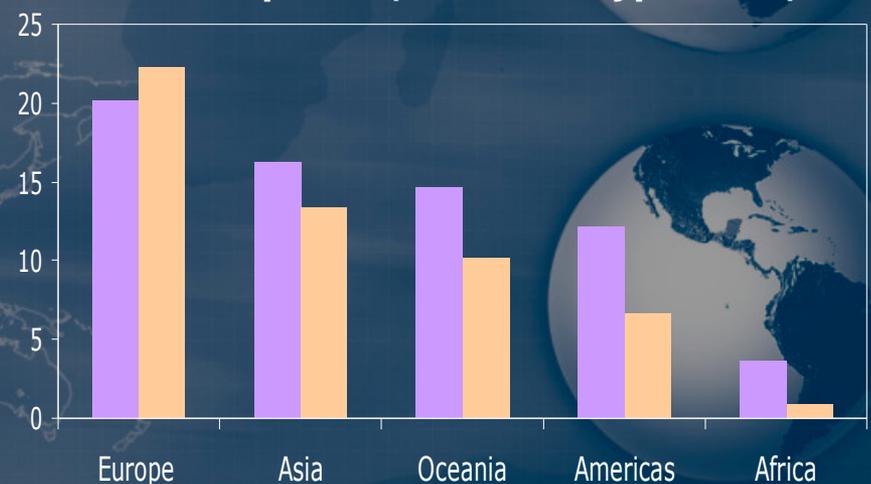
Central nervous stimulants - Schedule IV



Benzodiazepines (anxiolytics)



Benzodiazepines (sedative hypnotics)





Ensuring availability of drugs for licit purposes

- National drug control systems can help
 - to ensure that enough narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances are available for medical and scientific purposes
 - to prevent inappropriate use and abuse.
- Identify the barriers to adequate availability
- Collection of statistical data on licit drug requirements
- Legislation
- Education and training
- Prevention of diversion and abuse





Chapter II – Special topics: Designer drugs

- Manufactured to bypass existing control systems
- Slight modification to the molecular structure of controlled substances
- Large number of designer drugs being abused
- Abuse of new substances can spread quickly
- Recommendations include:
 - Monitor trends in drug abuse, identify new substances
 - Generic scheduling
 - International cooperation



Synthetic cannabinoids

- mixtures such as “Spice”

- Herbal mixtures containing synthetic cannabinoids increasingly available over the Internet and in specialized retail outlets.
- Psychoactive effects similar to cannabis
- Significant risk to public health
- Governments should continue monitoring the situation and adopt preventative measures as necessary



Drug-facilitated crime

- Decrease in the use of flunitrazepam for sexual assault
- Increasing concern about use of drugs to facilitate robbery and ownership fraud
- Initiatives already underway, in cooperation with industry, to prevent diversion and use of drugs to facilitate crime.
- Many Governments have already introduced counter-measures, as called for in Resolution 53/7 of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (March 2010).



Precursor chemicals

- Criminal networks increasingly turning to “non-scheduled substances” in order to bypass existing regulatory frameworks.
- PEN Online
 - Usage increased, registration in Africa remains low
- Accurate estimates from Governments on legitimate requirements for precursor chemicals is essential
 - Avoid hindering the availability of chemicals for licit uses
- Operations: Project Cohesion; Project Prism



Regional trends:

Africa

- Cocaine smuggling through Africa to Europe is increasing.
- Cannabis still the drug most widely produced, trafficked and abused.
 - Cannabis use in Africa is as high as double the global average.
- East Africa a major transit route for trafficking heroin from Asia to Africa
- Abuse of almost all types of drugs has increased over recent years.
- Counterfeit medicines a major problem.





Regional trends: *Central America and the Caribbean*

- Still a major transit point for large-scale trafficking of illicit drugs.
- Total amount of cocaine trafficked to North America has declined due to reduced demand. Increased proportion transiting Central America.
- Drug-related violence in Central America.
- Street value of drugs transiting Caribbean estimated to exceed value of legal economy.
- Lack of capacity to collect data is a major obstacle to prevention and treatment.





Regional trends: *North America*

- In 2009, increase in abuse of all drugs except cocaine in United States. Number of drug-related deaths doubled from 1999 to 2007. Cannabis the most commonly abused drug. Abuse of prescription drugs perceived as a significant threat.
- Violent reaction by drug trafficking organizations in Mexico in response to law enforcement measures. More than 28,000 people killed in drug-related incidents since 2006.
- Canada still among the world's primary sources of illicitly manufactured synthetic drugs, especially MDMA ("ecstasy") and methamphetamine. Drug abuse among young people declined.



Regional trends: *South America*

- Total area under coca bush cultivation in 2009 decreased for a second consecutive year because of a reduction in Colombia.
- Colombia is the primary source of cocaine for Europe
- Use of semi-submersibles for drug trafficking has increased
- Potassium permanganate still the key oxidizing agent for cocaine manufacture



Regional trends: *East and South-East Asia*

- Manufacture, trafficking and abuse of synthetic drugs significantly increased since 2008.
- Methamphetamine trafficked to the region, from a number of countries, including Iran. Increasing abuse in many countries.
- 11 % increase in opium production in Myanmar
- Heroin still the primary drug of abuse in China, Malaysia, Myanmar, Singapore and Vietnam. Declining or stable trends in most countries.
- Risk of HIV epidemic remains high. Providing assistance for HIV prevention, treatment, support and care for drug dependent individuals in the region is important.



Regional trends: *South Asia*

- Cannabis cultivated in many countries
- One of the main regions used by drug traffickers to obtain chemicals for the illicit manufacture of methamphetamine
- Pharmaceutical products containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances widely abused
 - Significant increase in seizures of buprenorphine (a painkiller) in Bangladesh
 - India a main source of psychotropic substances sold via illegal Internet pharmacies



Regional trends: *West Asia*

- Illicit opium production almost halved from 2009 to 2010 (3,600 tons)
- Opium stockpiles equivalent to 2.5 years of global illicit demand for opiates.
- Afghanistan could be the world's largest cannabis resin "hashish" producer
- Drug abuse in Afghanistan has increased dramatically
- Major increase in abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants in West Asia



Regional trends: *Europe*

- Western Europe is the world's largest market for heroin
- Abuse of cocaine spreading from Western Europe into other parts of the region
 - Cocaine replacing amphetamine and “ecstasy” as drug of abuse in some countries.
- Cannabis abuse seems stable and in some countries declining
- Increasing variety of drugs of abuse, including substances not under international control.
- Use of contaminated equipment for drug injection was the source of over half of newly diagnosed HIV cases in Eastern Europe.



Oceania

- Cannabis is the most frequently abused drug
 - extensive cultivation within the region;
 - smuggling into Oceania remains low.
- Abuse of “ecstasy” has increased steadily in recent years
- Oceania increasingly used as a trans-shipment area for drugs and precursors.

