

## INTRODUCTION

1. In addition to its annual report, the International Narcotics Control Board publishes the following technical reports:
  - (a) Narcotic Drugs: Estimated World Requirements for 19..; Statistics for 19..;
  - (b) Psychotropic substances: Statistics for 19..; Assessments of Medical and Scientific Requirements for Substances in Schedules II, III and IV;
  - (c) Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988.
2. The technical report on narcotic drugs is published in accordance with the following provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961:

### *“Article 15*

#### *“Reports of the Board*

“1. The Board shall prepare an annual report on its work and such additional reports as it considers necessary containing also an analysis of the estimates and statistical information at its disposal, and, in appropriate cases, an account of the explanations, if any, given by or required of Governments, together with any observations and recommendations which the Board desires to make. These reports shall be submitted to the Council through the Commission, which may make such comments as it sees fit.

“2. The reports shall be communicated to the Parties and subsequently published by the Secretary-General. The Parties shall permit their unrestricted distribution.”

Moreover, pursuant to the 1961 Convention, the Board also issues additional information on the estimates as required:

### *“Article 12*

#### *“Administration of the estimate system*

“6. In addition to the reports mentioned in article 15, the Board shall, at such times as it shall determine but at least annually, issue such information on the estimates as in its opinion will facilitate the carrying out of this Convention.”

3. The publication of technical data: first, serves control purposes; and, secondly, meets the needs of researchers, enterprises and the general public. The publication of estimates is necessary in order to fix the limits within which international trade in, and manufacture of, narcotic drugs will be conducted during a given year. The publication of data on the balance sheets relating to availability and use of narcotic drugs in various countries and territories makes it possible to assess the degree of effectiveness with which national authorities are operating. This is also the case when a comparison is made between the estimates and statistics relating to a particular year. The preparation of statistics and estimates calls for the participation of several national administrative departments (health, police, customs, justice etc.), and the furnishing of coherent data is frequently a sure sign that good national control exists.
4. The publication of certain data on forecasts of production and utilization is intended to furnish producing and manufacturing countries with information on prospective trends, in order to encourage them to adjust their plans in a manner compatible with maintenance of a balance between supply and demand. Finally, the analytical presentation of certain tables will facilitate the task of researchers when undertaking general studies on the production, manufacture, conversion and utilization of narcotic drugs.

## REMARKS ON THE STATISTICAL TABLES

5. The following general remarks refer to statistical tables contained in the five parts of the present publication:
  - (a) The data appearing in the present publication are those available to the Board as at 1 November 2000. The publication of any data received after this date calls for costly updating, when it is at all possible;
  - (b) Fractions of measurement units do not appear in the quantities by country. However, fractions of a kilogram are accounted for in the total; the sums of these fractions, rounded to the nearest whole number, are then included in the totals;
  - (c) In part four, with the exception of the table relating to international trade (table XIII), fractions of a kilogram that are equal to or higher than 500 grams have been rounded up to the next kilogram;
  - (d) The totals appearing in the statistical tables represent only the sum of the figures furnished to the Board and do not necessarily represent complete world totals. For the reasons indicated in subparagraphs (b) and (c) above, the totals are sometimes higher than the sums of the amounts;
  - (e) Decimal fractions: when, as an exception, decimal fractions appear in the tables (yields in tables I, III, IV, and V of part four), these fractions are separated from the whole numbers by a decimal point;

(f) In tables III, IV, and V of part four, the manufacturing yields vary from one year to another, sometimes to a considerable degree, because of the fact that the manufacturing process extends from one year to another. Manufacture may take place at the beginning of a year on the basis of raw materials that were in use at the end of the preceding year. An average relating to several successive years will give a clearer indication of actual yields. Certain yields, however, necessitate investigation by the Board;

(g) A question mark “?” signifies that the relevant figure, or in some cases, the factors required for calculating it are not available. The sign “—” signifies “nil” or an amount less than the unit of measurement in question;

(h) As mentioned in paragraph 7 below, countries and non-metropolitan territories are listed in English alphabetical order; the names of non-metropolitan territories are shown in italics;

(i) Coloured paper is used as an aid to distinguish between the five parts of the publication.

6. The remarks below refer to the tables continued in each particular part of the present publication.

### **Part one. General information**

7. Part one consists of:

(a) An introduction including general information on the tables;

(b) The following indexes, which are included to facilitate referencing, since countries, territories and drugs are listed in the tables in English alphabetical order:

(i) A French-English index of names of countries and non-metropolitan territories;

(ii) A Spanish-English index of names of countries and non-metropolitan territories;

(iii) An English-French-Spanish index of names of narcotic drugs.

### **Part two. Status of adherence to international conventions on narcotic drugs and receipt of statistics and estimates**

8. The table in part two includes, for each country and territory, the status of adherence to the international treaties on narcotic drugs and a record of the receipt of statistical information by the Board. Since information on the status of adherence to the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 is published separately by the Board, the present publication indicates only the status of adherence to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 or to that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol. The table permits an assessment of the rate of accession to the 1961 Convention and of the way in which the parties are fulfilling their obligations by furnishing to the Board the required information.

9. Countries and non-metropolitan territories are listed in English alphabetical order; the names of the territories are shown in italics. The countries and territories are divided into three groups: parties to both the 1961 Convention and the 1972 Protocol; parties to the 1961 Convention only; and non-parties to the 1961 Convention. The sign “●” indicates that the country is a party to the relevant convention or protocol or has returned the relevant questionnaire. The sign “○” indicates the territorial application of the relevant convention or protocol. The 1961 Convention in its original form is indicated as “1961”; the 1972 Protocol by “1972”. The abbreviation “1961/72” refers to the 1961 Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol. Countries and territories that provided all the required questionnaires (i.e. forms A and C (statistics) and B (estimates)) appear in bold type.

### **Part three. Estimated requirements of narcotic drugs**

10. Part three contains two tables relating to estimated world requirements of narcotics drugs: table A and table B.

#### **Table A**

11. Table A shows, for each country or territory, the total of the estimates for the following year, at the date of the publication. This table serves three purposes: (a) the countries and territories that have furnished estimates are informed in this way that their estimates have been confirmed by the Board and that they have henceforth legal value; (b) the publication of the estimates enables parties to assess the manner in which they are discharging their mutual contractual obligations; (c) the totals of the estimates enable the parties to determine the maximum quantity of drugs that a State may acquire under the 1961 Convention through import or manufacture. Details of the estimates when the quantities reach or exceed 1 kg will be published two years later in the comparative statement of statistics and estimates, when the corresponding statistics are available.

#### **Table B**

12. Table B presents the world totals of estimates for six years, the last year being the year following that of the publication. For the first four years, this table includes both the original estimates furnished by the countries and territories or established by the Board and the estimates as they stand at the end of the corresponding year, i.e. including all the changes that may have occurred during the year due to supplementary estimates and/or adjustments to stocks.

13. The attention of parties is drawn to the fact that the totals of the estimates for the following year are provisional and that they are liable to amendments in the light of the supplementary estimates rendered necessary by unforeseeable changes, as well as by adjustments to stocks. The Board is able to calculate the final value for these totals only when the stocks held at the end of the preceding year are known. It is in the interest of parties, in order to facilitate international trade, to communicate to the Board as soon as possible the data relating to their stocks as at 31 December of each year.

14. The updating of table A will be carried out by means of 12 monthly supplements. In order to facilitate the task of exporting countries to check the totals of the estimates, the 12 monthly supplements will contain the whole of the updated information, not just data relating to the figures that have been amended. In this way each supplement will replace the published table A in its entirety. To accelerate transmission of the supplements to the competent national authorities, the supplements will appear in English only. Their reading in French and Spanish may be facilitated by consulting the indexes of countries and territories and of drugs appearing on pages 21-30 of this publication.

#### **Part four. Statistical information on narcotic drugs**

15. This part examines issues affecting the supply of opiate raw materials and demand for opiates for licit requirements with a view to maintaining a lasting balance between the two. It is based on statistical data related to the cultivation of the opium poppy, production of opiate raw materials and consumption of opiates, furnished by Governments in respect of 1999, as well as advance data for 2000 on opium poppy cultivation, submitted on a voluntary basis by the major producing countries. The table in part four entitled "Production of opiate raw materials, consumption of opiates and balance between the two, 1987-2001" provides an overview of the global production of opiate raw materials, the consumption of opiates and the balance between the two over a period of fifteen years (1987-2001). The figures for the year 2000 are provisional and those for 2001 are projections based on information available, including estimates furnished by Governments and are therefore subject to revisions when appropriate. All figures related to the production, utilization, consumption, trade and stocks are expressed in terms of morphine equivalent, for ease of comparison.

16. The trends in the licit movement of narcotic drugs appearing in this part describe the trends of the past 20 years in production/manufacture, consumption, utilization, stocks of the main narcotic drugs under international control. Graphic illustrations covering the 20 years in question reflect topics of main interests.

17. The statistical tables included in part four show the actual movement of narcotic drugs for the five preceding years, except for the data on international trade and seizures, which refer to the preceding year only.

#### ***Table I***

18. Table I contains information on the cultivation of *Papaver somniferum* for the production of opium. Statistics of actual production are shown for the last five years preceding that of the publication, while estimates are shown for the current year and the following year. In general, opium production is expressed as opium having a consistency of 90 per cent (10 per cent moisture content).

#### ***Table II***

19. Table II contains information on the cultivation of *Papaver somniferum* for purposes other than the cultivation of opium. This includes the production of poppy straw for extraction of alkaloids and for other purposes, such as floral decoration, and the production of poppy seeds for nutritional and research requirements. When cultivation takes place on an area of less than 1 hectare, it is not included in the table; fractions of a hectare are rounded to the nearest whole number. The data relating to poppy straw production are not always available as they are furnished on a voluntary basis.

#### ***Table III***

20. On the basis of yields, table III makes it possible to monitor the extraction of alkaloids of opium; statistics are shown for codeine, morphine and thebaine.

#### ***Table IV***

21. Table IV gives figures on the extraction of alkaloids from poppy straw. For the sake of uniformity, concentrate of poppy straw is reckoned as concentrate with a morphine content of 50 per cent.

#### ***Table V***

22. The bulk of the morphine manufactured is converted into codeine, ethylmorphine or pholcodine. On the basis of yields, table V makes it possible to do this conversion. Two additional columns show the quantities of morphine converted into other drugs, as well as into substances not covered by the 1961 Convention. The names of these drugs or substances are indicated in the footnotes.

*Tables VI and VII*

23. Any narcotic drug manufactured in a quantity reaching or exceeding 1 kg appears in table VI or table VII. Table VI is broken down by country, whereas table VII shows only overall figures. The decision to place a drug in the one table or the other is determined by two criteria that are often, but not always, concordant, namely the quantity manufactured and the number of manufacturing countries. A narcotic drug manufactured in large quantities by several countries appears in table VI.

*Table VIII*

24. All information relating to coca leaf (production, utilization, import and export) and to cocaine manufacture is reproduced in a single table giving an overview of these operations. The coca paste from which cocaine is extracted in Peru originates from seizures in that country.

*Tables IX and X*

25. Any narcotic drug consumed in a quantity reaching or exceeding 1 kg appears in table IX and tables X.2 and X.3. Table IX presents a breakdown by country, whereas tables X.2 and X.3 show only the world total. Table X.1 presents a breakdown by country and refers to narcotic drugs consumed in quantities measurable in milligrams, such as fentanyl and its analogues, which are about 100 times more potent than morphine and are administered in very small doses (e.g. 0.005-0.1 mg in injectable form). In general, the drugs appearing in table IX are consumed in larger quantities in a larger number of countries than those appearing in table X.

26. Under article 1, paragraph 2, of the 1961 Convention, consumption is defined as follows: "For the purposes of this Convention a drug shall be regarded as 'consumed' when it has been supplied to any person or enterprise for retail distribution, medical use or scientific research; and 'consumption' shall be construed accordingly."

27. The preparations appearing in Schedule III of the 1961 Convention may be exempted from certain control measures. In particular, the national authorities in manufacturing countries are not under an obligation to notify the Board of the precise purpose of manufacture, consumption, stocking or export. Similarly, importing countries are not under an obligation to declare their imports. However, as can be seen from the table in part five, certain drugs are largely used in the form of preparations listed in Schedule III. Consequently, it is necessary to introduce a simplifying hypothesis by arbitrarily considering that these preparations are totally consumed in the country of manufacture and during the year of manufacture. In tables IX and X of this publication, consumption includes the manufacture of the preparations listed in Schedule III of the 1961 Convention. The drugs for which such preparations exist are:

Acetyldihydrocodeine	Dihydrocodeine	Nicodicodine
Cocaine	Diphenoxylate	Norcodeine
Codeine	Ethylmorphine	Opium
Dextropropoxyphene	Morphine	Pholcodine
Difenoxin	Nicodicodine	Propiram

28. For a precise definition of these preparations, see the "List of narcotic drugs under international control" ("yellow list"), which is updated annually by the Board.

*Table XI*

29. Tables IX and X contain data relating to consumption in absolute figures. Table XI presents information taking into account the population factor, in order to permit comparisons between countries. It should nevertheless be stressed that no certain comparison can be made in the absence of precise knowledge regarding utilization of the preparations in Schedule III of the 1961 Convention (see the remarks on tables IX and X).

30. The unit chosen for the purpose of these comparisons is the number of "defined daily doses" consumed on average per year between 1994 and 1998 per million inhabitants. This number is determined using the following formula: annual consumption including the manufacture of the preparations in Schedule III of the 1961 Convention divided by 365 days; the result obtained is divided successively by the population, in millions, of the country or territory during the year in question and by the defined daily dose (see the list in paragraph 31 below). This calculation is performed separately for each of the five years under review, before calculating the average for the period. When information relating to a particular year is missing, the average is calculated for the years in respect of which the statistics are complete. The countries and territories are entered in the list in decreasing order; countries and territories with a total average figure of less than 1 are not included in the table.

31. The defined daily dose for each narcotic drug (in milligrams) is as follows:

Acetyldihydrocodeine . . . . .	40	Dipipanone . . . . .	75	Oxycodone . . . . .	30
Alphaprodine . . . . .	120	Ethylmorphine . . . . .	100	Oxymorphone . . . . .	10
Anileridine . . . . .	65	Heroin . . . . .	30	Pethidine . . . . .	400
Bezitramide . . . . .	15	Hydrocodone . . . . .	15	Phenazocine . . . . .	3
Codeine . . . . .	100	Hydromorphone . . . . .	10	Phenoperidine . . . . .	4
Dextromoramide . . . . .	20	Ketobemidone . . . . .	10	Pholcodine . . . . .	50
Dextropropoxyphene hydrochloride . . . . .	200	Levorphanol . . . . .	6	Piminodine . . . . .	100
Dextropropoxyphene . . . . .		Methadone . . . . .	25	Piritramide . . . . .	45
napsylate . . . . .	300	Morphine . . . . .	30	Propiram . . . . .	100
Difenoxin . . . . .	3	Nicomorphine . . . . .	30	Thebacon . . . . .	15
Dihydrocodeine . . . . .	100	Normethadone . . . . .	10	Tilidine . . . . .	180
Diphenoxylate . . . . .	15	Norpipanone . . . . .	18	Trimeperidine . . . . .	200
		Opium . . . . .	300		

*Table XII*

32. Global stocks of all narcotic drugs reaching or exceeding 1 kg are shown in table XII.

*Table XIII*

33. The tables on international trade include all narcotic drugs in which there is significant trade in terms of quantity and number of importers and exporters. The importing and exporting countries are listed in order of decreasing quantities traded, with, respectively, a last line and a last column (before the totals) containing the aggregate figures for the countries whose trading activities have been least significant. A footnote lists those exporting countries (in descending order) which do not appear in the headings of the table but which exported more than 20 kg. The same applies to the importing countries and territories included under the heading "Others". However, they are not specified in a footnote because they are, as a rule, too numerous.

34. The names of countries that produce or manufacture narcotic drugs for export are printed in bold type. In each box relating to a given exporter and importer, the first figure corresponds to the exports as declared by the exporting countries and the second figure, placed below the first, corresponds to the imports as declared by the importing countries. In cases of significant discrepancies between the figures for exports and those for imports, an investigation is undertaken by the Board.

*Table XIV*

35. Seizures of narcotic drugs reaching or exceeding 1 kg appear in table XIV with an indication of the disposal of these seizures. It can happen that the quantities destroyed are higher than those seized in the course of the year; in such cases the excess comes from seizures carried out during previous years. Seizures reaching or exceeding 0.5 kg released for licit use are reflected in the footnote.

#### **Part five. Comparative statement of estimates and statistics**

36. The table in part five is a comparative table of estimates and statistics for the latest year for which information is available, i.e. the year preceding that of the publication. Its principal purpose is to enable parties to assess the manner in which they are discharging their mutual international obligations. In particular, it makes it possible to judge whether the estimates submitted are realistic in the light of the statistical data and to obtain an idea of the quality of the internal control exercised in checking the return. National authorities should be in a position to describe the movement of narcotics within their country or territory and to furnish consistent figures. In addition, some items appear only in this table, that is, details of the estimates, when they reach or exceed 1 kg, as well as statistics relating to the amounts utilized for the manufacture of preparations included in Schedule III of the 1961 Convention.

37. The figures appearing in column I represent the total assets, i.e. the quantities in stock at the beginning of the year, the amounts produced or manufactured and the amounts imported as well as other components of assets such as seizures released for medical and scientific requirements, amounts originating from special stocks released to meet ordinary requirements, and amounts returned by retailers to wholesalers.

38. Column II represents the total liabilities, i.e. the quantities consumed, converted, exported or assigned to special requirements and stocks at the end of the year. Other components of the liabilities such as losses during manufacture, destructions etc. are also contained in this column. When the return is balanced, columns I and II are concordant. Any significant discrepancy between the figures in these two columns is investigated by the Board.

39. Column A states the limit of manufacture and/or import, calculated by the Board in accordance with article 21 of the 1961 Convention. When one of the factors for calculating the limit is missing, the limit does not appear in the table. The limit is not calculated in respect of cannabis, coca leaf and opium for countries that produce them, since the limit is defined for manufacture and not for production.

40. The columns designated by Roman numerals are totals of the statistics appearing in the columns designated by Arabic numerals. The columns designated by the letters B, C, D and E are estimates.