



INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD

2010

# Annual Report 2010

Prof. Hamid Ghodse, President of INCB

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# INCB 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



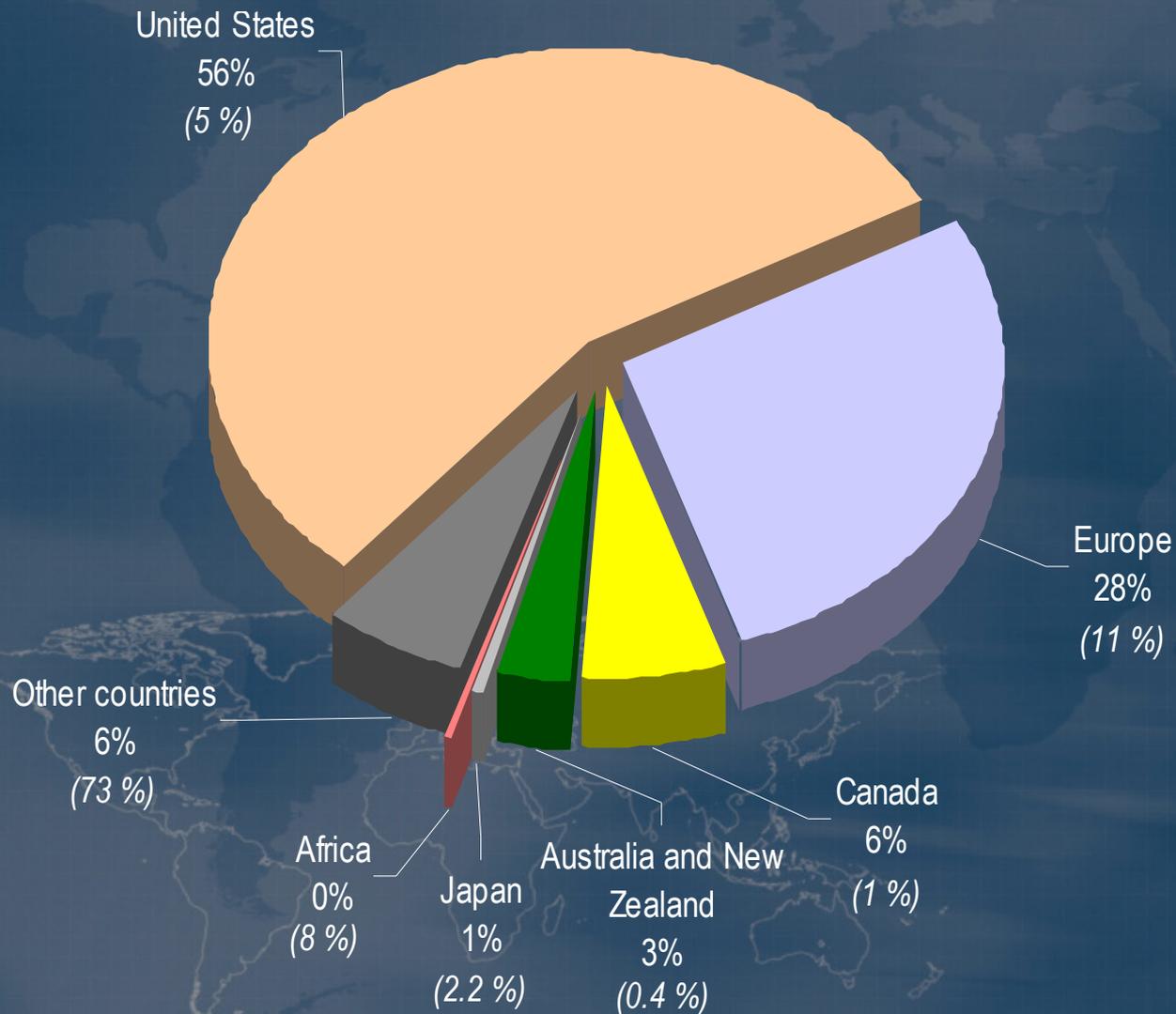


# Inadequate availability of drugs

- 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



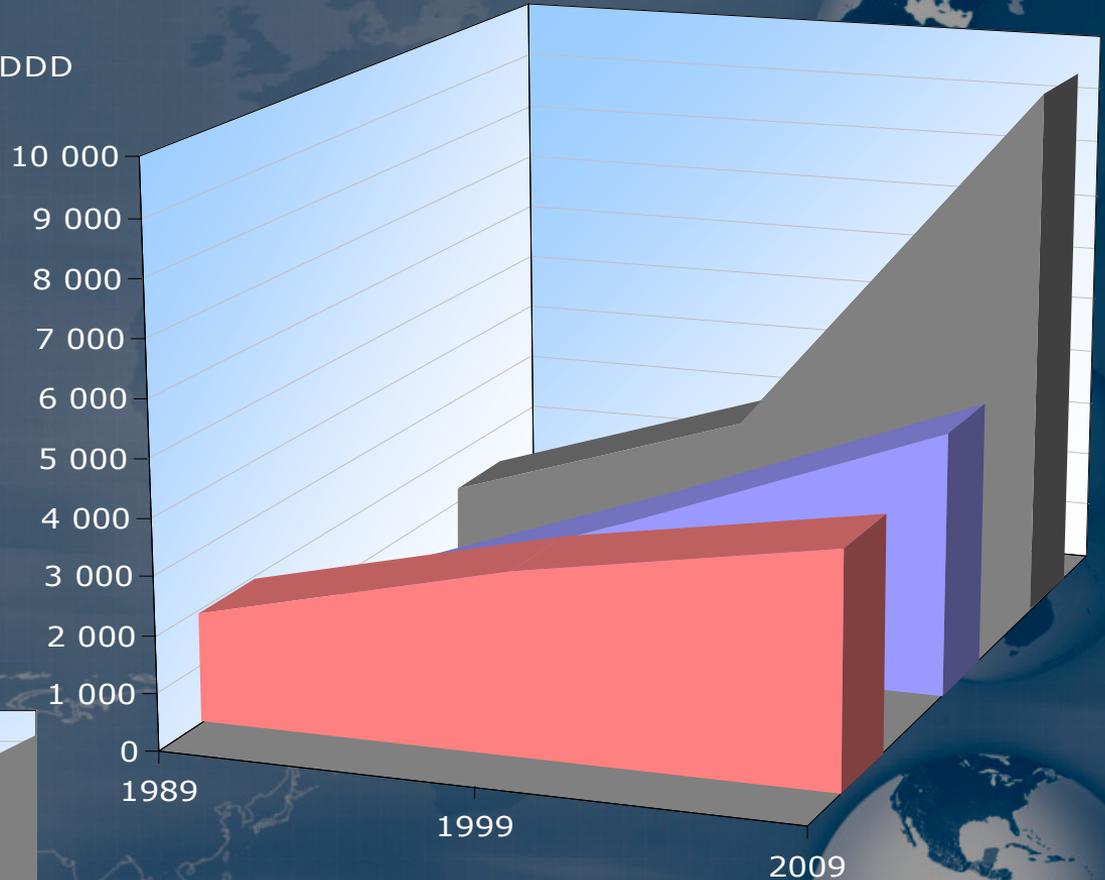
Figures in parenthesis indicate proportion of global population (reporting morphine consumption)



# Growth in manufacture of opioids

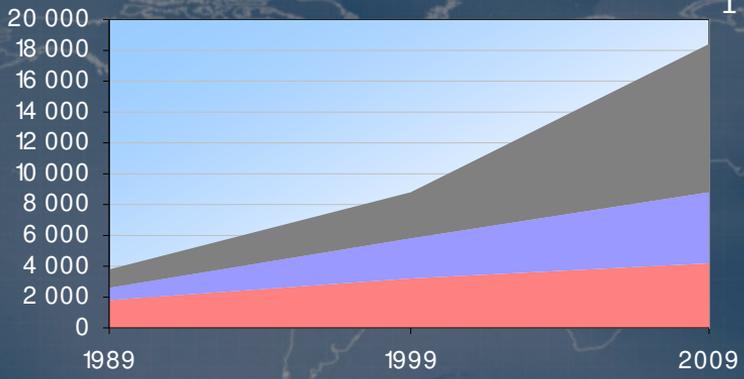
Millions of S-DDD

- Morphine
- Semi-synthetic opioids
- Synthetic opioids



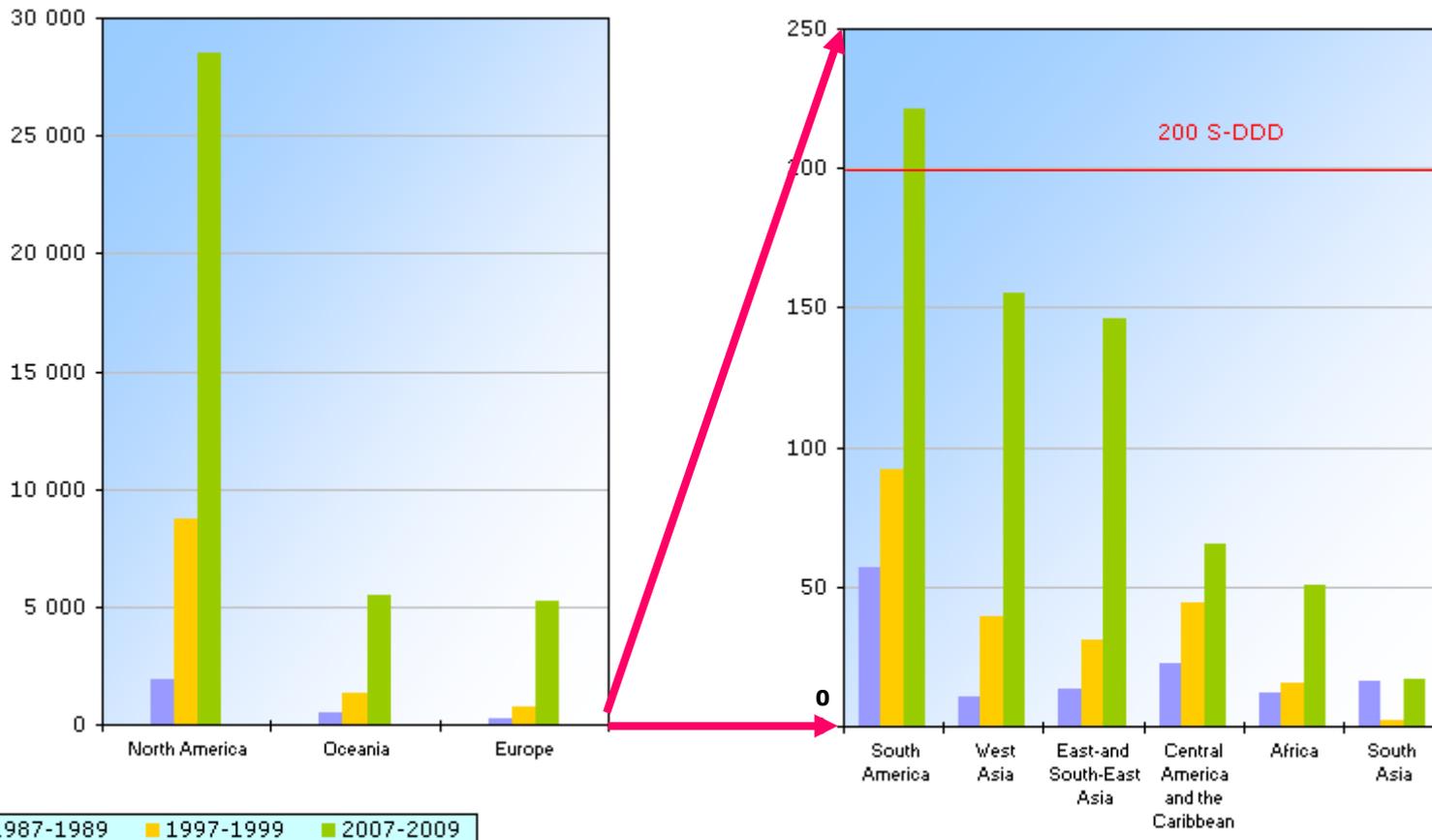
Millions of S-DDD

Cumulative



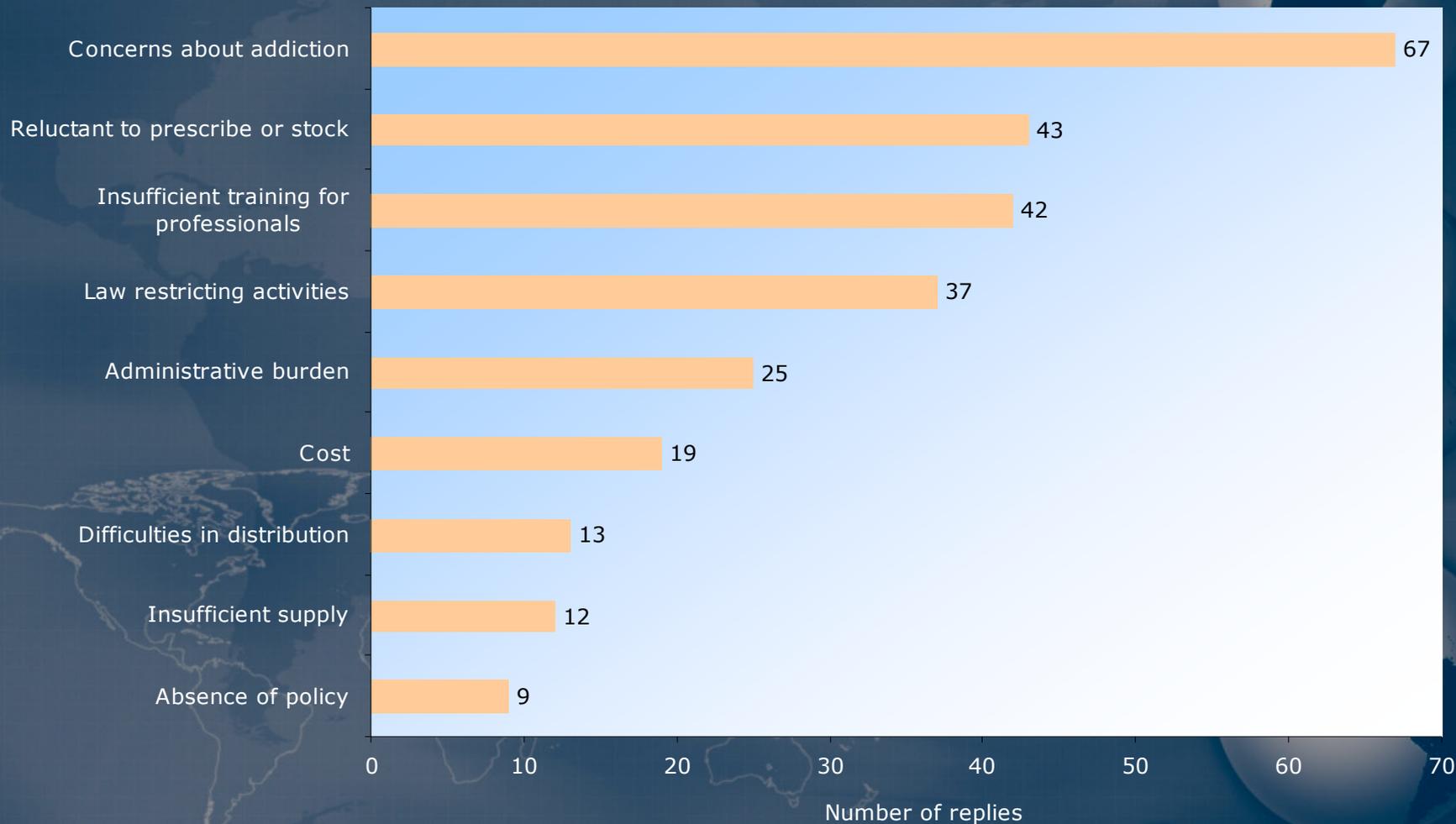
# Average consumption of opioid analgesics

S-DDD per million inhabitants per day





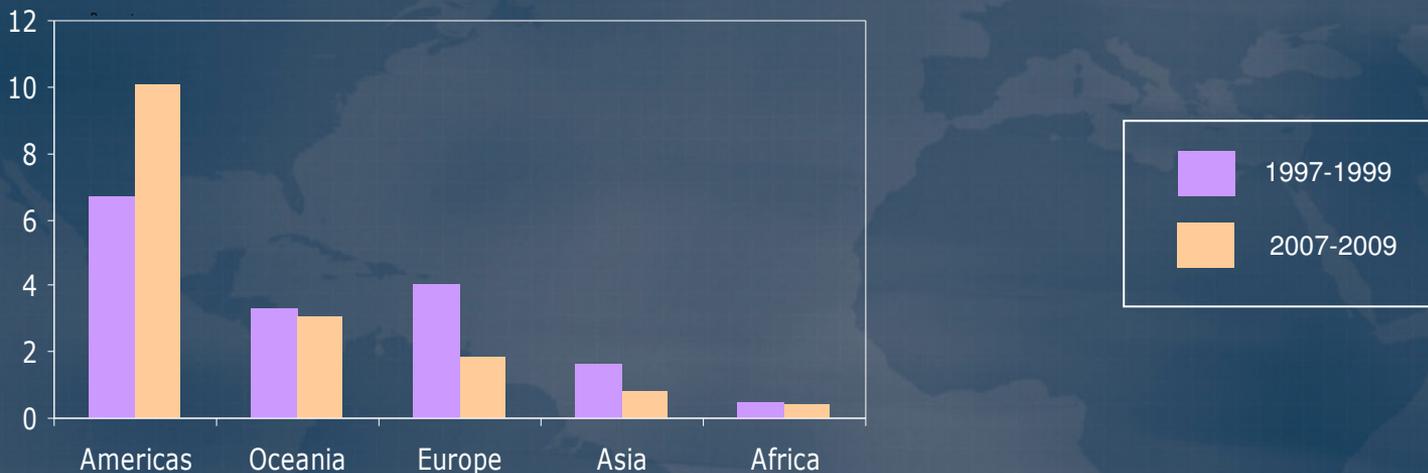
# Main factors affecting the availability of opioids for medical needs



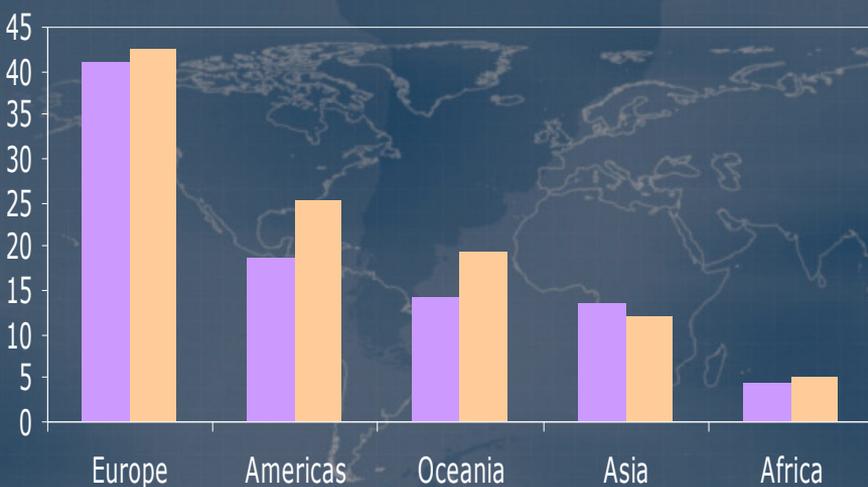
# Consumption of psychotropic substances

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

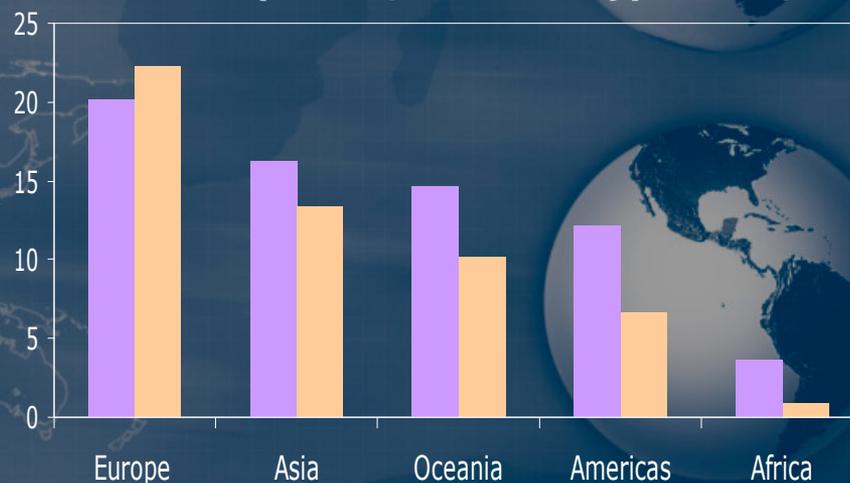
## Central nervous stimulants - Schedule IV



## 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.

