

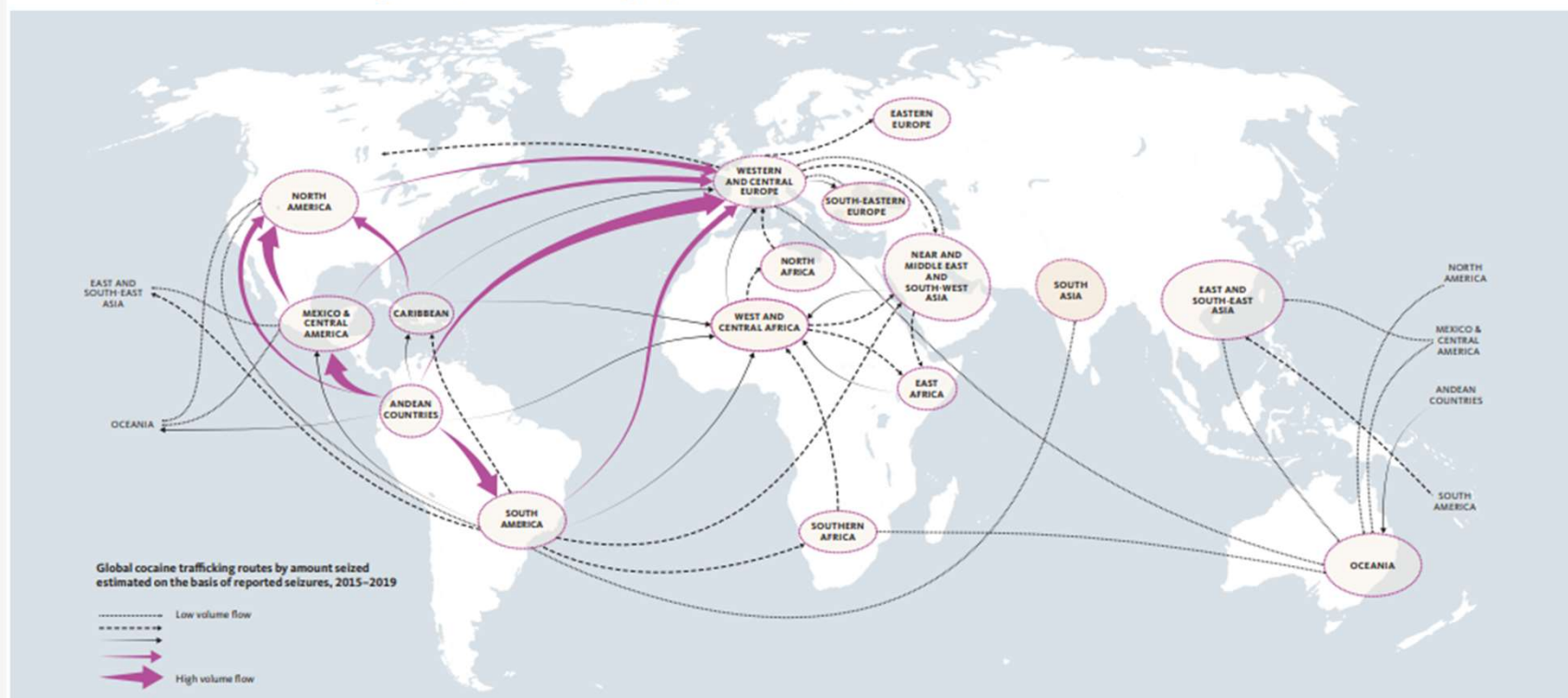
# World Drug Report 2021

## Focus on Europe



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**MAP 6** Main cocaine trafficking flows, as described by reported seizures, 2015–2019

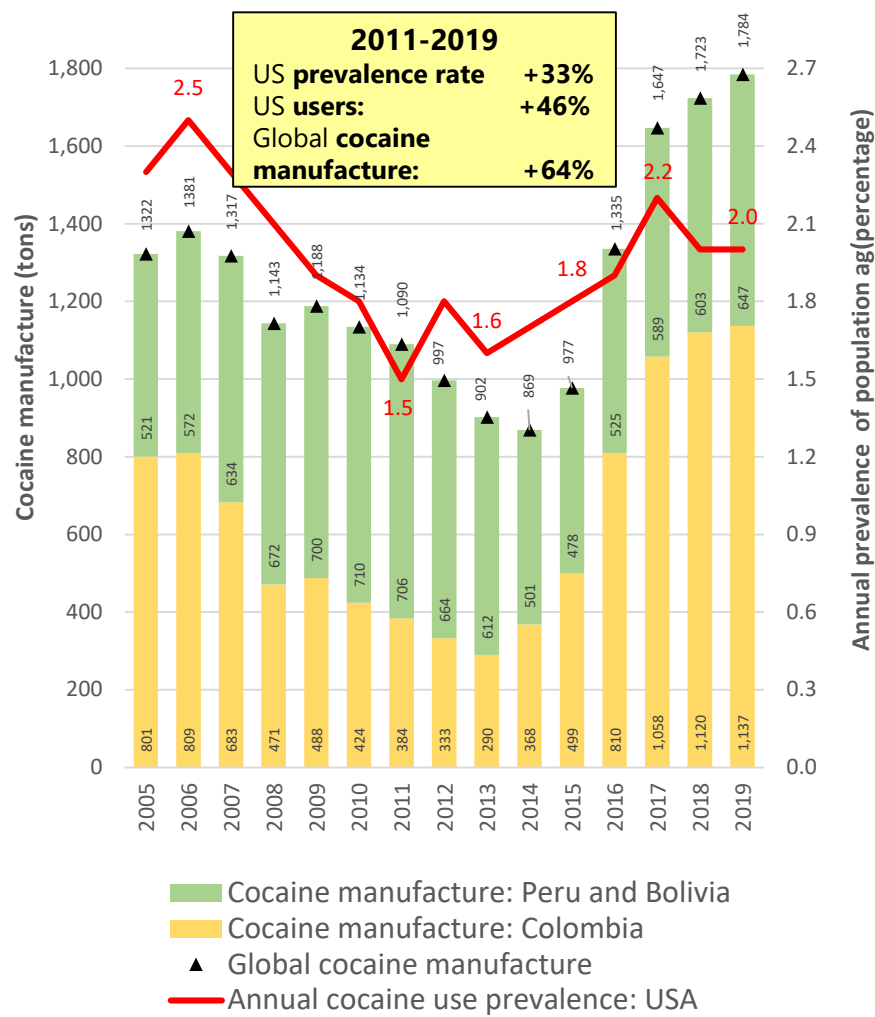


The size of the route is based on the total amount seized on that route, according to the information on trafficking routes provided by Member States in the annual report questionnaire, individual drug seizures and other official documents, over the 2015–2019 period. The routes are determined on the basis of reported country of departure/transit and destination in these sources. As such, they need to be considered as broadly indicative of existing trafficking routes while several secondary routes may not be reflected. Route arrows represent the direction of trafficking: origins of the arrows indicate either the area of departure or the one of last provenance, end points of arrows indicate either the area of consumption or the one of next destination of trafficking. Therefore, the trafficking origin may not reflect the country in which the substance was produced.

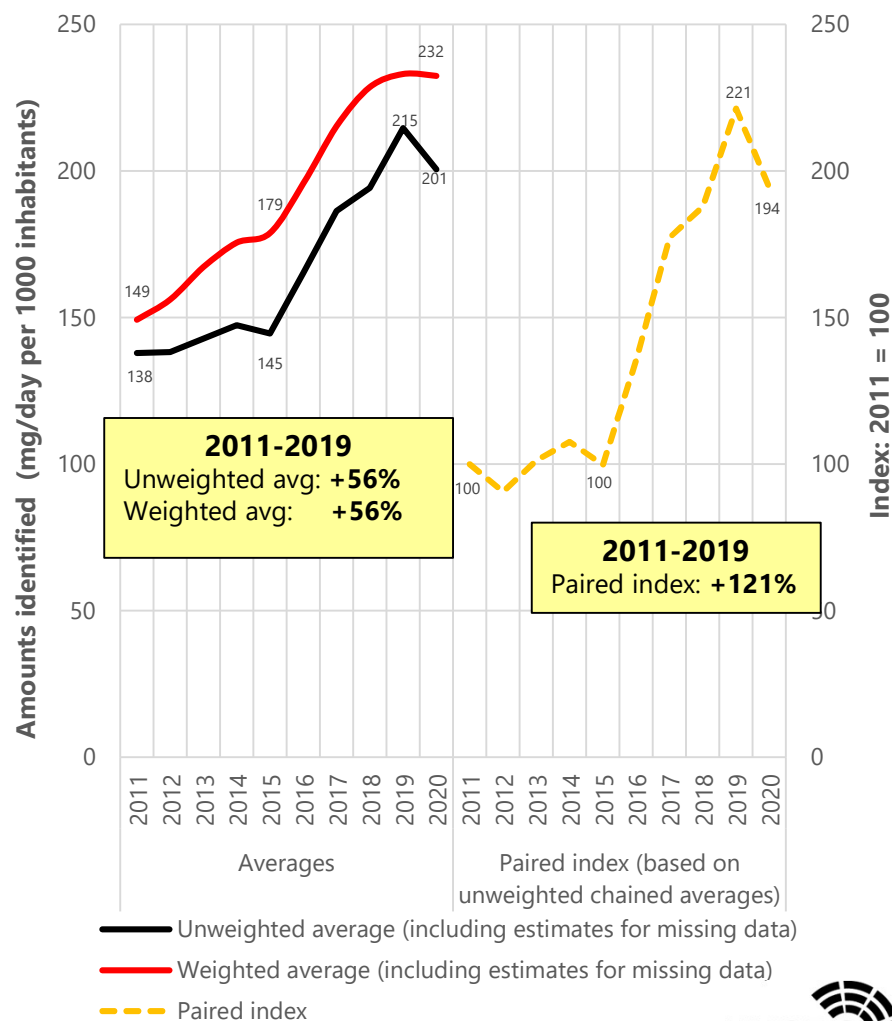
# COCAINE

## Demand for cocaine

### Global cocaine manufacture and cocaine prevalence in United States, 2005-2019

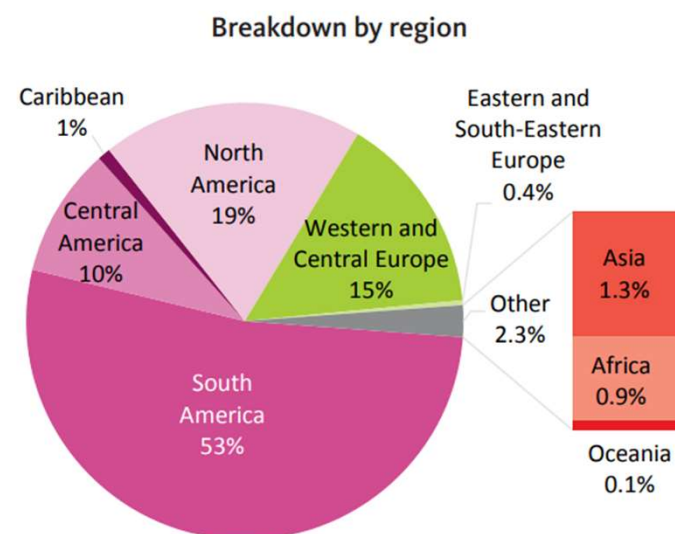
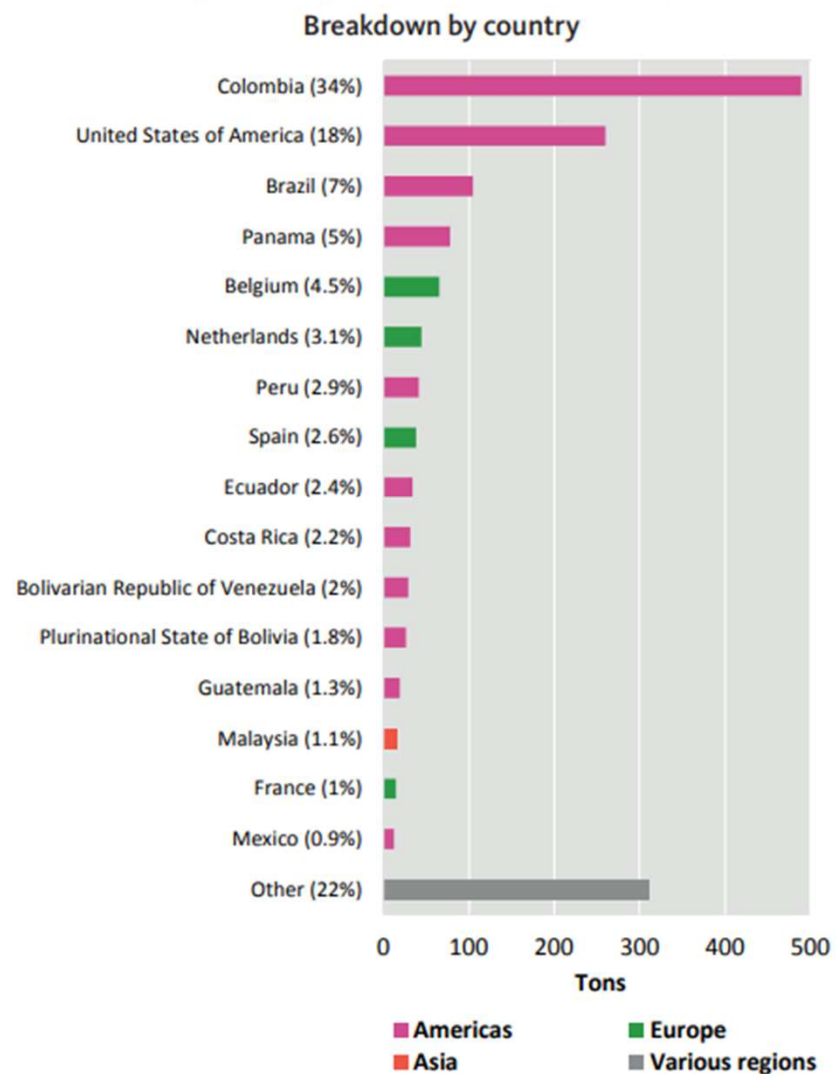


### Benzoylcegonine (cocaine metabolite) found in wastewater, 147 cities in Europe, 2011–2020



Source: UNODC, World Drug Report 2021 (and previous years).

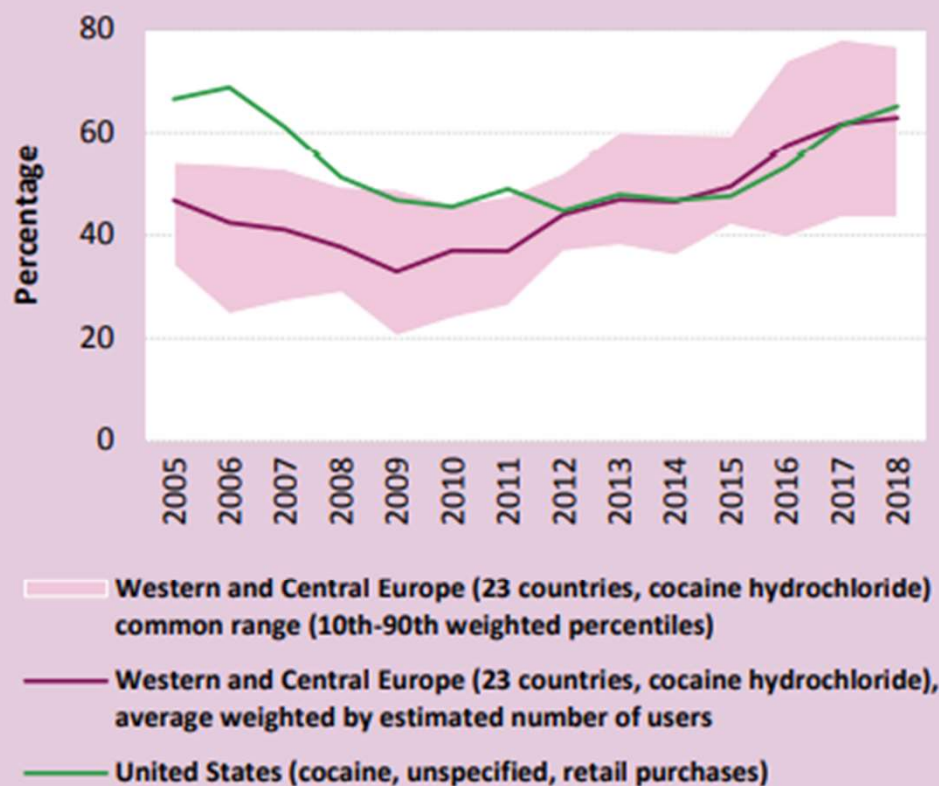
**FIG. 5 Global quantity of cocaine seized, 2019**



Source: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire.

Note: Based on a total amount seized of 1,436 tons, including cocaine hydrochloride, coca paste and base and "crack" cocaine.

Trend in cocaine retail purity, United States and Western and Central Europe, 2005–2018



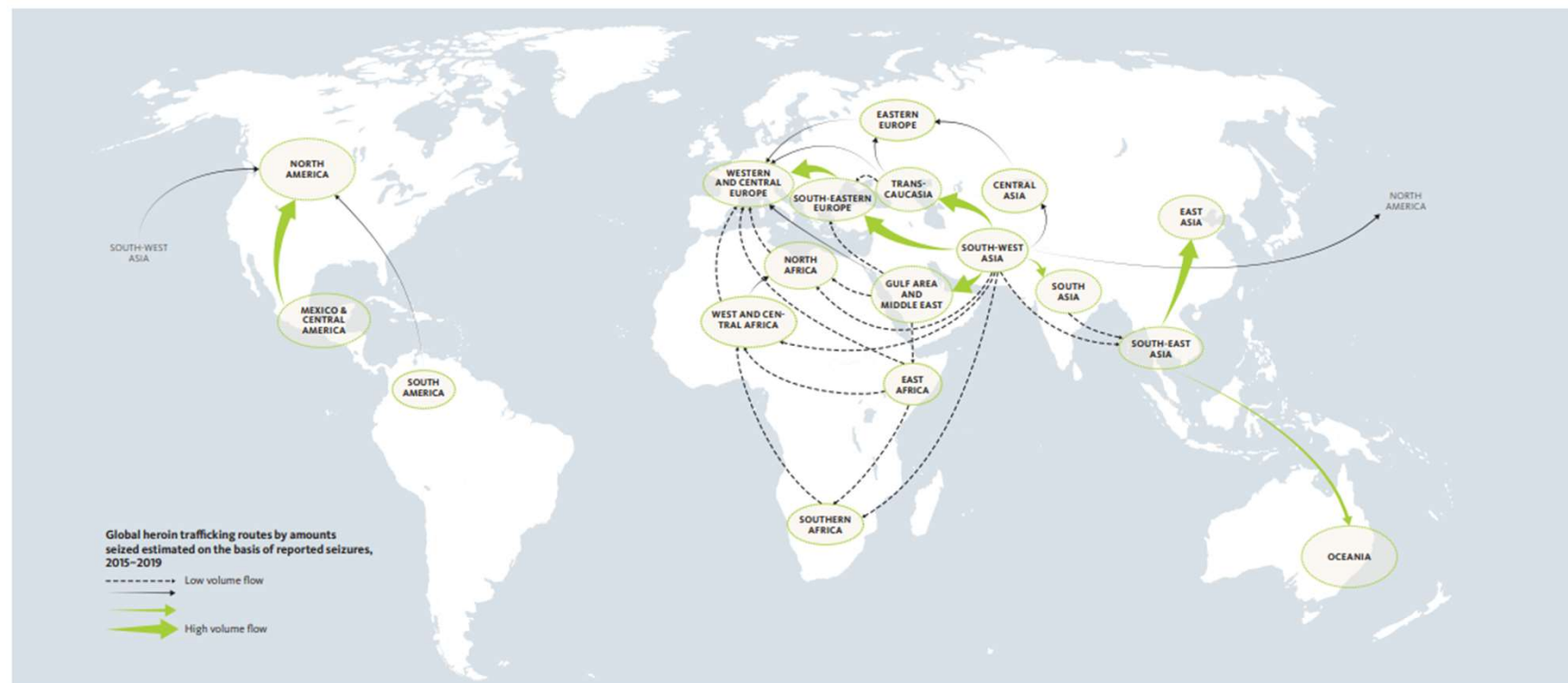
Sources: United States Office of National Drug Control Policy; and UNODC estimates, based on EMCDDA "Statistical bulletin 2020", and previous years.



# OPIOIDS

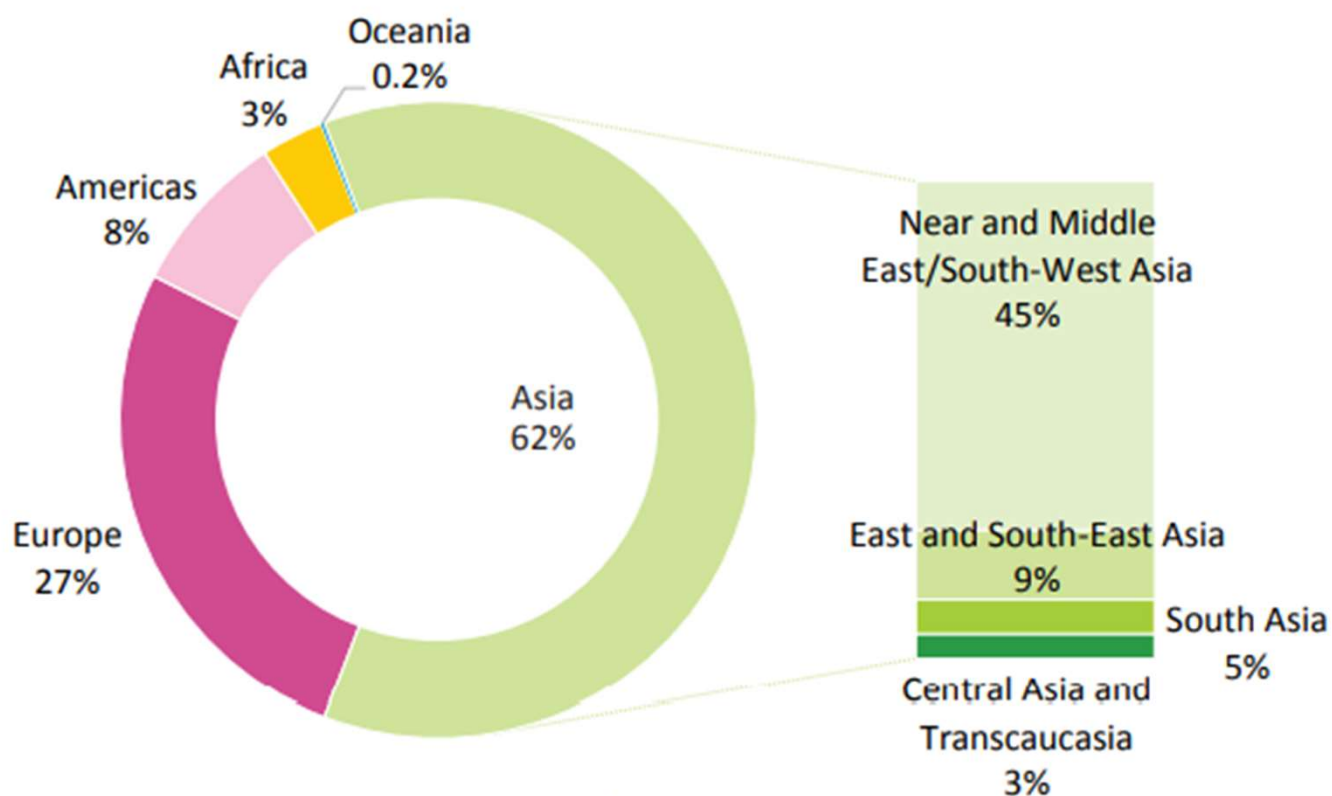
## Supply of opiates

**MAP 1** Main opiate trafficking flows, 2015–2019



The size of the route is based on the total amount seized on that route, according to the information on trafficking routes provided by Member States in the annual report questionnaire, individual drug seizures and other official documents, over the 2015–2019 period. The routes are determined on the basis of reported country of departure/transit and destination in these sources. As such, they need to be considered as broadly indicative of existing trafficking routes while several secondary routes may not be reflected. Route arrows represent the direction of trafficking: origins of the arrows indicate either the area of departure or the one of last provenance, end points of arrows indicate either the area of consumption or the one of next destination of trafficking. Therefore, the trafficking origin may not reflect the country in which the substance was produced.

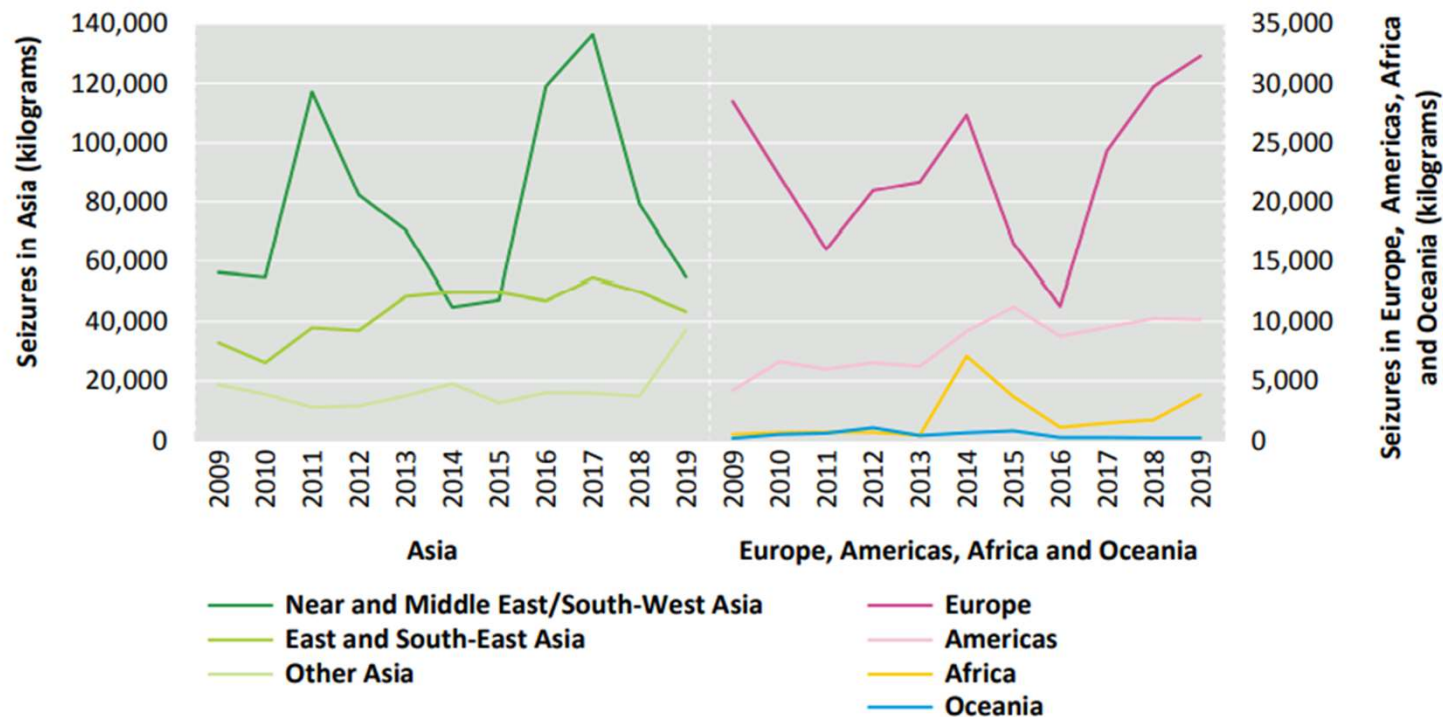
**FIG. 6** Geographical distribution of global quantities of heroin and morphine seized, 2019



Source: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire.

Note: Total of 121 tons of heroin and morphine seized in 2019.

**FIG. 7** Quantities of heroin and morphine seized, by region, 2009–2019



Source: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire.

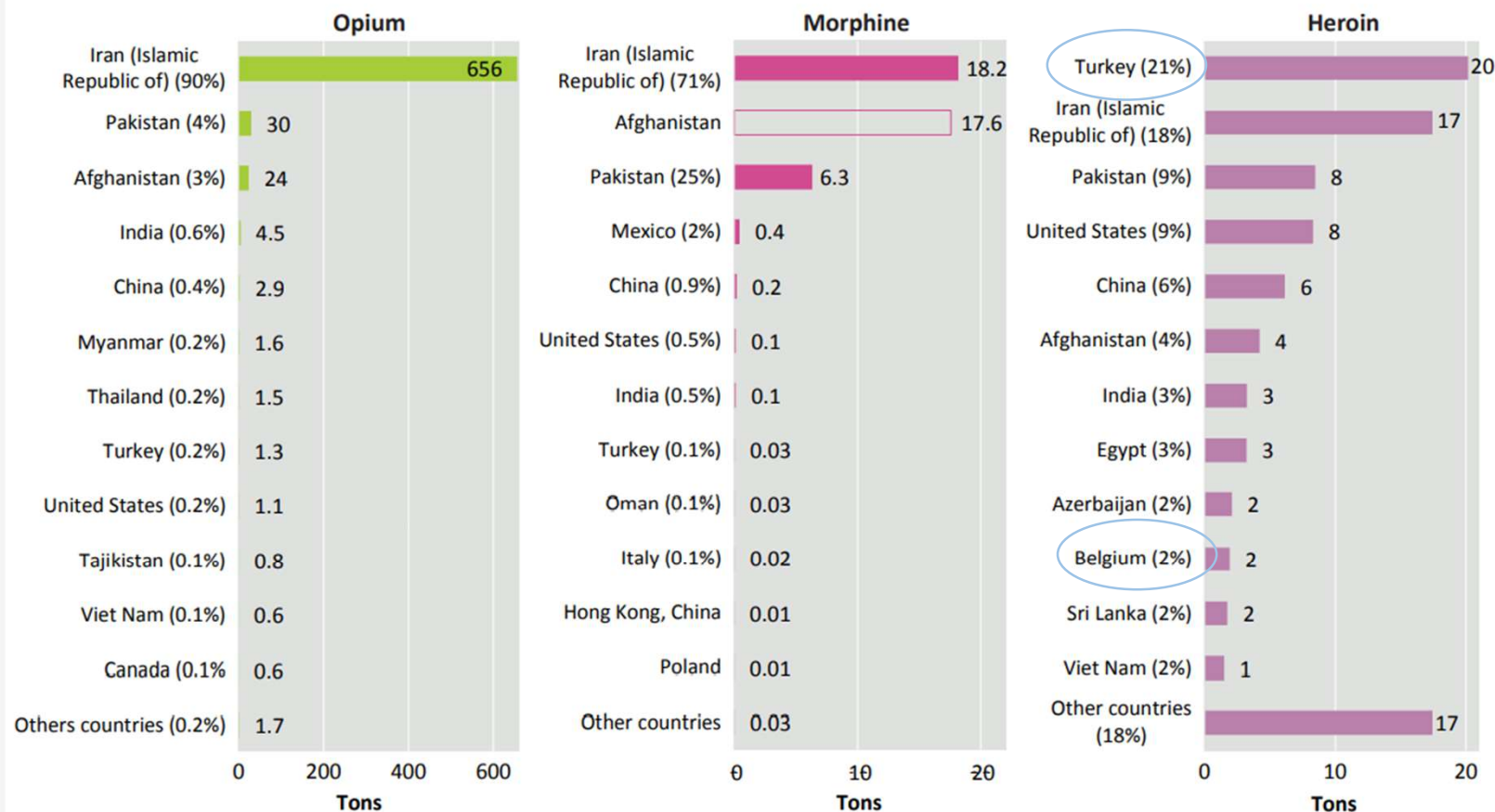


# OPIOIDS

## Supply of opiates

### WORLD DRUG REPORT 2021

FIG. 5 Countries and territories reporting the largest quantities of opiates seized, 2019



Sources: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire; and other government sources.

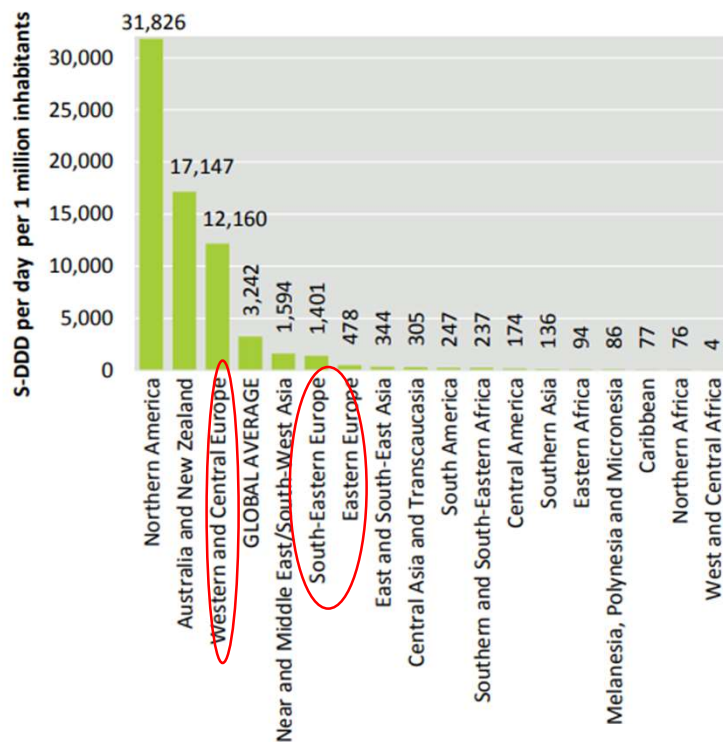
Note: Seizures of morphine in Afghanistan refer to 2018. The percentage distribution for each country refers to 2019, thus Afghanistan is not included.

# OPIOIDS

## Access to pharmaceutical opioids for pain management

### WORLD DRUG REPORT

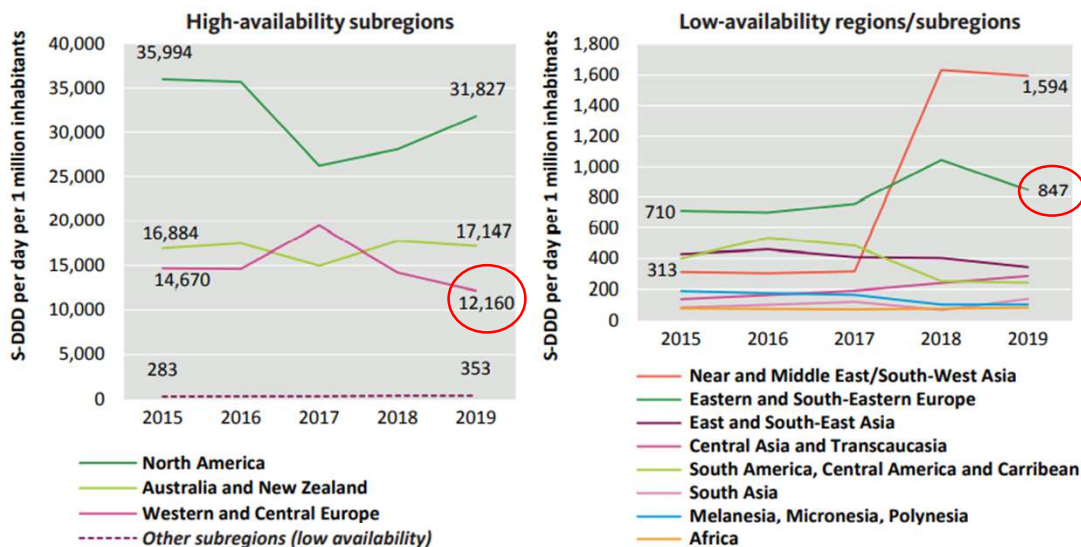
**FIG. 1** Amounts of opioids under international control (excluding preparations) available for medical consumption, by sub-region, 2019



Sources: UNODC calculations based on the following INCB reports: *Narcotic Drugs: Estimated World Requirements for 2021 – Statistics for 2019* (E/INCB/2020/2); and *Psychotropic Substances: Statistics for 2019 – Assessments of Annual Medical and Scientific Requirements for Substances in Schedules II, III and IV of the Convention on Psychotropic Substance of 1971* (E/INCB/2020/3).

Note: S-DDD refers to “defined daily doses for statistical purposes”. As defined by INCB, S-DDDs are “technical units of measurement” for the purposes of statistical analysis and are not recommended daily prescription doses; actual doses may differ based on treatments required and medical practices. Details of S-DDDs used for these calculations are provided in the methodological annex to the present report. Regions and subregions are those designated by UNODC in the World Drug Report; they may differ partly from those used by INCB in its publications.

**FIG. 3** Trends in the availability of opioids under international control (excluding preparations) for medical consumption, by region and subregion, 2015–2019



Sources: UNODC calculations based on the following INCB reports: *Narcotic Drugs: Estimated World Requirements for 2021 – Statistics for 2019* (E/INCB/2020/2), and previous years; and *Psychotropic Substances: Statistics for 2019 – Assessments of Annual Medical and Scientific Requirements for Substances in Schedules II, III and IV of the Convention on Psychotropic Substance of 1971* (E/INCB/2020/3), and previous years.

Notes: S-DDDs refers to “defined daily doses for statistical purposes”. As defined by INCB, S-DDDs are “technical units of measurement” for the purposes of statistical analysis and are not recommended daily prescription doses; actual doses may differ based on treatments required and medical practices. Details of S-DDDs used for these calculations are provided in the methodological annex to the present report.

Regions and subregions are those designated by UNODC in the World Drug Report; they may differ partly from those used by INCB in its publications; extrapolation techniques have been used in case of missing data.

“High availability subregions” include subregions with per capita availability of opioids for medical purposes that is above the global average, i.e., North America, Western and Central Europe, Australia and New Zealand.

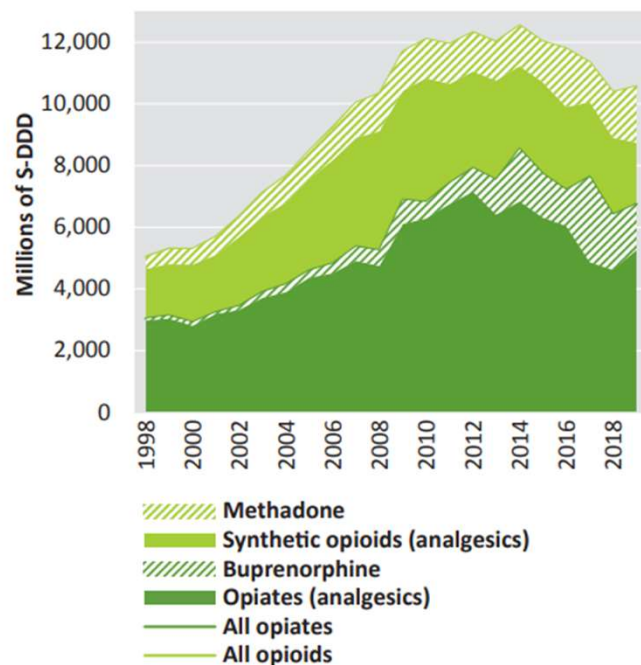
“Low-availability regions and subregions” include regions and subregions with per capita availability of opioids for medical purposes that is below the global average, i.e., Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe, South-Eastern Europe, the Caribbean, Central America, South America, Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia, i.e., all regions and subregions except North America, Western and Central Europe, and Australia and New Zealand.

# OPIOIDS

## Access to pharmaceutical opioids for pain management

### WORLD DRUG REPORT 2021

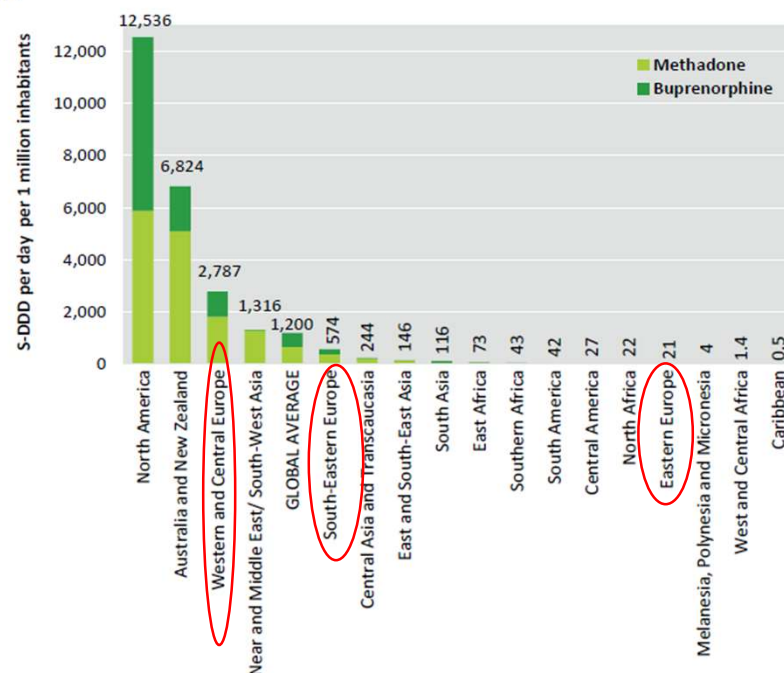
**FIG. 5** Global amounts of pharmaceutical opioids under international control available for medical consumption, 1998–2019



Source: INCB, *Narcotic Drugs 2020: Estimated World Requirements for 2021 – Statistics for 2019* (E/INCB/2020/2).

Notes: S-DDD refers to “defined daily doses for statistical purposes”. As defined by INCB, S-DDDs are “technical units of measurement” for the purposes of statistical analysis and are not recommended daily prescription doses; actual doses may differ based on treatments required and medical practices. The statistics exclude preparations of opioids listed in Schedule III of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol. Details of S-DDDs used for these calculations are provided in the methodological annex to the present report. The categories “opiates” and “synthetic opioids” include substances used as analgesics, excluding those used in opioid-substitution treatment. Buprenorphine and methadone are substances used in opioid-substitution treatment and also as analgesics.

**FIG. 66** Amounts of methadone and buprenorphine available for medical consumption, by region and subregion, 2019



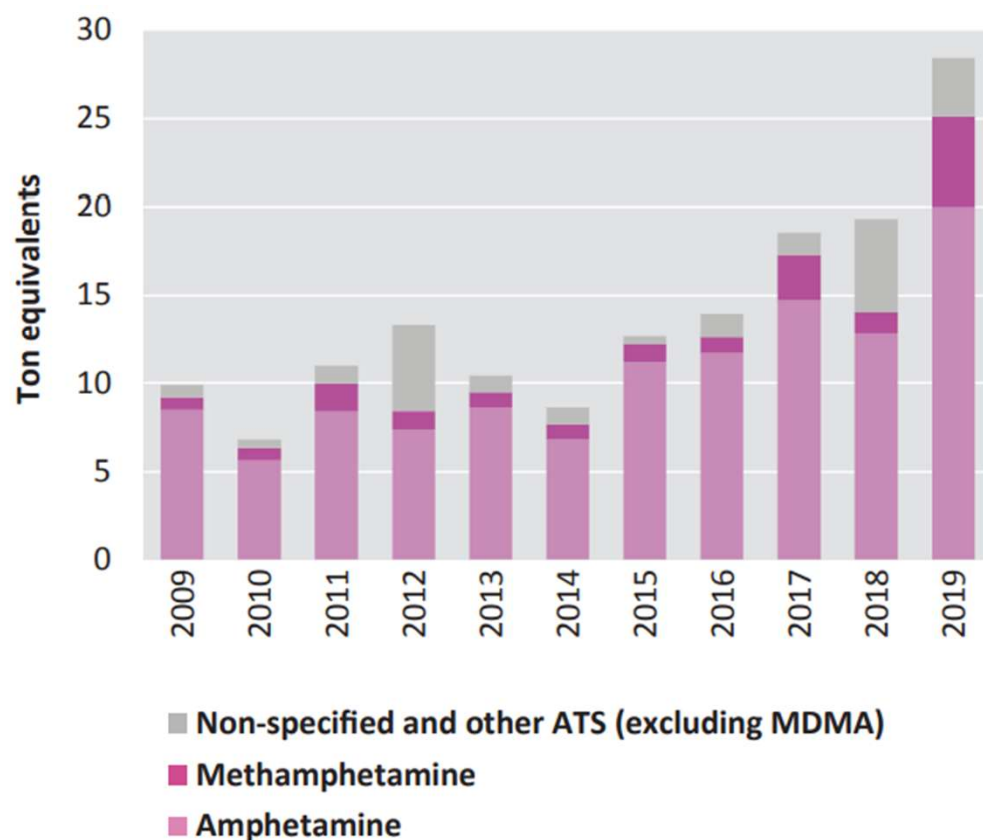
Sources: UNODC calculations based on the following INCB reports: *Narcotic Drugs: Estimated World Requirements for 2021 – Statistics for 2019* (E/INCB/2020/2); and *Psychotropic Substances: Statistics for 2019 – Assessments of Annual Medical and Scientific Requirements for Substances in Schedules II, III and IV of the Convention on Psychotropic Substance of 1971* (E/INCB/2020/3).

Notes: S-DDD refers to “defined daily doses for statistical purposes”. As defined by INCB, S-DDDs are “technical units of measurement” for the purposes of statistical analysis and are not recommended daily prescription doses; actual doses may differ based on treatments required and medical practices. Details of S-DDDs used for these calculations are provided in the methodological annex to the present report.



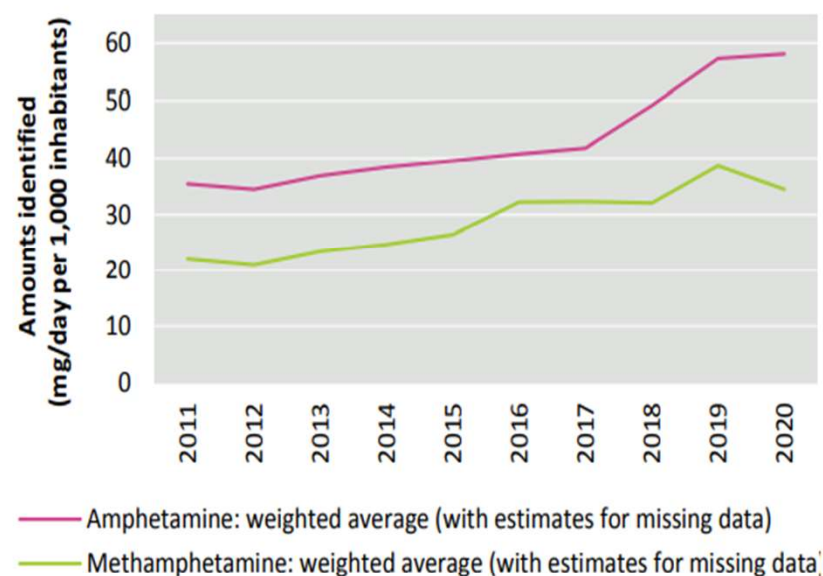
## Amphetamine supply

**FIG. 19** Quantities of amphetamines seized, Europe, 2009–2019



Source: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire.

**FIG. 10** Quantities of amphetamine and methamphetamine found in wastewater, 147 cities in Europe, 2011–2020



Source: UNODC calculations based on wastewater data provided by Sewage Analysis Core Group Europe (SCORE).

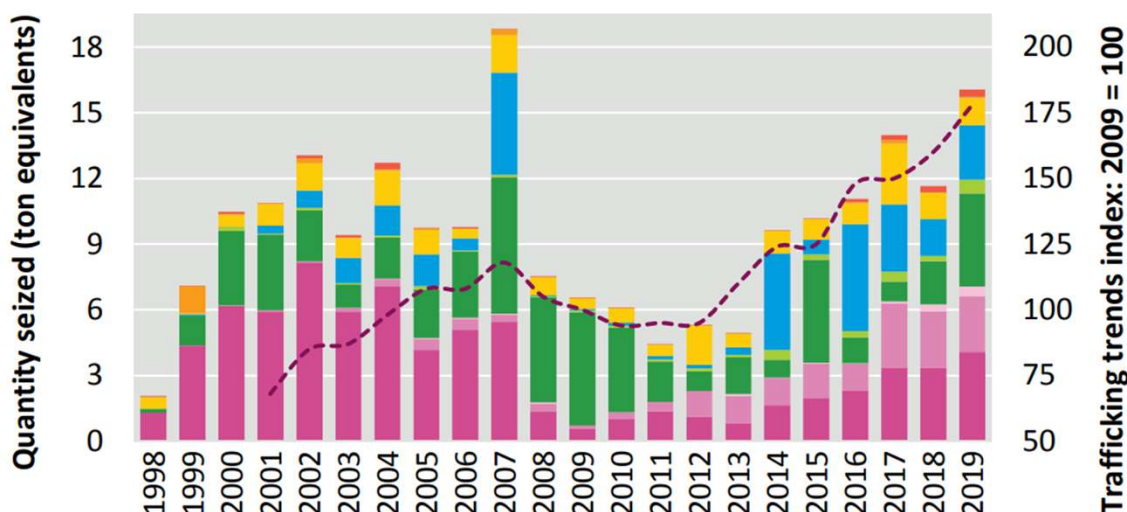
Note: Average quantity of amphetamine/methamphetamine found in wastewater in 147 cities in 31 countries, weighted by the population of the sites; assumption of gradual increase/decrease in years in which no analysis took place in a city and no change since latest available data. Including estimates for missing data. For amphetamine, statistical outliers that are in all likelihood related to the dumping of waste from local amphetamine manufacture have been excluded from the data analysis.



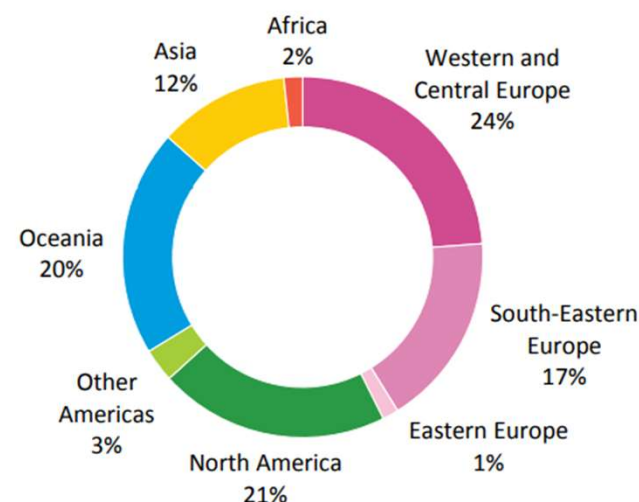
## "Ecstasy" supply

## WORLD DRUG REPORT 2021

**FIG. 21** Quantities of "ecstasy" seized, by region and reported trends in "ecstasy" trafficking, 1998–2019



**FIG. 22** Regional distribution of the quantities of "ecstasy" seized, 2015–2019



Source: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire.

Source: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire.

*Note: The trafficking trends index is based on qualitative information on trends in "ecstasy" trafficking reported by Member States. The trend line is calculated on the basis of the number of countries reporting increases minus the number of countries reporting decreases (2 points for "large increase", 1 point for "some increase", 0 points for "stable", -1 point for "some decrease" and -2 points for "large decrease").*

**FIG. 17** Quantities of MDMA found in wastewater, 146 cities in Europe, 2011–2020



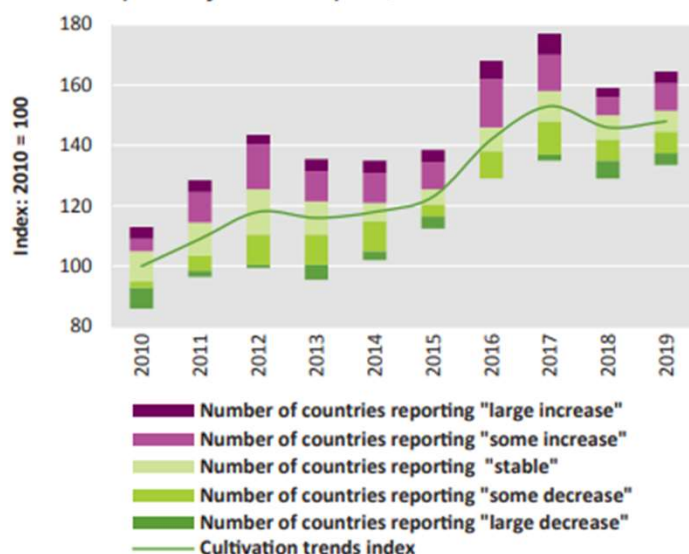
Source: UNODC calculations based on wastewater data provided by Sewage Analysis Core Group Europe (SCORE).

*Note: Average quantity of MDMA found in wastewater in 146 cities in 30 countries, weighted by the population of the sites; assumption of gradual increase/decrease in years in which no analysis took place in a city and no change since latest available data. Including estimates for missing data.*

# CANNABIS Trends in cultivation

## WORLD DRUG REPORT 2021

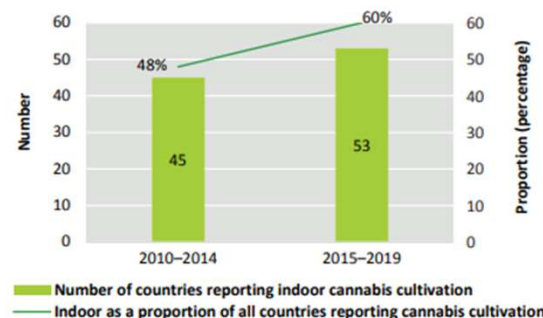
**FIG. 1** Qualitative information on trends in cannabis cultivation as reported by national experts, 2010–2019



Source: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire.

Note: The cultivation trends index is based on qualitative information on trends in cannabis cultivation reported by Member States. Calculations are based on the reports of 112 countries – on average, 34 countries per year over the period 2010–2019. The trend line is calculated on the basis of the number of countries reporting increases minus the number of countries reporting decreases (2 points for "large increase", 1 point for "some increase", 0 points for "stable", -1 point for "some decrease", -2 points for "large decrease").

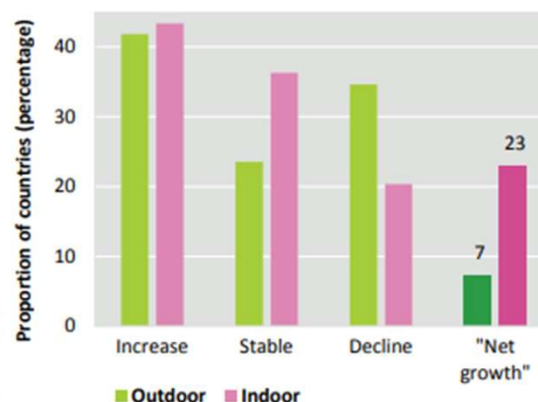
**FIG. 2** Number of countries reporting indoor cannabis cultivation and their share among all countries with cannabis cultivation, 2010–2014 and 2015–2019



Source: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire.

Note: Figures are based on estimates reported by countries of the area under cannabis cultivation and/or area of cannabis eradicated and/or number of cannabis plants eradicated and/or number of cannabis sites eradicated and/or area available for cannabis cultivation after eradication.

**FIG. 3** Reported trends in outdoor and indoor cannabis cultivation, 2012–2019



Source: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire.

Note: The figure is based on qualitative information on trends in indoor and outdoor cannabis cultivation reported by Member States. "Net growth" is defined here as the number of countries reporting increases minus the number of countries reporting decreases in cannabis cultivation over the period 2012–2019, presented as a proportion of the total number of countries providing trends on outdoor cannabis cultivation and on indoor cannabis cultivation, respectively.

The countries that were most frequently mentioned in the annual report questionnaire as the main countries of origin, departure and transit for cannabis herb in the period 2015–2019 were as follows (given in order of importance, for each subregion):

### > Europe

Western and Central Europe: the Netherlands, Spain and Albania

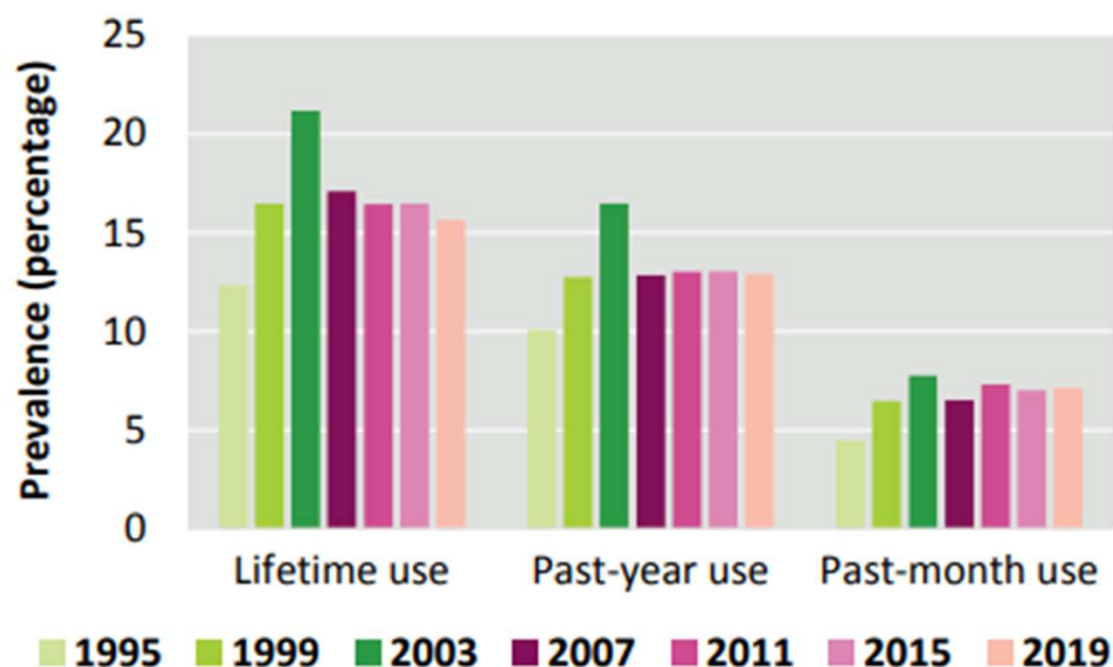
South-Eastern Europe: Albania and Serbia

Eastern Europe: the Russian Federation, Ukraine and Kazakhstan



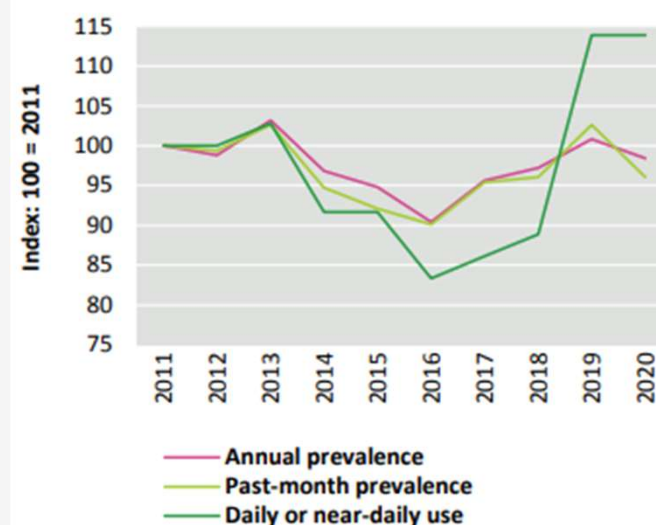
# CANNABIS use

**FIG. 12** Trends in cannabis use among secondary school students aged 15–16, Europe, 1995–2019



Source: EMCDDA and European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs, *ESPAD Report 2019: Results from the European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs*, EMCDDA Joint Publications Series (Luxembourg, Publications Office of the European Union, 2020).

**FIG. 7** Trends in cannabis use among high-school students (combined 8th, 10th and 12th grades), United States, 2011–2020



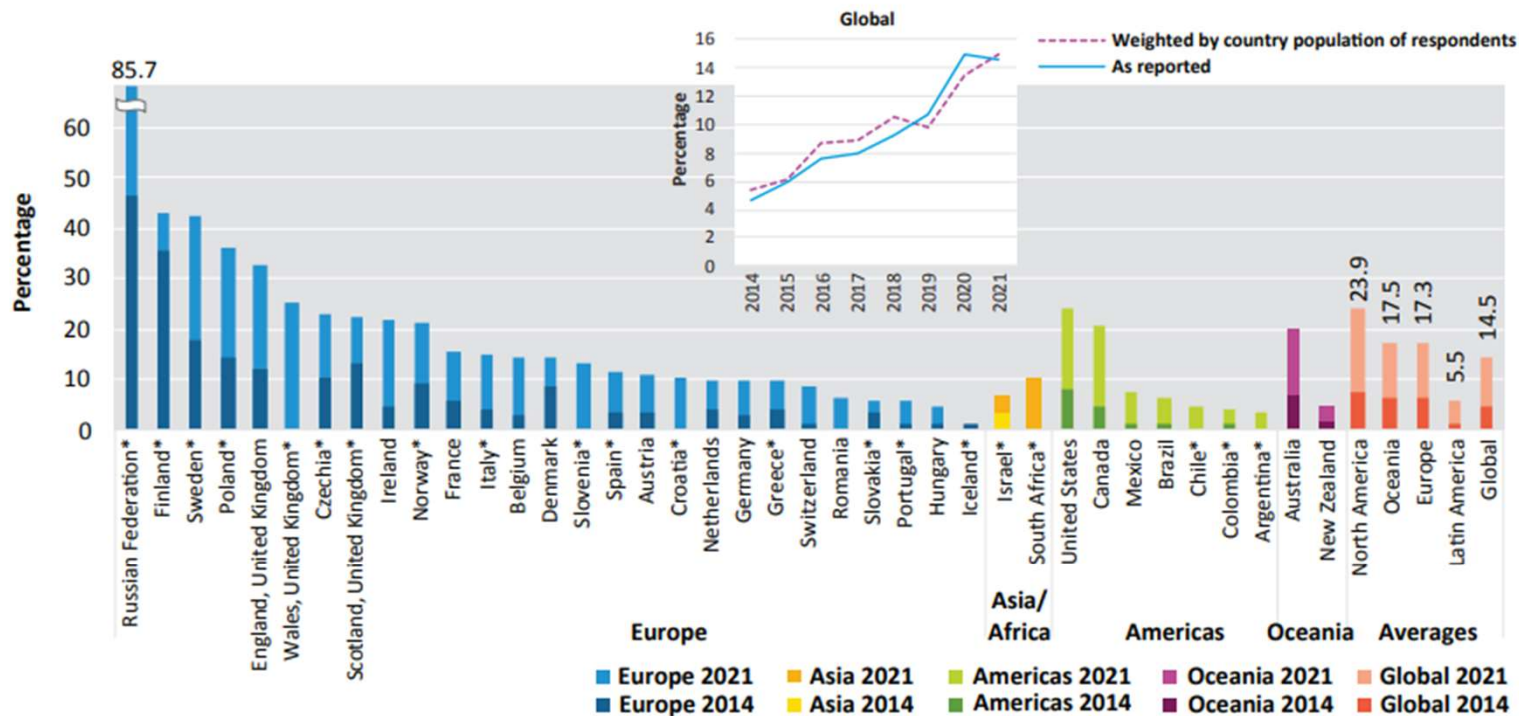
Source: United States, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Monitoring the Future, “2020 data from in-school surveys of 8th-, 10th-, and 12th-grade students” (December 2020).



## Drug trafficking over the dark web

# WORLD DRUG REPORT 2021

**FIG. 20** Proportion of people purchasing drugs over the dark web among surveyed Internet users who used drugs in the past year, global average and selected countries, January 2014 to January 2021 (or latest year available)



\*Data for either January 2014 or January 2021 were not available; data from the most recent year available were taken as a proxy.

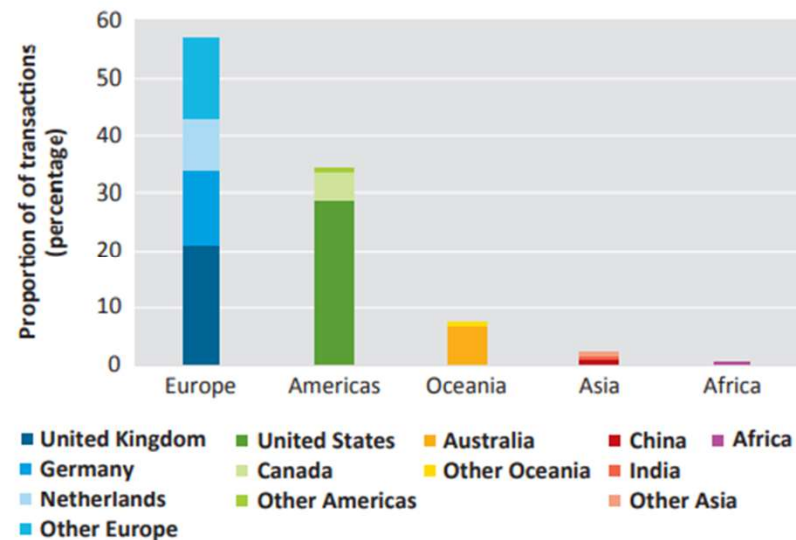
Source: UNODC calculations based on Global Drug Survey 2021 data (and previous years): detailed findings on drug cryptomarkets.

Note: The Global Drug Survey is based on a convenience sample of 100,000 to 500,000 people every year, of whom 20,000 to 90,000 replied to questions on drug purchases over the dark web (24,000 in January 2021). All regional averages are weighted by the population of each country. North America: averages based on information from respondents in Canada and the United States; Europe: averages based on information from respondents in 26 European countries (not included are data from the Russian Federation, which are only available for 2018 and 2020); Oceania: averages based on information from respondents in Australia and New Zealand; Latin America: averages based on information from respondents in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia and Mexico.

## Drug trafficking over the dark web

# WORLD DRUG REPORT 2021

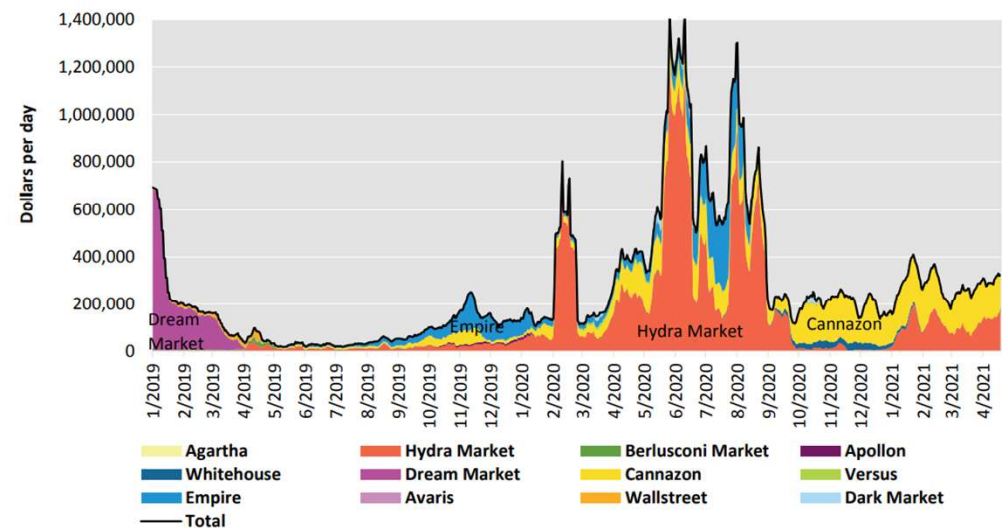
**FIG. 7** Departure location of shipments mentioned in drug transactions on 19 major darknet markets, 2011–2020



Source: UNODC analysis and estimates, based on data from Hikari Labs.

Note: Based on analysis of 294,000 drug transactions on 19 major darknet markets (Hydra Market, Whitehouse, Dark Market, Versus, Cannazon, Empire, Berlusconi Market, Wallstreet, Black Market Reloaded, Dream Market, Valhalla, TradeRoute, AlphaBay, Evolution, Agora, Silk Road 2, Pandora, Hydra and Silk Road).

**FIG. 9** Daily minimum sales on 10 major global darknet markets, 2019–2020



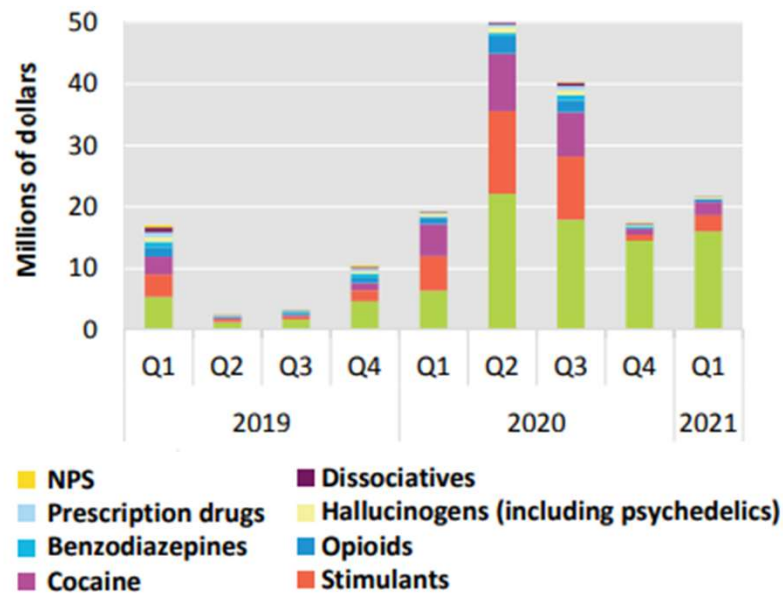
Source: UNODC analysis, based on data from Hikari laboratories.

Note: Data refer to minimum stacked market sales. Data are presented as seven-day averages. All data shown reflect a lower bound estimate of sales as the current web-crawler techniques do not cover all sites on a specific market and customers may purchase not just one but various units of a drug offered for sale over the dark web and this information may not necessarily be contained in the feedback received that is subsequently used for the analysis.

## Drug trafficking over the dark web

## WORLD DRUG REPORT 2021

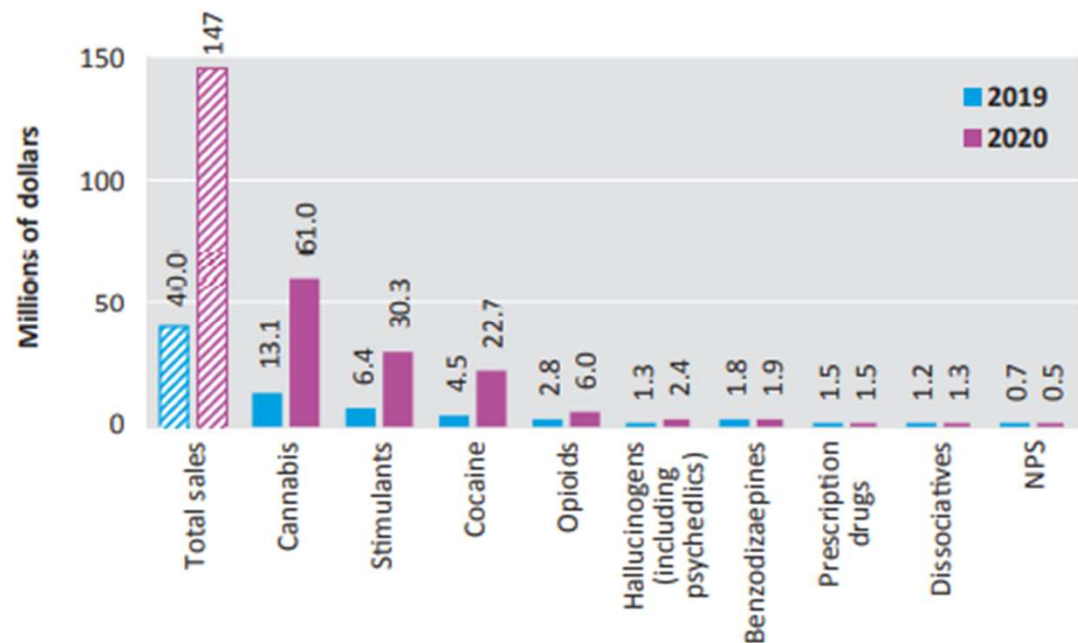
**FIG. 18** Minimum quarterly drug sales on nine major global darknet markets, 2019 and first quarter of 2021



Source: UNODC analysis and estimates, based on data from Hikari Labs.

Note: Aggregate minimum sales on nine major darknet markets operating, at least partially, between 2019 and the first quarter of 2021, ranked in terms of minimum sales over this period: Hydra Market, Cannazon, Empire, Dream Market, Whitehouse Wallstreet, Dark Market, Versus and Berlusconi Market. The marked decline of darknet sales after August 2020 reflects the demise of Empire. Stimulants refers to synthetic stimulants, including amphetamines and cathinones. All data shown reflect a lower bound estimate of sales as the current web-crawler techniques do not cover all sites on a specific market and customers may purchase not just one but various units of a drug offered for sale over the dark web and this information may not necessarily be contained in the feedback received that is subsequently used for the analysis.

**FIG. 17** Minimum drug sales on nine major global darknet markets, by drug type, 2019 and 2020



Source: UNODC analysis and estimates, based on data from Hikari Labs.

Note: Aggregate minimum sales on nine major darknet markets operating, at least partially, between January 2019 and the first quarter of 2021, ranked in terms of minimum sales over this period: Hydra Market, Cannazon, Empire, Dream Market, Whitehouse, Wallstreet, Dark Market, Versus and Berlusconi Market. Stimulants refers to synthetic stimulants, including ATS and cathinones. All data shown reflect a lower bound estimate of sales as the current web-crawler techniques do not cover all sites on a specific market and customers may purchase not just one but various units of a drug offered for sale over the dark web and this information may not necessarily be contained in the feedback received that is subsequently used for the analysis.



# For more detail: World Drug Report 2021



<https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/wdr2021.html>