

World Drug Report 2021

Focus on Asia and Oceania

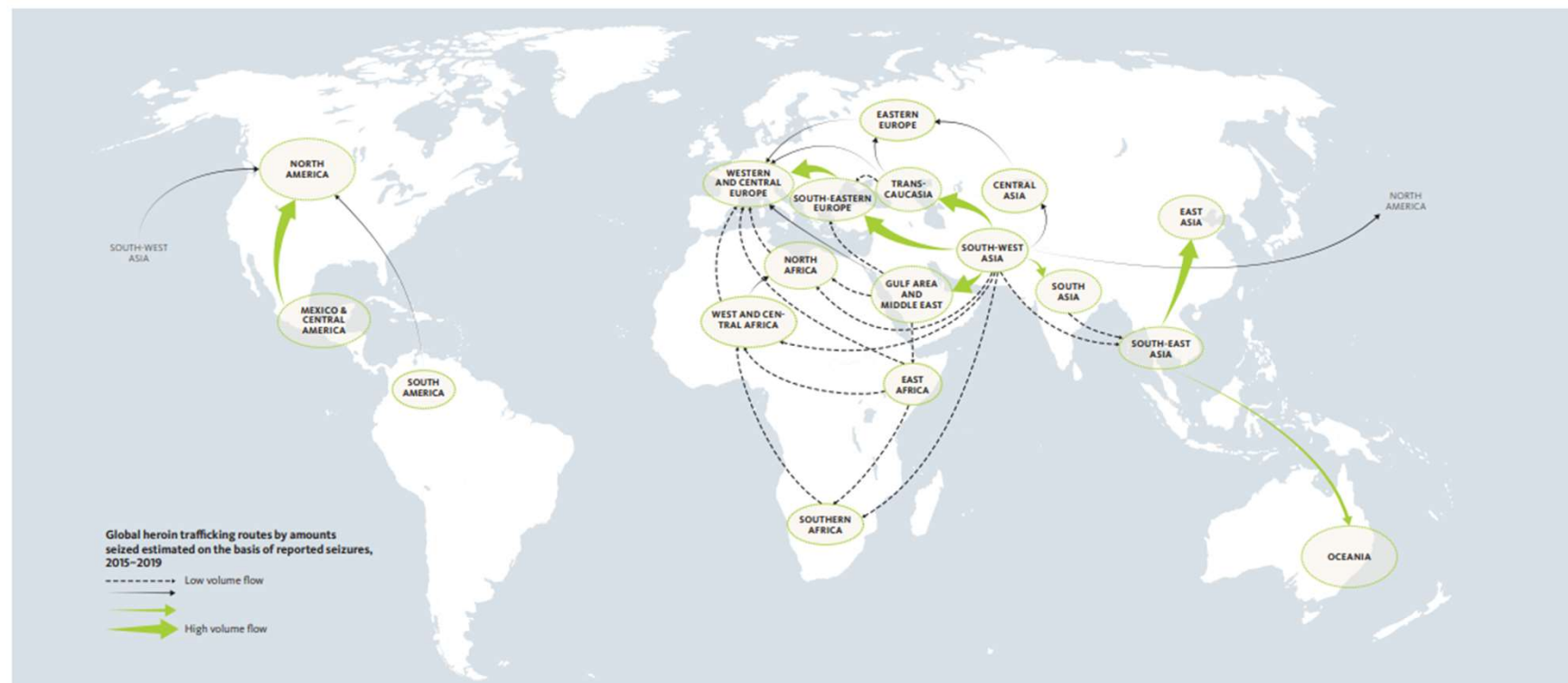


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Drug Research Section, UNODC

OPIOIDS

Supply of opiates

MAP 1 Main opiate trafficking flows, 2015–2019

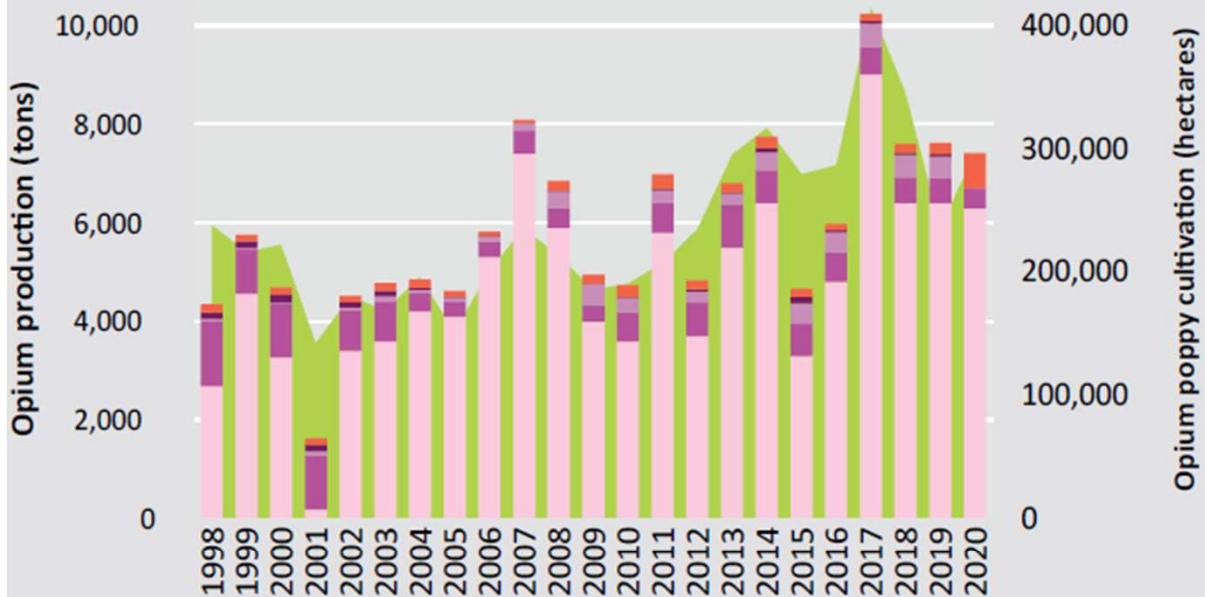


The size of the route is based on the total amount seized on that route, according to the information on trafficking routes provided by Member States in the annual report questionnaire, individual drug seizures and other official documents, over the 2015–2019 period. The routes are determined on the 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.

DEEPENING DRUG PROBLEM IN AFGHANISTAN RISKS EXACERBATING REGIONAL THREAT

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GLOBAL PRODUCTION OF OPIUM REMAINS AT HIGH LEVEL
WITH AFGHANISTAN ACCOUNTING FOR 85 PER CENT



- Area under opium poppy cultivation
- Opium production: other countries
- Lao PDR opium production
- Opium production: Mexico
- Opium production: Myanmar
- Opium production: Afghanistan

Opium production in 2019:

Afghanistan: 84%

Myanmar: 7%

Mexico: 6%

GLOBAL CULTIVATION
2020



GLOBAL PRODUCTION
2020

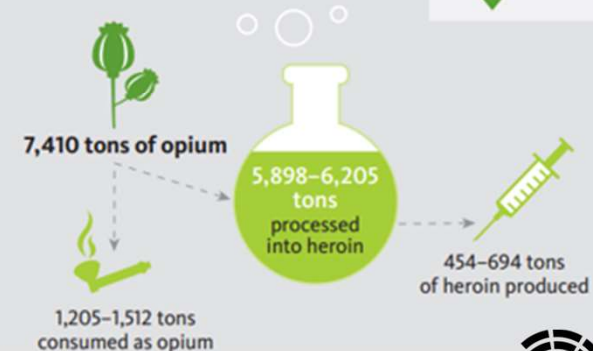
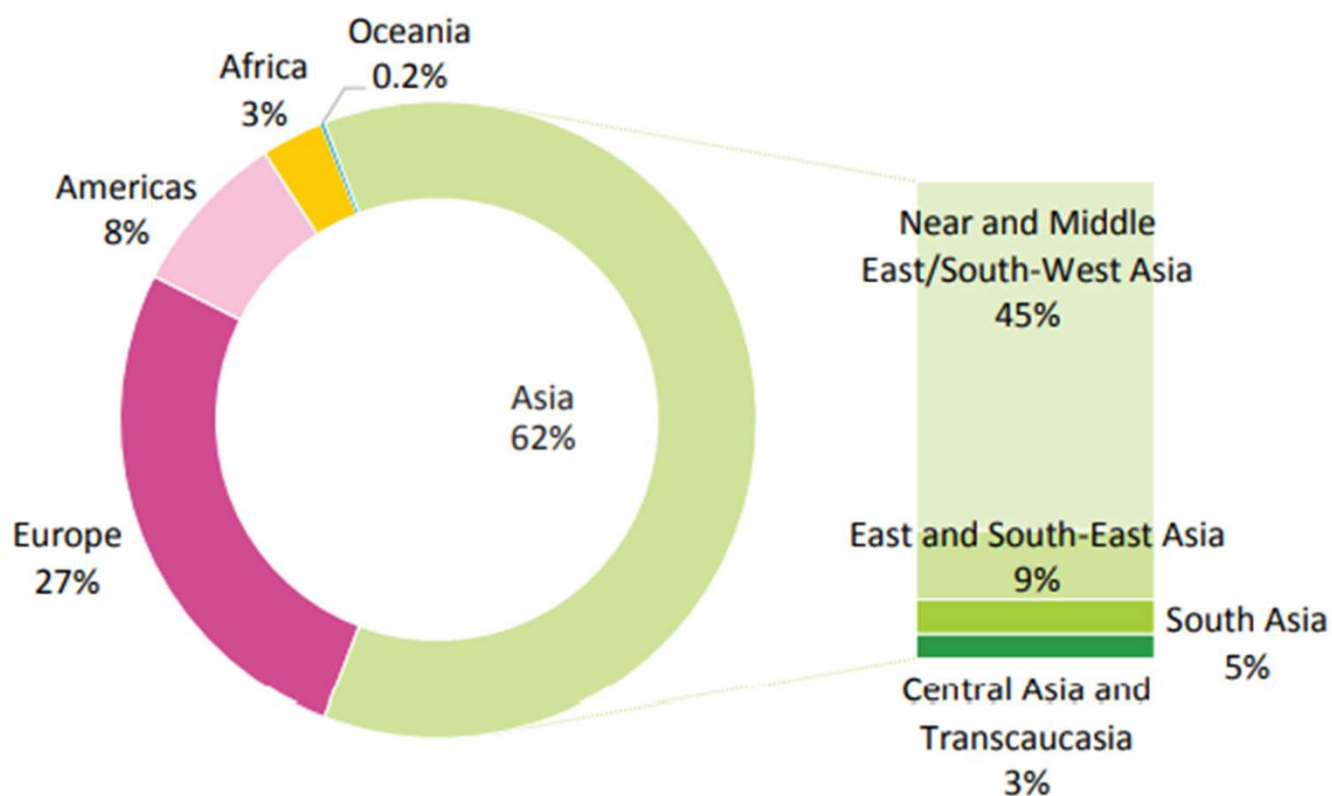


FIG. 6 Geographical distribution of global quantities of heroin and morphine seized, 2019



Source: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire.

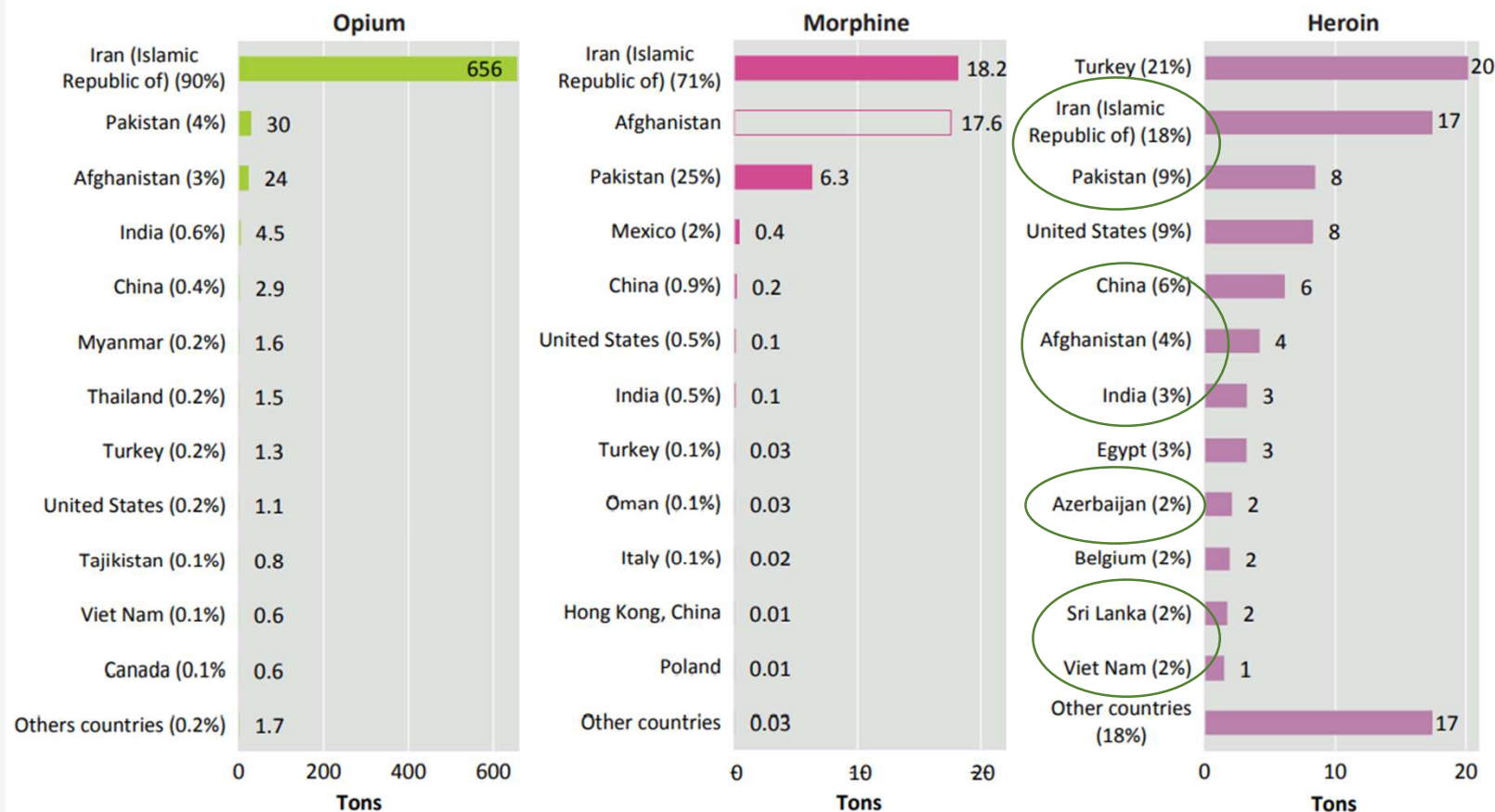
Note: Total of 121 tons of heroin and morphine seized in 2019.

OPIOIDS

Supply of opiates

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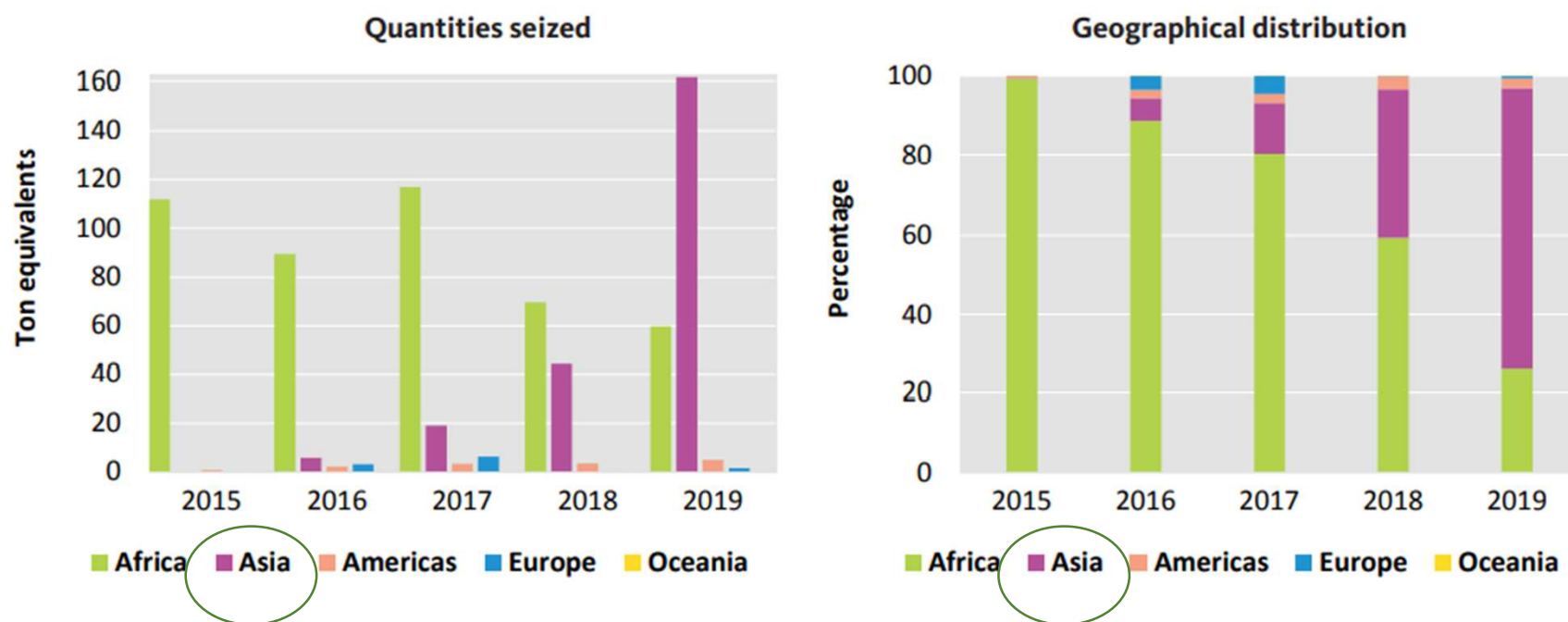
FIG. 5 Countries and territories reporting the largest quantities of opiates seized, 2019



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.

FIG. 2 Global quantities of pharmaceutical opioids seized and geographical distribution, 2015–2019



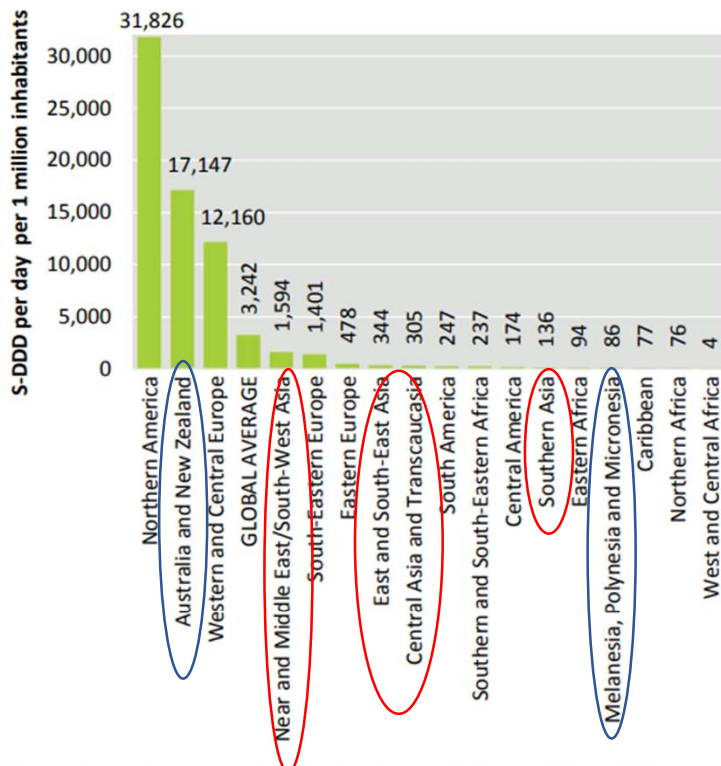
Source: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire.

OPIOIDS

Access to pharmaceutical opioids for pain management

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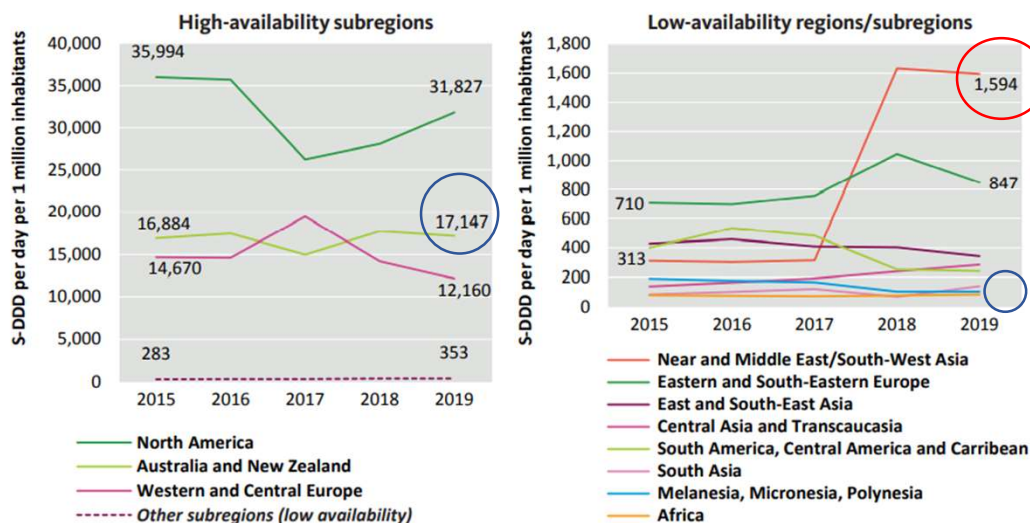
FIG. 1 Amounts of opioids under international control (excluding preparations) available for medical consumption, by sub-region, 2019



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.

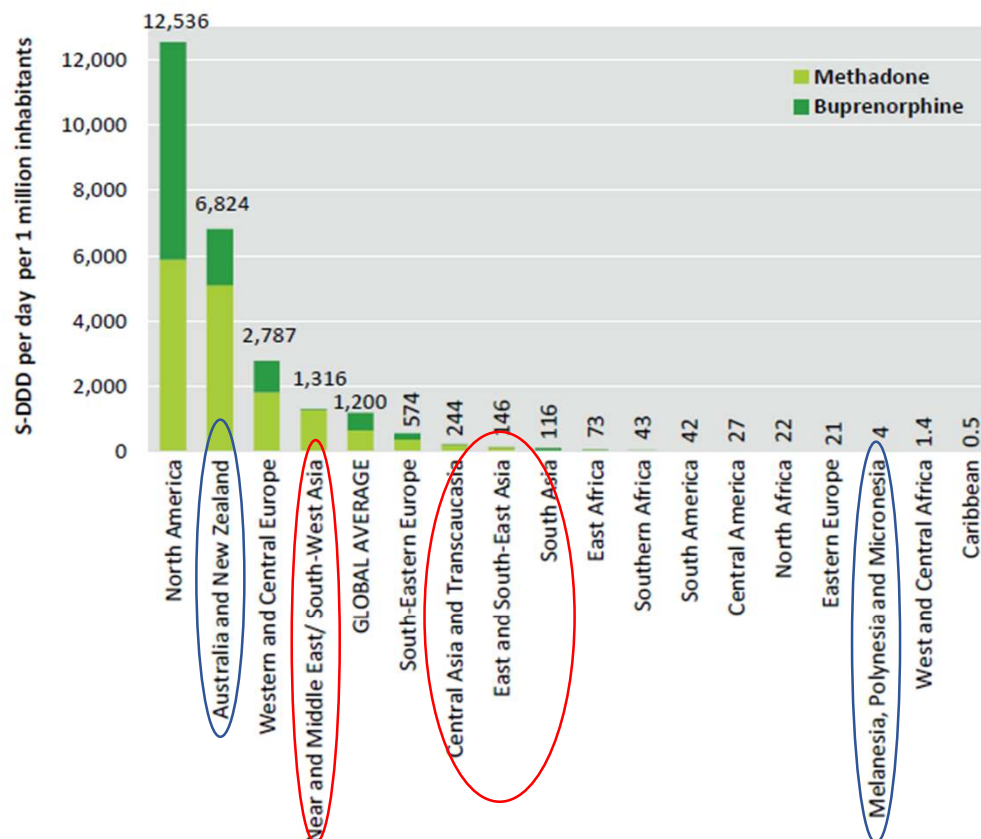
“High availability subregions” include subregions with per capita availability of opioids for medical purposes that is above the global average, i.e., North America, Western and Central Europe, Australia and New Zealand.

“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

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



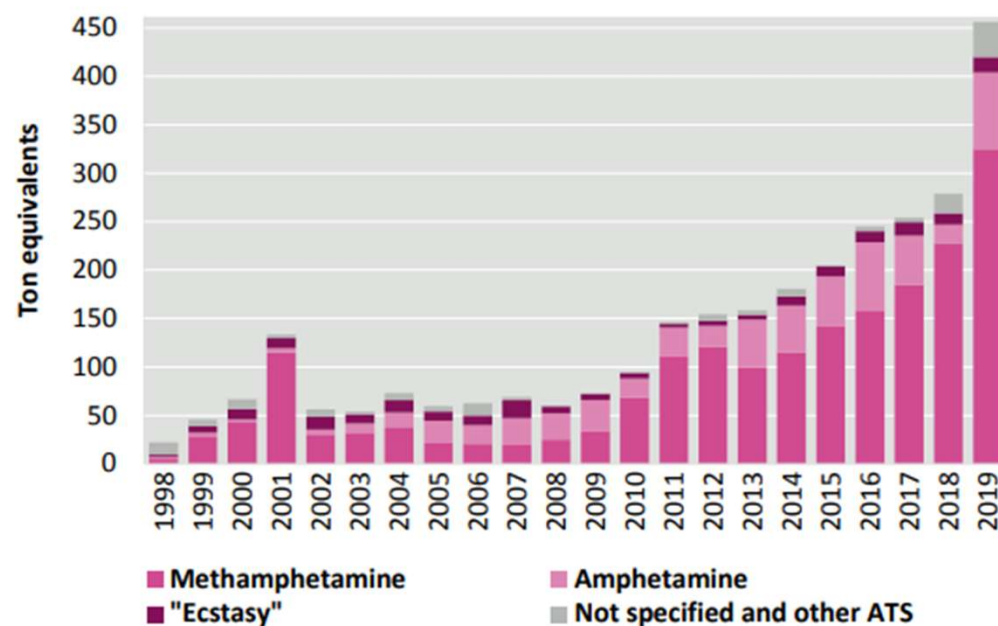
Sources: UNODC calculations based on the following INCB reports: *Narcotic Drugs: Estimated World Requirements for 2021 – Statistics for 2019* (E/INCB/2020/2); and *Psychotropic Substances: Statistics for 2019 – Assessments of Annual Medical and Scientific Requirements for Substances in Schedules II,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

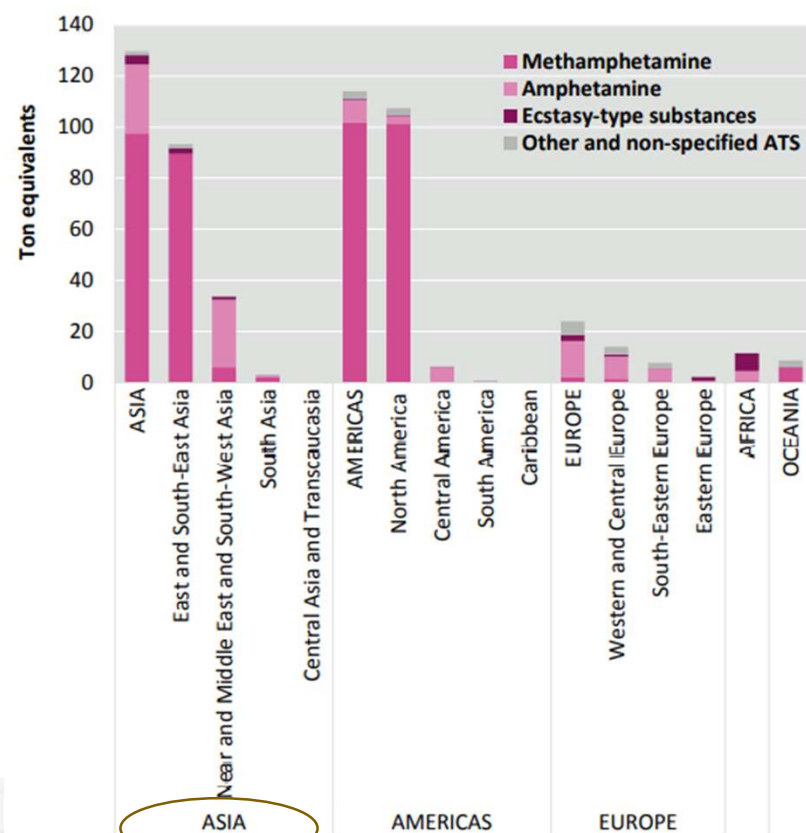
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2021

FIG. 1 Global quantities of amphetamine-type stimulants seized, 1998–2019



Source: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire.

FIG. 2 Average annual quantities of amphetamine-type stimulants seized, by region and subregion, 2015–2019



Source: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire.

Methamphetamine supply

FIG. 9 Quantities of methamphetamine seized and reported trends in methamphetamine trafficking, 1998–2019

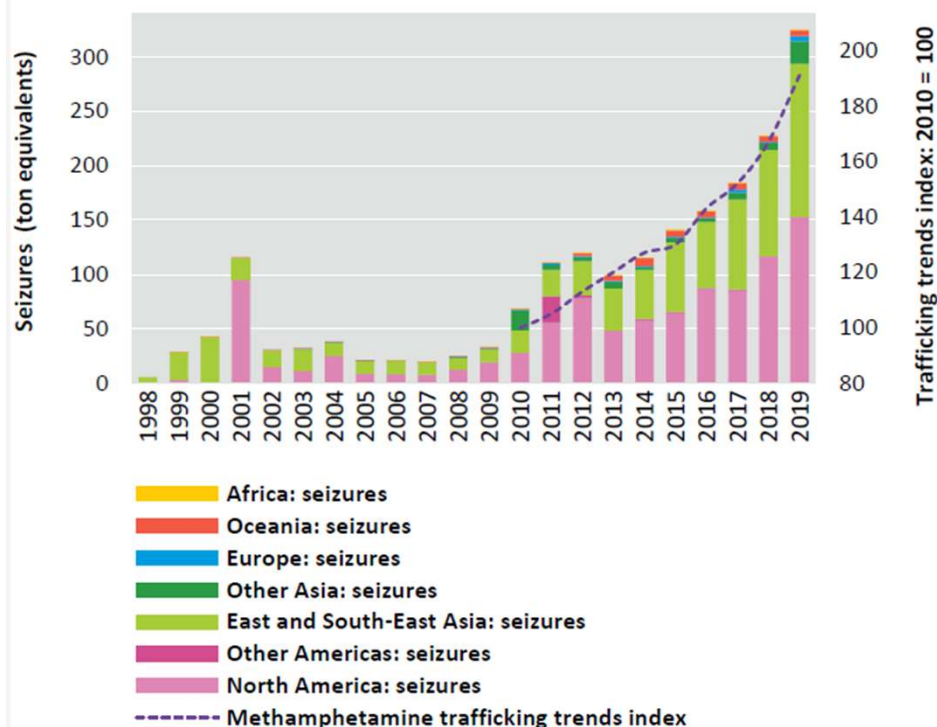
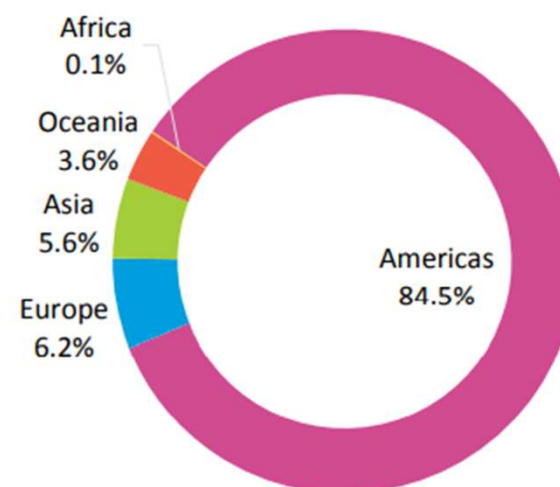


FIG. 6 Distribution of detected methamphetamine laboratories, 2015–2019

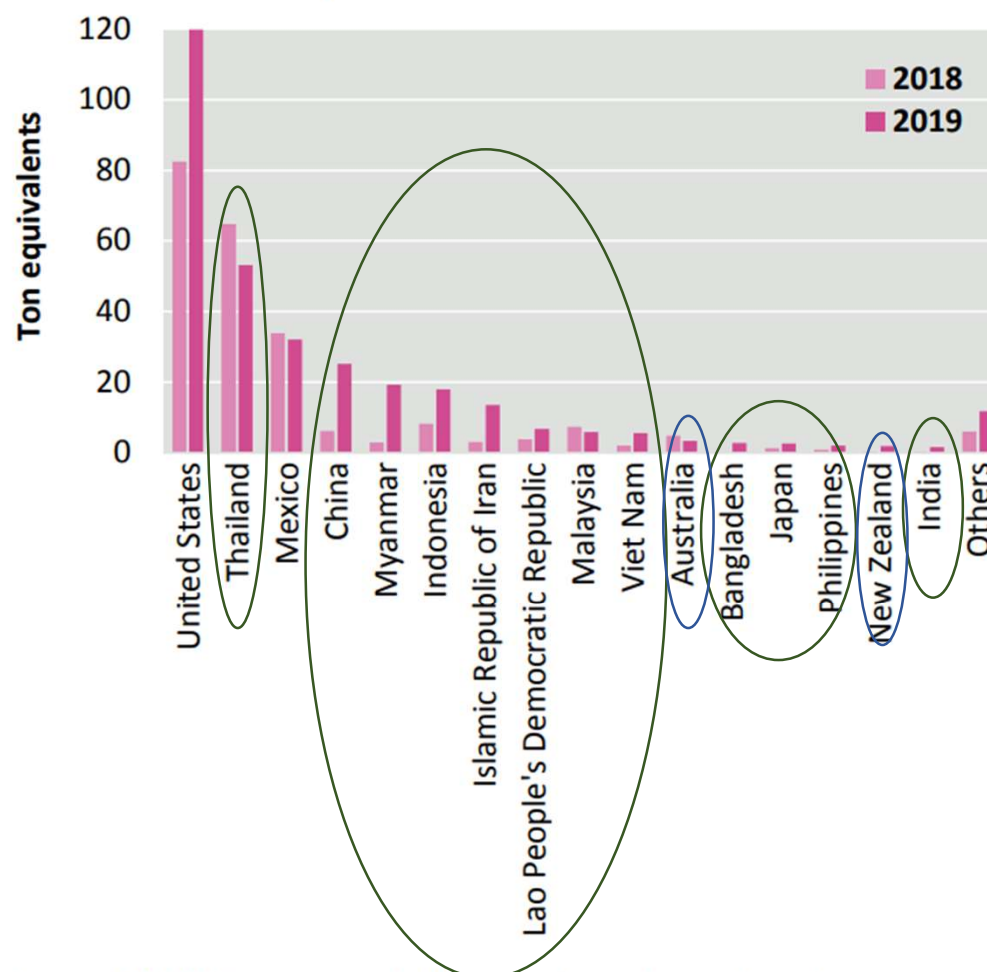


Source: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire.

Note: The total number of detected methamphetamine laboratories over the period 2015–2019 amounted to 22,657. This category, as defined in the UNODC annual report questionnaire, includes laboratories where methamphetamine was manufactured (including “kitchen laboratories”), as well as laboratories where the refining, tabletting, cutting and packaging took place, sites where the equipment or the chemicals required for the manufacture of methamphetamine were stored and sites where equipment, packaging or the chemical waste related to the manufacture of methamphetamine was dumped.

Methamphetamine supply

FIG. 10 Countries reporting the largest quantities of methamphetamine seized, 2018–2019

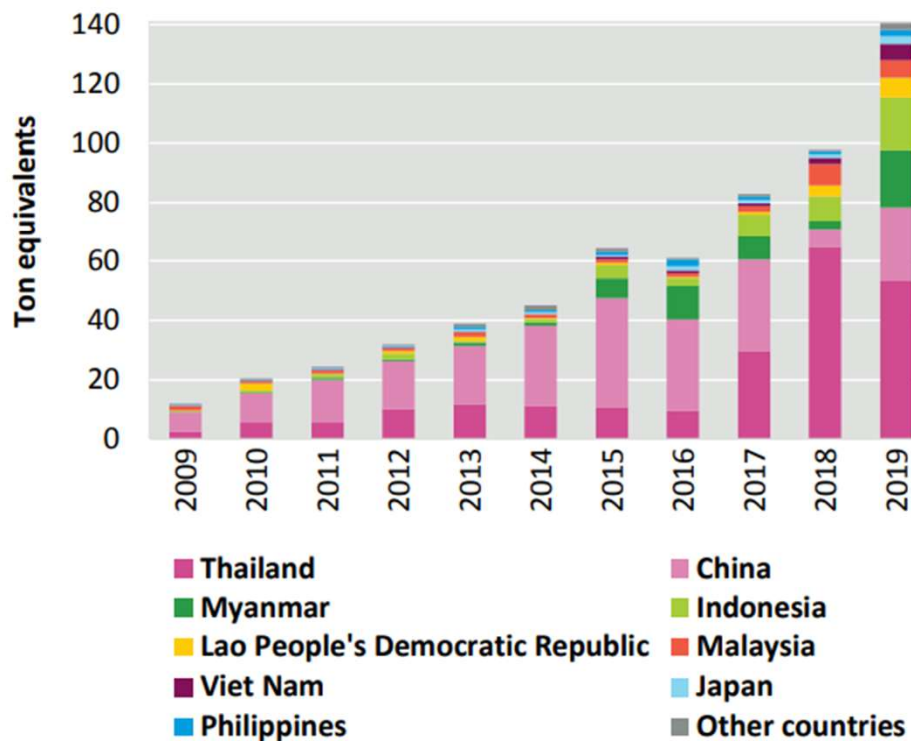


Source: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire.

Methamphetamine supply

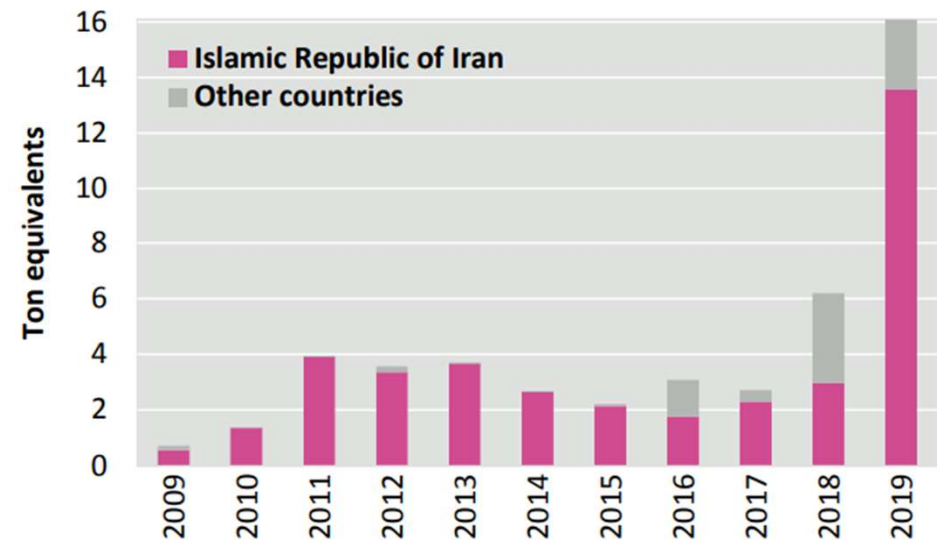
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FIG. 12 Quantity of methamphetamine seized in East and South-East Asia, by country, 2009–2019



Source: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire.

FIG. 14 Quantities of methamphetamine seized, Near and Middle East/South-West Asia, 2009–2019



Source: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire.

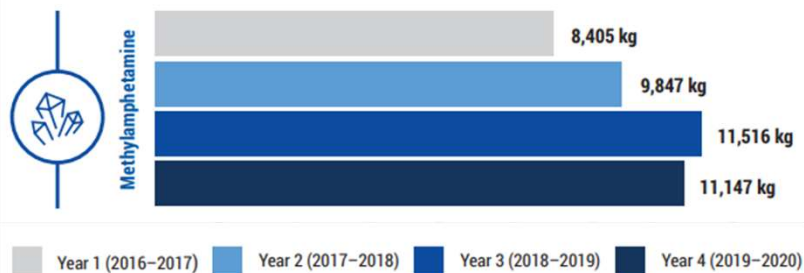
Methamphetamine supply

FIG. 15 Quantities of methamphetamine seized, Oceania, 2009–2019



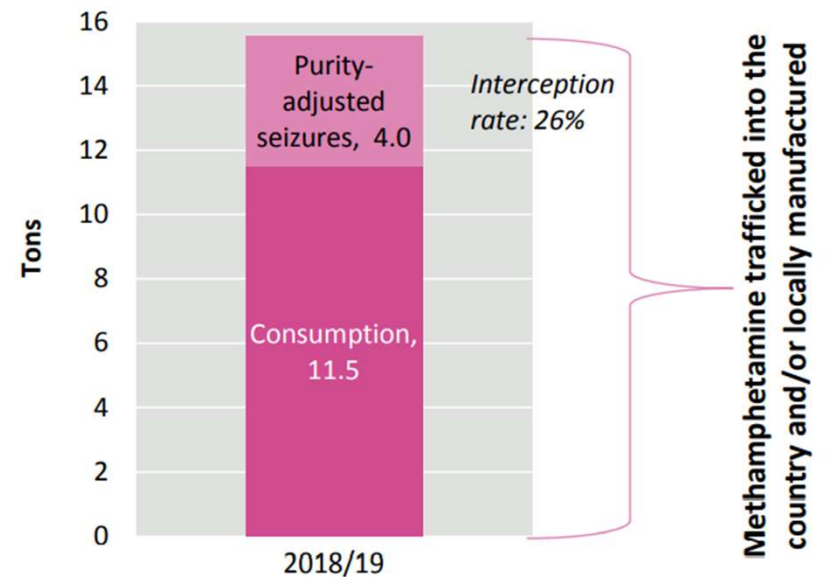
Source: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire.

Estimated methamphetamine consumption in Australia derived from wastewater analysis, 2016–2020



Sources: Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission, University of Queensland and University of South Australia, *National Wastewater Drug Monitoring Program: Report 12* (February 2021)

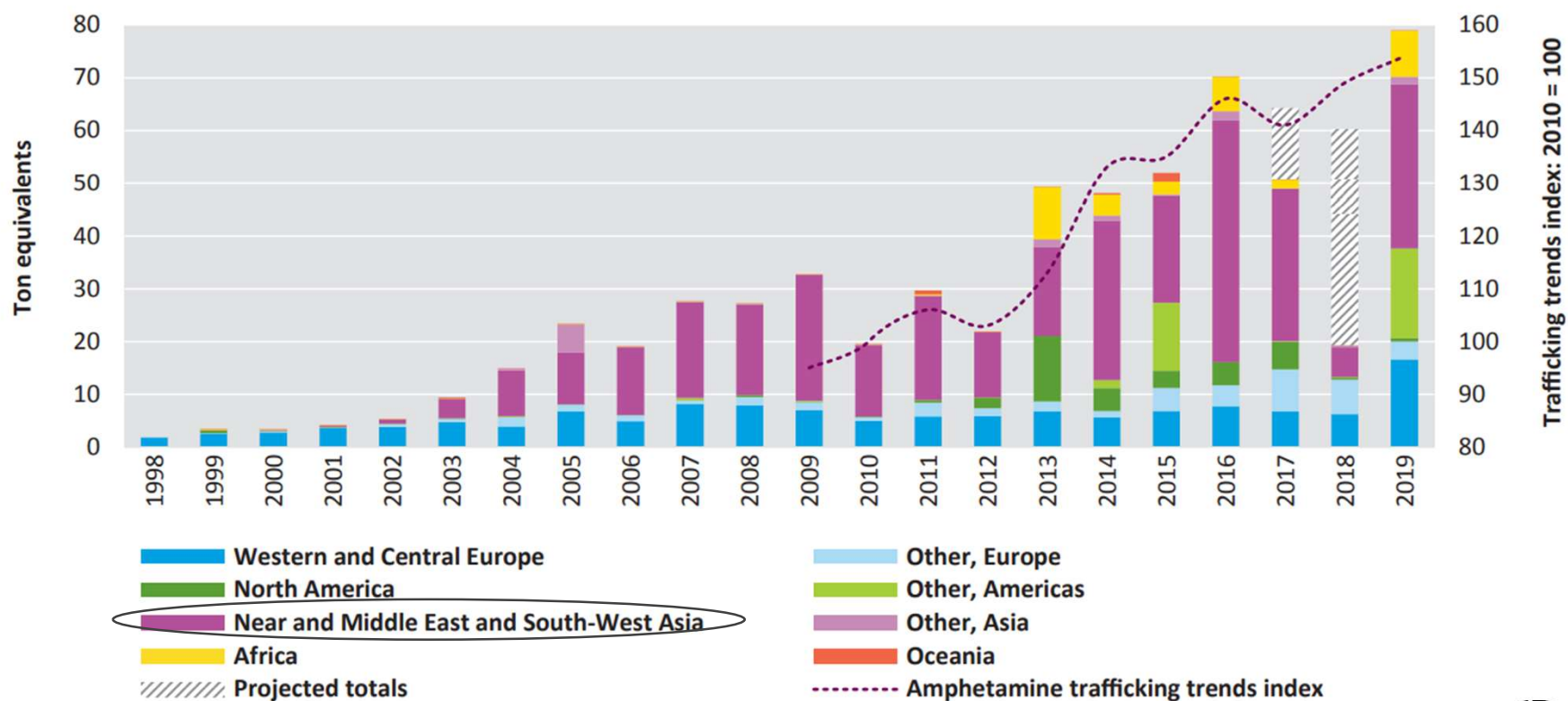
FIG. 16 Estimated size of the methamphetamine market in Australia, fiscal year 2018/19 (tons)



Sources: Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission, University of Queensland and University of South Australia, *National Wastewater Drug Monitoring Program: Report 12* (February 2021); Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission, *Illicit Drug Data Report 2018–19* (Canberra 2020); and responses to the annual report questionnaire.

Amphetamine supply

FIG. 18 Quantities of amphetamine seized and reported trends in amphetamine trafficking, 1998–2019

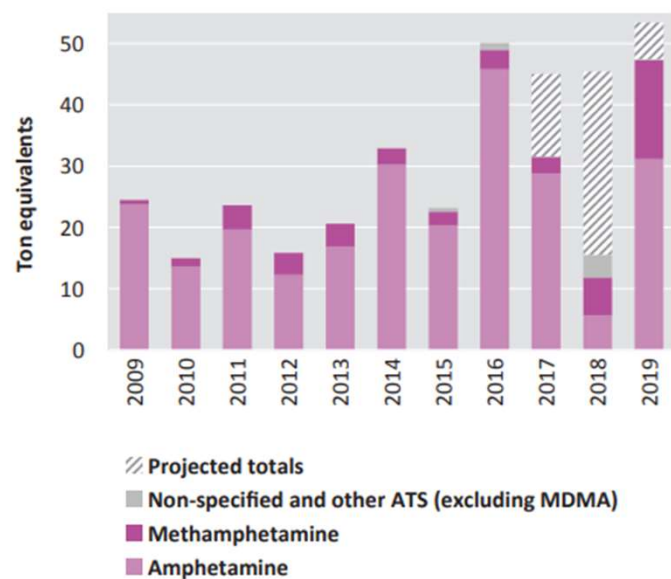


Source: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire.

Notes: Projected totals are estimated assuming no change in the quantities of amphetamine seized by countries not reporting to UNODC in 2017 and/or 2018. The trafficking trends index is based on qualitative information on trends in amphetamine 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").

Amphetamine supply

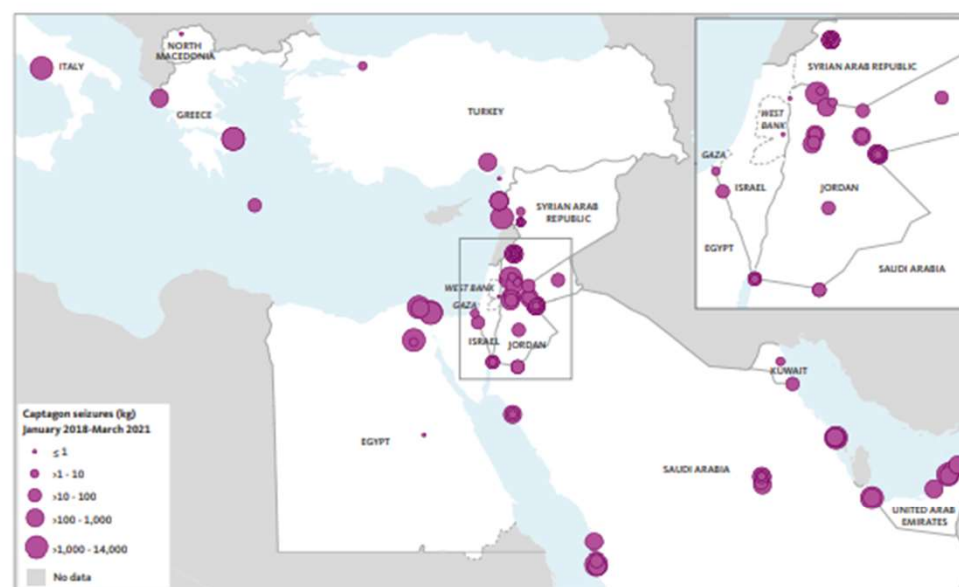
FIG. 20 Quantities of amphetamine, methamphetamine and other amphetamine-type stimulants (excluding “ecstasy”) seized, Near and Middle East/South-West Asia, 2009–2019



Source: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire.

Note: Projected totals are estimated assuming no change in the quantities of amphetamine seized by countries not reporting to UNODC in 2017, 2018 or 2019.

MAP 4 Significant individual seizures of “captagon” tablets, Near and Middle East, January 2018–March 2021



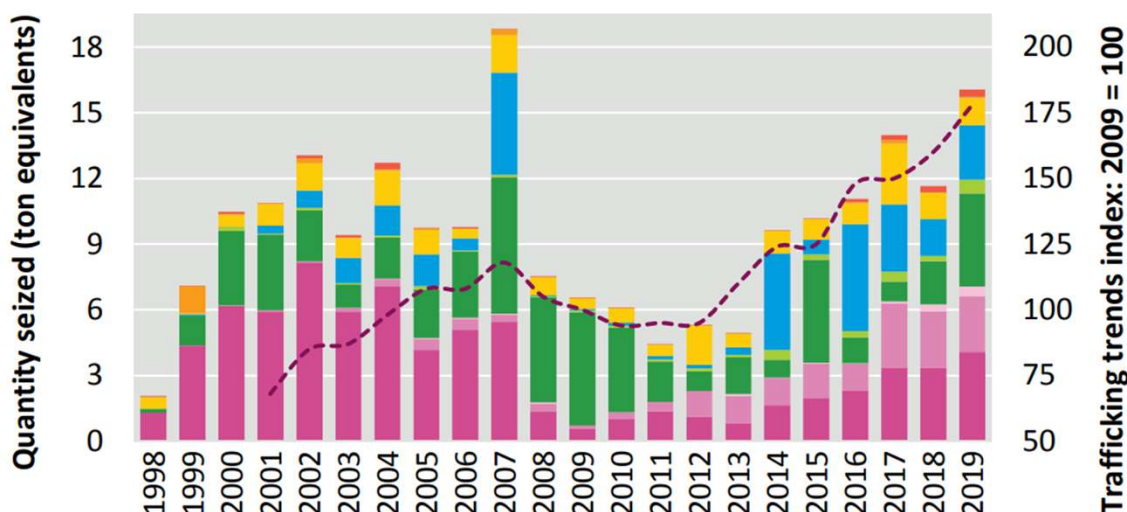
Source: UNODC, Drugs Monitoring Platform.

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

"Ecstasy" supply

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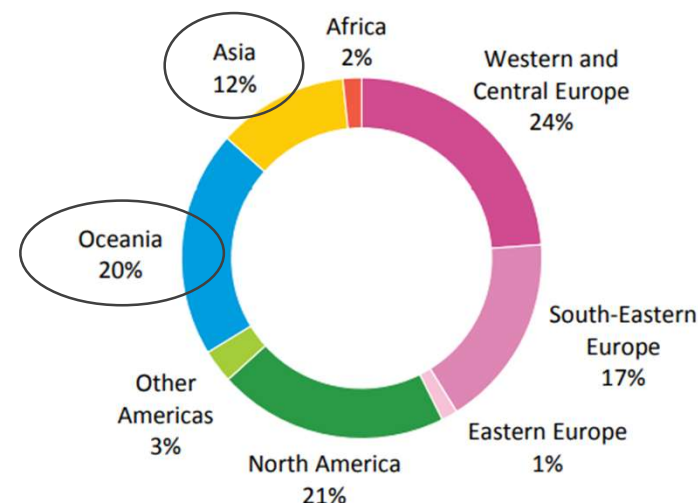
FIG. 21 Quantities of "ecstasy" seized, by region and reported trends in "ecstasy" trafficking, 1998–2019



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").

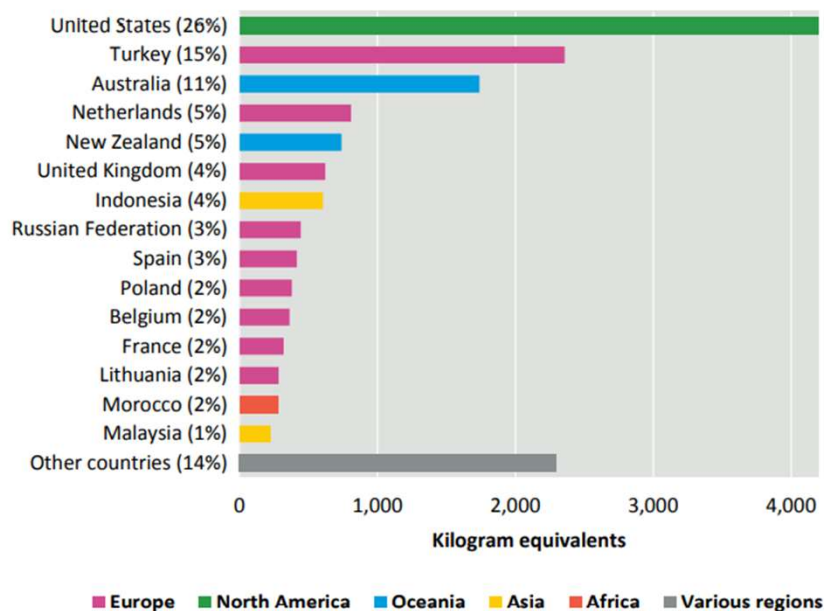
FIG. 22 Regional distribution of the quantities of "ecstasy" seized, 2015–2019



Source: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire.

“Ecstasy” supply

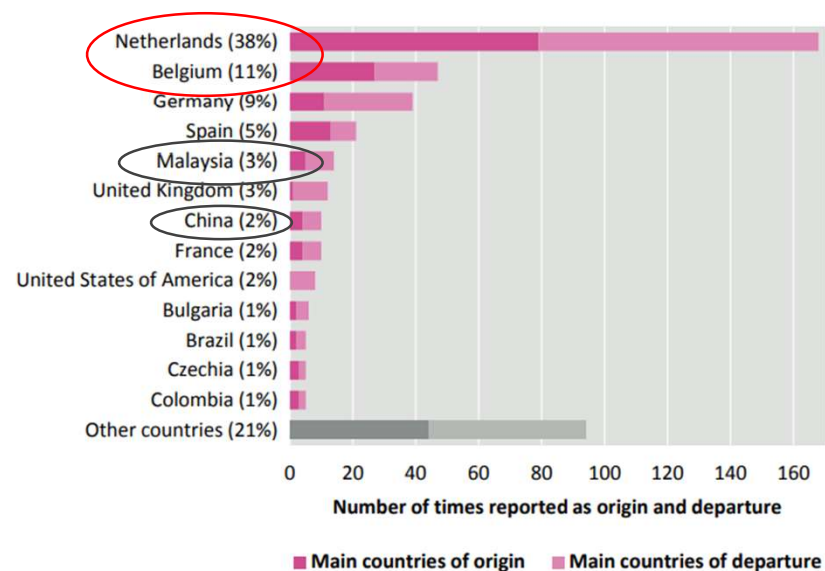
FIG. 23 Quantities of “ecstasy” seized, 2019



Source: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire.

Note: The percentage refers to the share of each country of the global quantity of “ecstasy” seized.

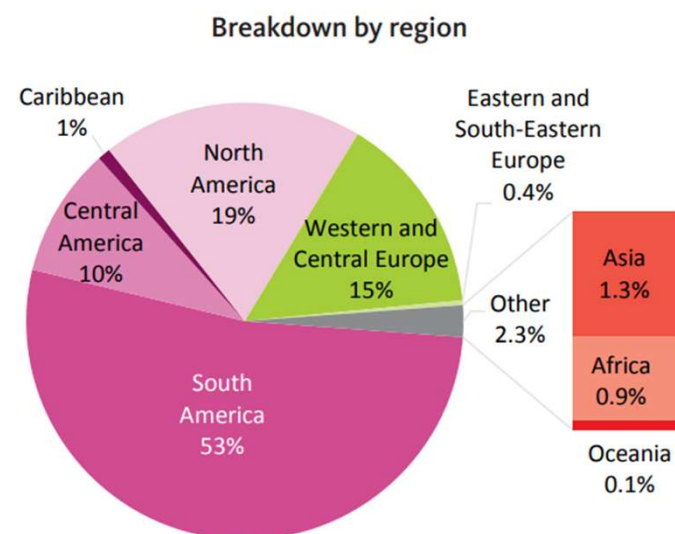
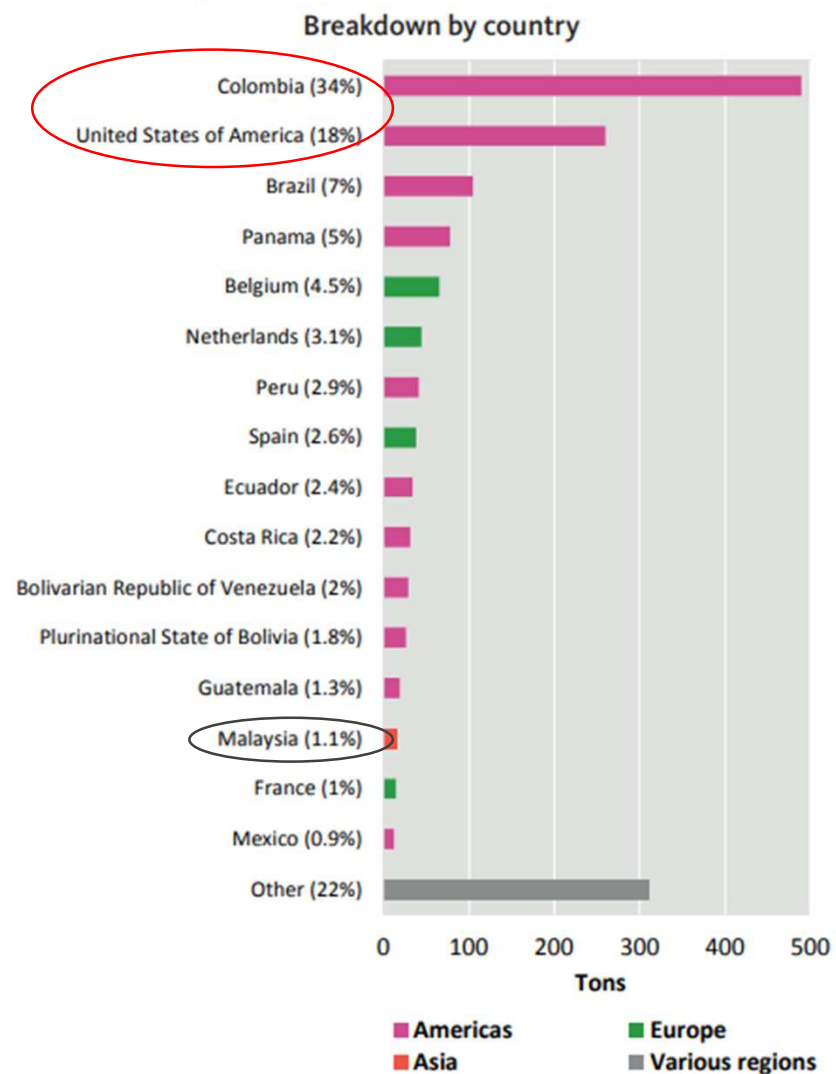
FIG. 24 Main countries of origin and of departure of “ecstasy”, 2015–2019



Source: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire.

Note: The percentage refers to the share of each country of all the mentions of countries of origin and departure for “ecstasy” at the global level.

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.

Countries with a significant area under cannabis cultivation in comparison with other countries in the same region or subregion

> Americas

North America: Mexico, the United States of America and Canada

South America: Paraguay, Brazil and Colombia

Central America: Guatemala, Costa Rica and Honduras

Caribbean: Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago

> Africa

Morocco, Egypt, South Africa, Nigeria, Eswatini and Ghana

> Europe

Western and Central Europe: the Netherlands, Spain, Czechia and Switzerland

South-Eastern Europe: Albania, Turkey and Romania

Eastern Europe: the Russian Federation and Ukraine

> Asia

Near and Middle East/South-West Asia: Afghanistan, Lebanon and Pakistan

Central Asia: Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan

Transcaucasia: Azerbaijan and Armenia

South Asia: India and Nepal

South-East Asia: the Philippines, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Thailand and Indonesia

> Oceania

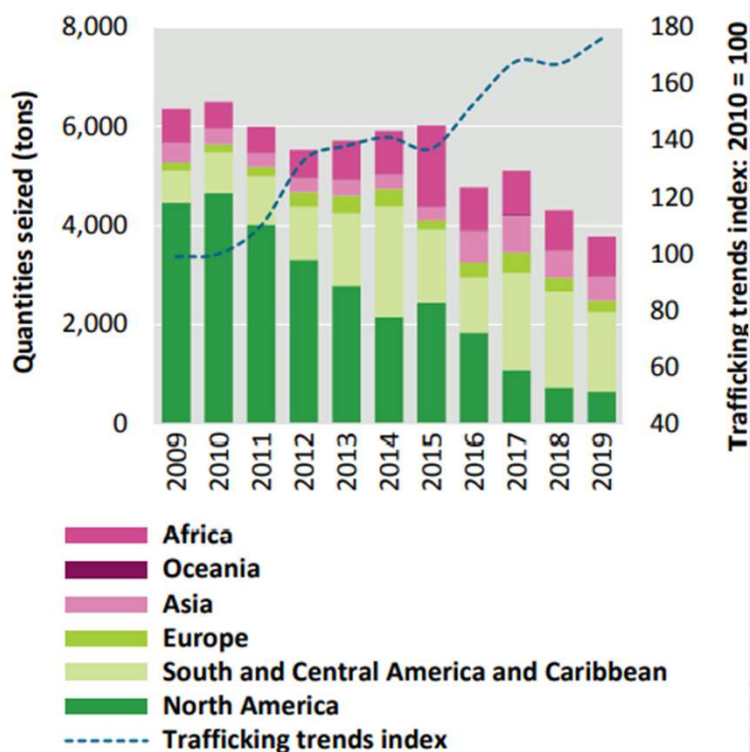
Australia and New Zealand

Cannabis is produced in almost all countries worldwide.

In the period 2010–2019, the cultivation of cannabis plant was reported to UNODC either through direct indicators (such as the cultivation or eradication of cannabis plants and the dismantlement of cannabis-producing sites) or indirect indicators (such as the seizure of cannabis plants and the origin of cannabis seizures as reported by other Member States) by **151 countries**, covering **97 per cent of the global population**.

CANNABIS herb seizures

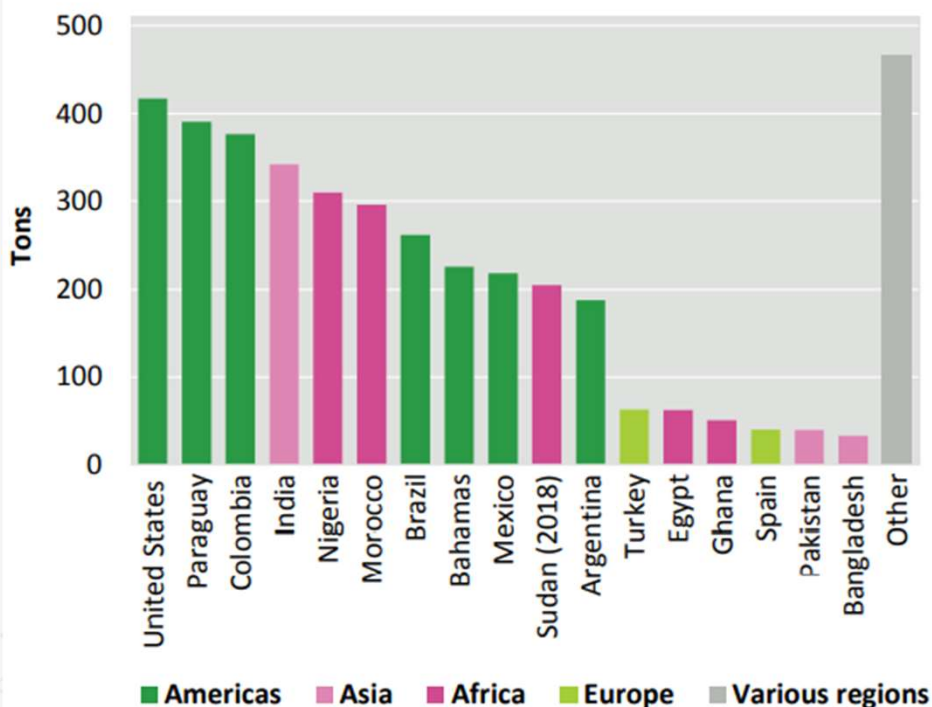
FIG. 6 Quantities of cannabis herb seized and reported trends in cannabis herb trafficking, 2009–2019



Source: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire.

Note: The trafficking trends index is based on qualitative information on trends in cannabis herb 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"; -2 points for "large decrease").

FIG. 7 Quantities of cannabis herb seized, by country, 2019

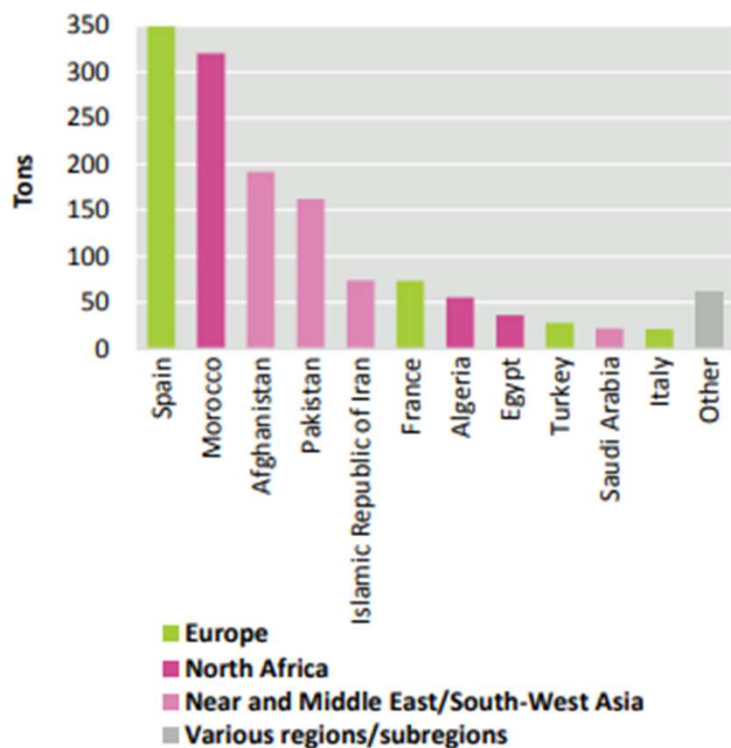


Source: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire.

Note: No seizure data provided for 2019 by Sudan; data refer to 2018.

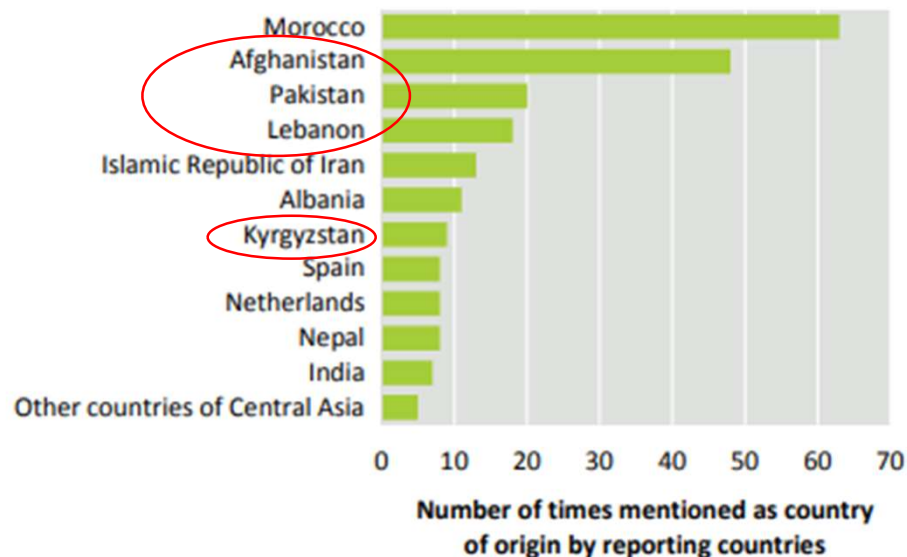
CANNABIS resin seizures

FIG. 9 Quantities of cannabis resin seized in countries reporting the largest total seizures, 2019



Source: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire.

FIG. 10 Main countries of origin of cannabis resin, as reported by Member States, 2015–2019

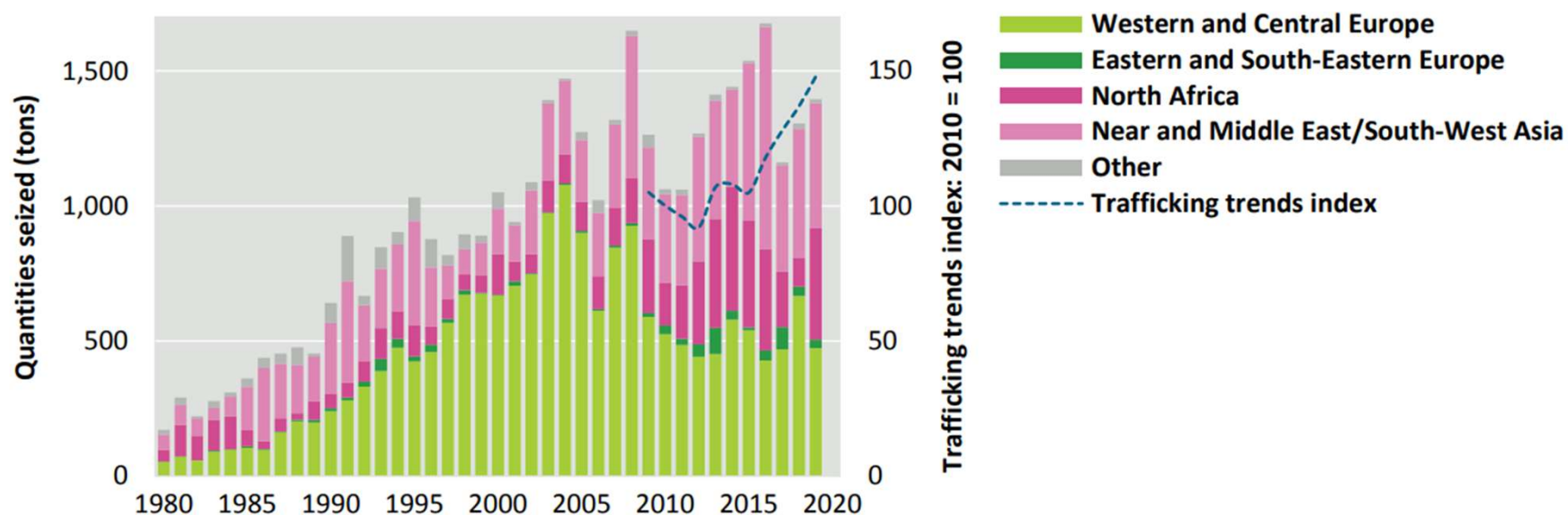


Source: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire.

Note: Figures are based on data from 71 countries providing such information to UNODC in the period 2015–2019. The category of “Other countries in Central Asia” refers mainly to Kazakhstan and Tajikistan. Not all countries identified as “countries of origin” by other countries have been necessarily source countries of cannabis resin; some of these countries may have been significant transit countries from where the cannabis resin departed. Not all countries identified “as countries of origin” by other countries have been necessarily source countries of cannabis resin; some of these countries may have been significant transit countries from where the cannabis resin departed.

CANNABIS resin seizures

FIG. 8 Quantities of cannabis resin seized and reported trends in cannabis trafficking, 2009–2019



Source: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire.

Note: The trafficking trends index is based on qualitative information on trends in cannabis resin 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”, -2 points for “large decrease”).

For more detail: World Drug Report 2021



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