



# UNODC

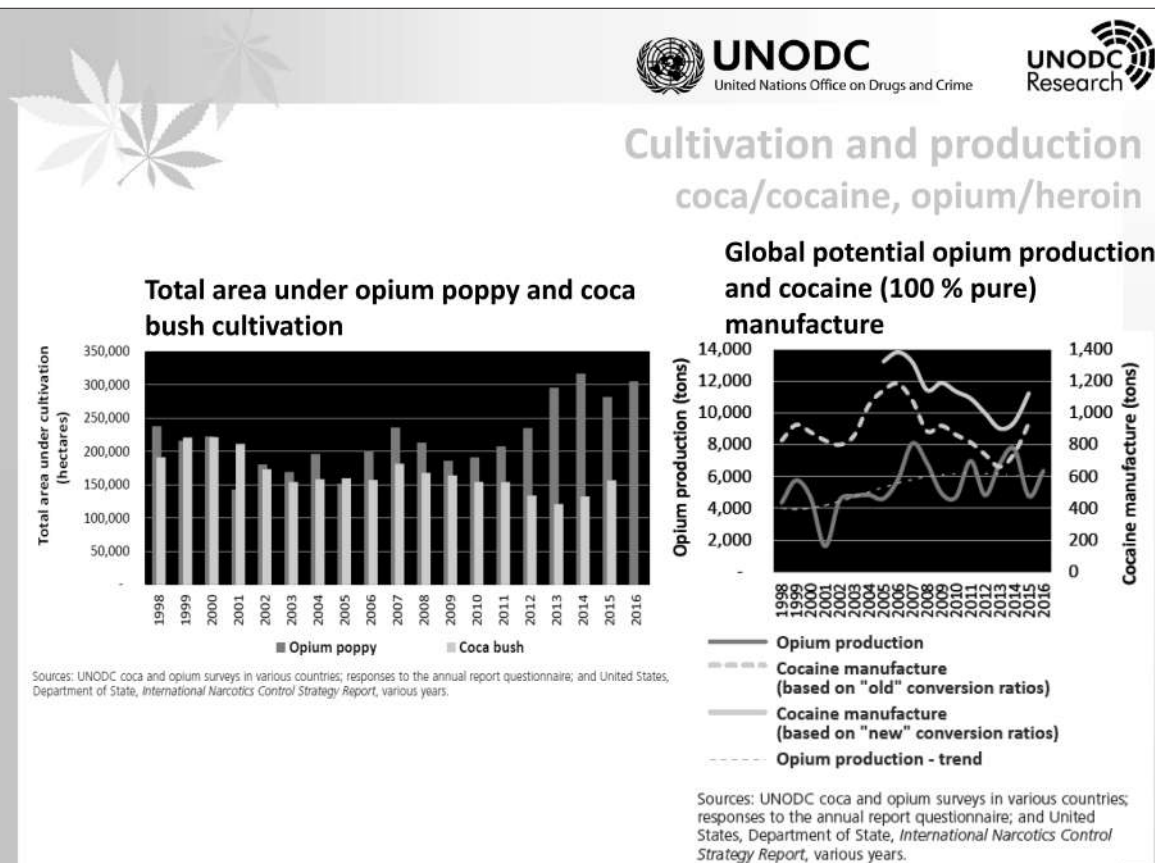
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

## Global situation of illicit drug cultivation, production and trafficking

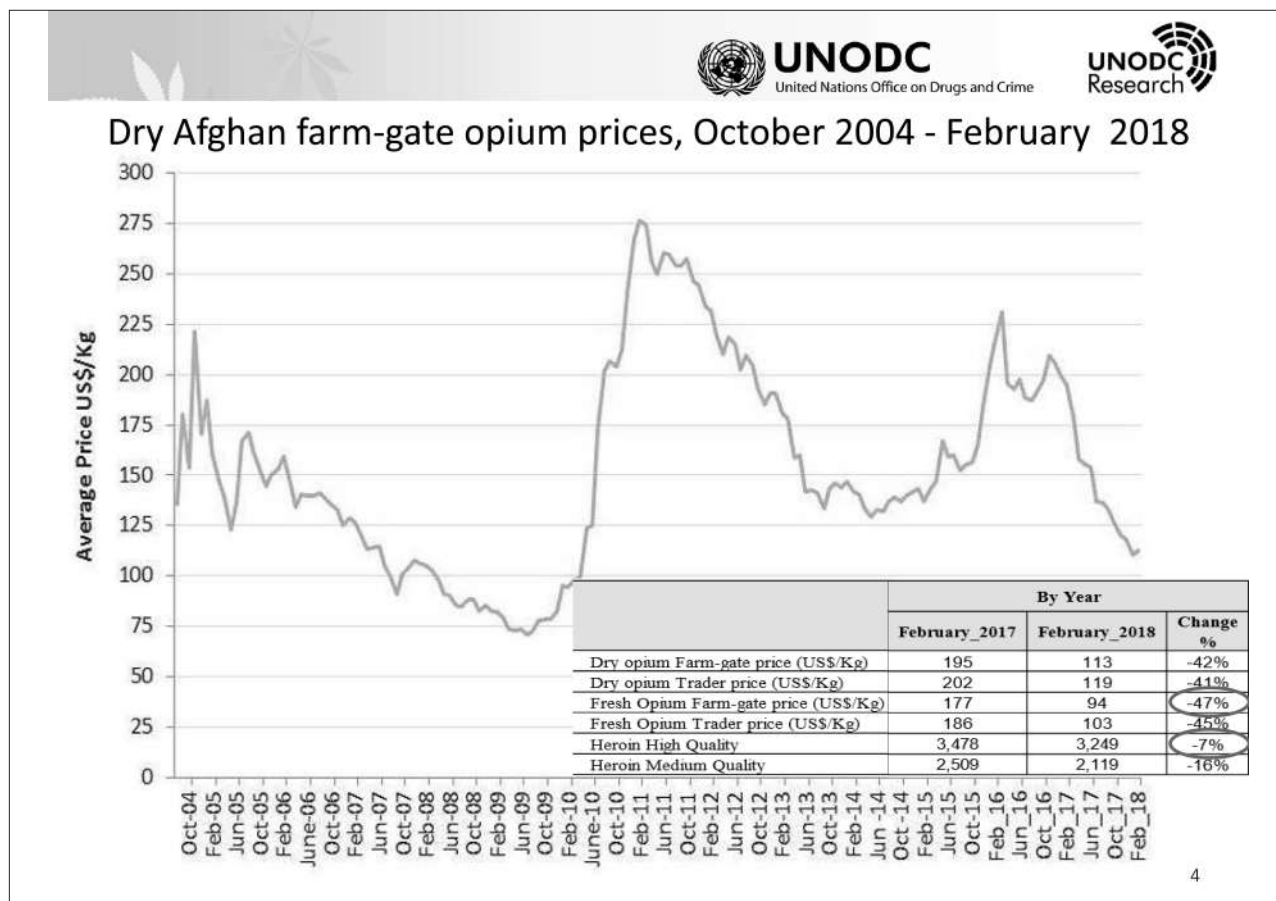
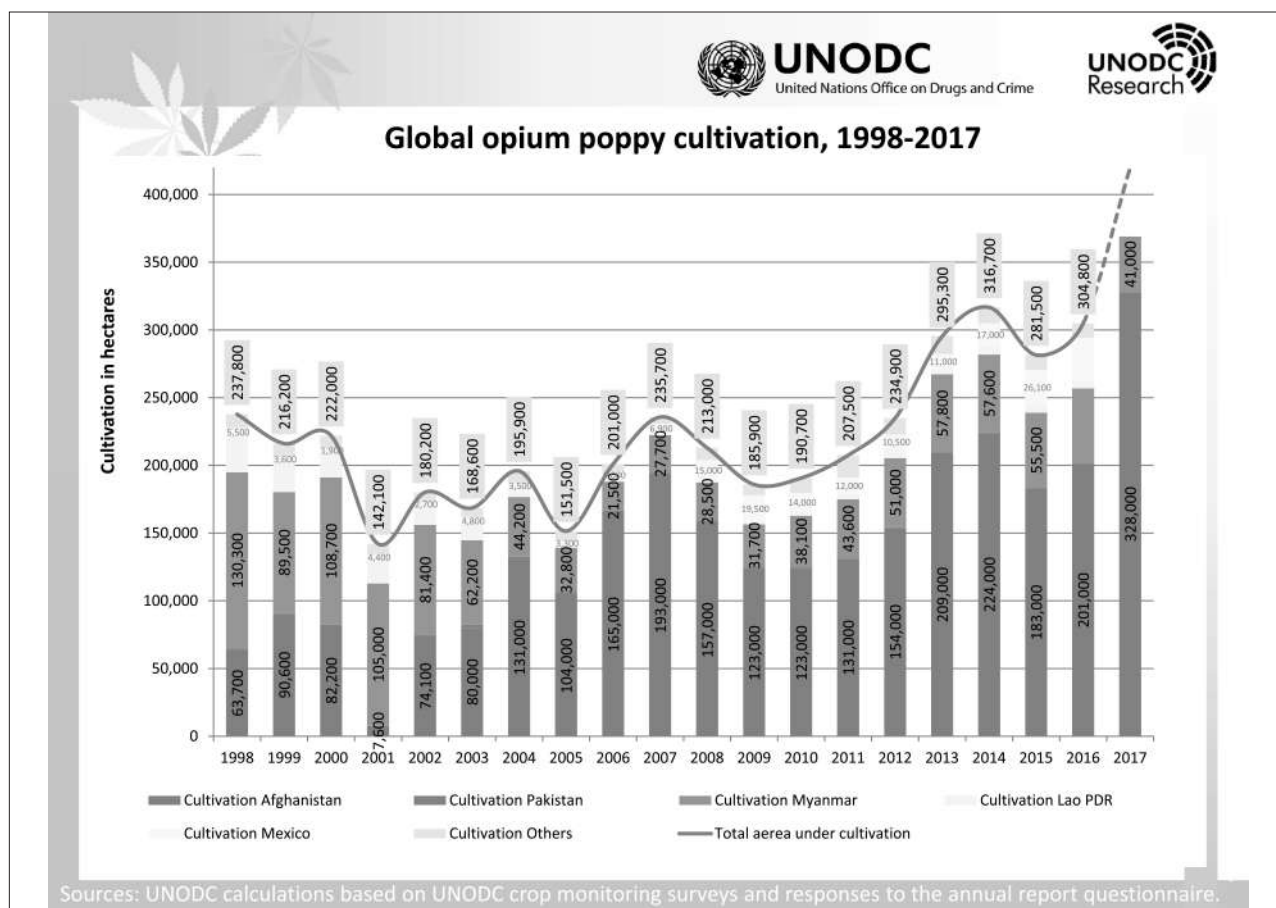
UNAFEI's 169<sup>th</sup> International Training Course

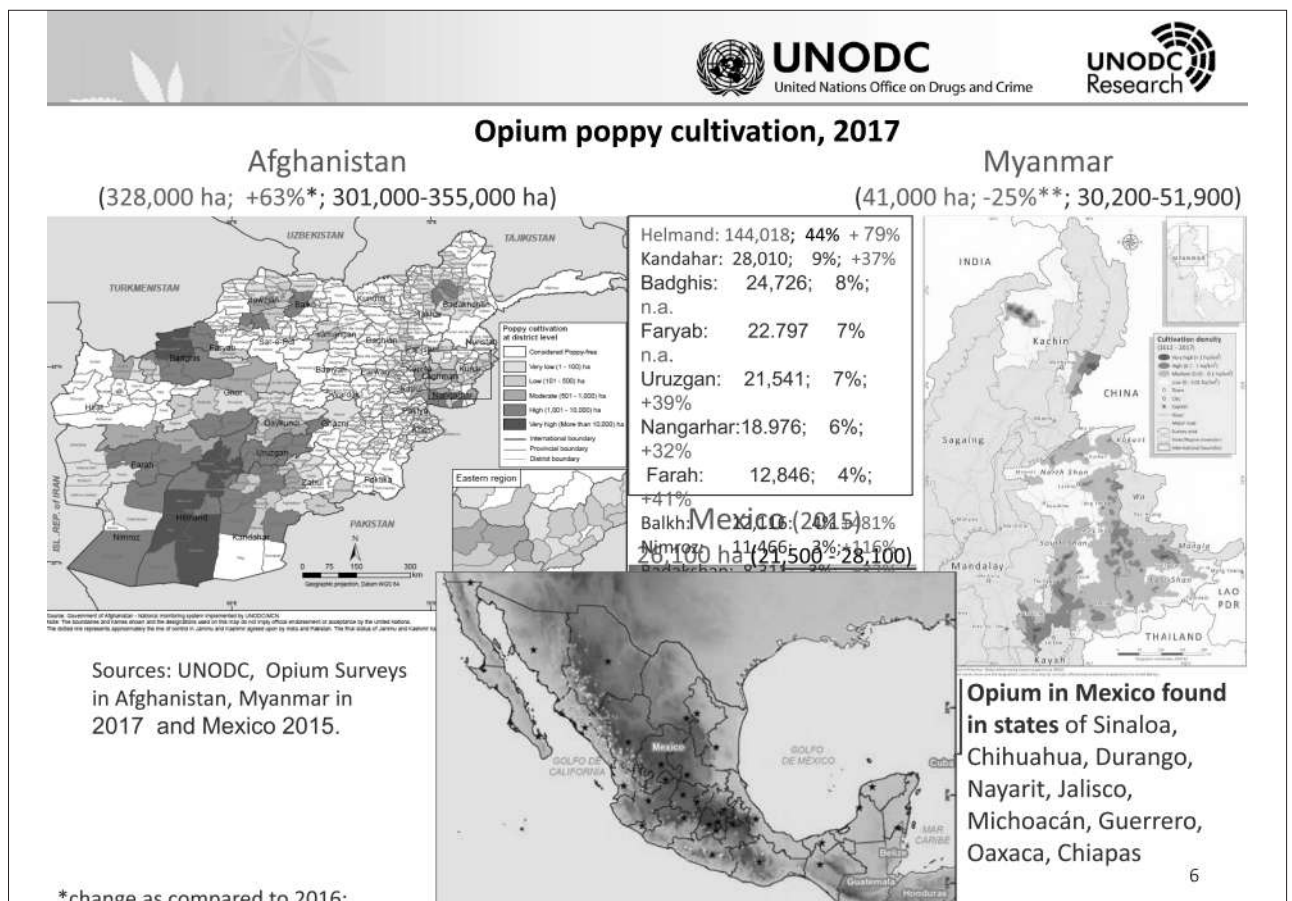
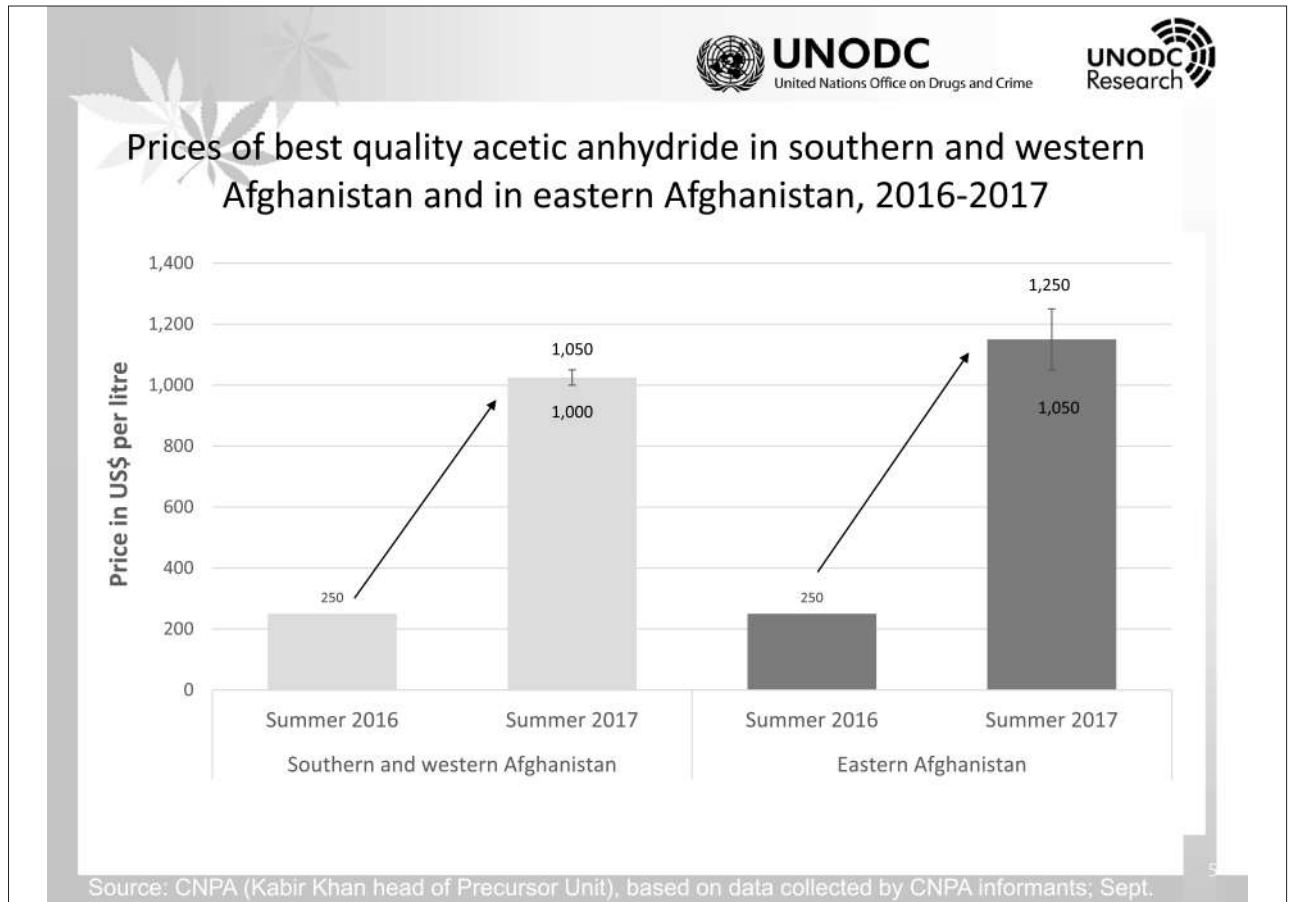
Tokyo, 30<sup>th</sup> May 2018

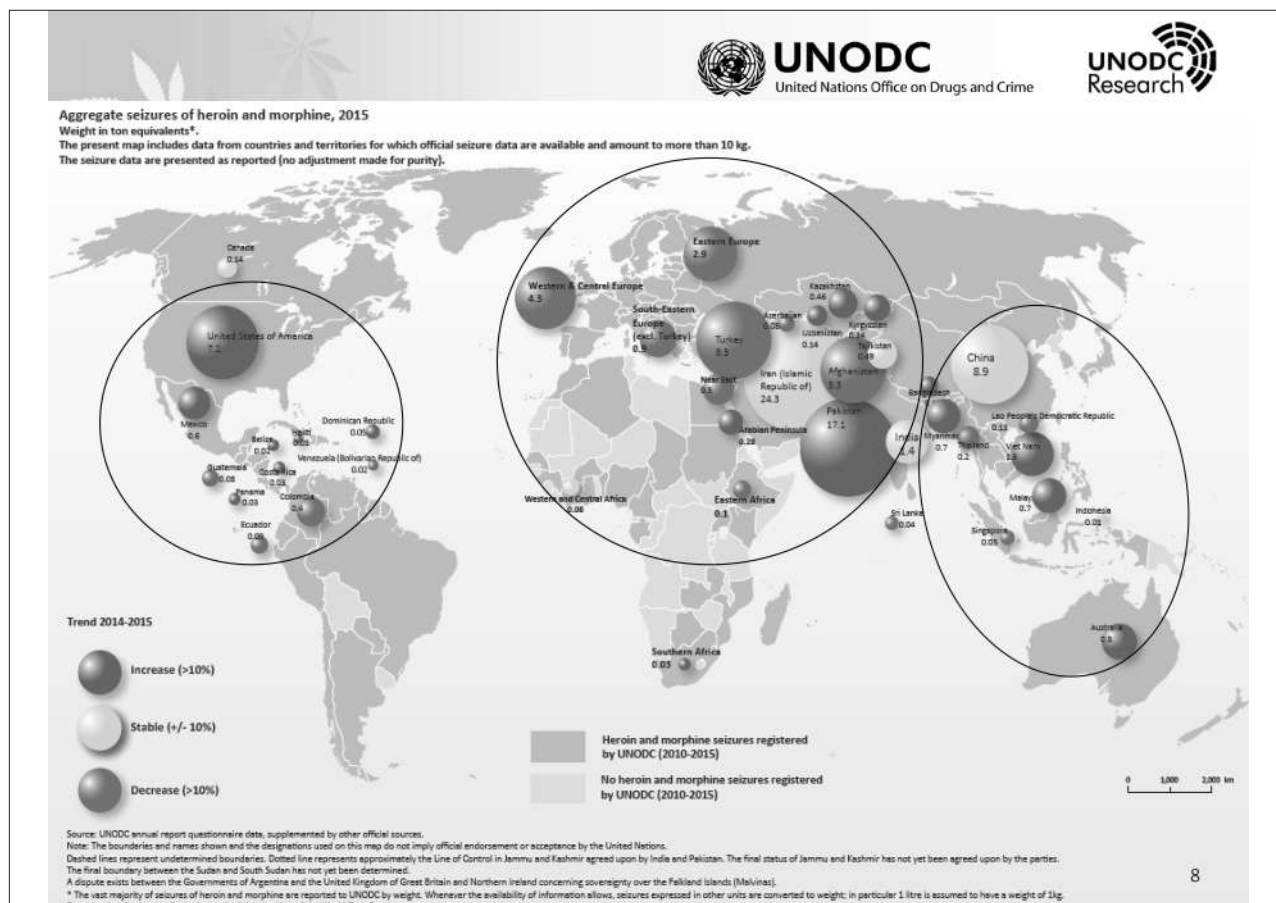
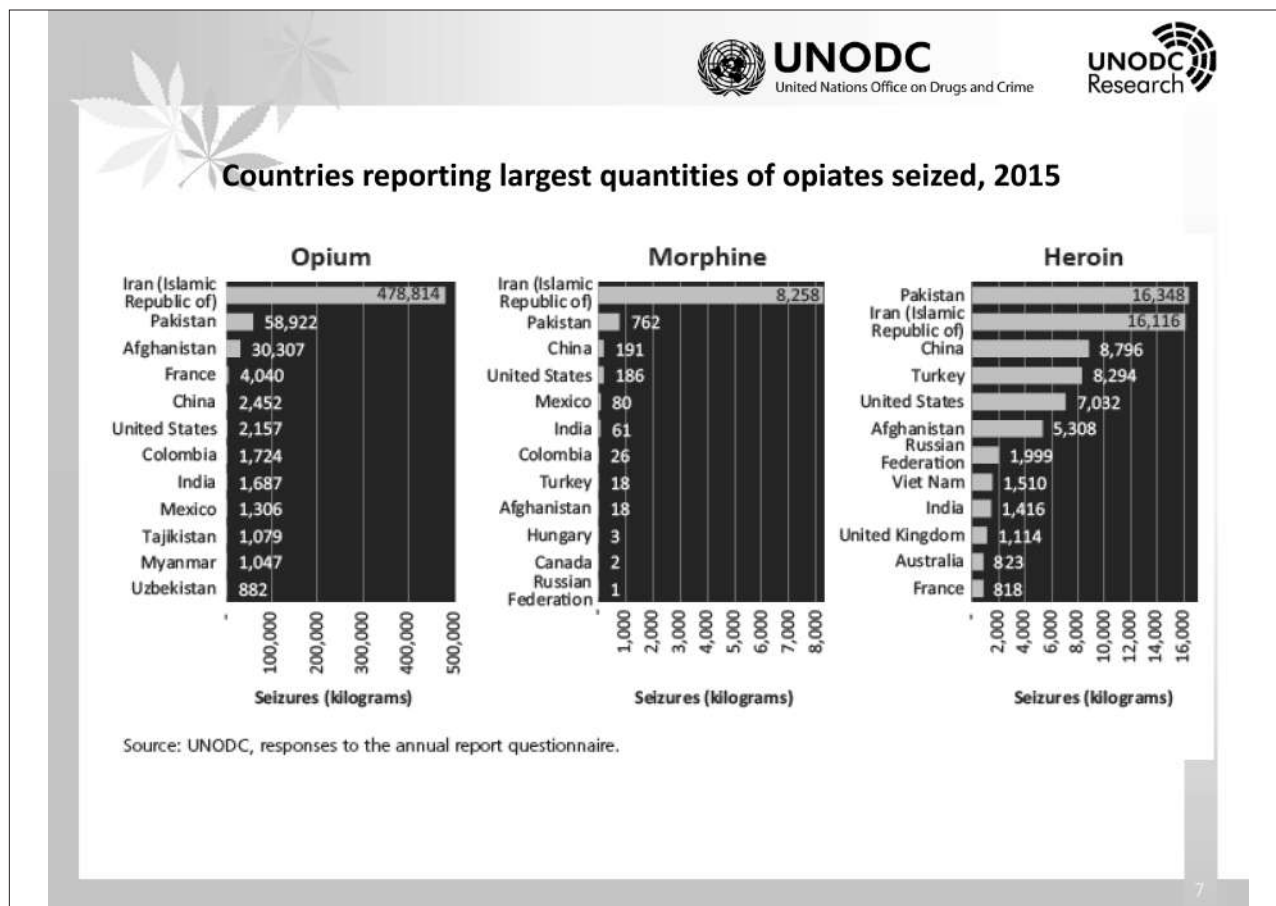
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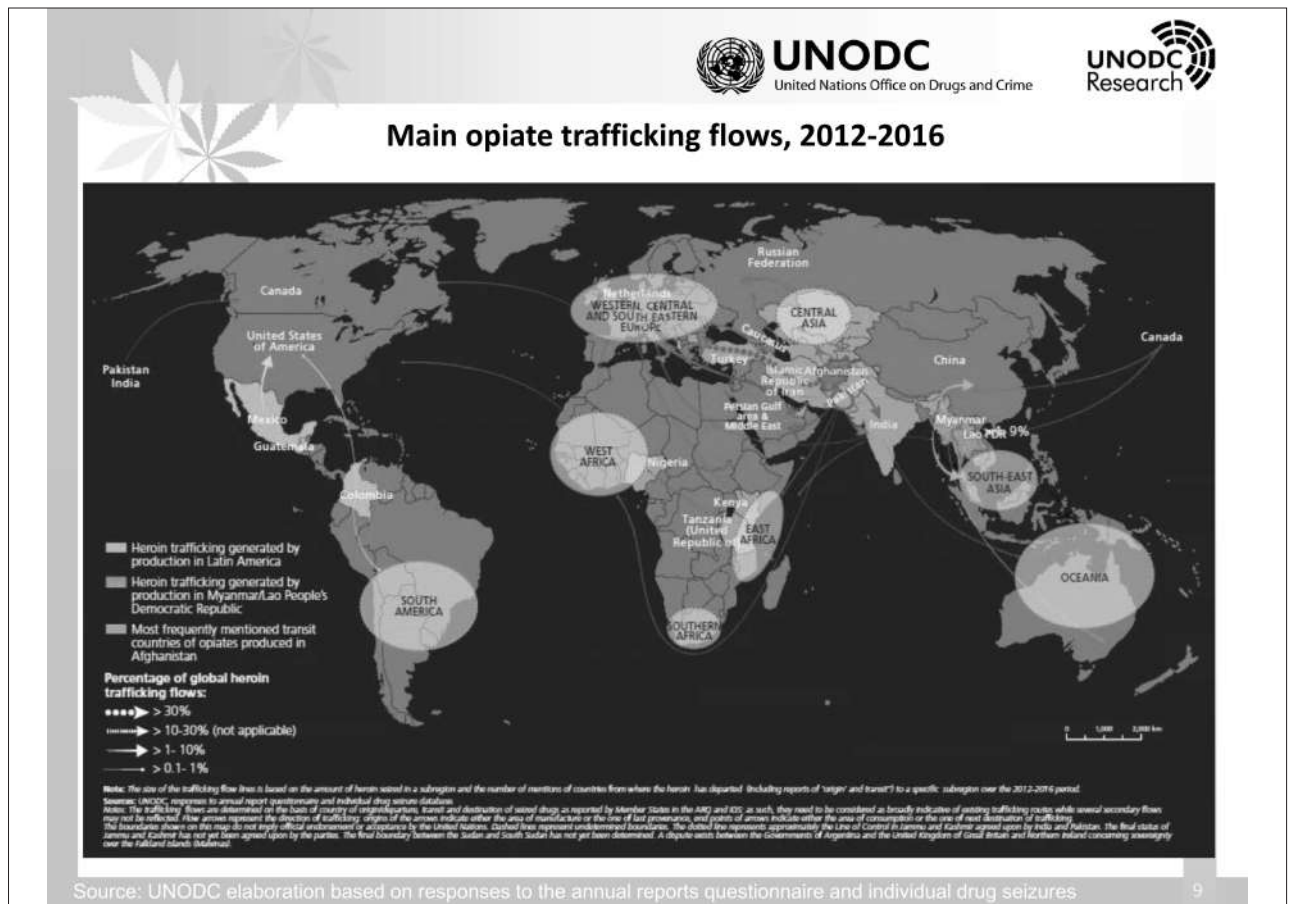
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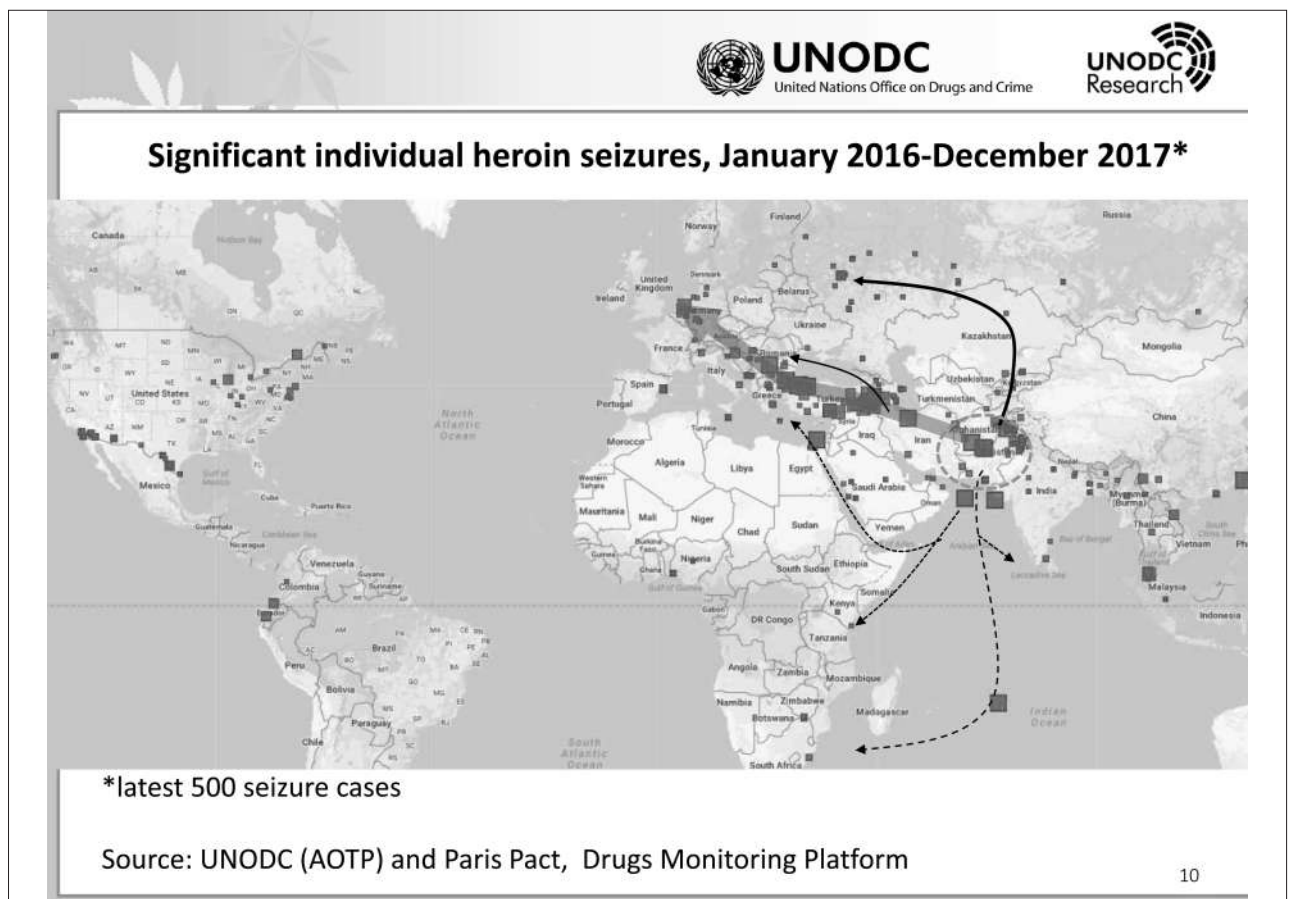




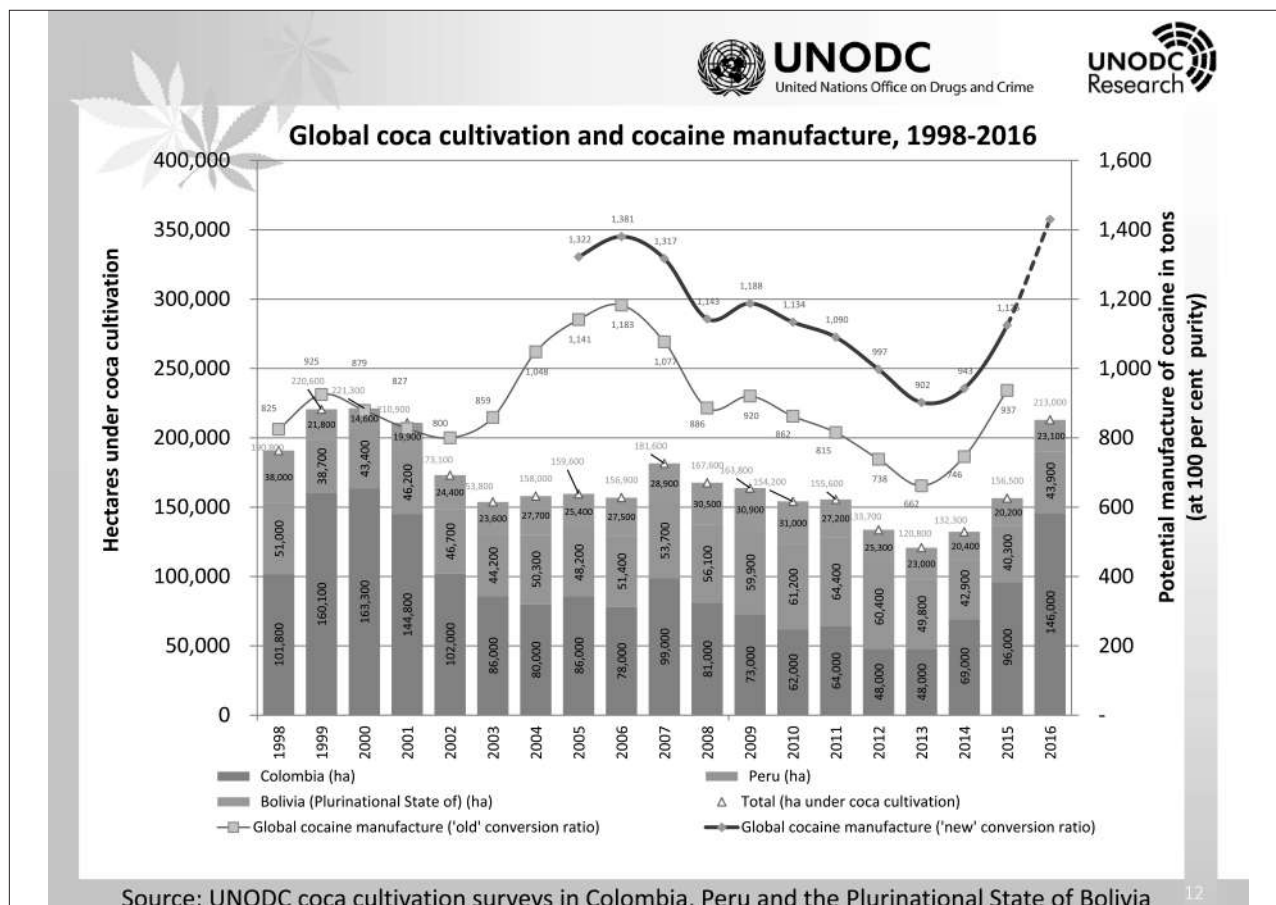
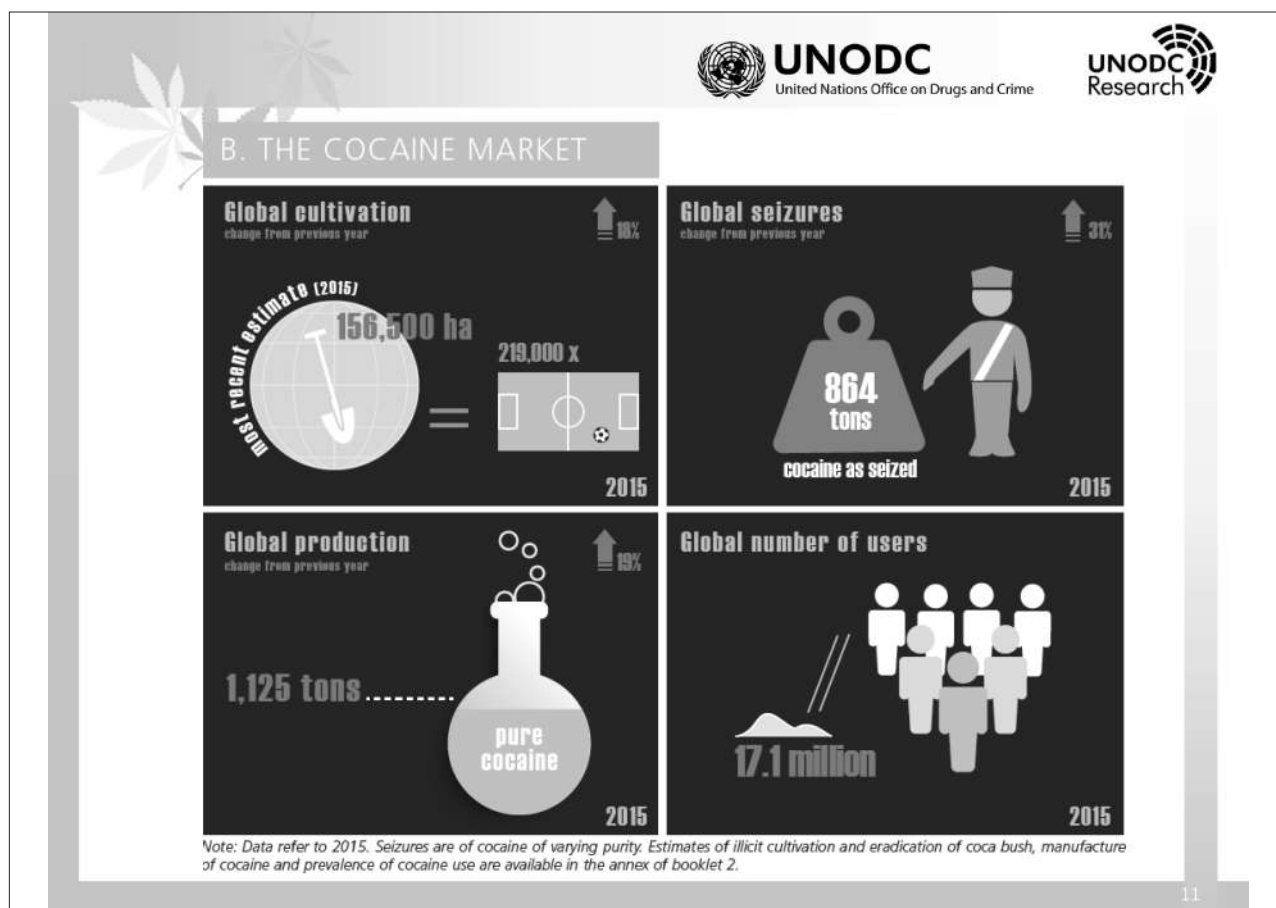


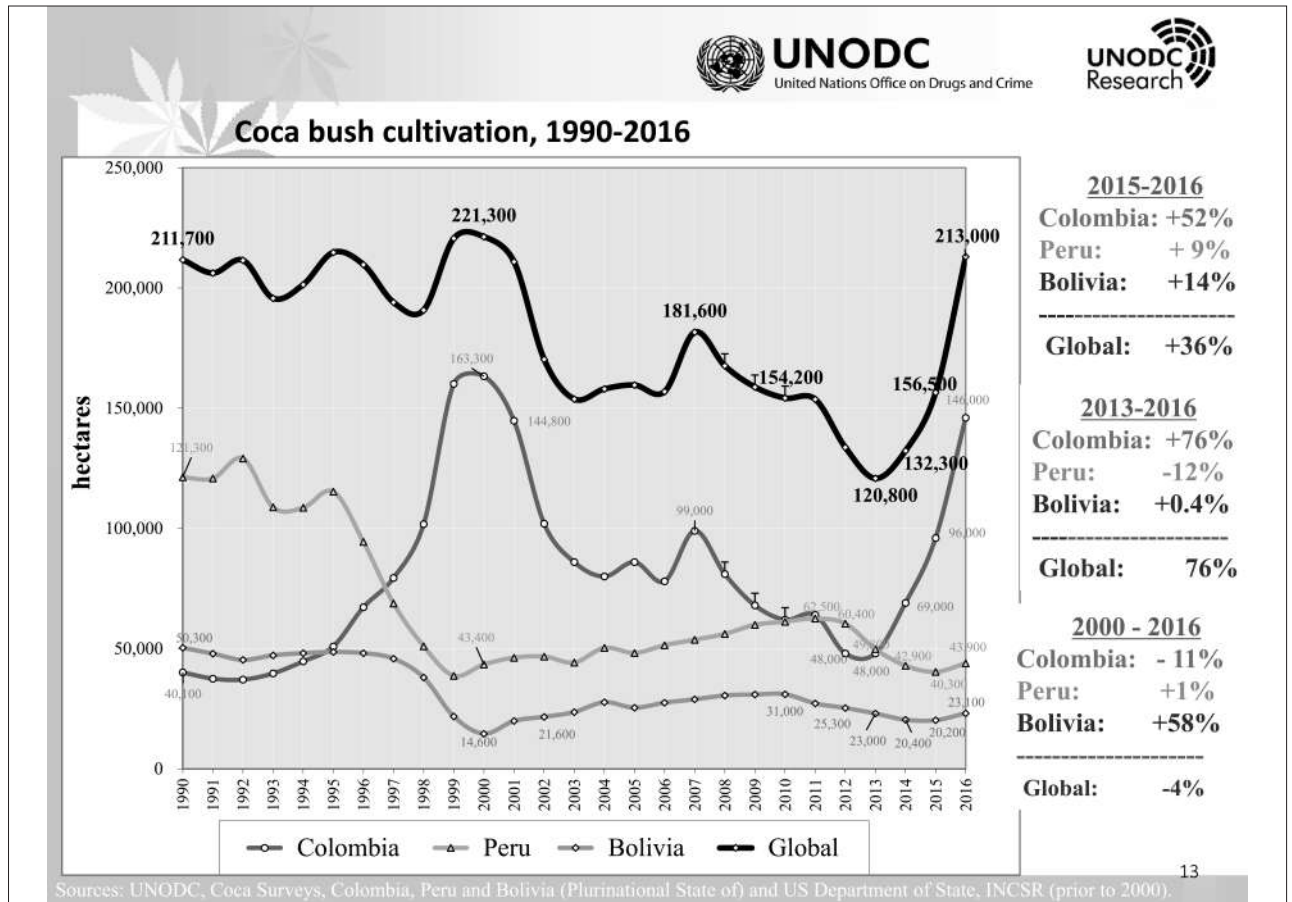


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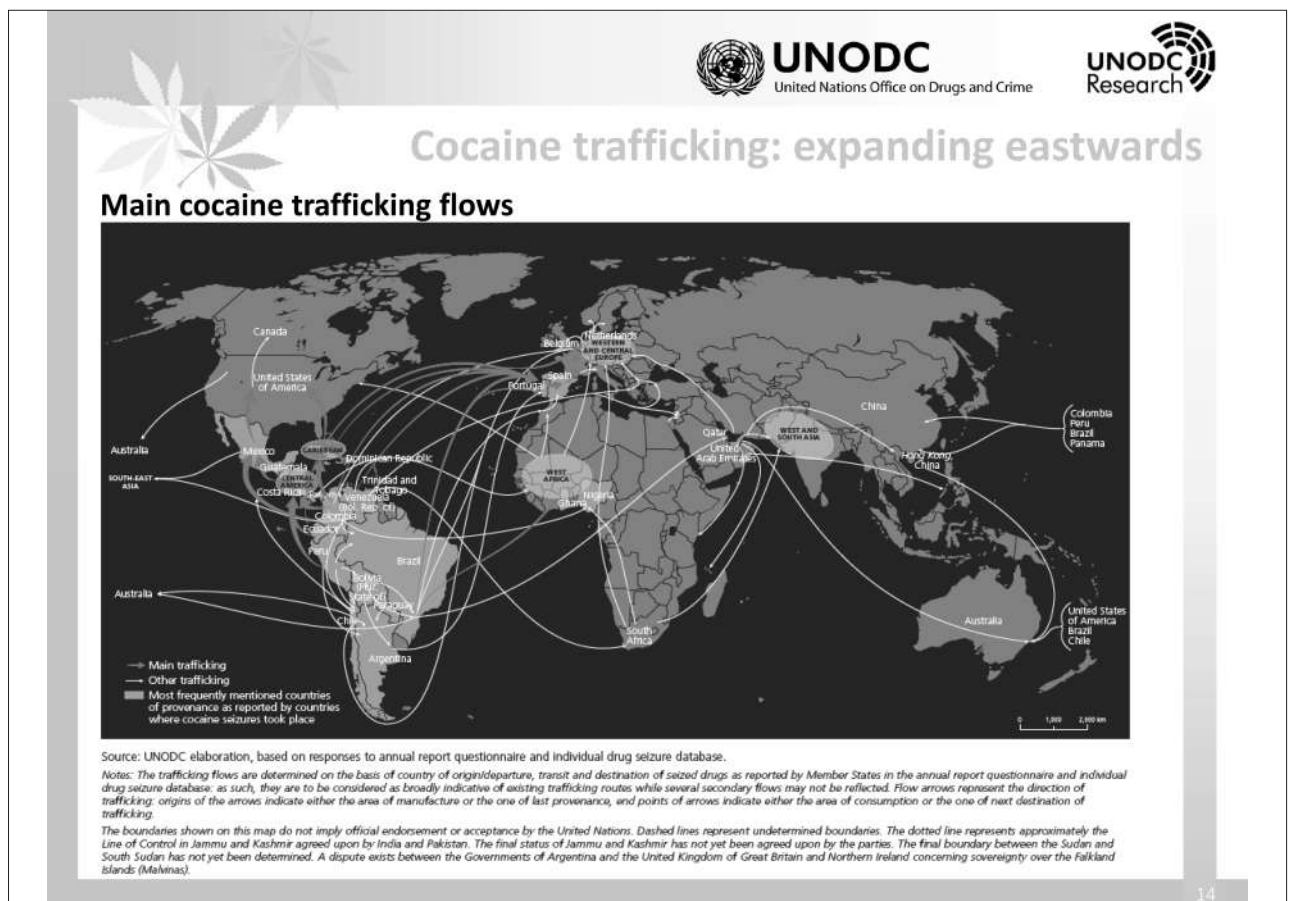


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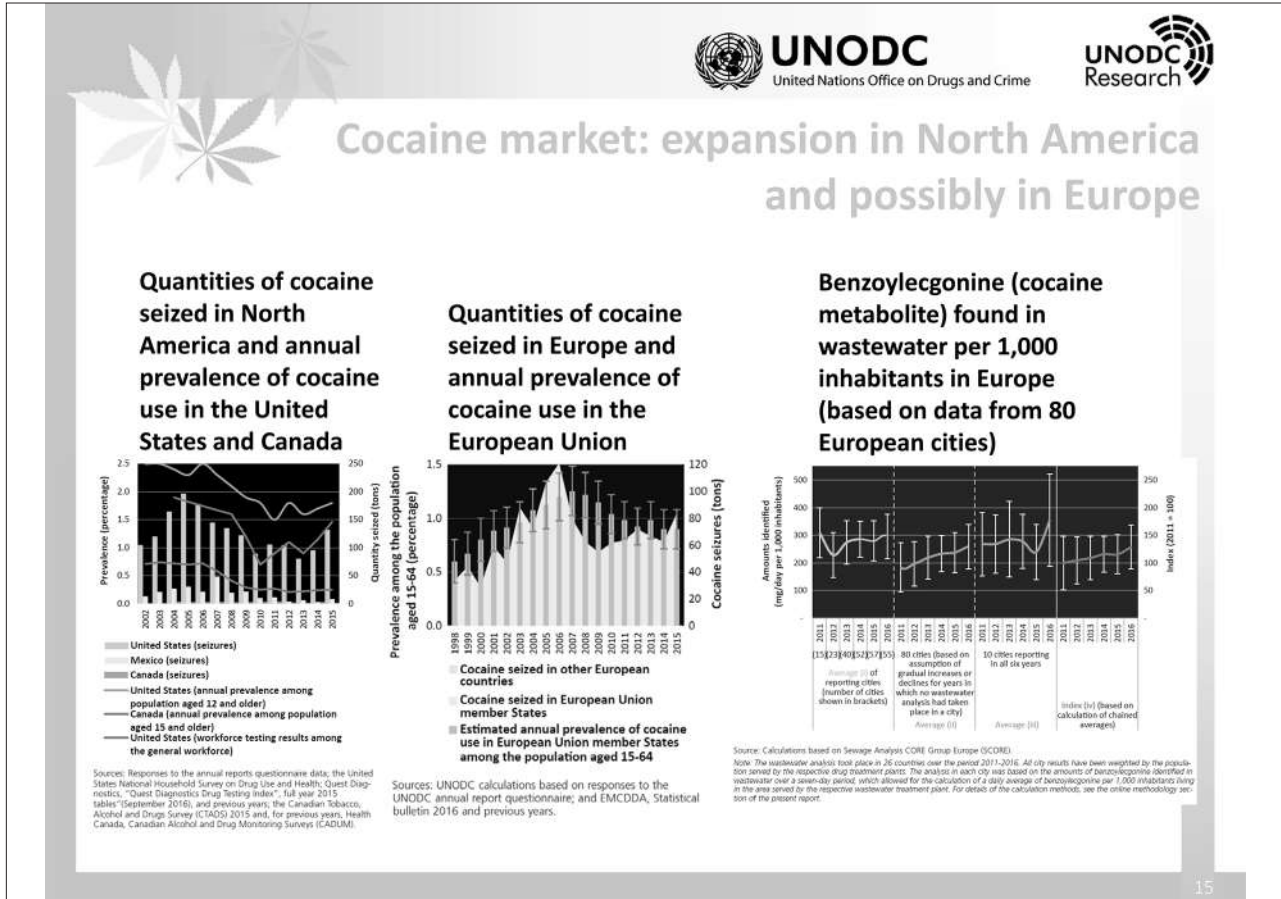


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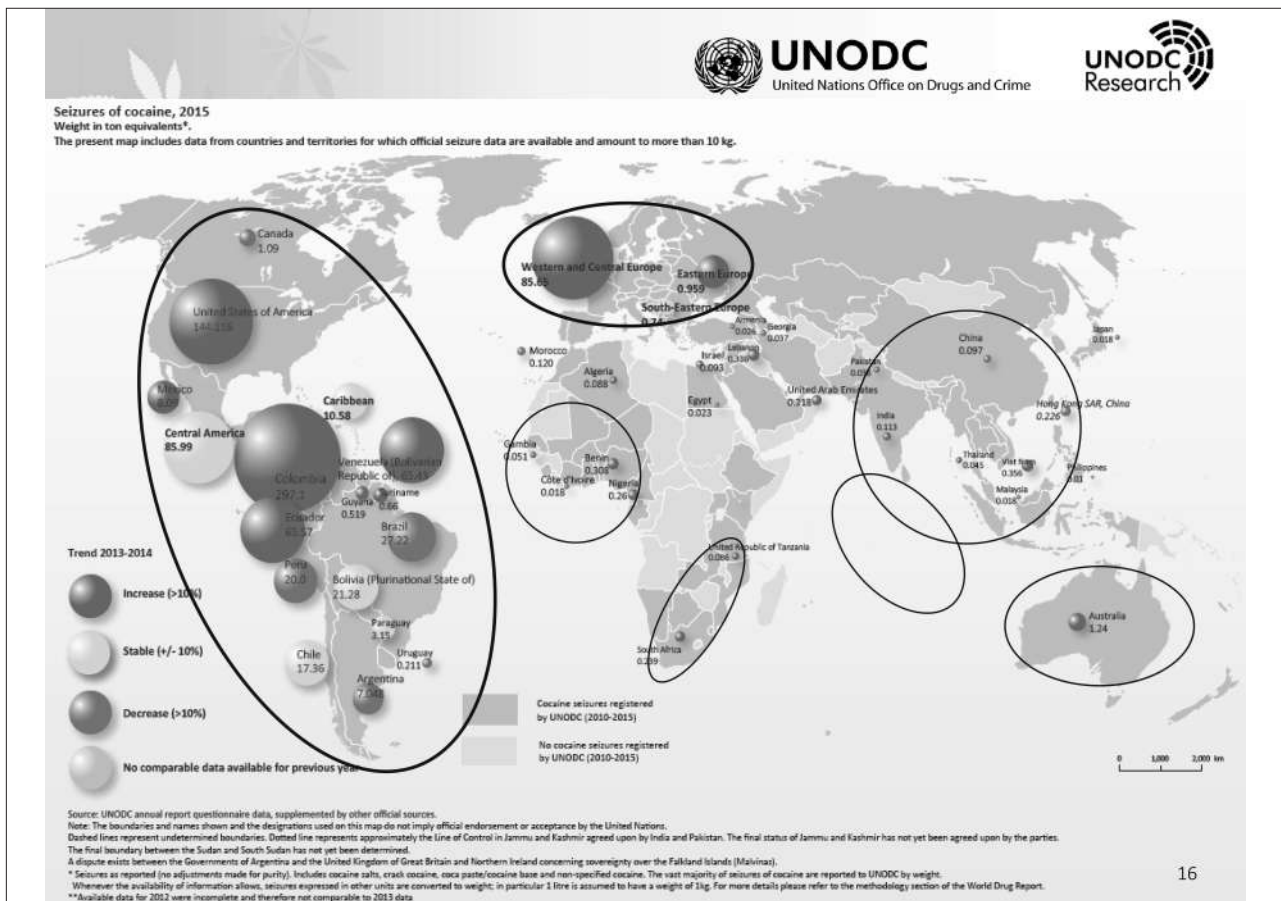


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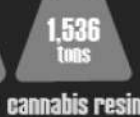


### C. THE CANNABIS MARKET

#### Global seizures

change from previous year

↓ -2% herb  
↑ 6% resin



2015

#### Global number of users

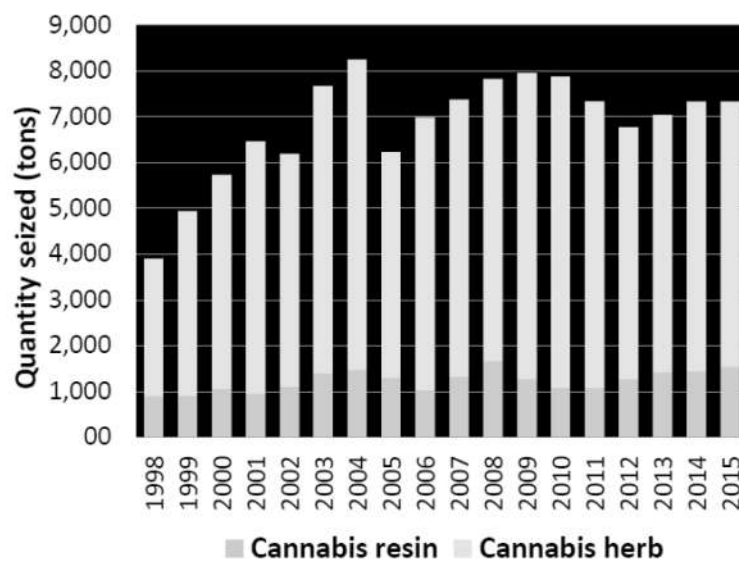


2015

Note: Data refer to 2015. Estimates of illicit cultivation, production and eradication of cannabis and prevalence of cannabis use are available in the annex of booklet 2.

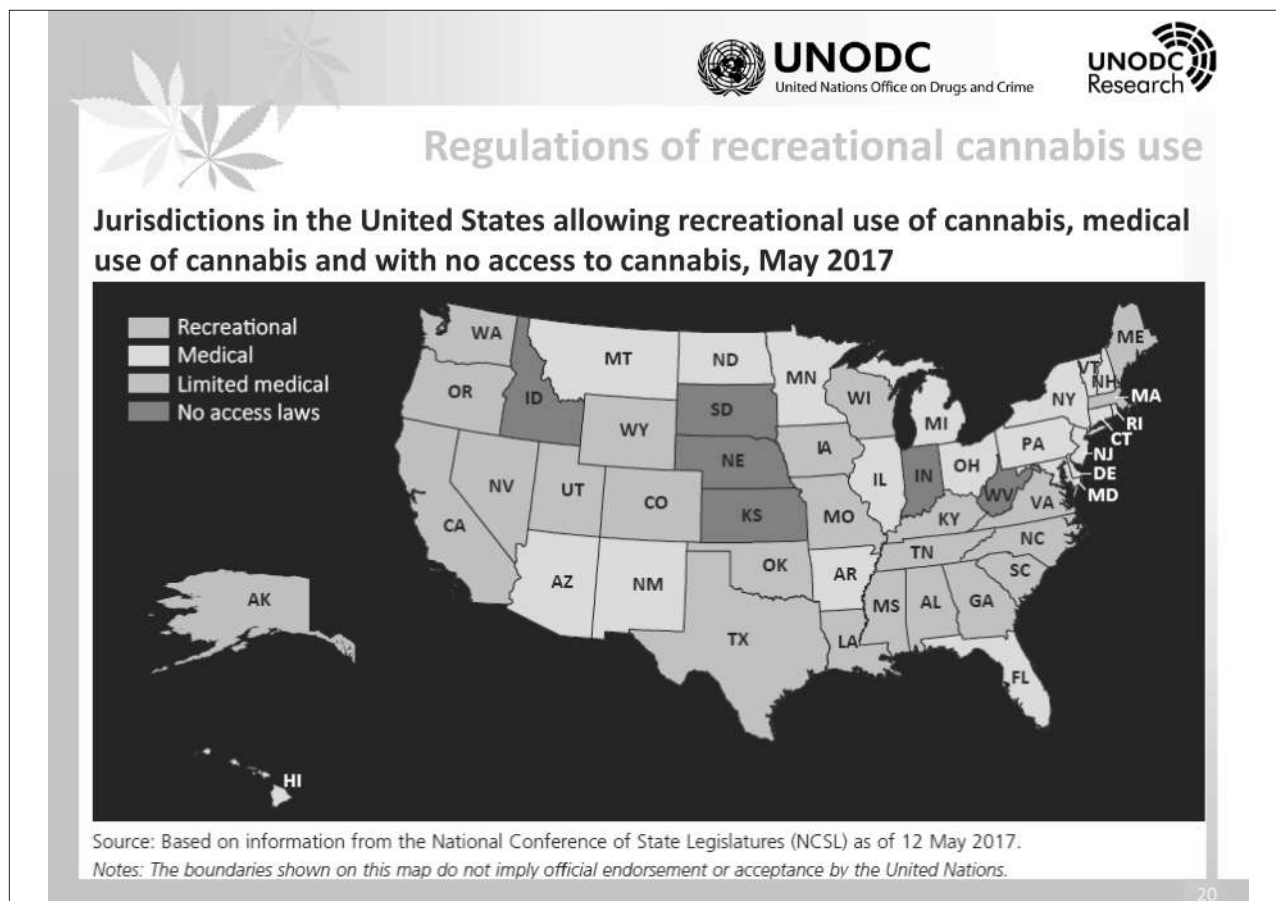
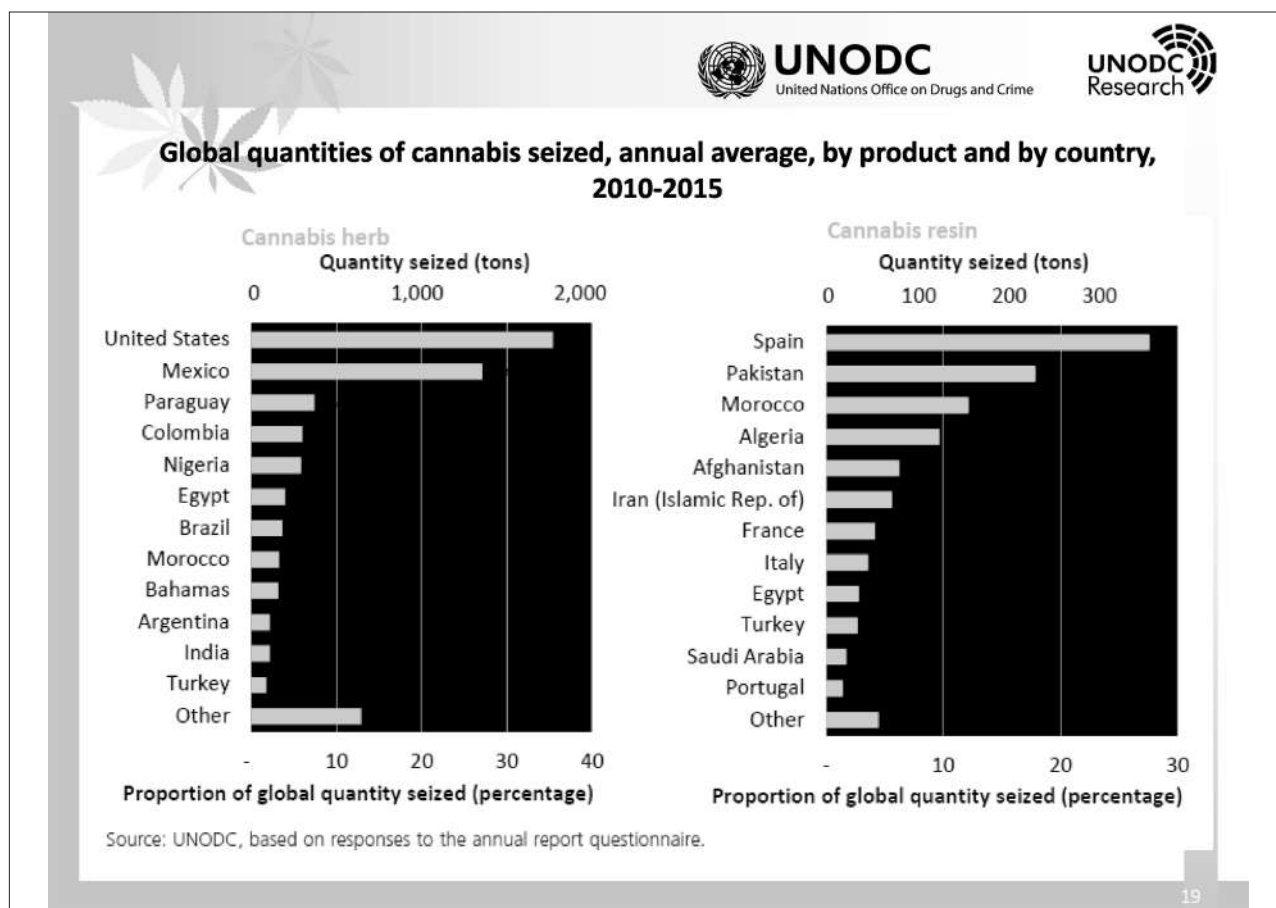
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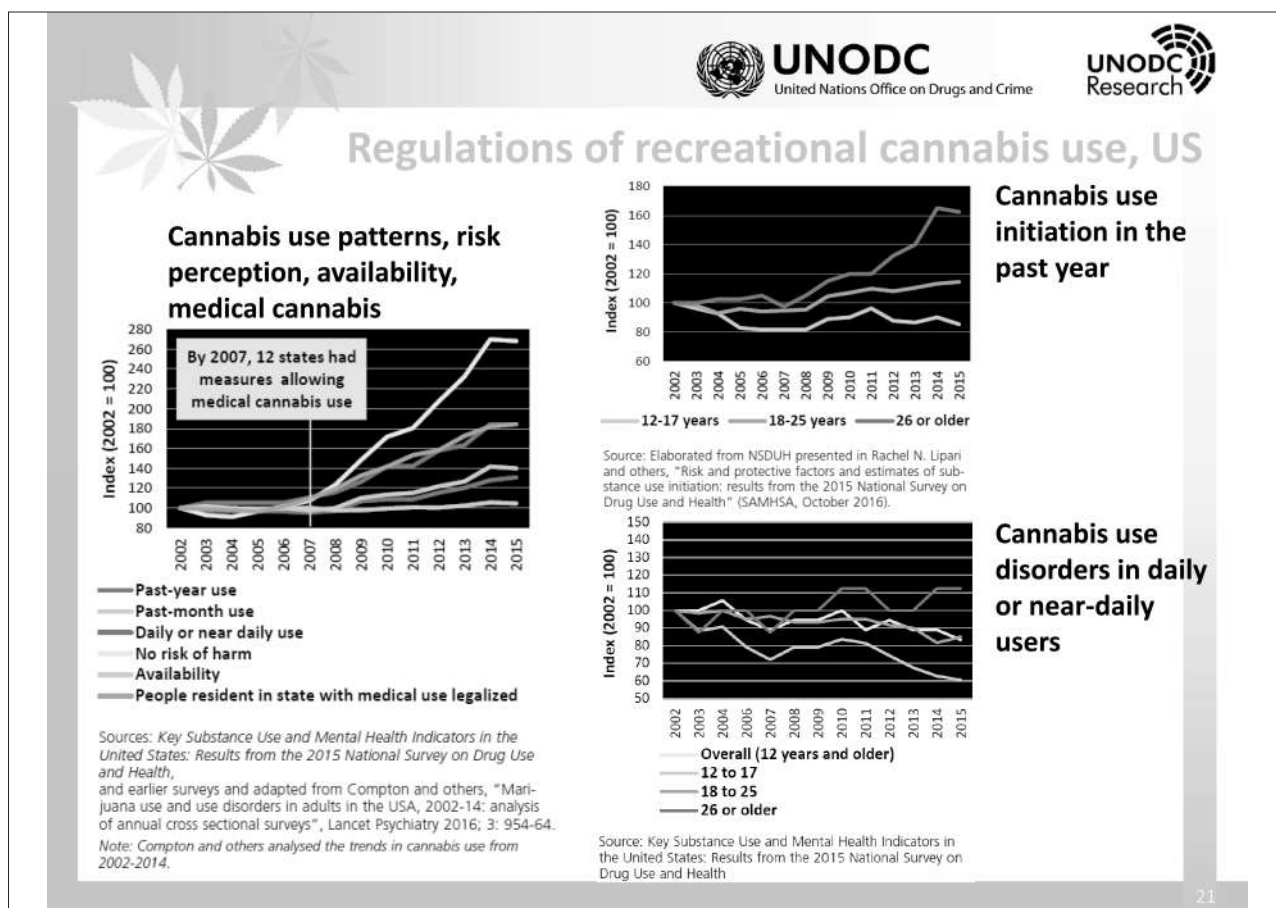
### Global quantities of cannabis resin and herb seized, 1998-2015



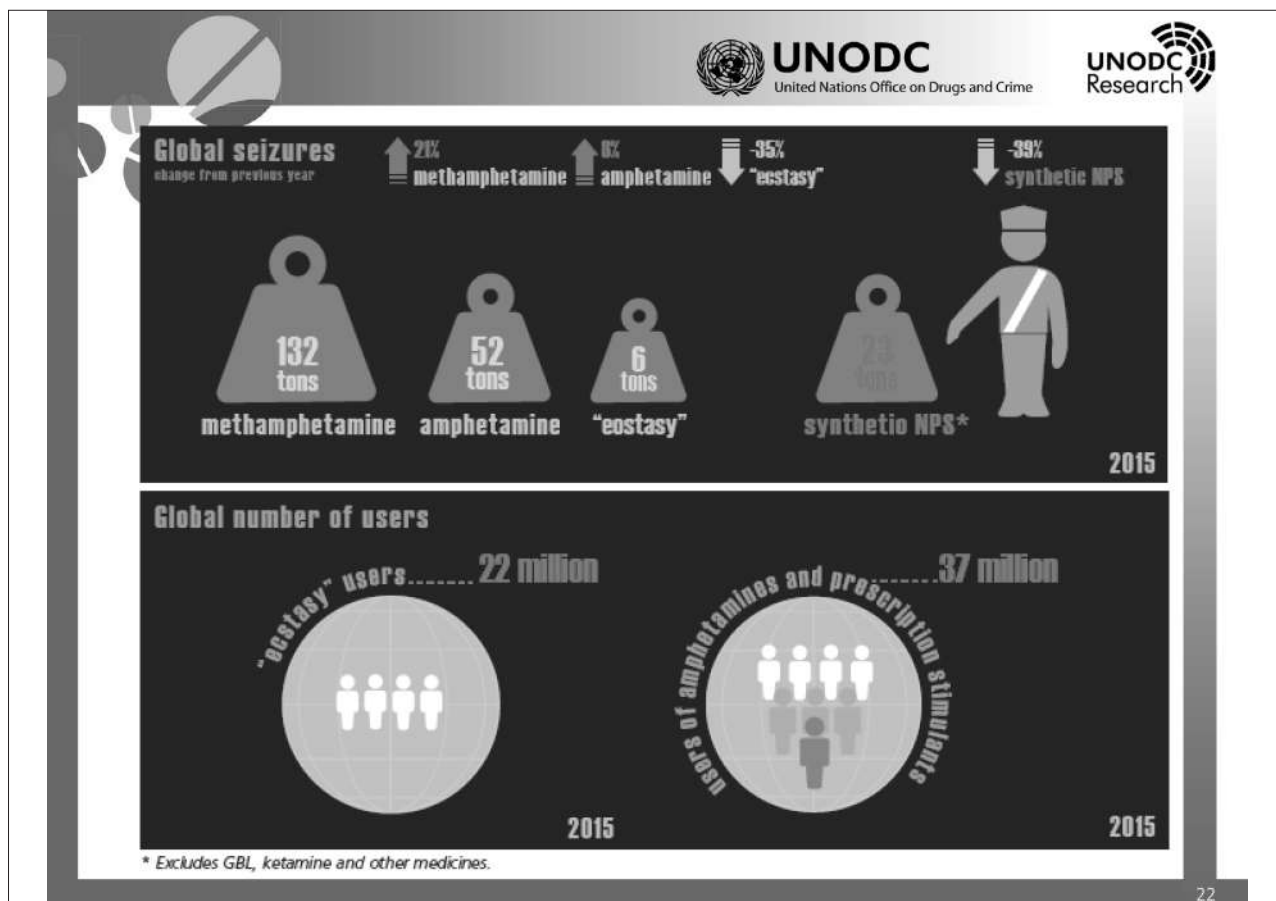
Source: UNODC, based on responses to the annual report questionnaire.

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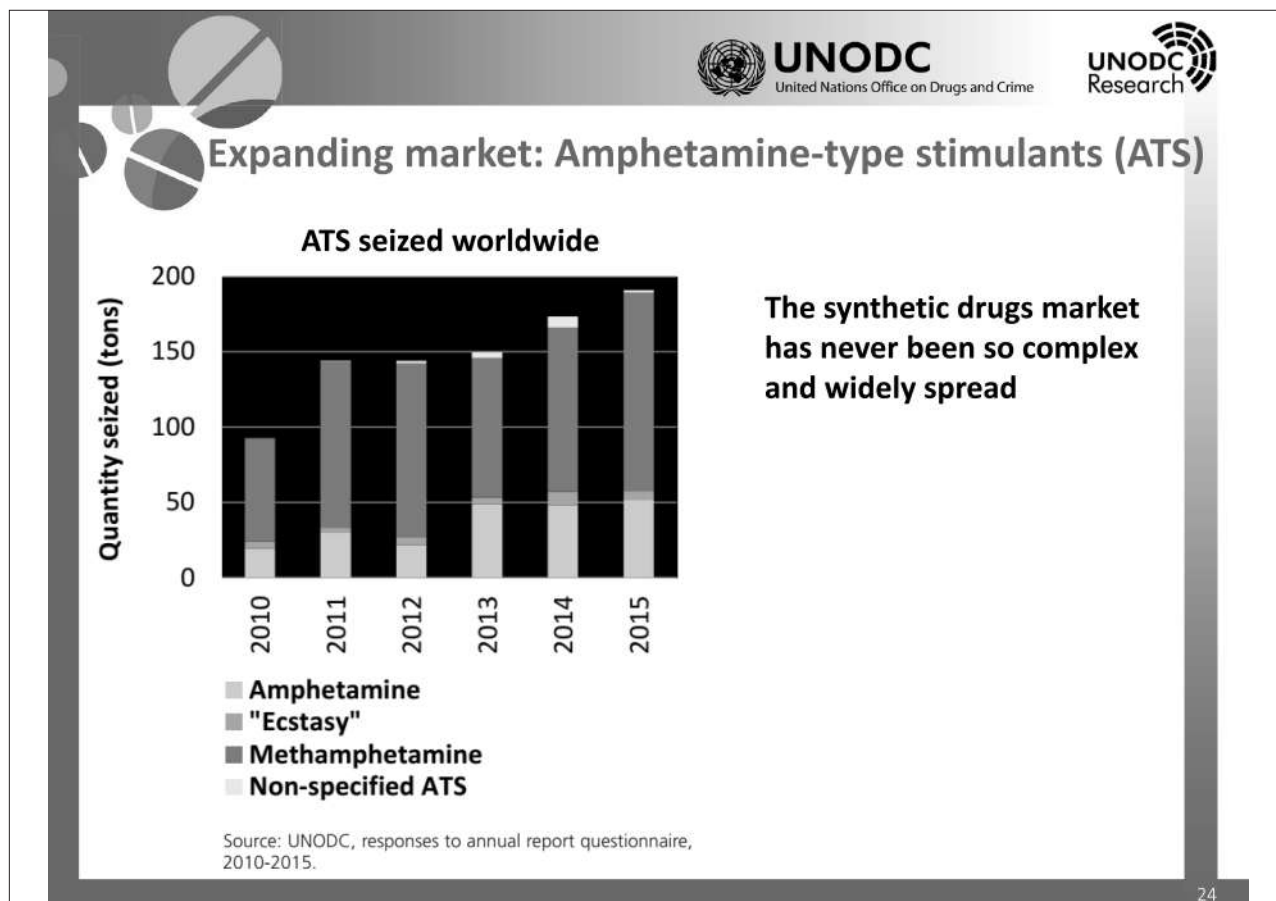
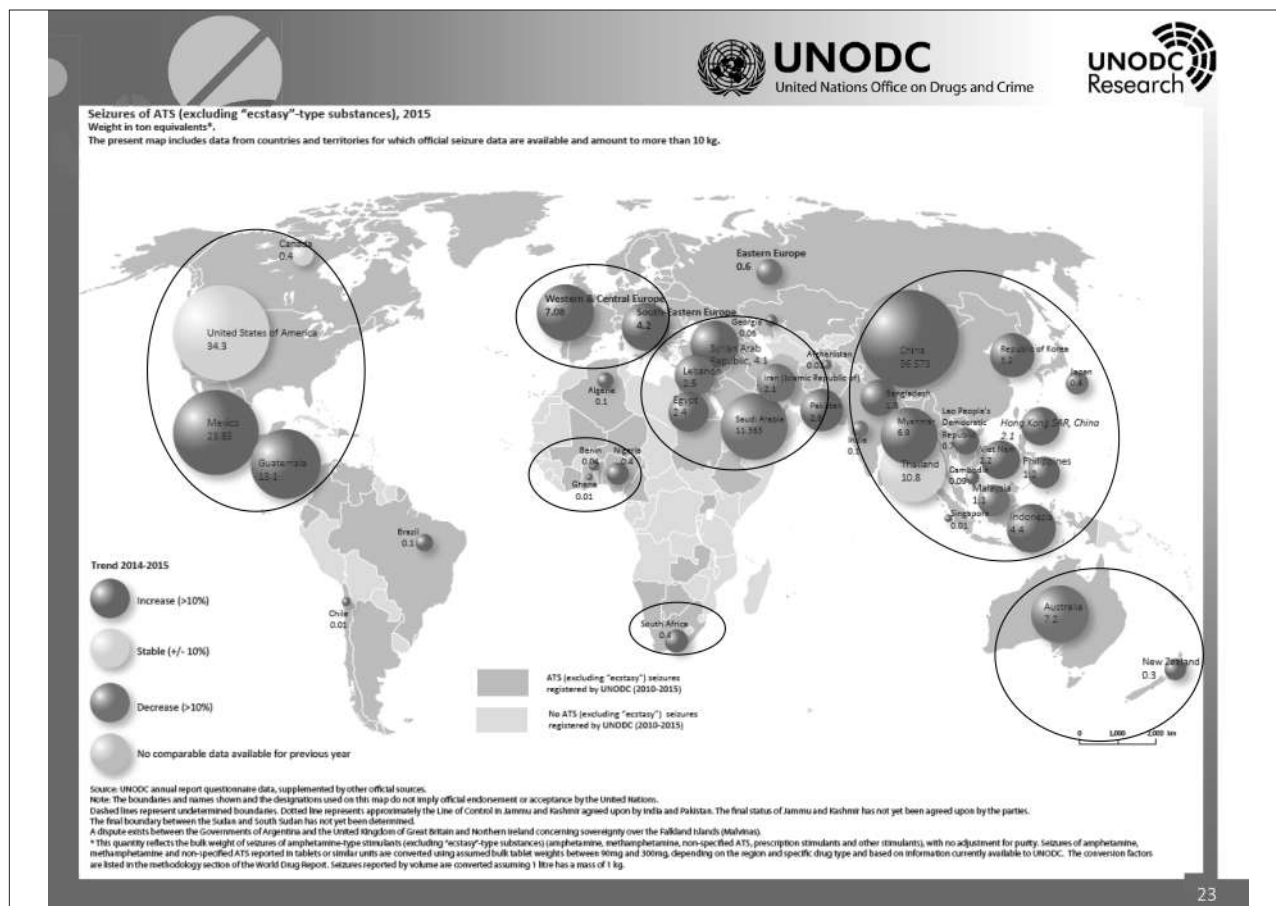


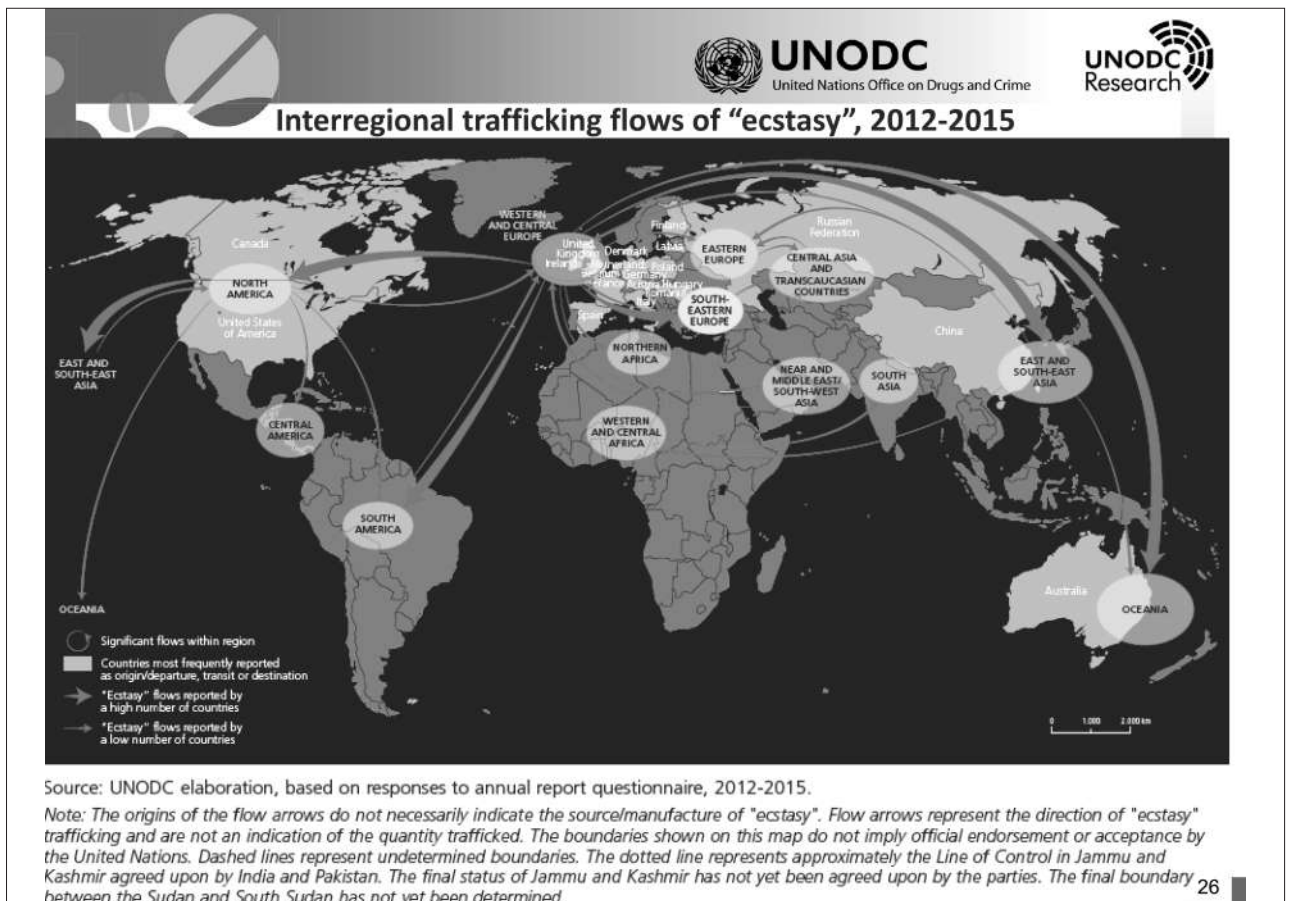
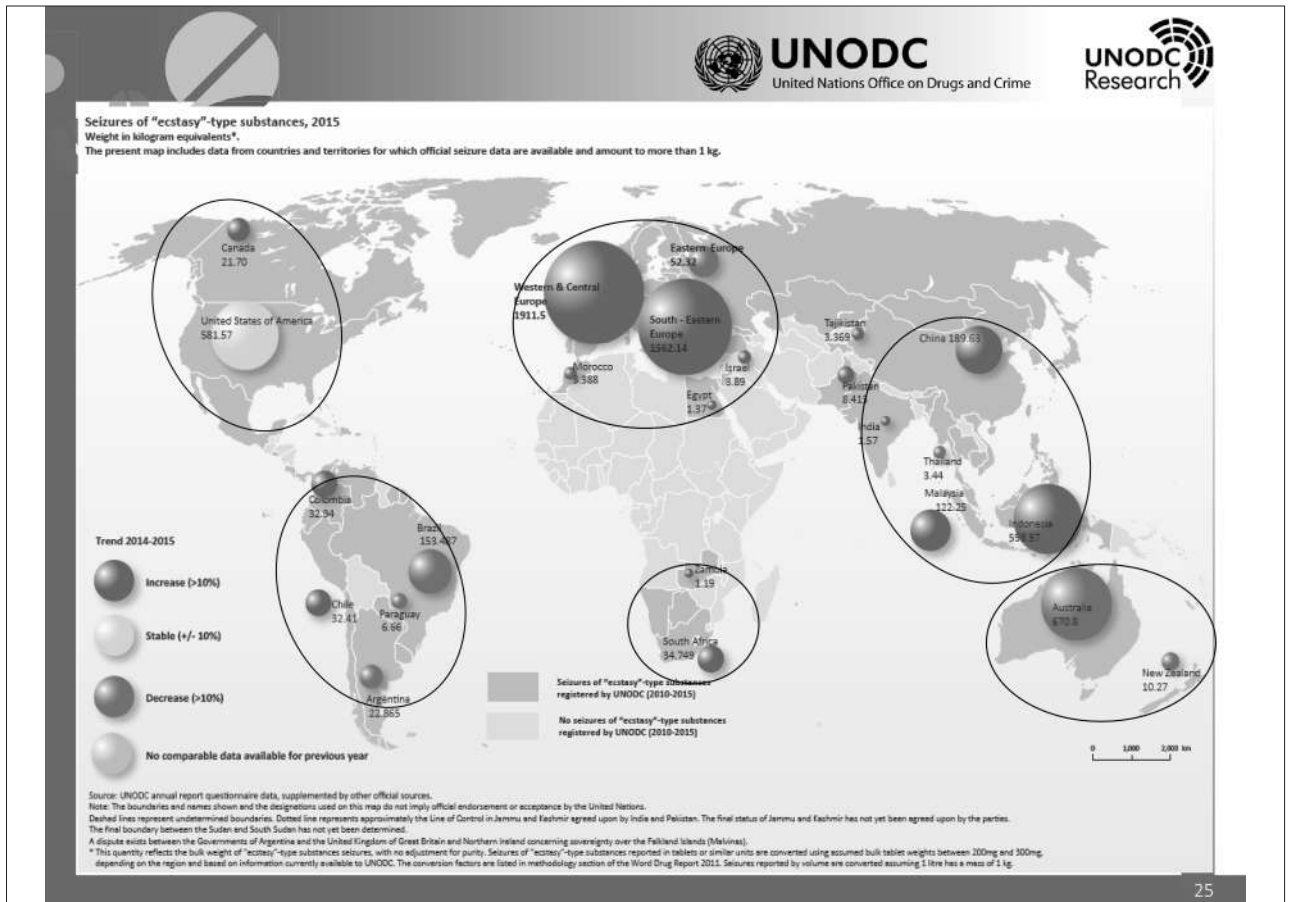
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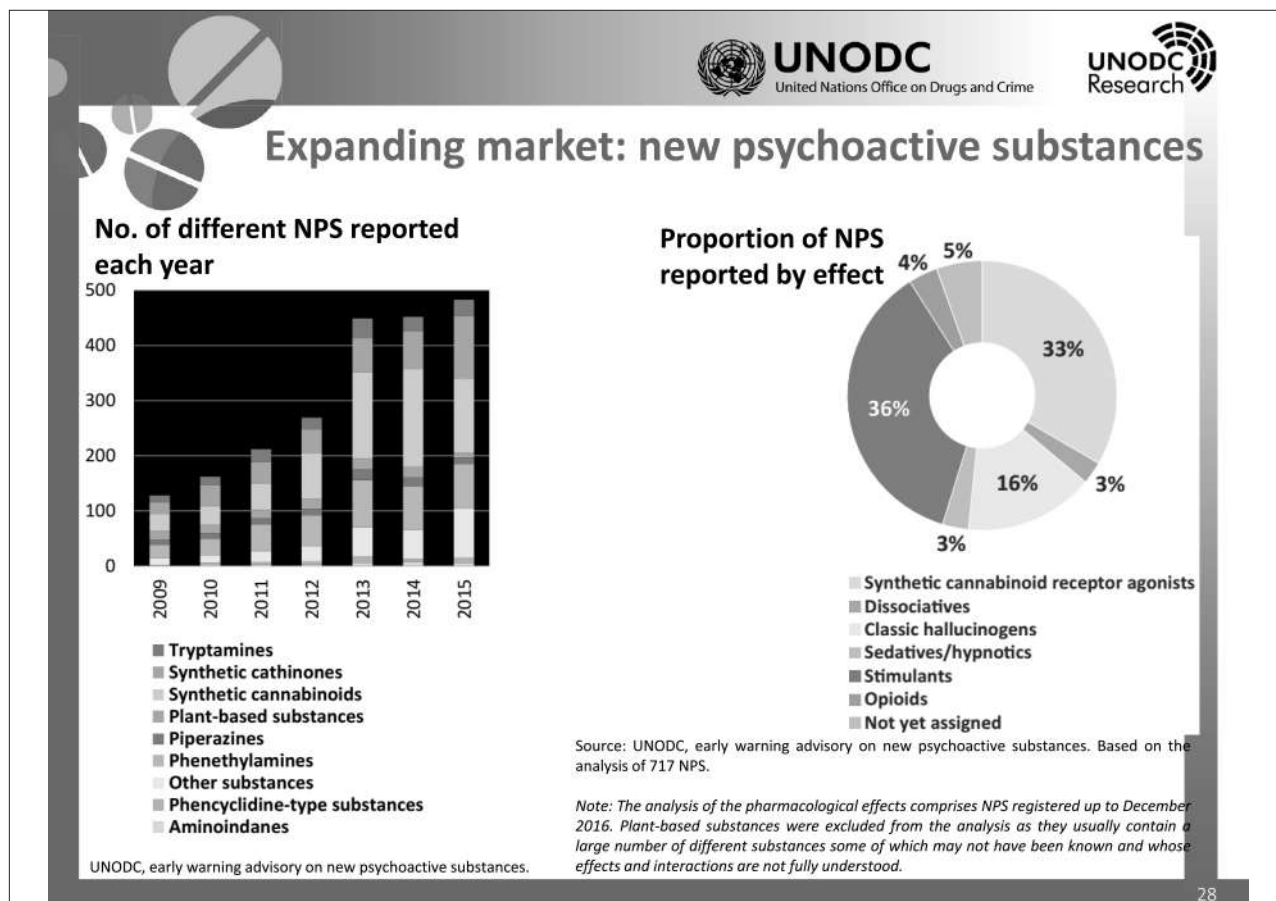
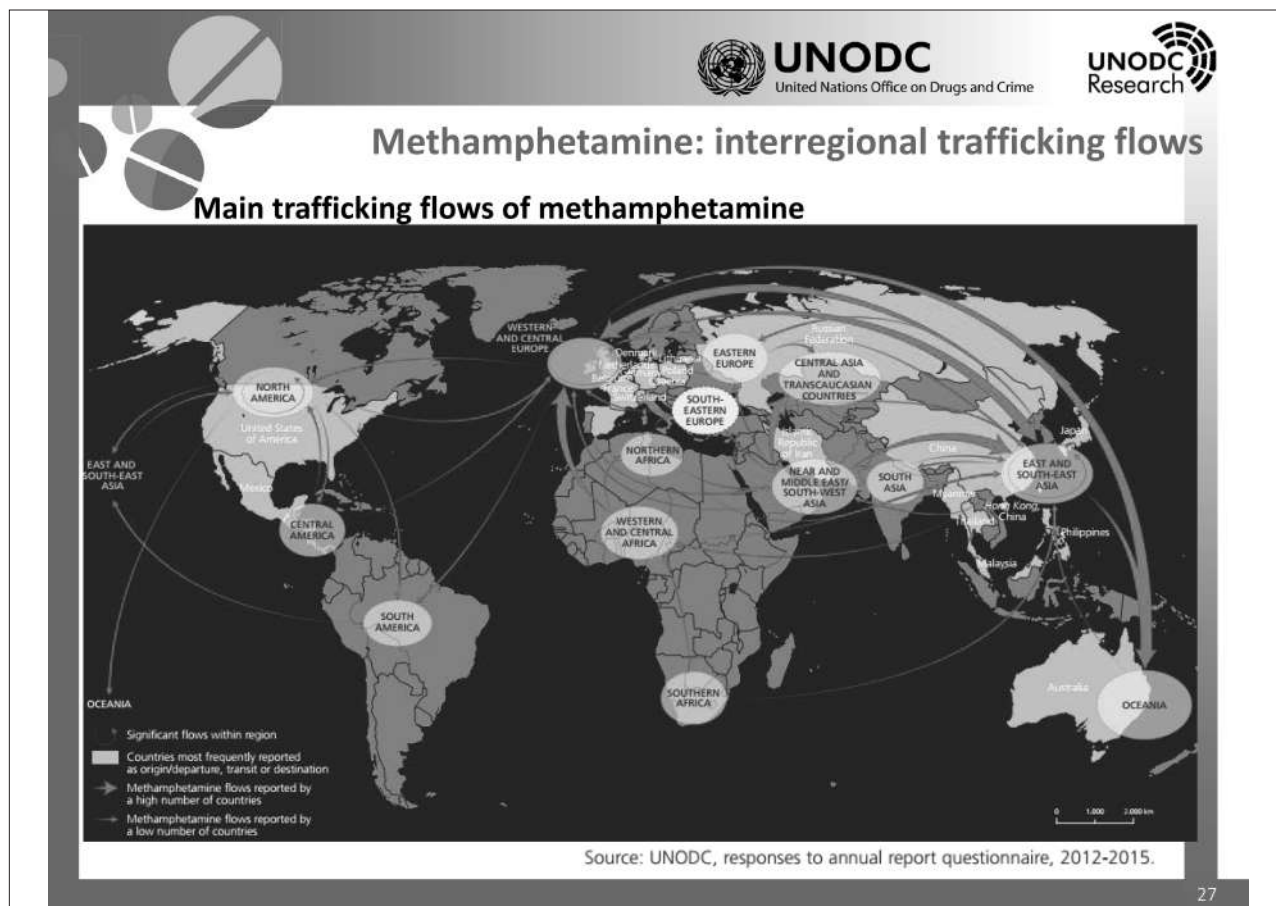


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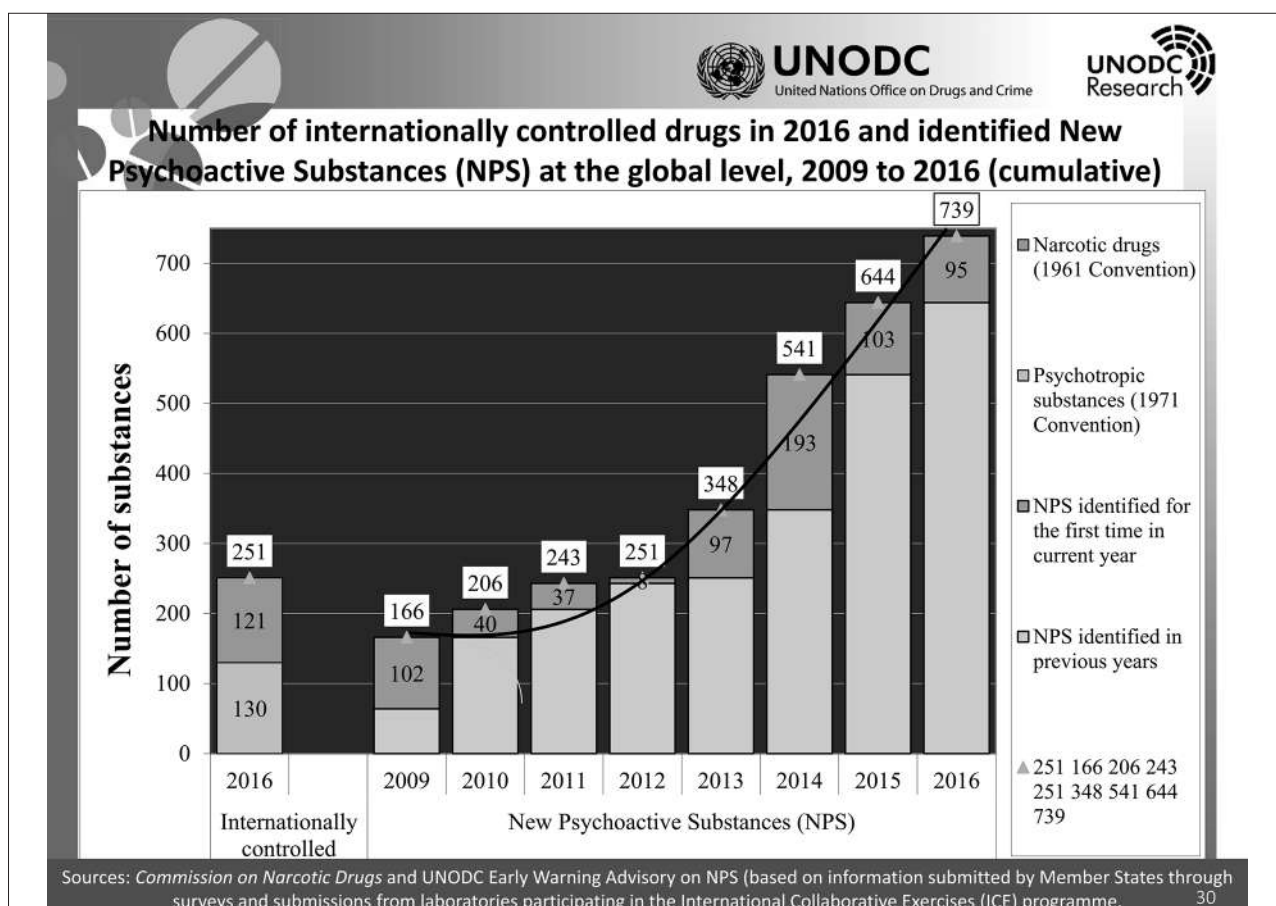
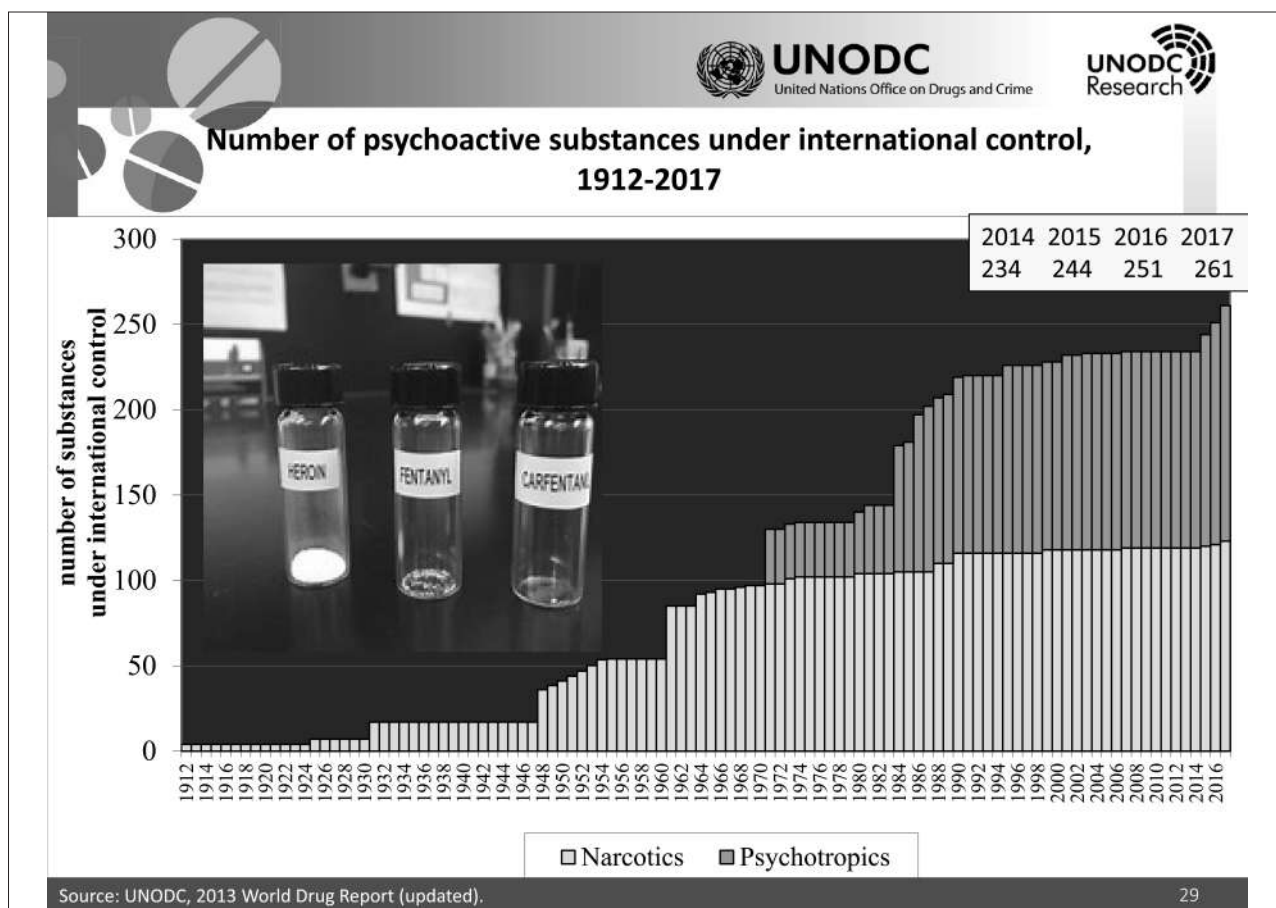


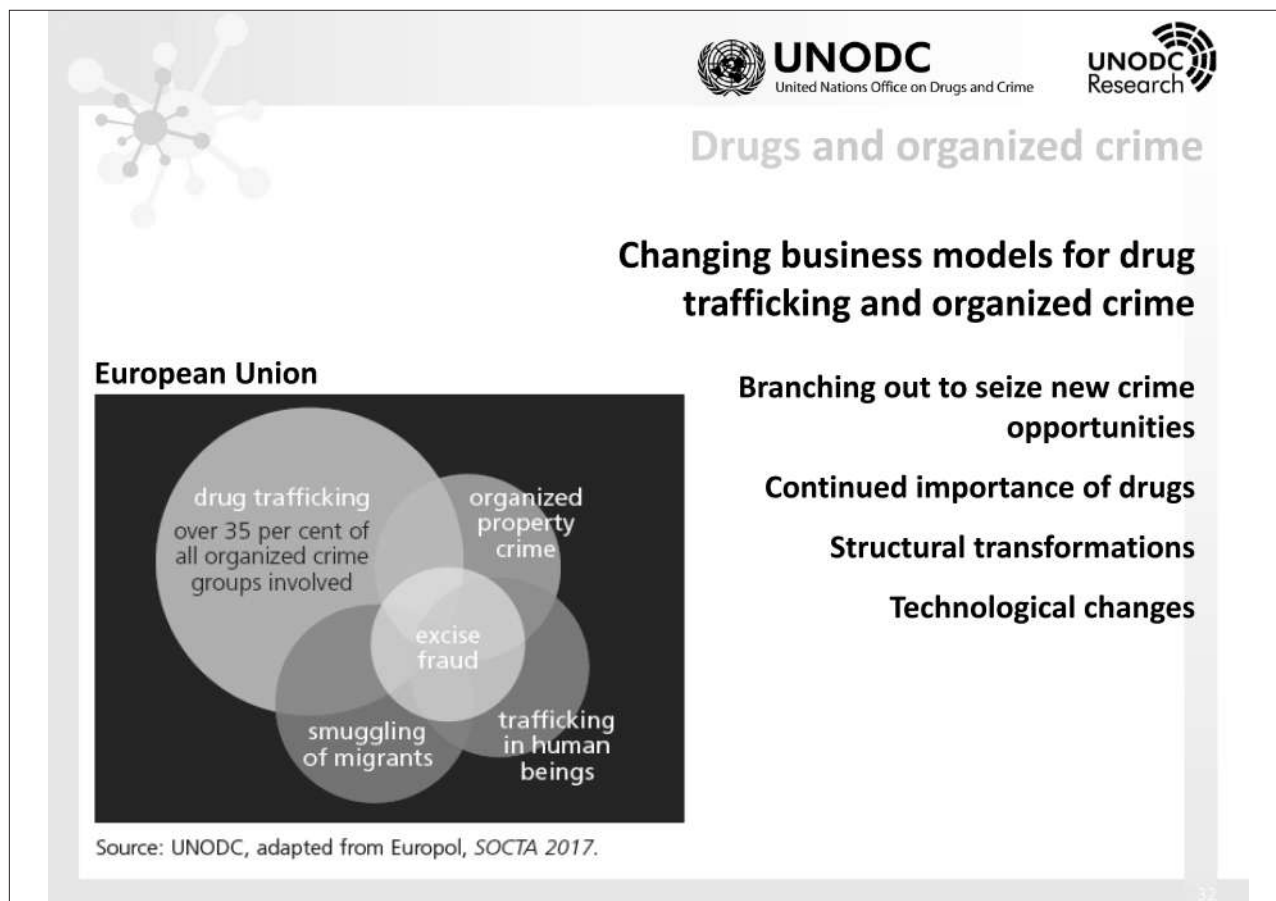
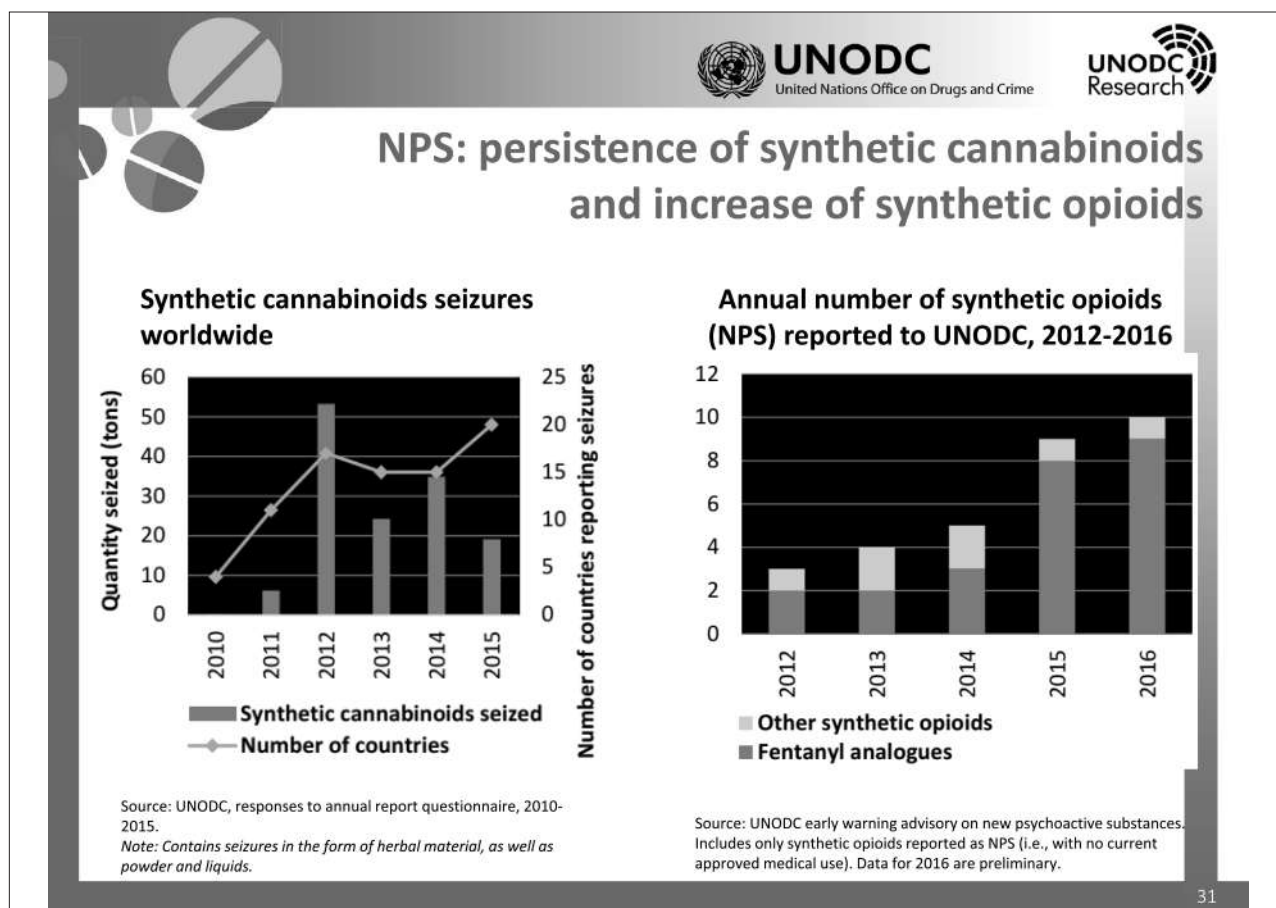


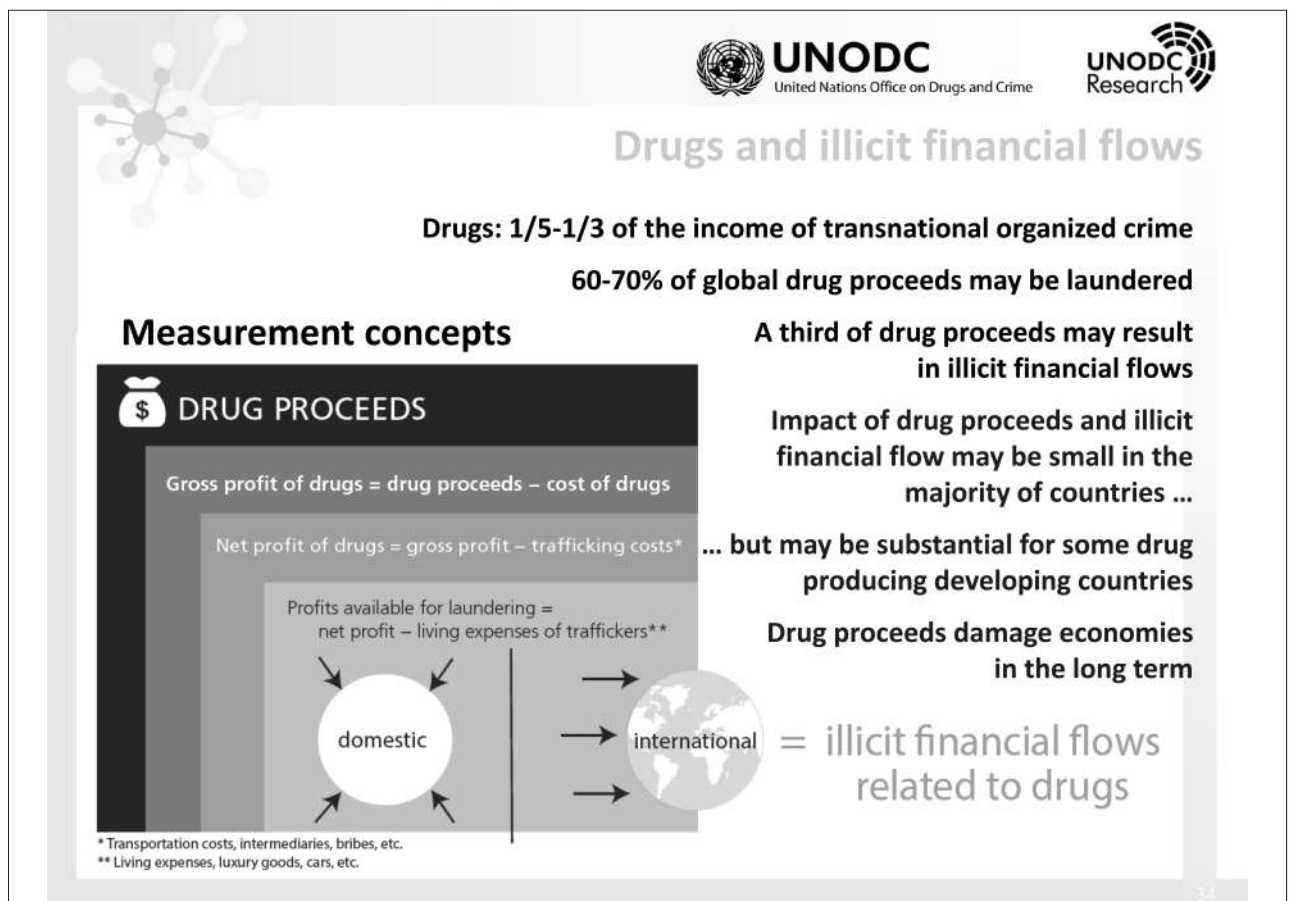
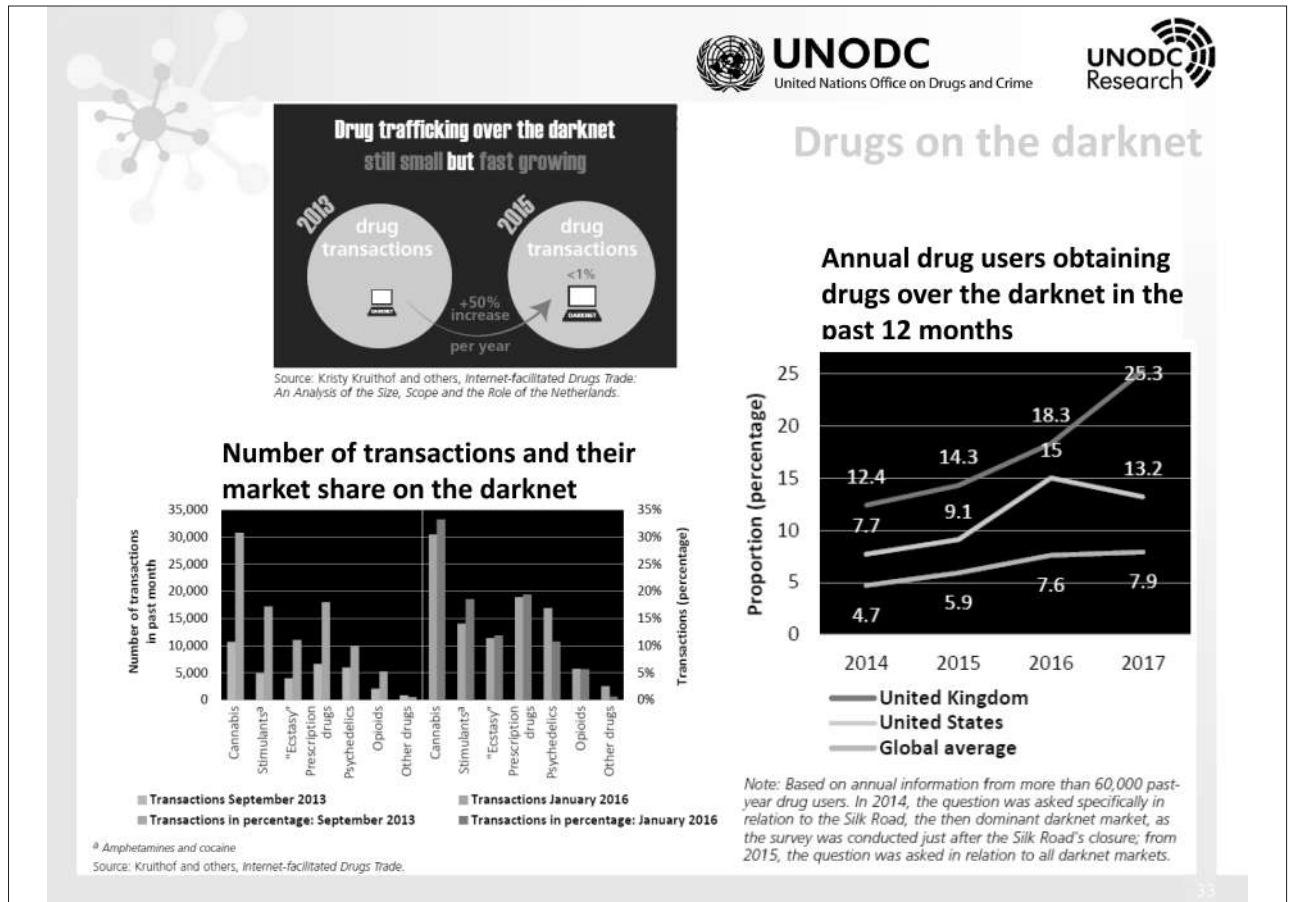




















**UNODC**  
 United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime




## Drugs and corruption



**Supply chain**



**Vulnerable sectors**



**Actors**

DRUG PRODUCTION	DRUG TRAFFICKING	DRUG CONSUMPTION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eradication teams</li> <li>• Alternative development projects</li> <li>• Law enforcement (police, customs, etc.)</li> <li>• Criminal justice system</li> <li>• Chemical companies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Law enforcement (police, customs, etc.)</li> <li>• Criminal justice system</li> <li>• Transport companies</li> <li>• Medical doctors</li> <li>• Pharmacies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Farmers seek to avoid eradication on their fields</li> <li>• Farmers and communities seek to benefit from alternative development investment</li> <li>• Entrepreneurs seek to sell their products and services</li> <li>• Producers and manufacturers seek to avoid controls, dismantlement of production sites and arrest</li> <li>• Producers and manufacturers seek to avoid sentencing</li> <li>• Manufacturers seek to divert precursor chemicals</li> <li>• Traffickers seek to avoid controls, dismantlement of groups and arrest</li> <li>• Traffickers seek to avoid sentencing</li> <li>• Traffickers seek to ship drugs by air, sea, land</li> <li>• Drug users seek to obtain prescriptions for non-medical use of drugs (e.g., opioids, amphetamines, medical cannabis)</li> <li>• Drug users seek to obtain medicines without prescription</li> </ul>


**Corruption facilitates illicit drug markets, which fuel corruption**

**Corruption exists all along the drug supply chain**


**High-level vs low-level corruption**

**Corruption and violence**

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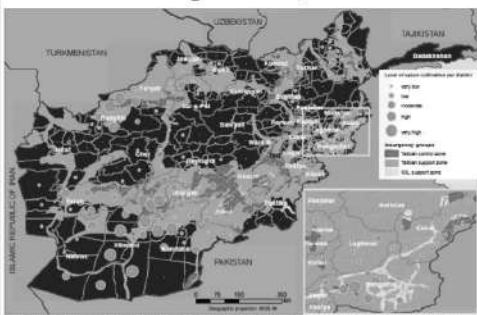
**UNODC**  
 United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



## Drugs and terrorism, insurgency

Entities placed under the consolidated UN Security Council Sanctions list  
Insurgent groups and other non-State armed groups

**Area under control of insurgent groups and area under opium poppy cultivation in Afghanistan, 2016**



Source: UNODC, Afghanistan Opium Survey 2016 – Cultivation and Production (Vienna, 2016). Insurgent groups taken from the Institute for the Study of War, November 2016.  
Note: the boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Dashed lines represent unacknowledged boundaries. Dotted lines represent approximately the line of control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties. The insurgent groups are marked with different shades of grey, which have been merged for the purpose of this map. Geographic projection: WGS 84.

**The Taliban involvement in the illicit drug (opiates) trade in Afghanistan is well documented**

**Also evidence of the involvement of the FARC in Colombia in the coca/cocaine illicit trade, before the Peace Agreement of 2016**

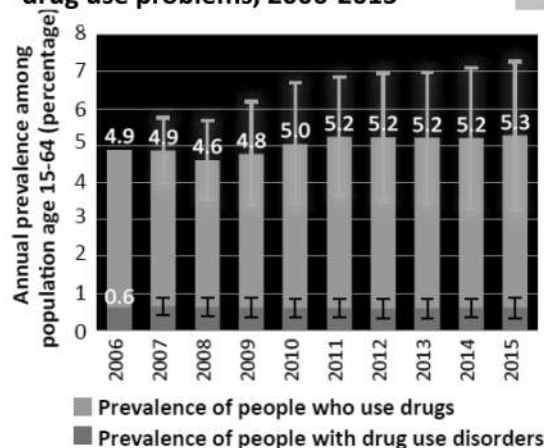
**But evidence implicating other groups is comparatively thin**

**Income from drugs is key for some groups**

**Only one revenue stream of many for most terrorist groups**

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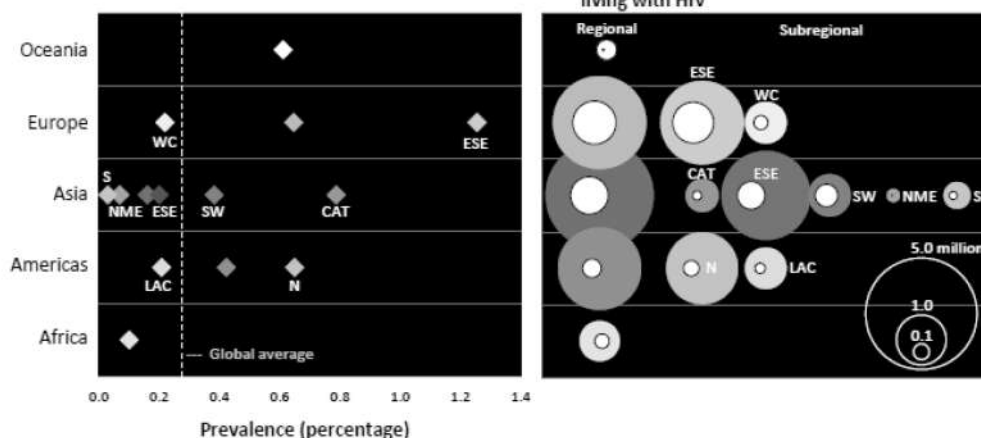
### Global trends in the estimated prevalence of drug use and prevalence of people with drug use problems, 2006-2015



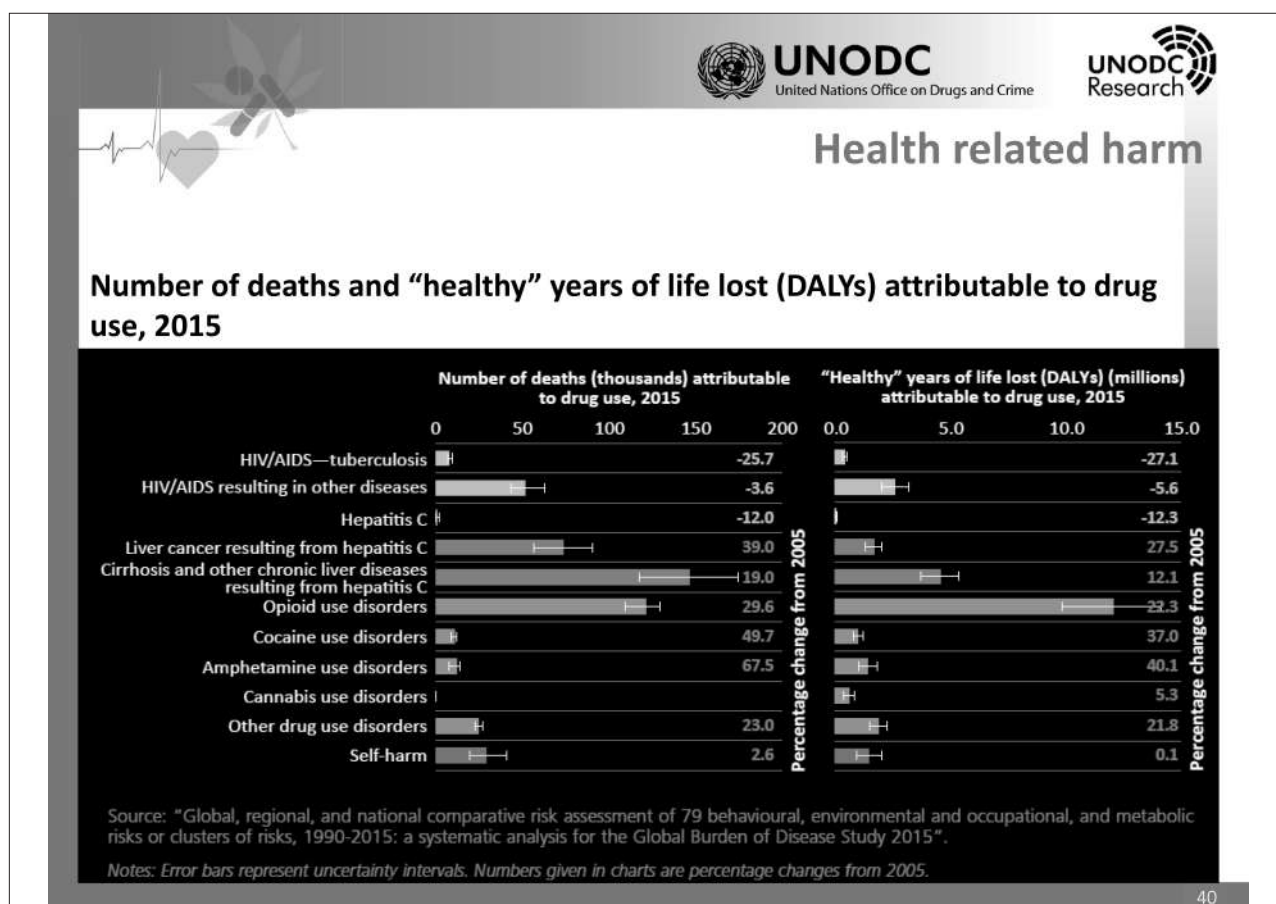
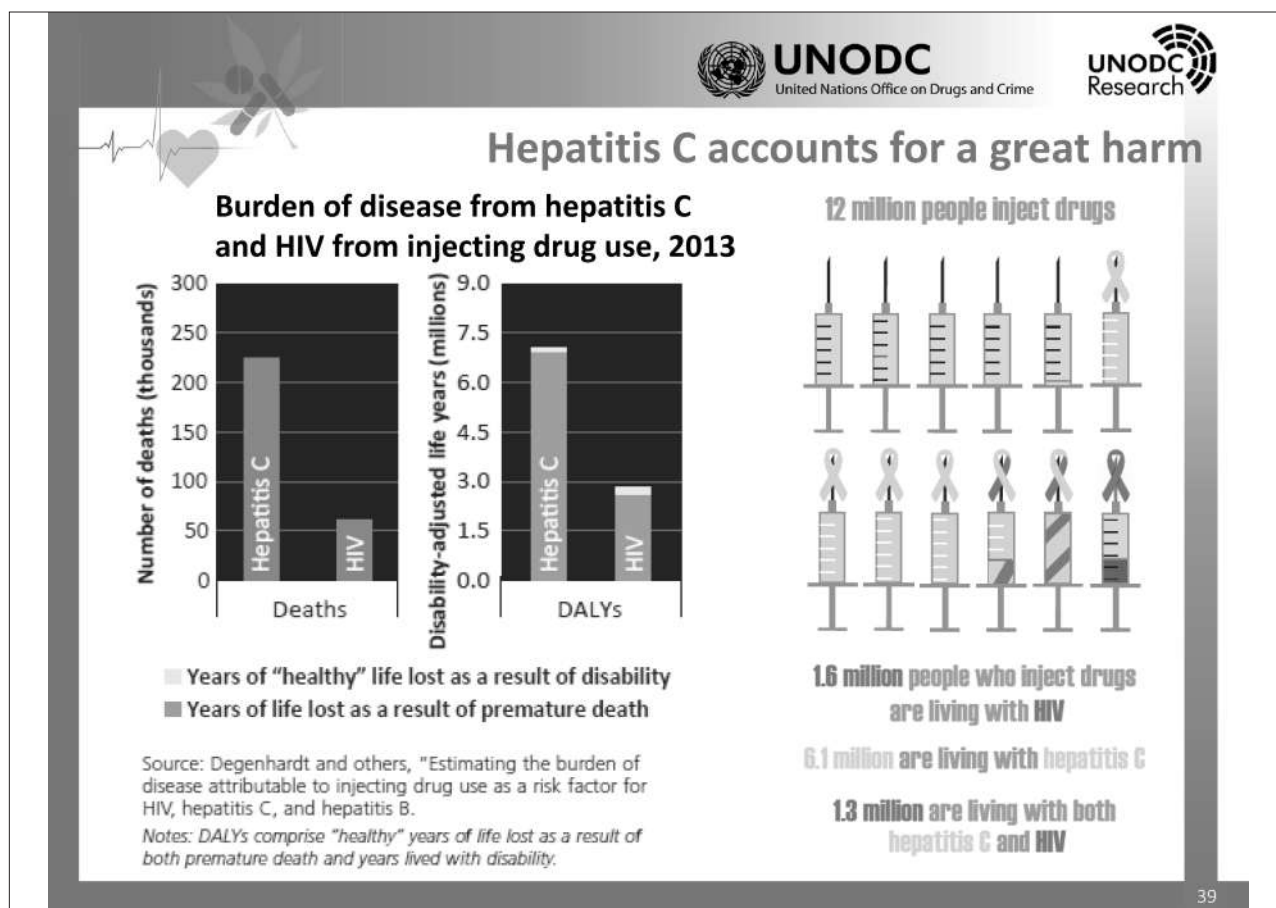
Source: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire.

Note: Estimated percentage of adults (aged 15-64) who used drugs in the past year.



(b) Number of PWID and those among this group living with HIV



Part (b): Number of PWID (outer circle) and number of PWID living with HIV (inner circle).





## Heroin and synthetic opioids

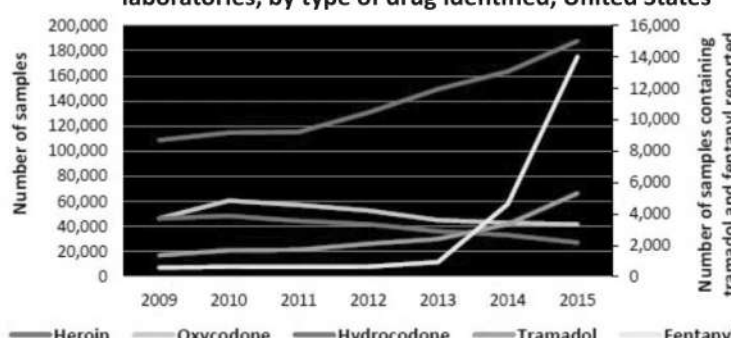
**The opioid market is becoming more diversified**

**Misuse of pharmaceutical drugs**

**Prescription forgery, diversion, illicit manufacture, counterfeit medicines**


**Research opioids on the market (NPS)**

**Number of samples submitted to and analysed by laboratories, by type of drug identified, United States**



Source: United States Drug Enforcement Administration, National Forensic Laboratory Information System reports.

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## Summary

- **Opiates:**
  - Poppy cultivation – decreased in 2015 for first time since 2009 but since 2016 upwards trend
  - Heroin – seizures stable since 2008
  - Illicit Morphine and Opium – concentrated in SW Asia
- **Cocaine:**
  - Coca cultivation and cocaine manufacture – increases
  - Seizures stable since 2010
- **Cannabis:**
  - Herb – decreasing since 2010 (driven by North America) - stabilisation
  - Resin – increasing since 2011 (driven by North Africa and SW Asia)
- **ATS:**
  - Amphetamine – continued increasing general trend since 2000
  - Methamphetamine – record levels in 2011, remained stable since
  - Ecstasy – notable increase in 2014 due to multi-ton seizures in Australia – then decrease

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