

# International Drug Trafficking and Interdiction

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# Illicit markets are clandestine

Sources of data:

Outdoor cultivation  
Seizures of precursors  
Seizures of drug  
Treatment seeking  
Surveys



# UNODC

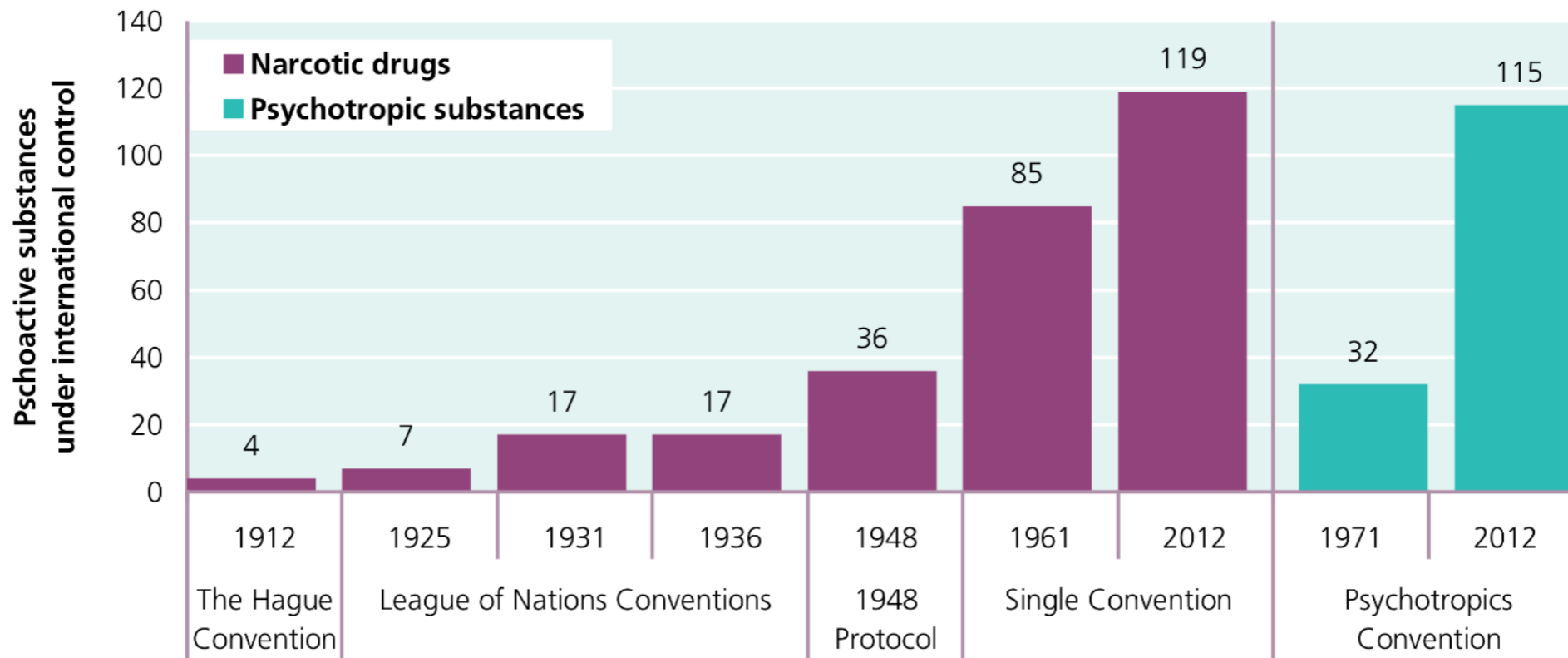
United Nations Office on Drugs & Crime

Under the International Drug Conventions, member states are required to report national drug control related information to the Secretary General

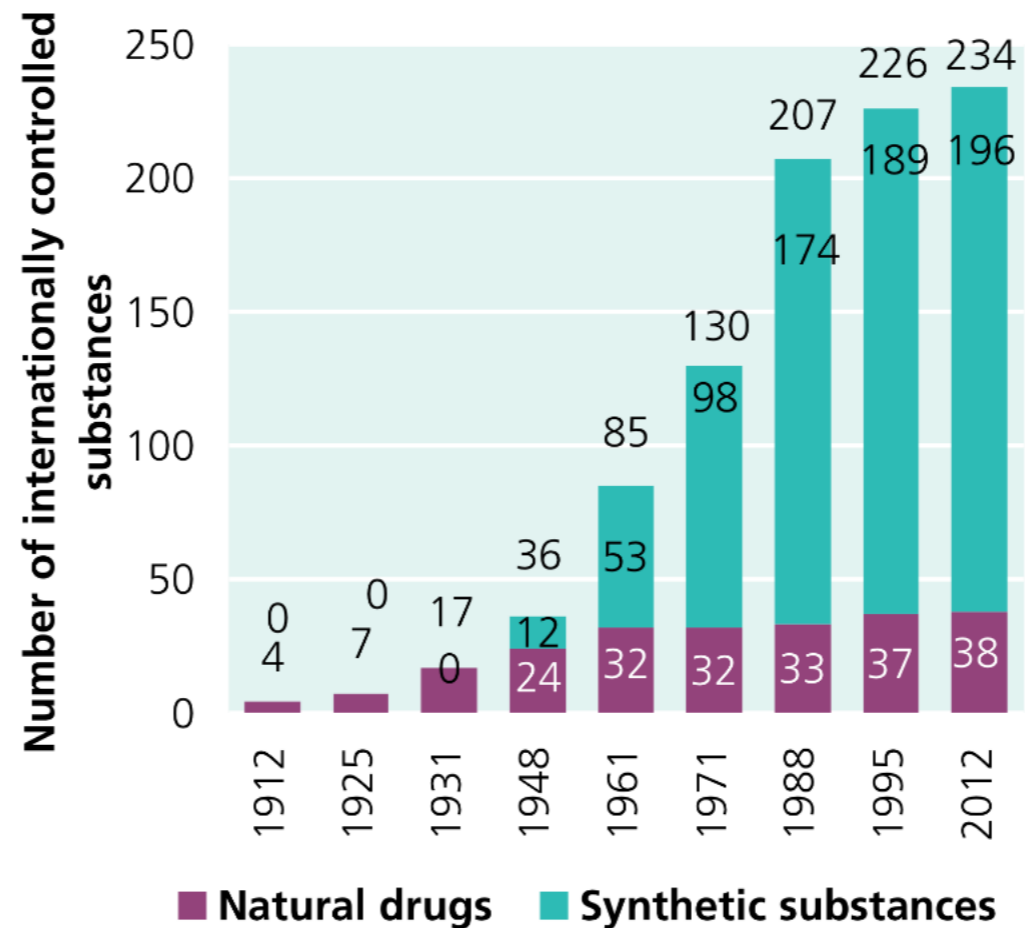
Data also collected from Heads of National Law Enforcement Agencies, Interpol, World Customs Organization, European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission



**Fig. 48. Number of substances under international control, 1912-2012**



**Fig. 49. Number of substances under international control, 1912-2012, by type**

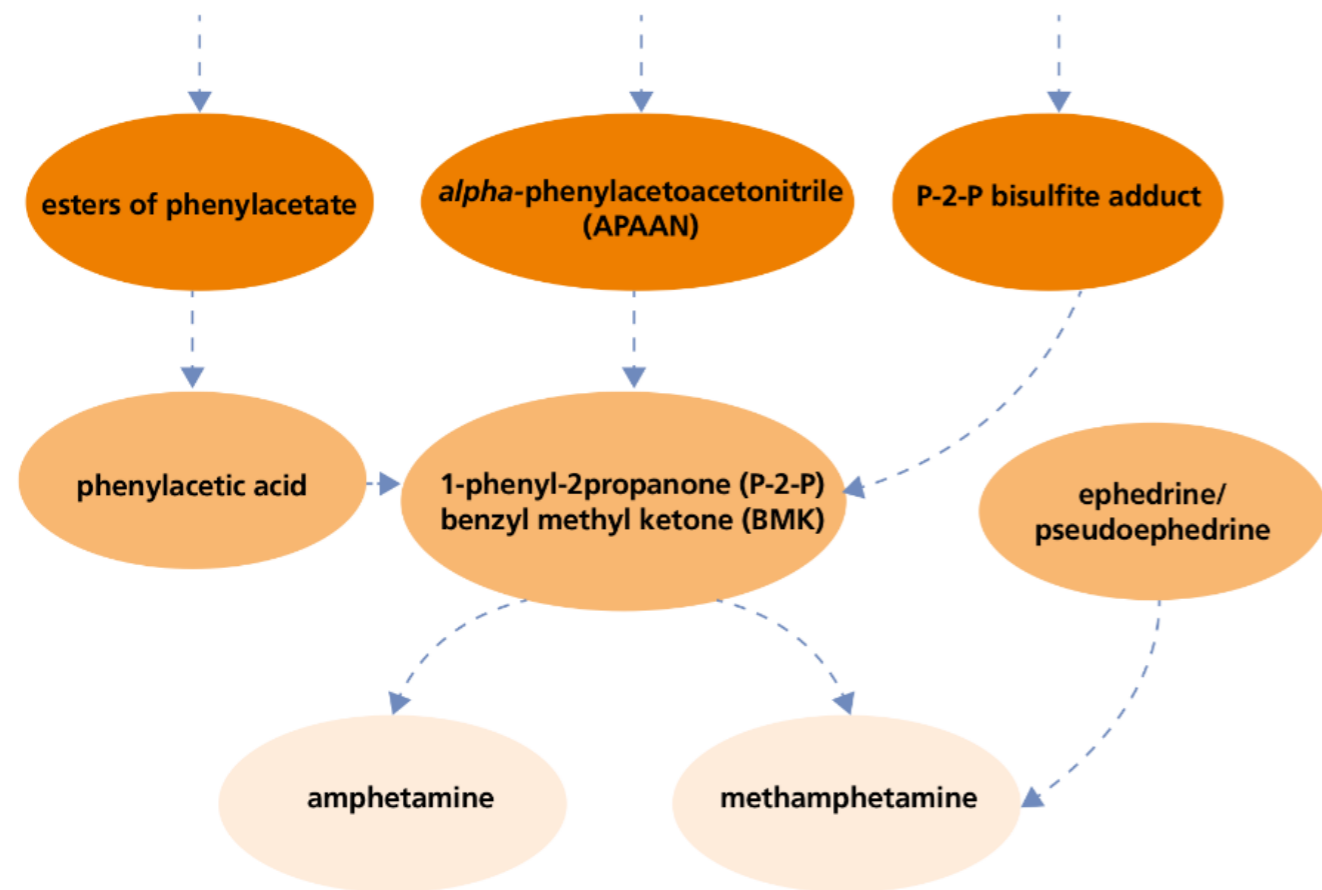




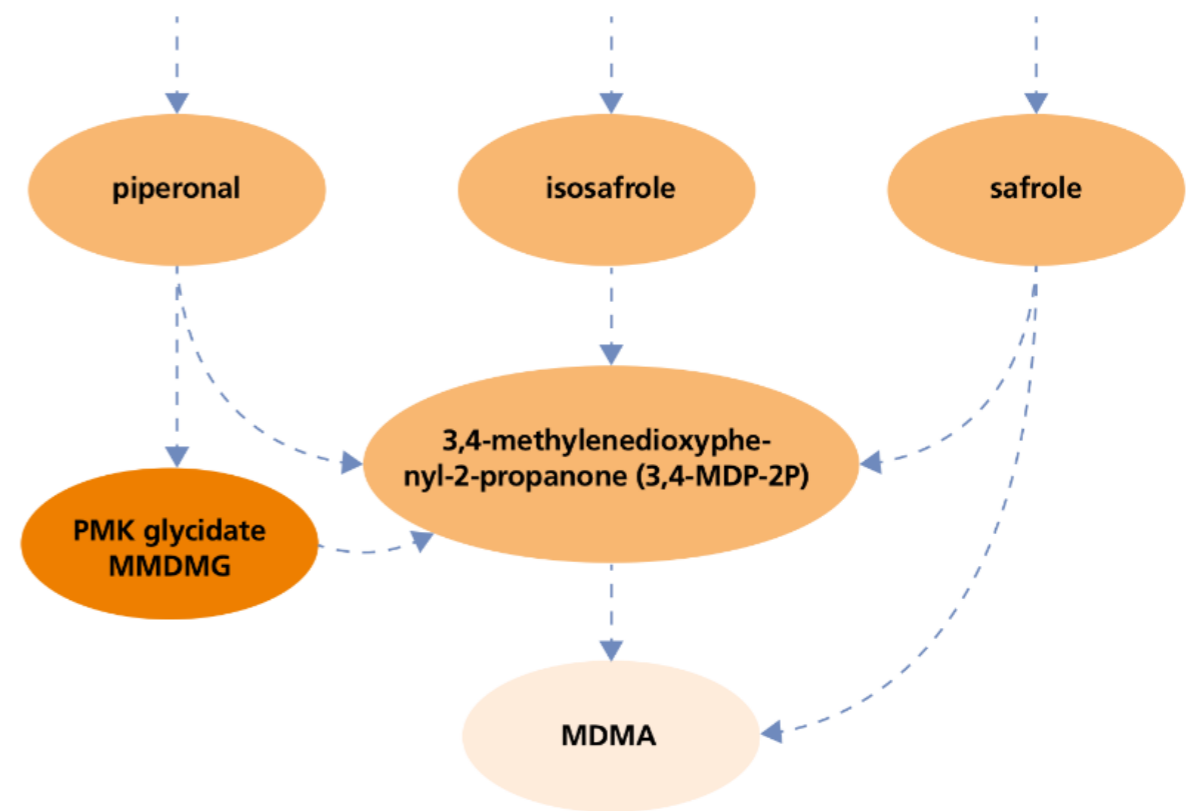
# Precursor Control

**Fig. 31.** Use of non-controlled substitute chemicals in the manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants

Flexible manufacture of amphetamines



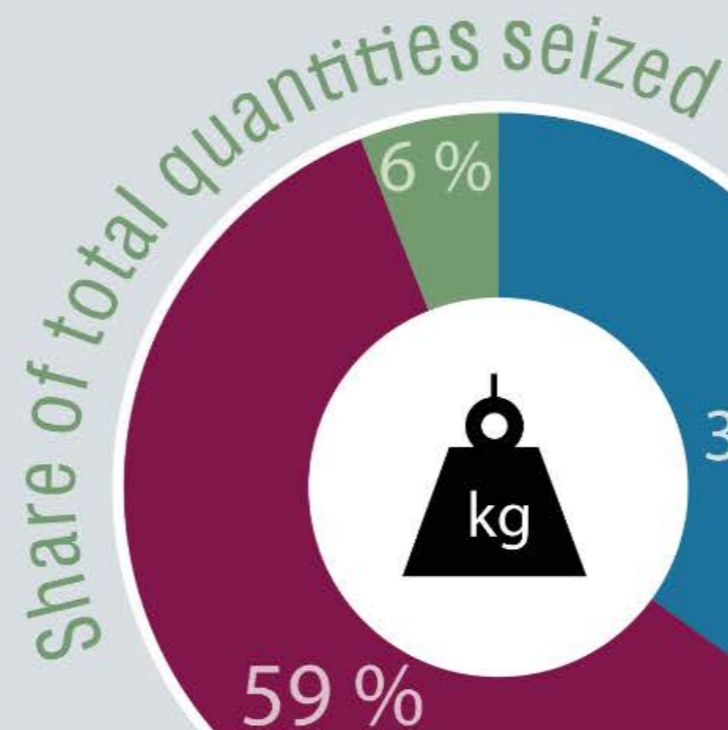
Flexible manufacture of MDMA



Internationally not controlled precursors    Internationally controlled precursors    Psychotropic substances



# interdiction: Disrupting the flow of illicit substances and their precursors





# Global Burden of Substance Use

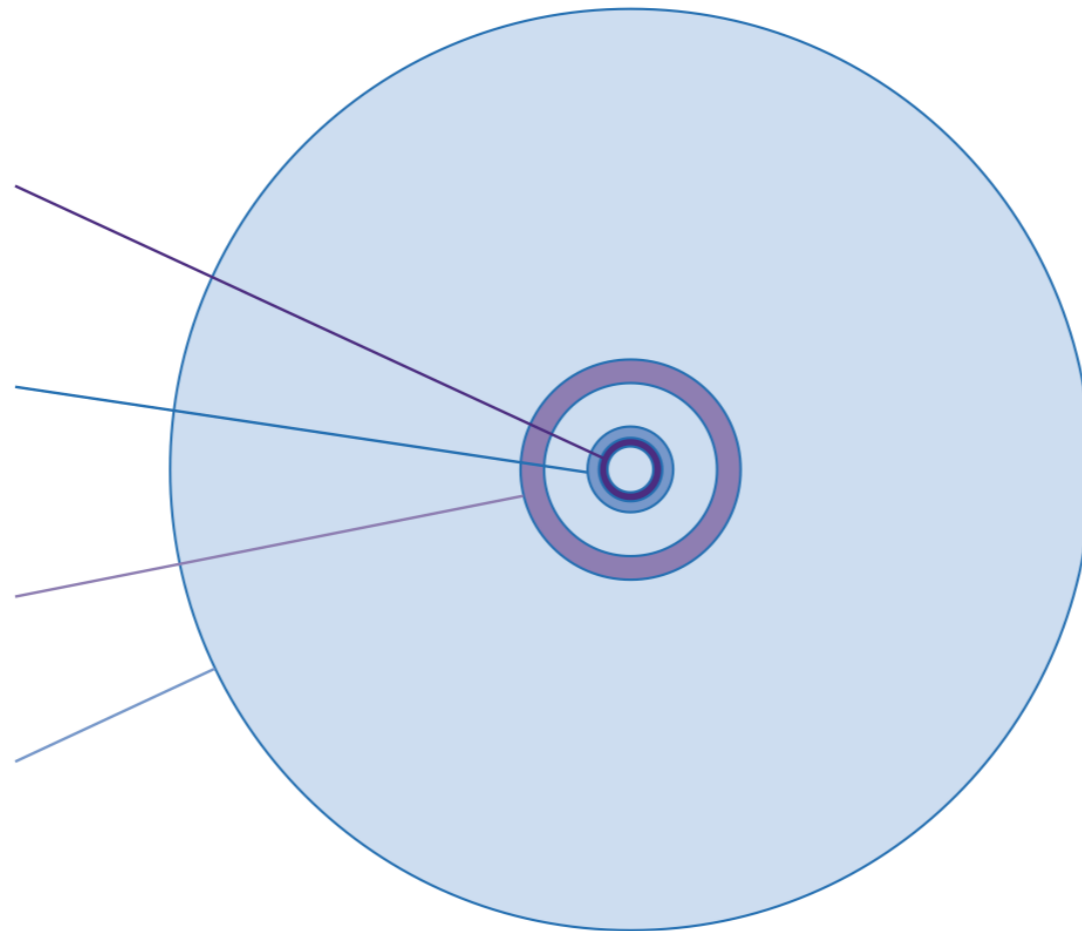


Number of people who inject drugs  
aged 15-64 years : 11-21 million persons

Number of "problem drug users"  
aged 15-64 years : 16-38 million persons

Number of people who have used drugs  
at least once in the past year aged  
15-64 years : 155-250 million persons

Total number of people aged 15-64 years  
in 2008: 4,396 million persons



**1 in 20 people  
worldwide  
used an illicit  
substance in  
2013**



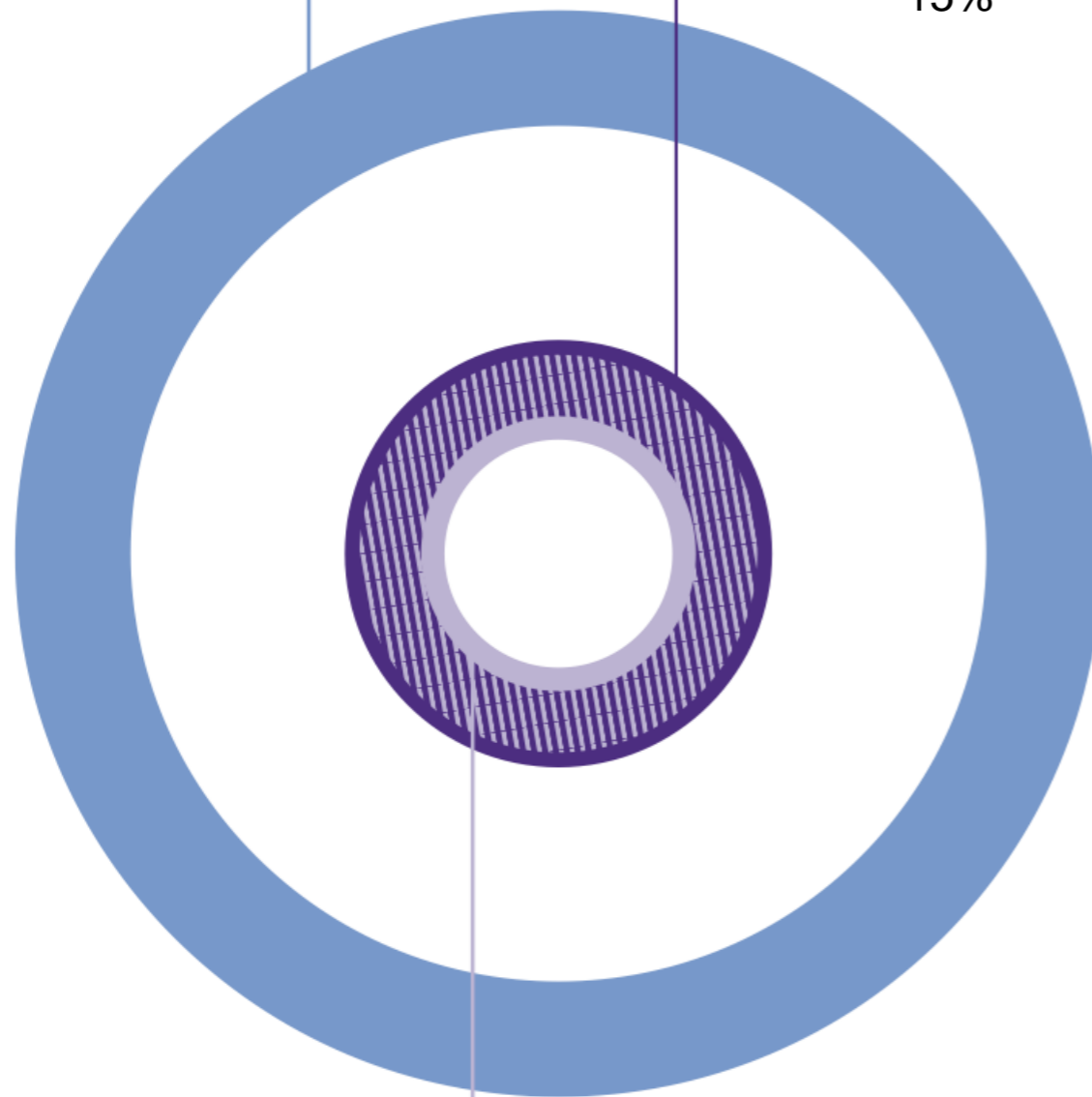
**Fig. 100: Unmet need for treatment interventions, 2008**

Source: UNODC

Number of people who have used drugs at least once in the past year aged 15-64 years: 155-250 million

Number of problem drug users aged 15-64: 16-38 million

15%



Number of problem drug users aged 15-64 who did not receive treatment: 11-33.5 million

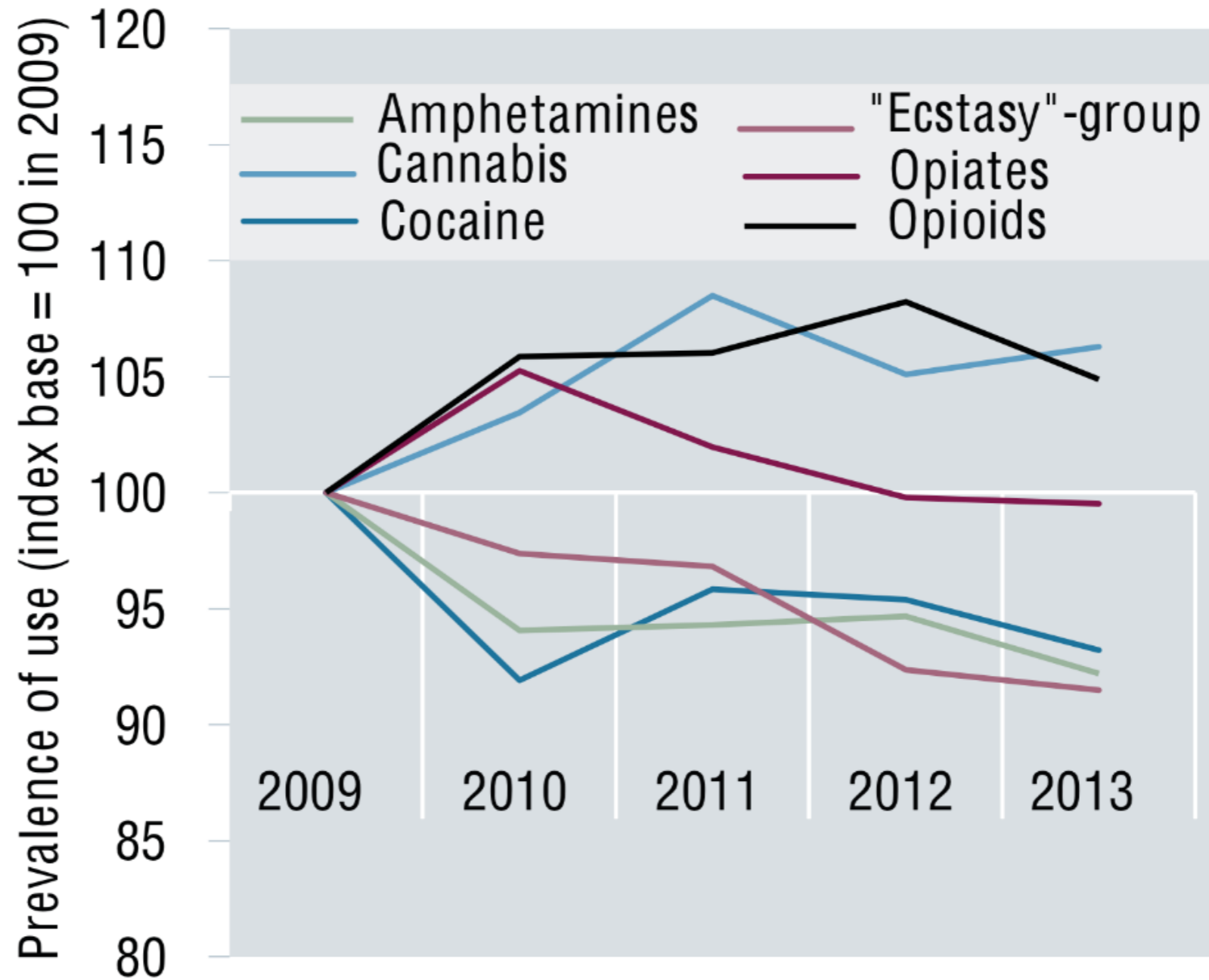
88%

### Globally:

- 1 in 3 drug users is female
- 1 in 5 drug users in treatment is female
- Men are 3x more likely to use cannabis, cocaine, & amphetamines
- Women more likely to use prescription opioids & tranquilizers



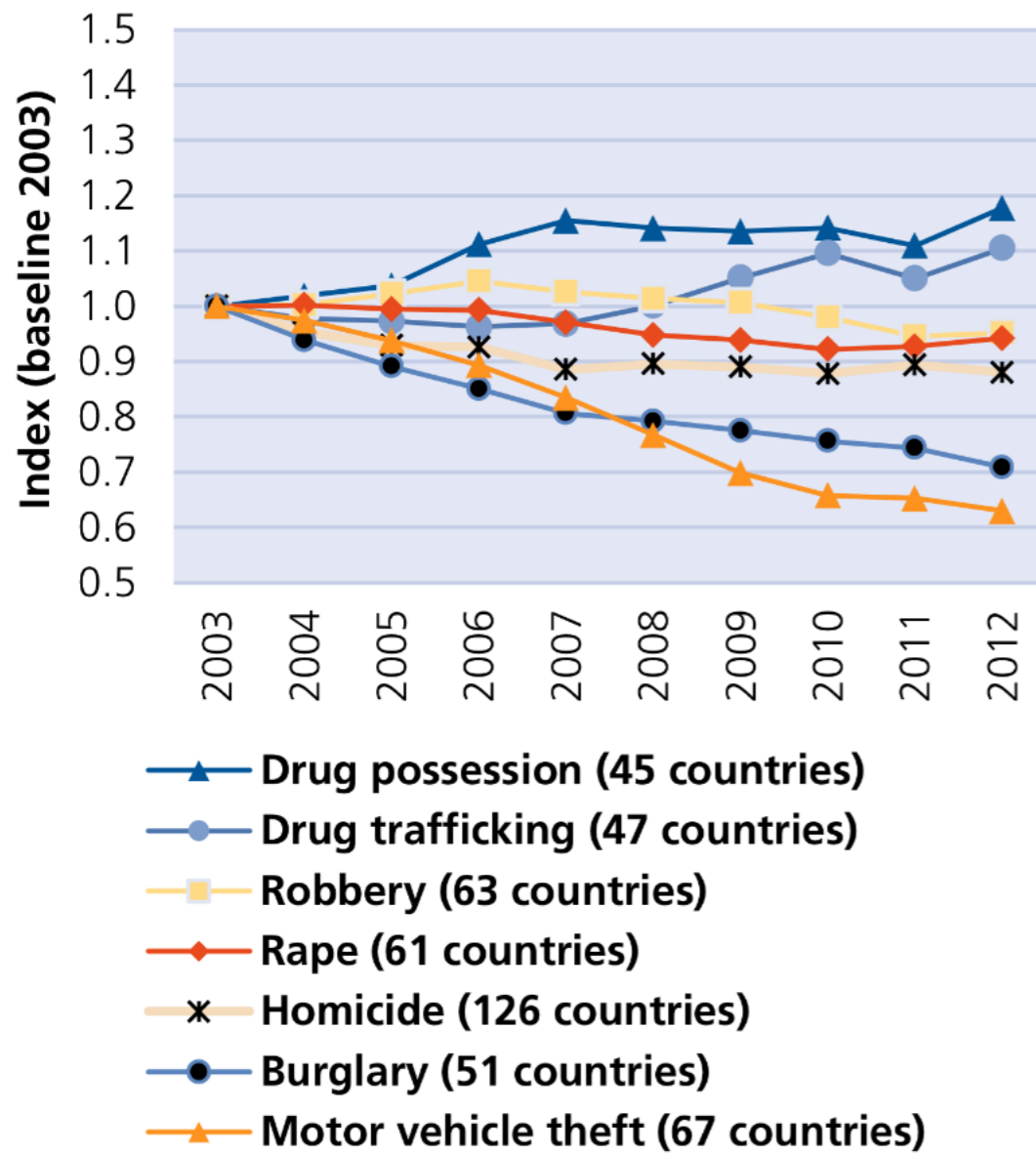
## Global trends in the prevalence of use of various drugs, 2009-2013



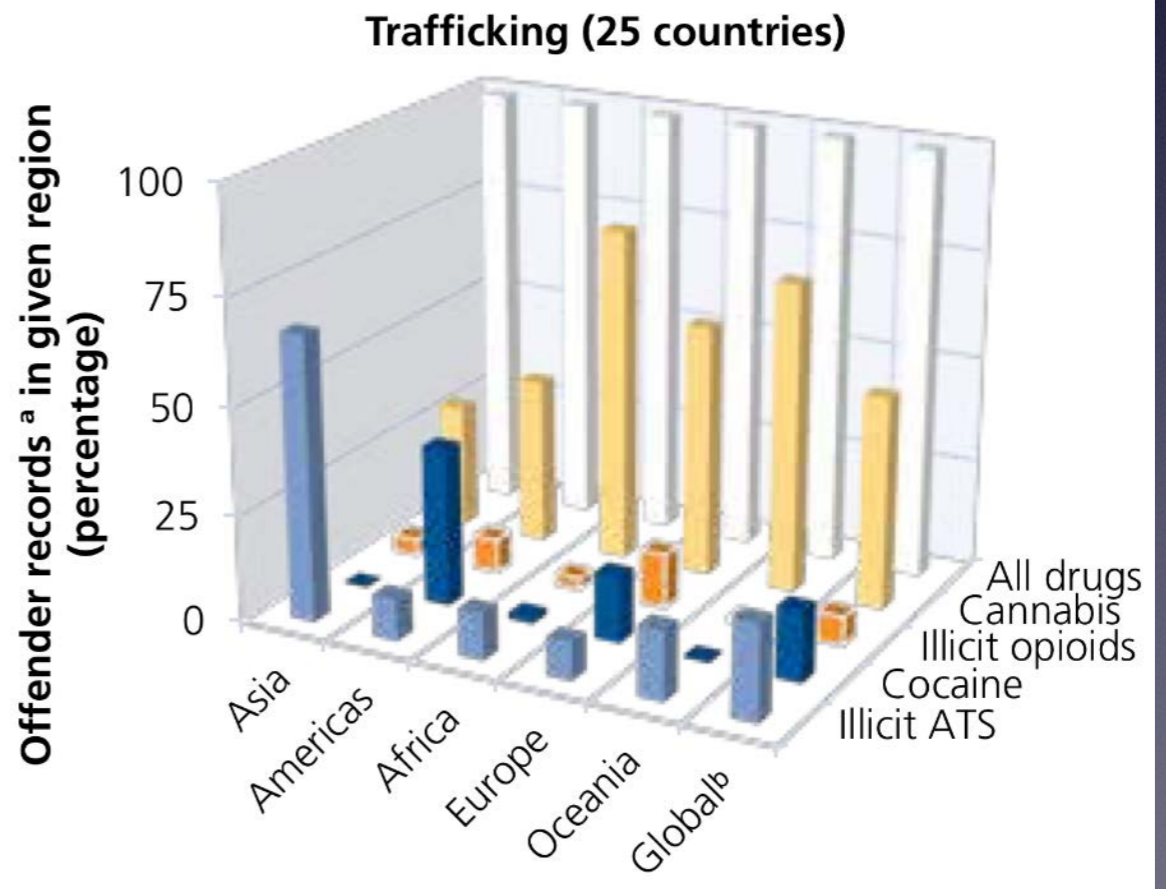
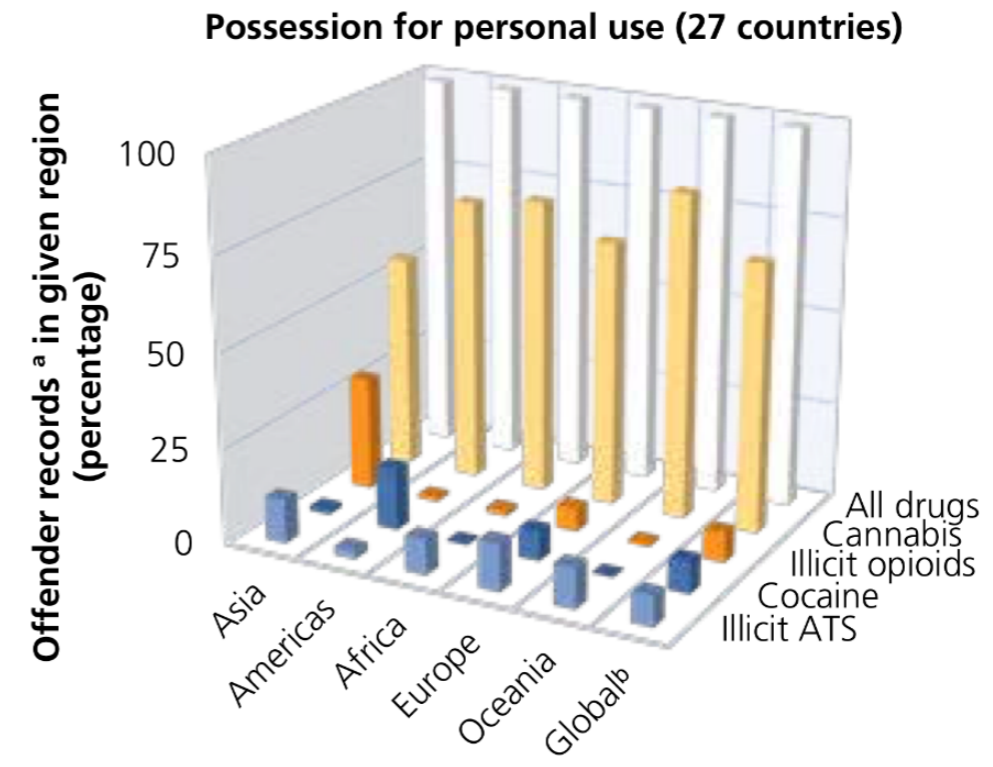


# Drug policies fill prisons

**Fig. 12.** Global trend in crime rates per population for selected types of crime, 2003-2012

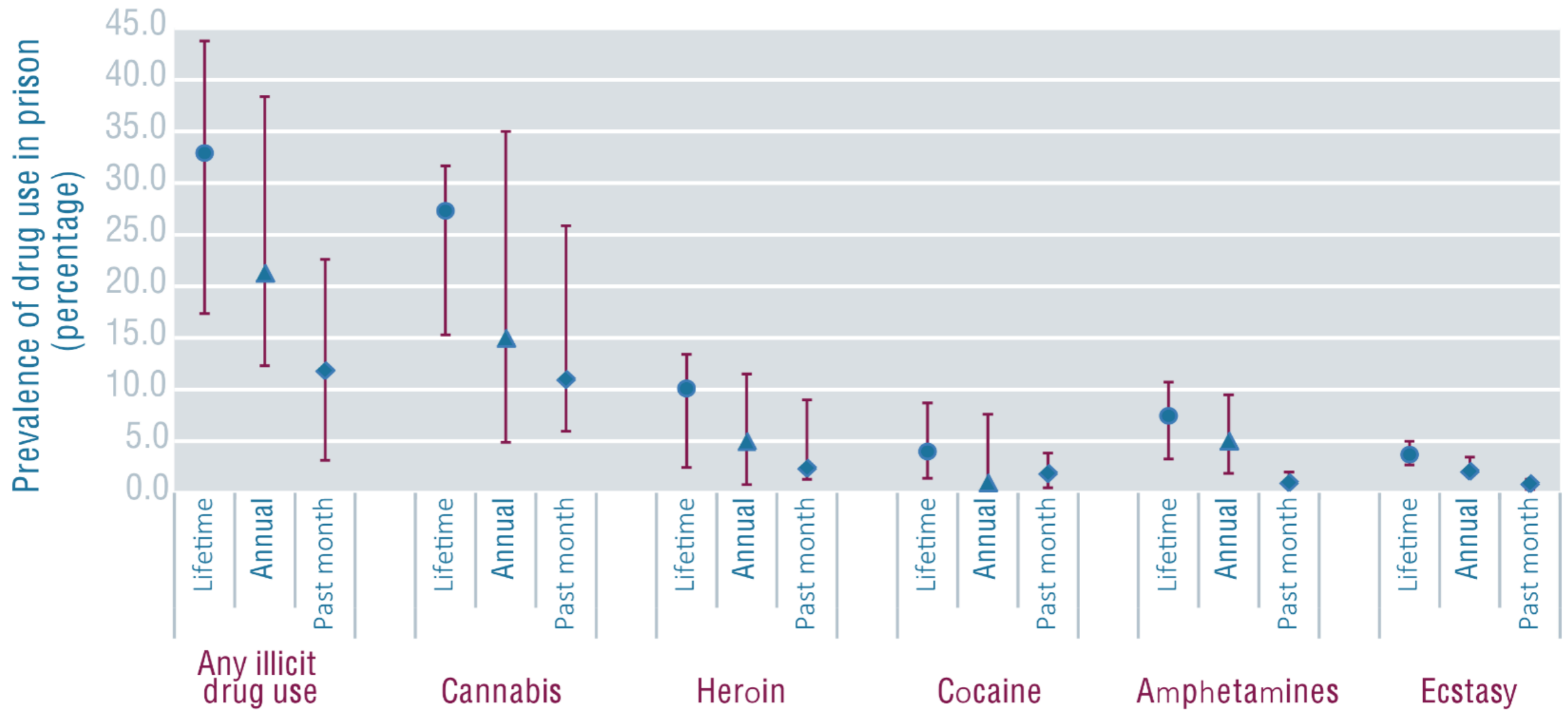


**Fig. 14.** Share of the four major drug classes in drug offender records, by region and globally, 2012





Lifetime, annual and past-month prevalence of drug use in prisons (based on 62 studies from 43 countries over the period 2000-2013)



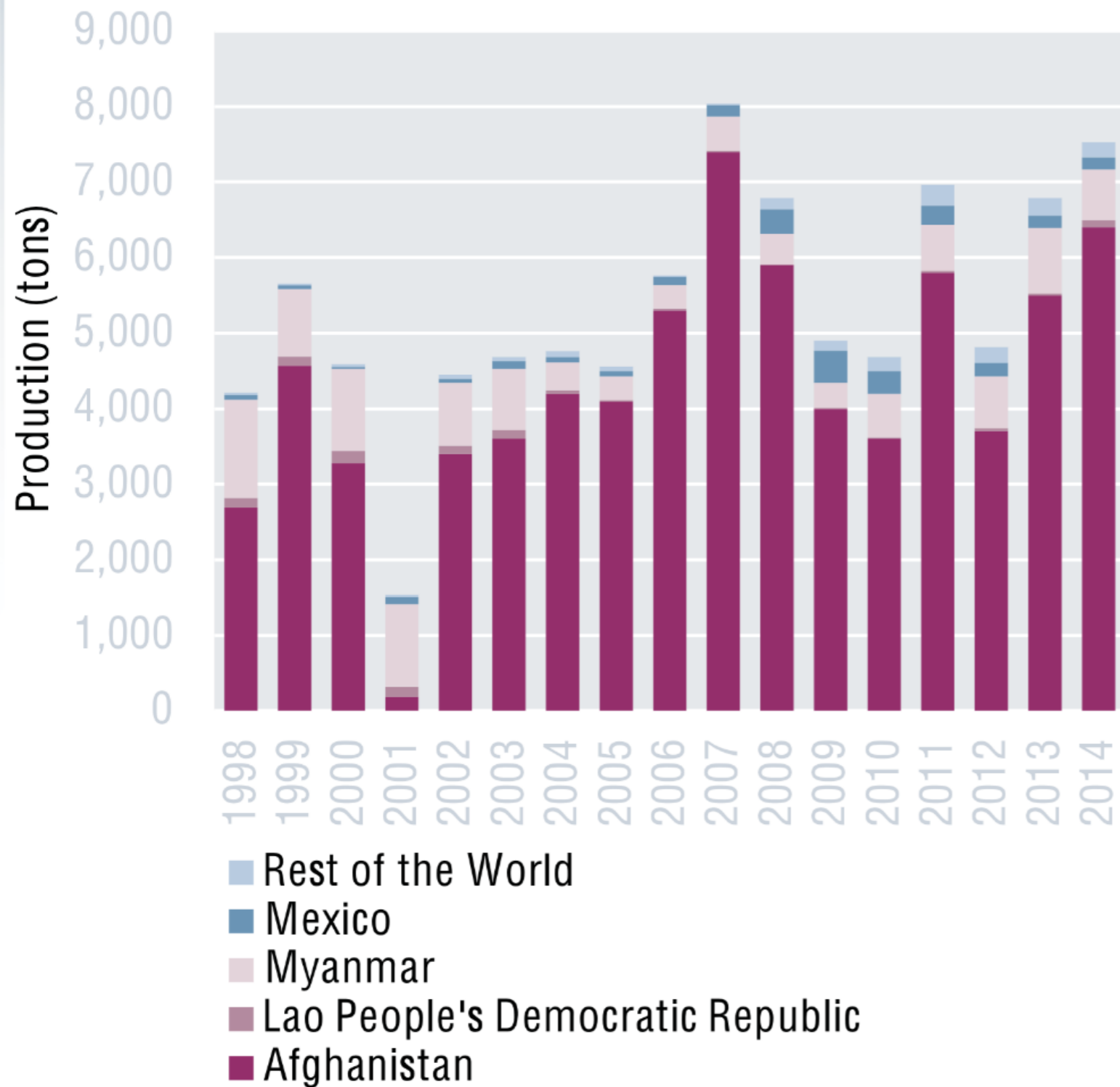
An estimated 30% of people use an illicit drug at least once while incarcerated.



# Opioids



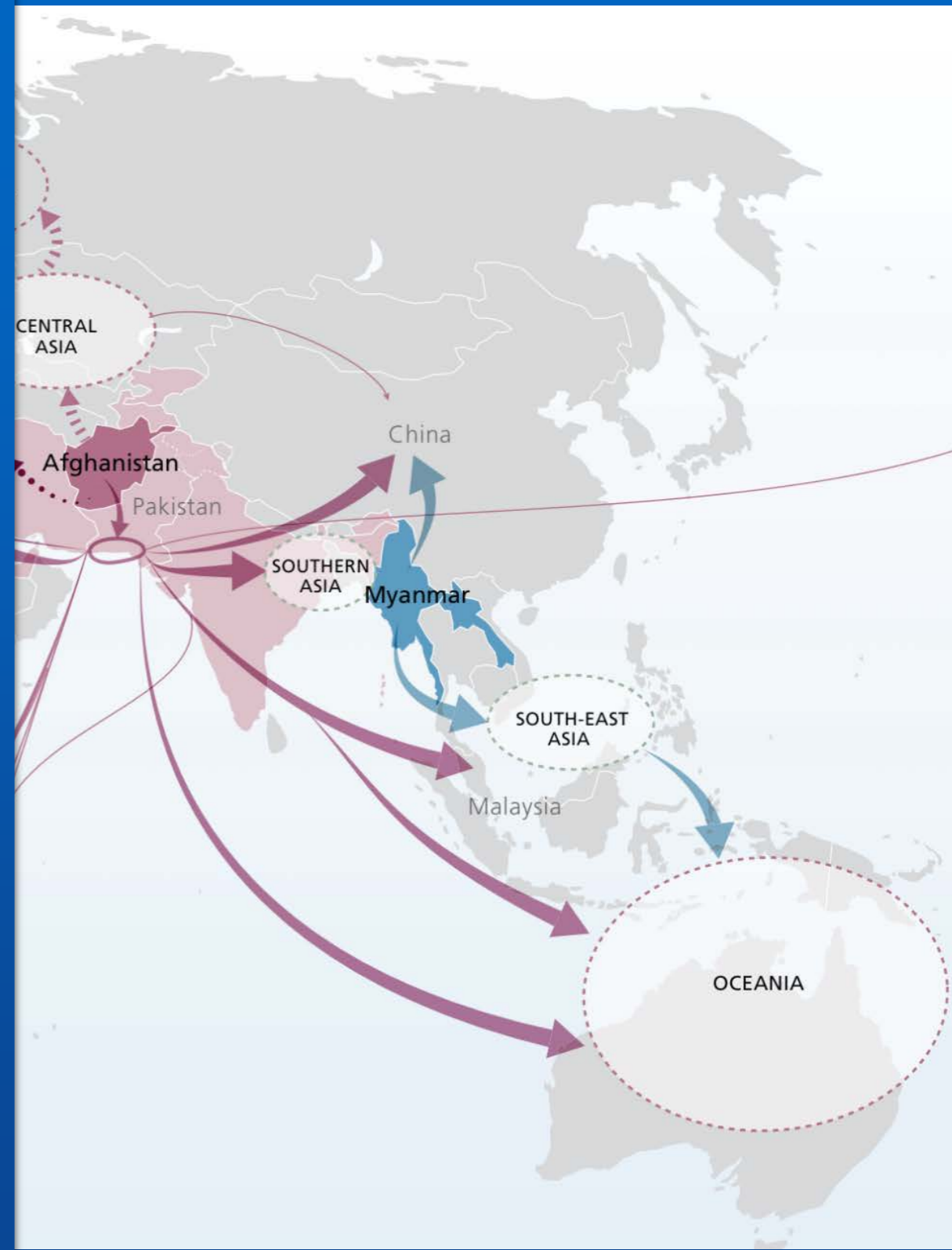
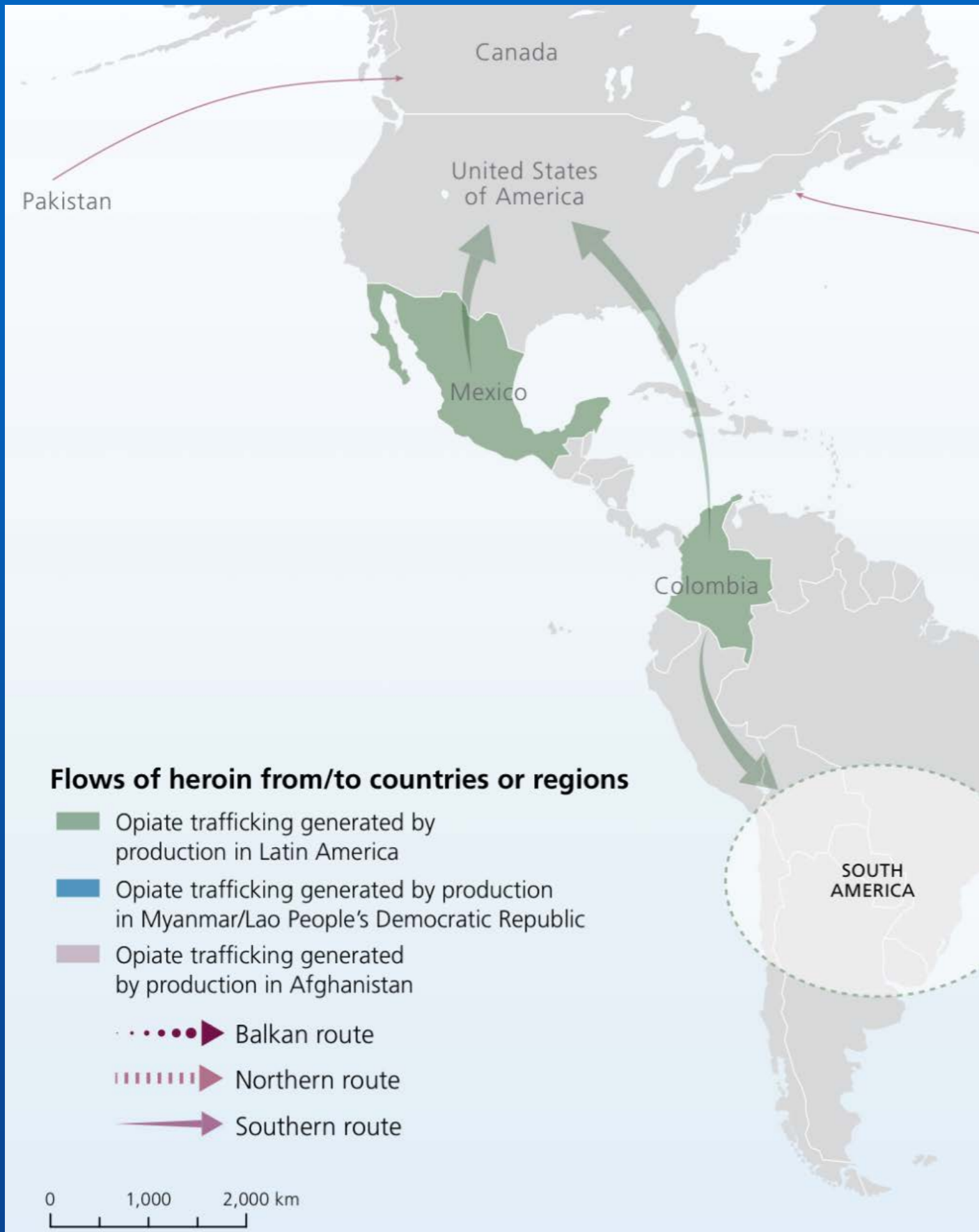
**FIG. 40.** Global potential opium production, 1998-2014



Source: Period 1997-2002: UNODC; since 2003: national illicit crop monitoring systems supported by UNODC.



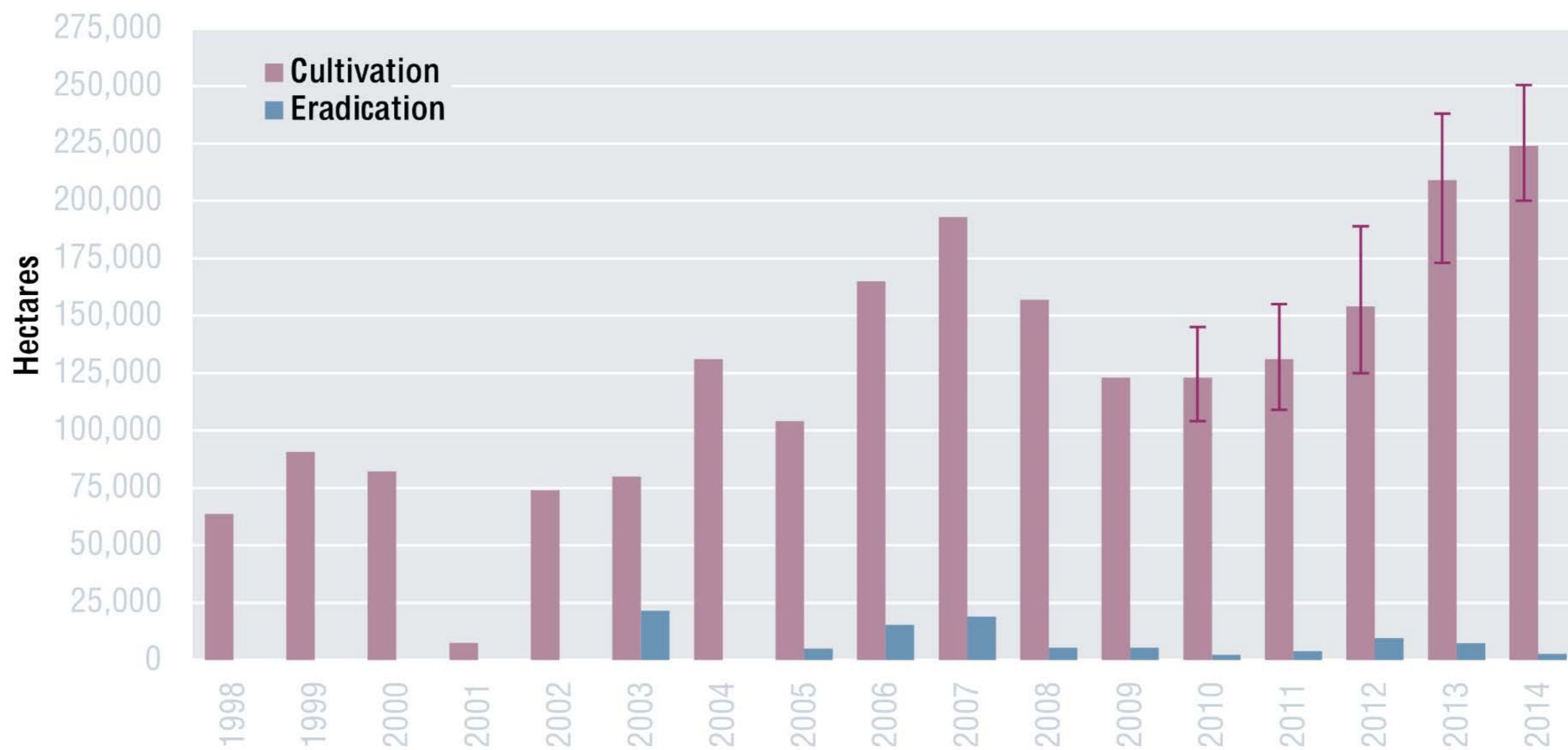
**MAP 1.** Main global trafficking flows of opiates



es. The final boundary between the Sudan and South Sudan has



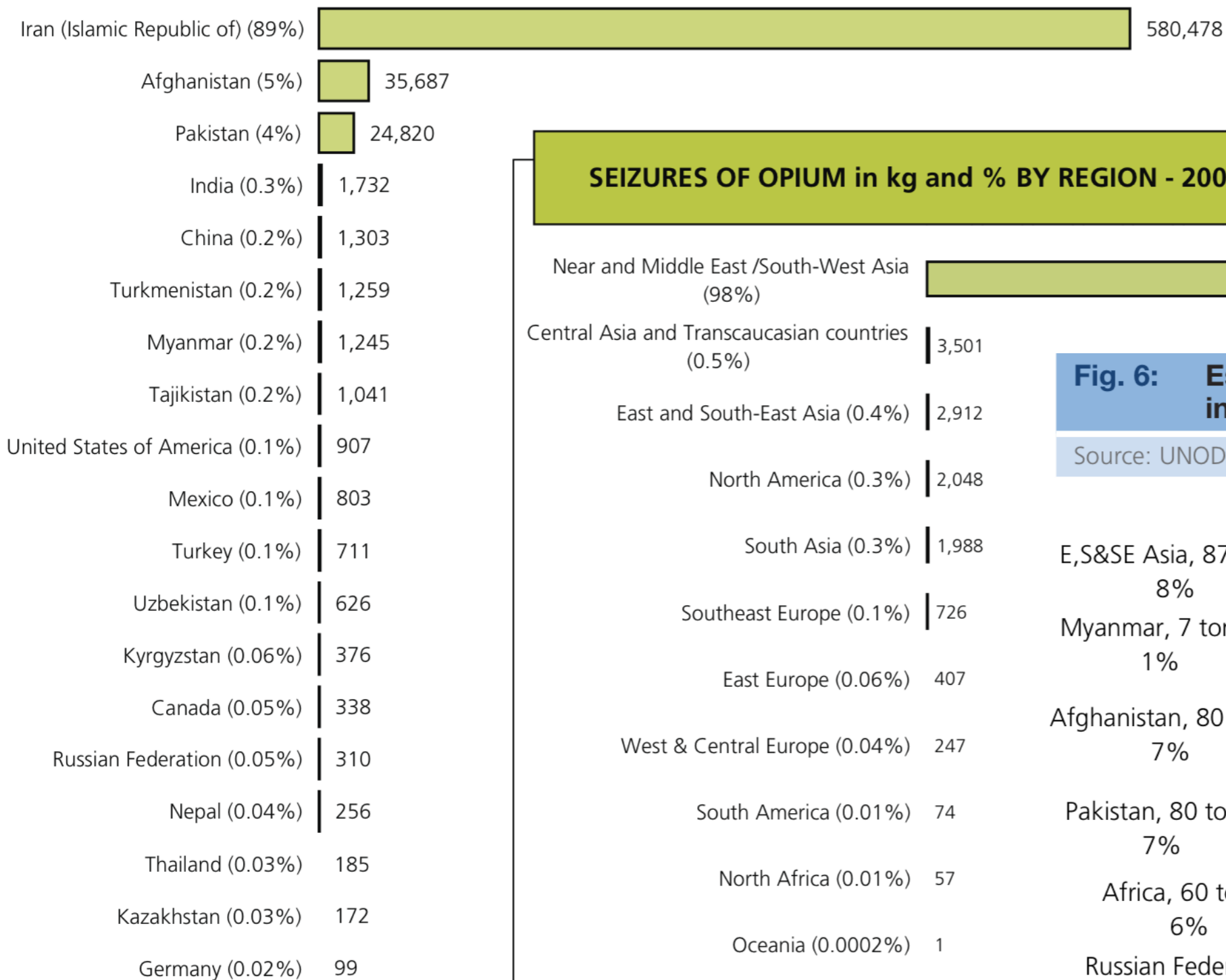
**FIG. 39.** Opium poppy cultivation and eradication in Afghanistan, 1998-2014



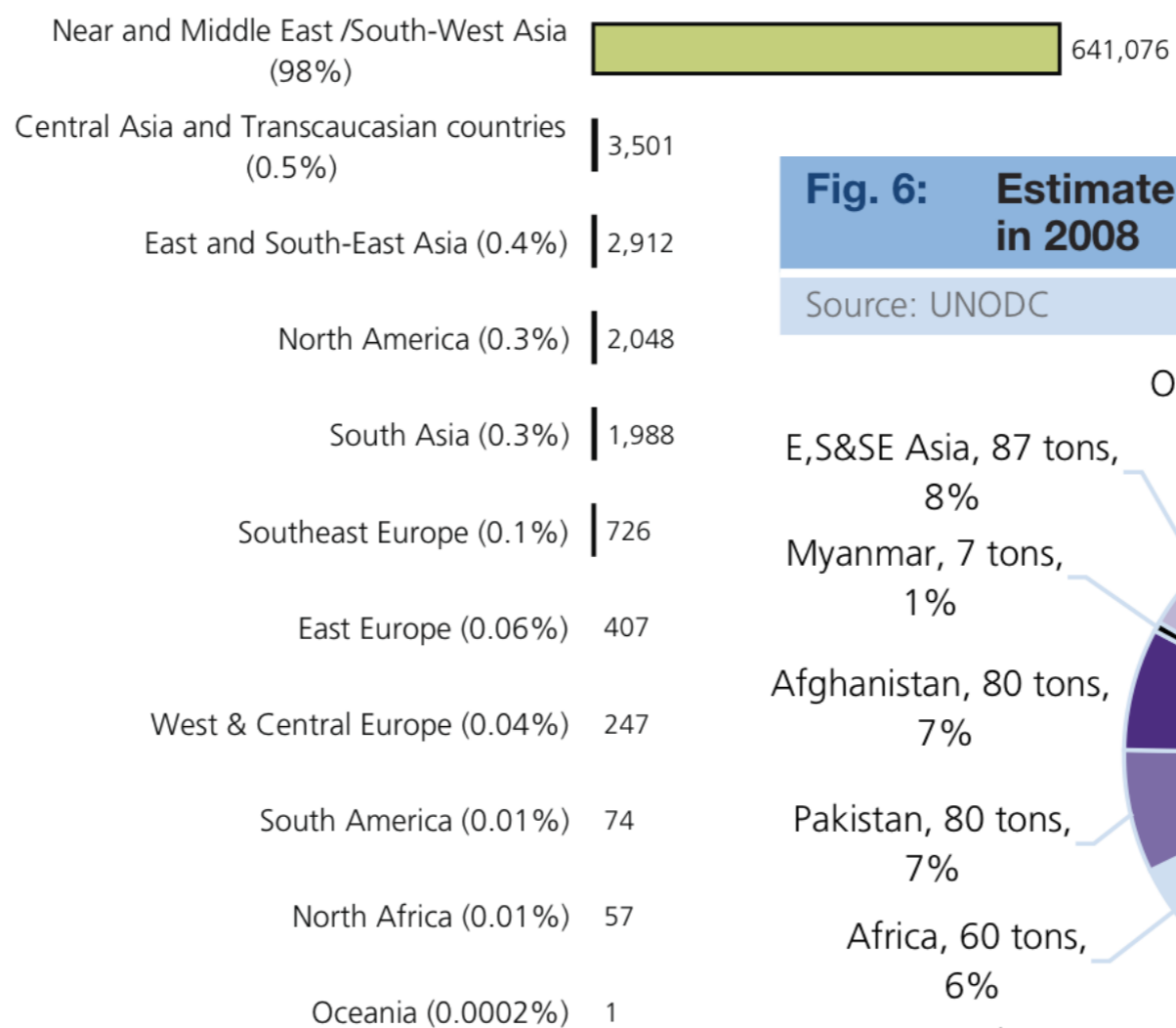
Source: Period 1997-2002: UNODC; since 2003: national illicit crop monitoring system supported by UNODC.



## SEIZURES OF OPIUM as % of world total and in kg- HIGHEST RANKING COUNTRIES - 2009

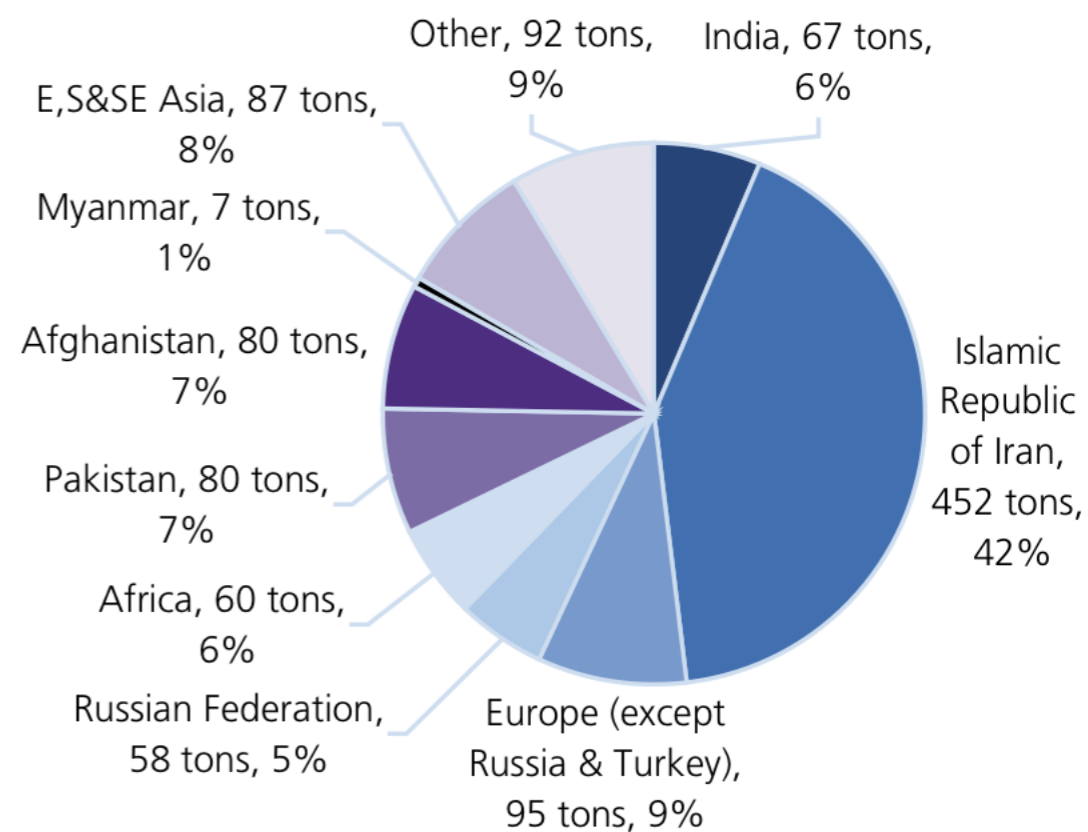


## SEIZURES OF OPIUM in kg and % BY REGION - 2009



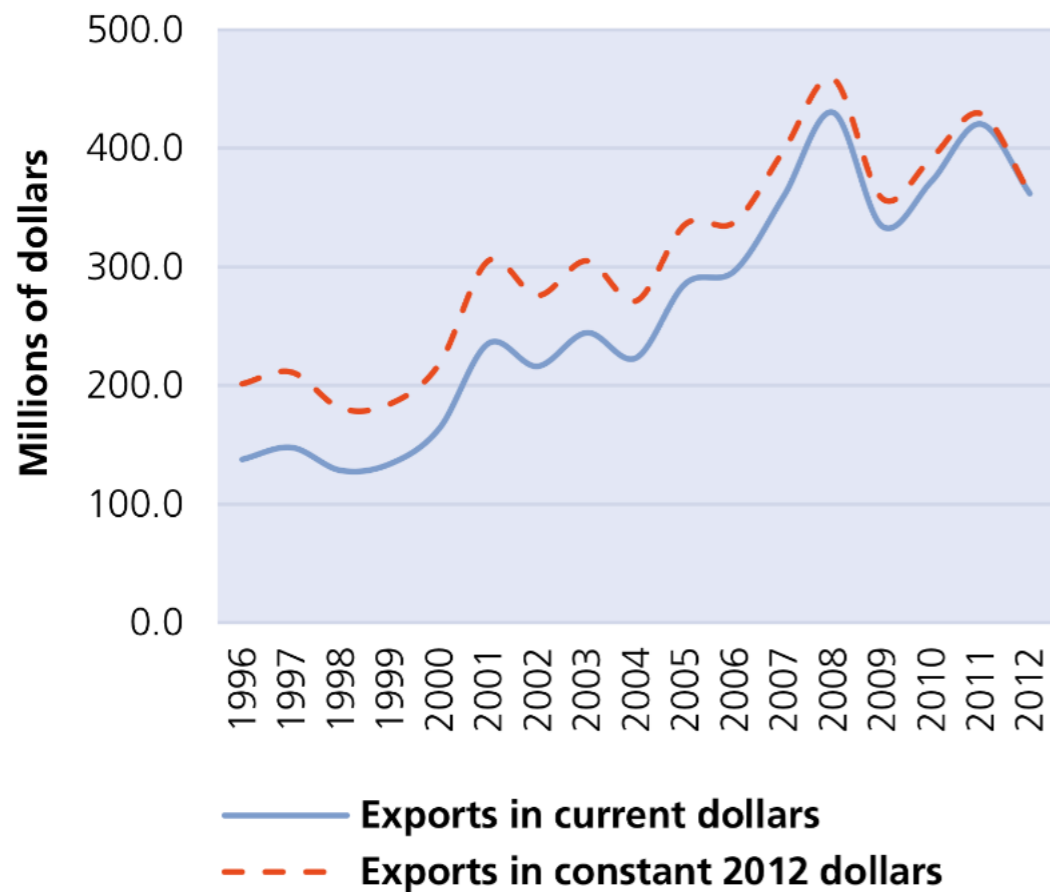
**Fig. 6: Estimated global opium consumption in 2008**

Source: UNODC





**Fig. 17.** Global exports of acetic anhydride, 1996-2012



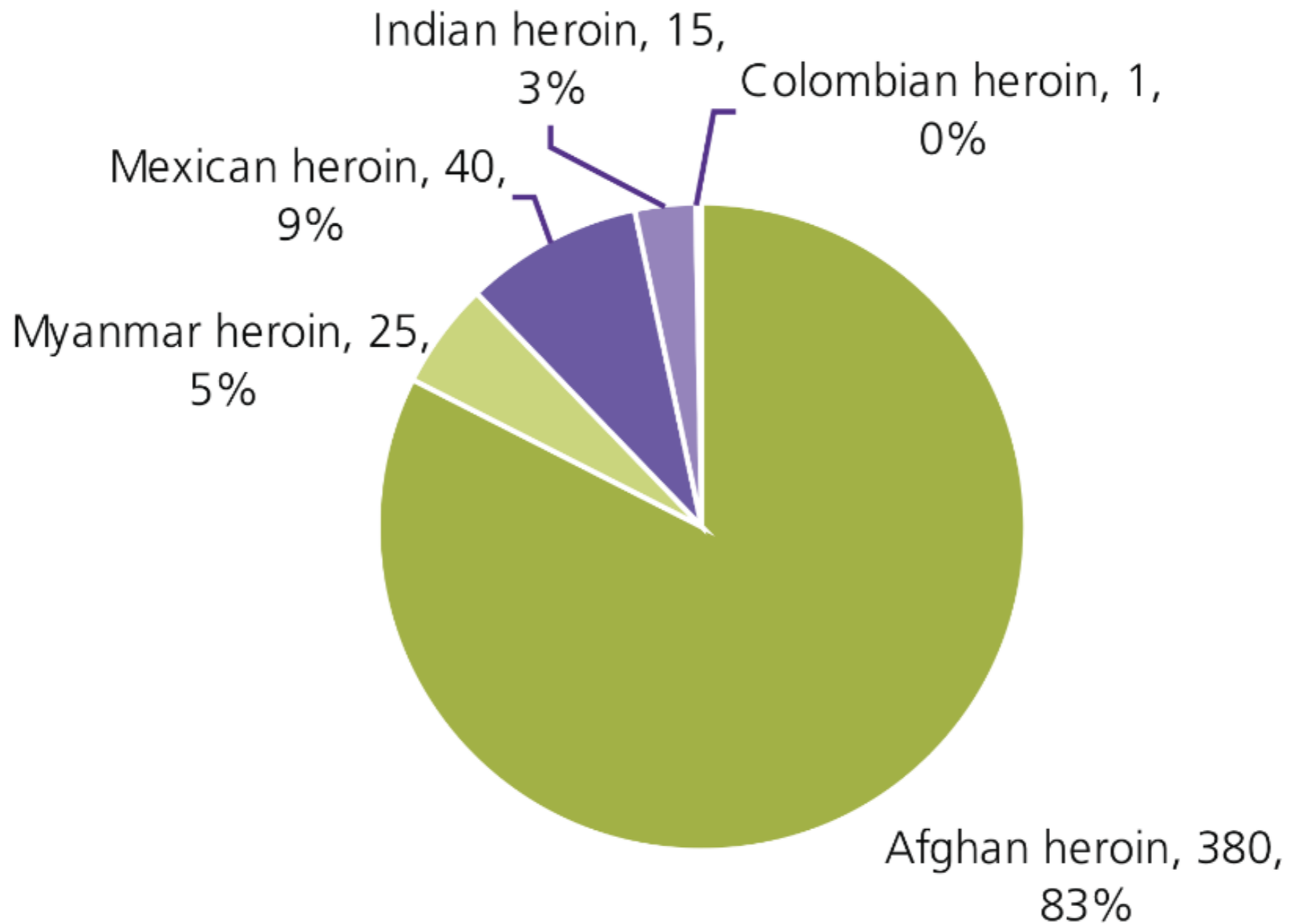
Acetic Anhydride:  
Used to acetylate  
morphine to heroin

Also used in many other  
pharmaceutical reactions (e.g.  
production of aspirin), and  
manufacturing processes (e.g. film  
and adhesives)



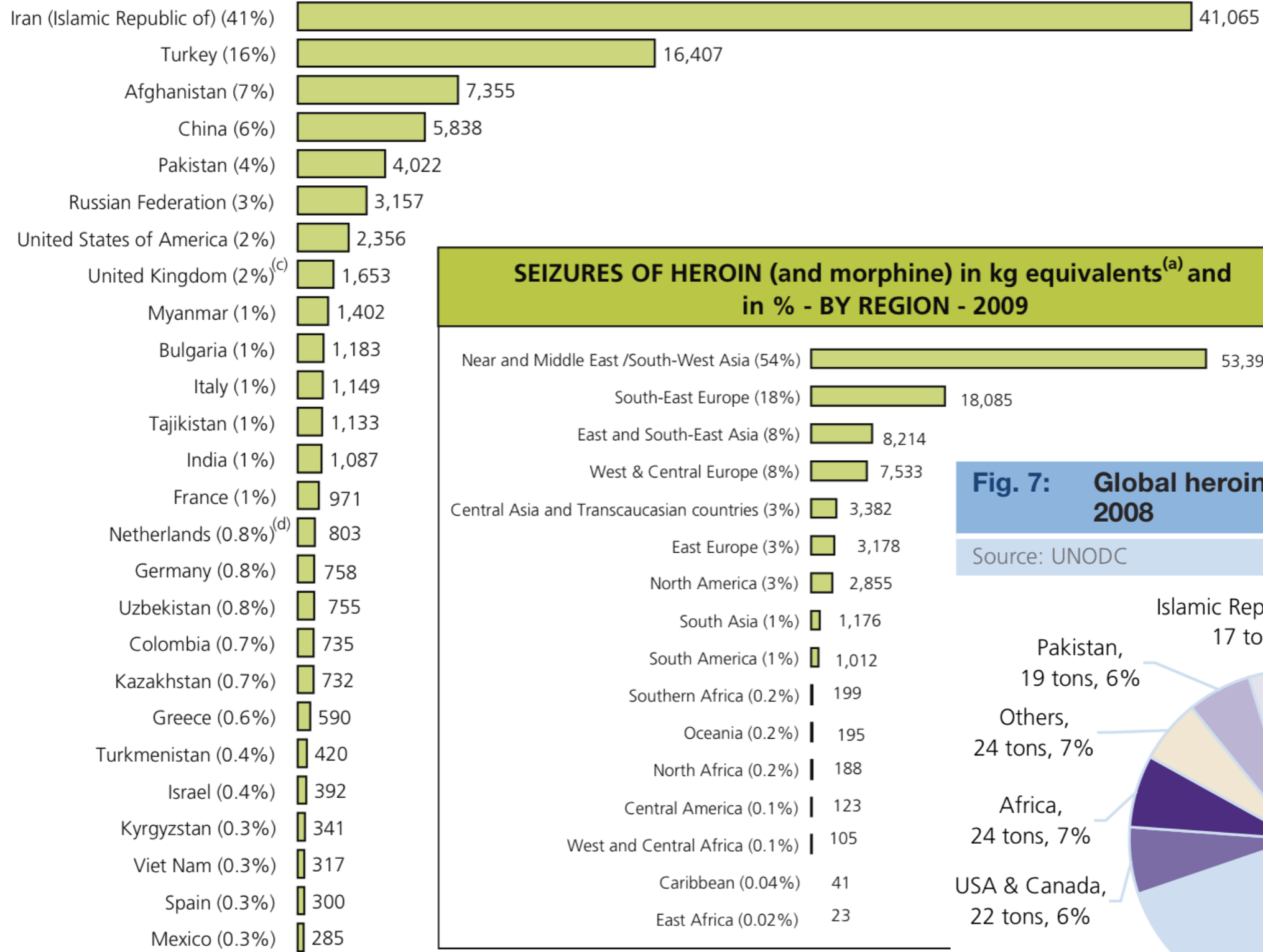
**Fig. 40: Distribution of actual global heroin production, 2009**

Source: UNODC.

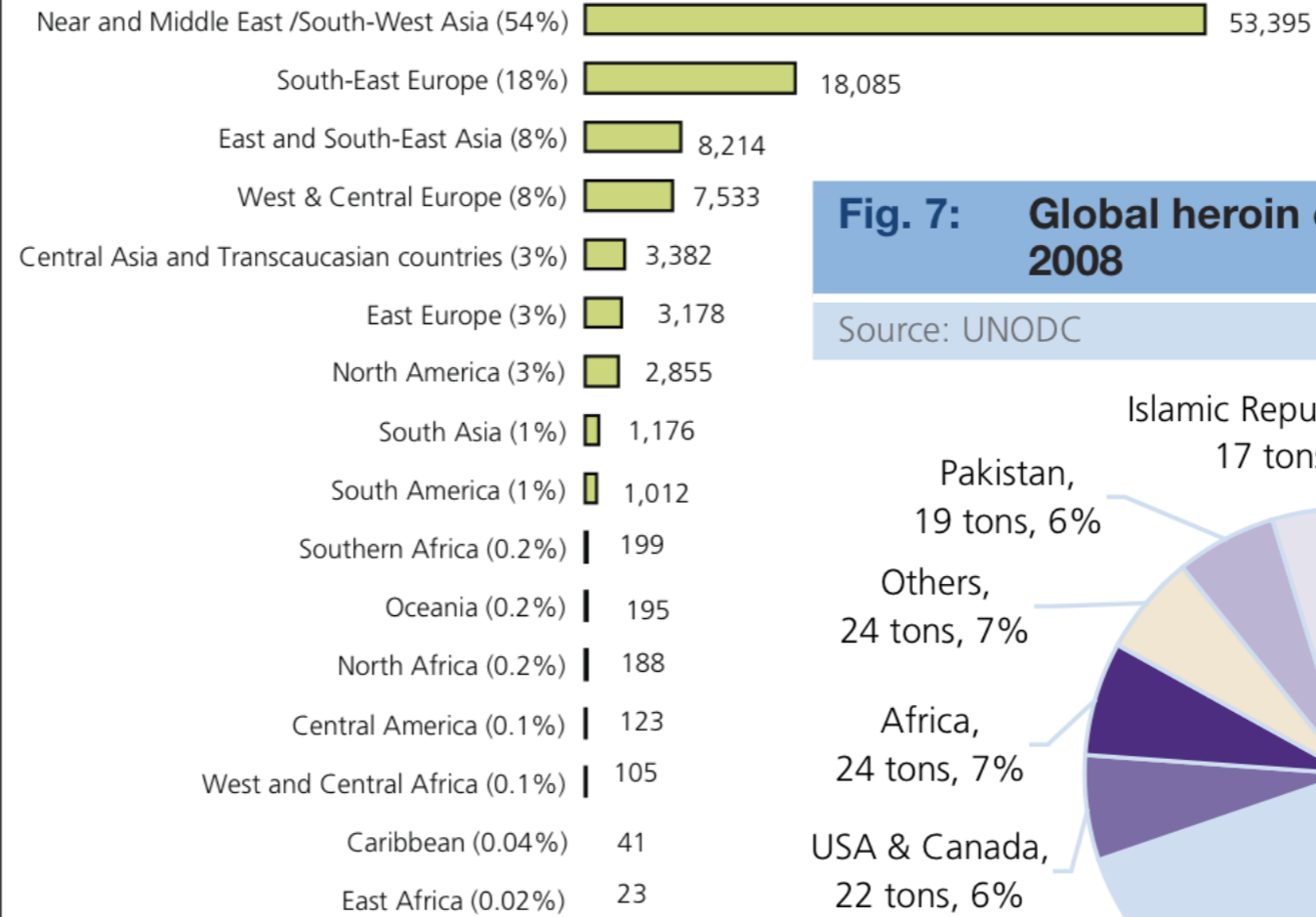




**SEIZURES OF HEROIN (and morphine)<sup>(a)</sup> as % of world total and in kg equivalents<sup>(b)</sup>**  
**HIGHEST RANKING COUNTRIES - 2009**

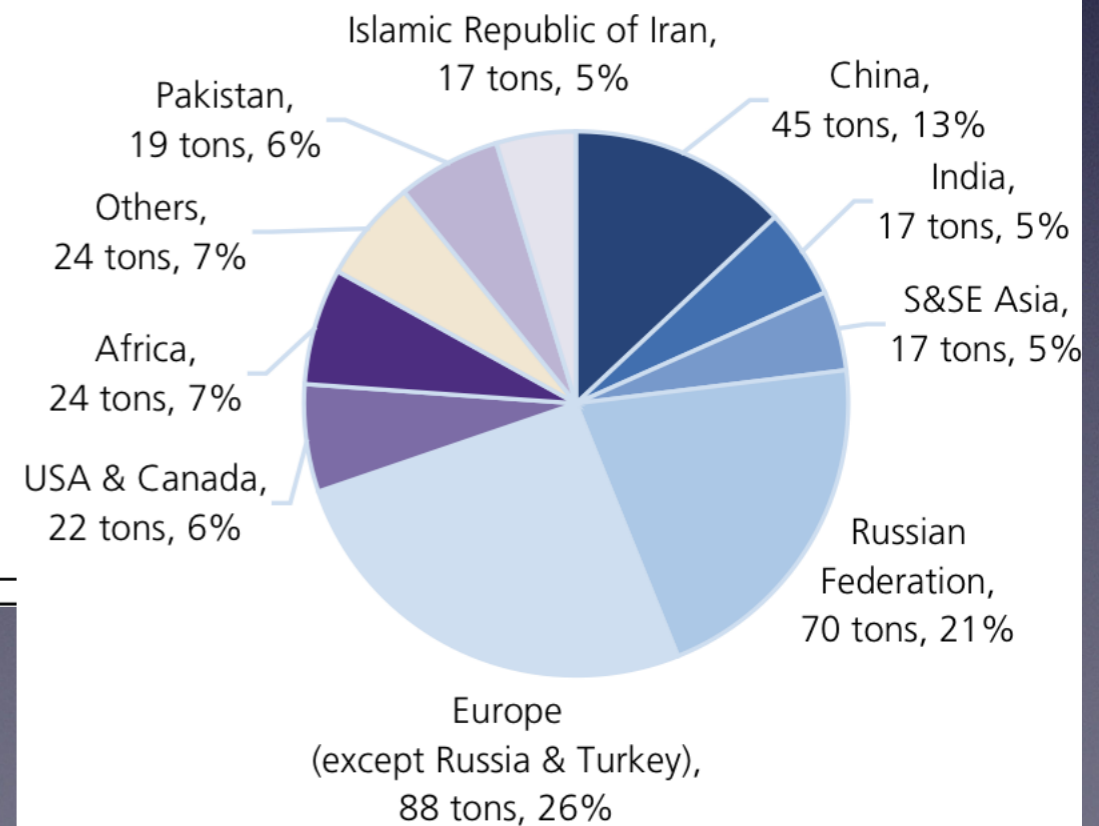


**SEIZURES OF HEROIN (and morphine) in kg equivalents<sup>(a)</sup> and in % - BY REGION - 2009**



**Fig. 7: Global heroin consumption (340 mt), 2008**

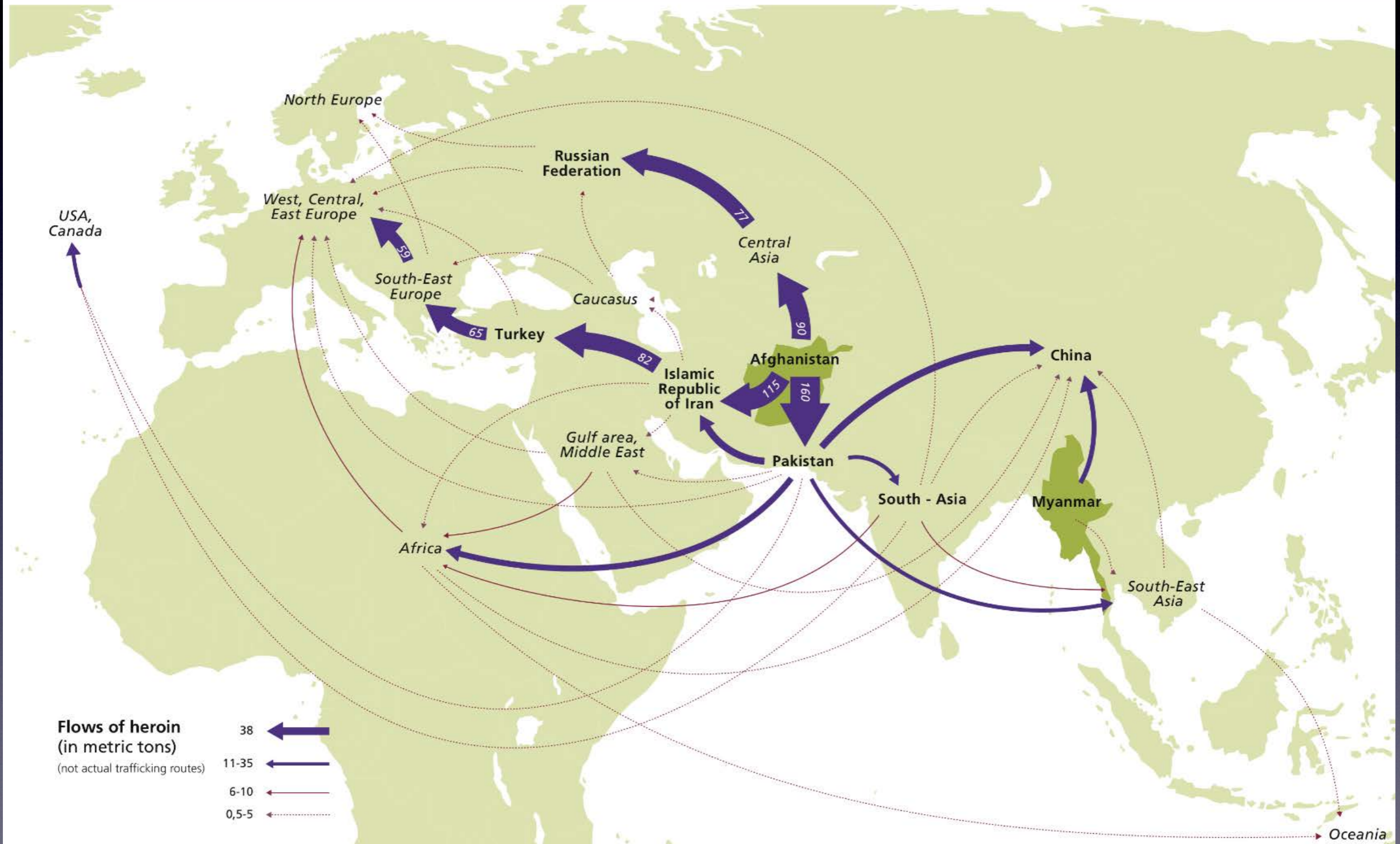
Source: UNODC





# Map 12: Afghan heroin trafficking routes and volumes, 2009

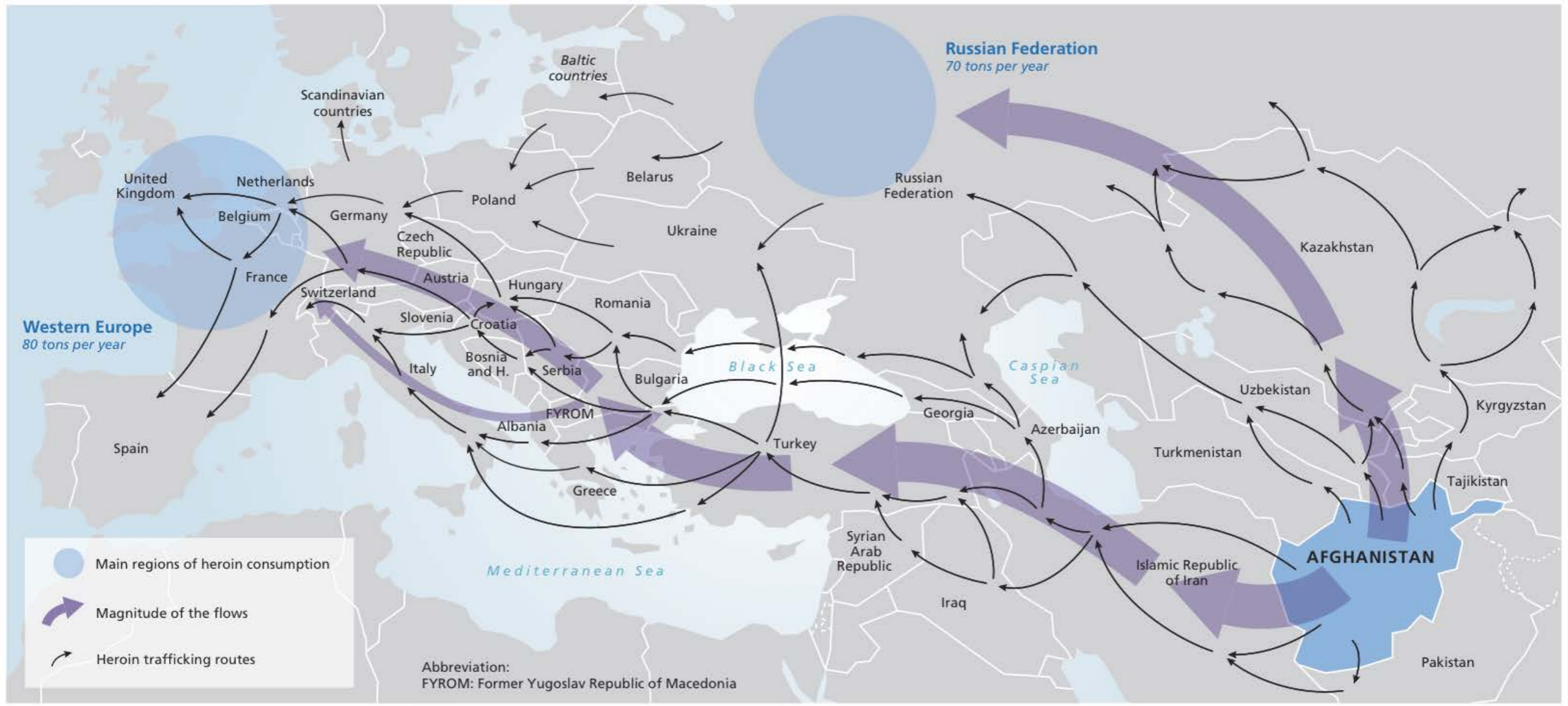
Source: UNODC.





### Map 3: The Northern and Balkan routes

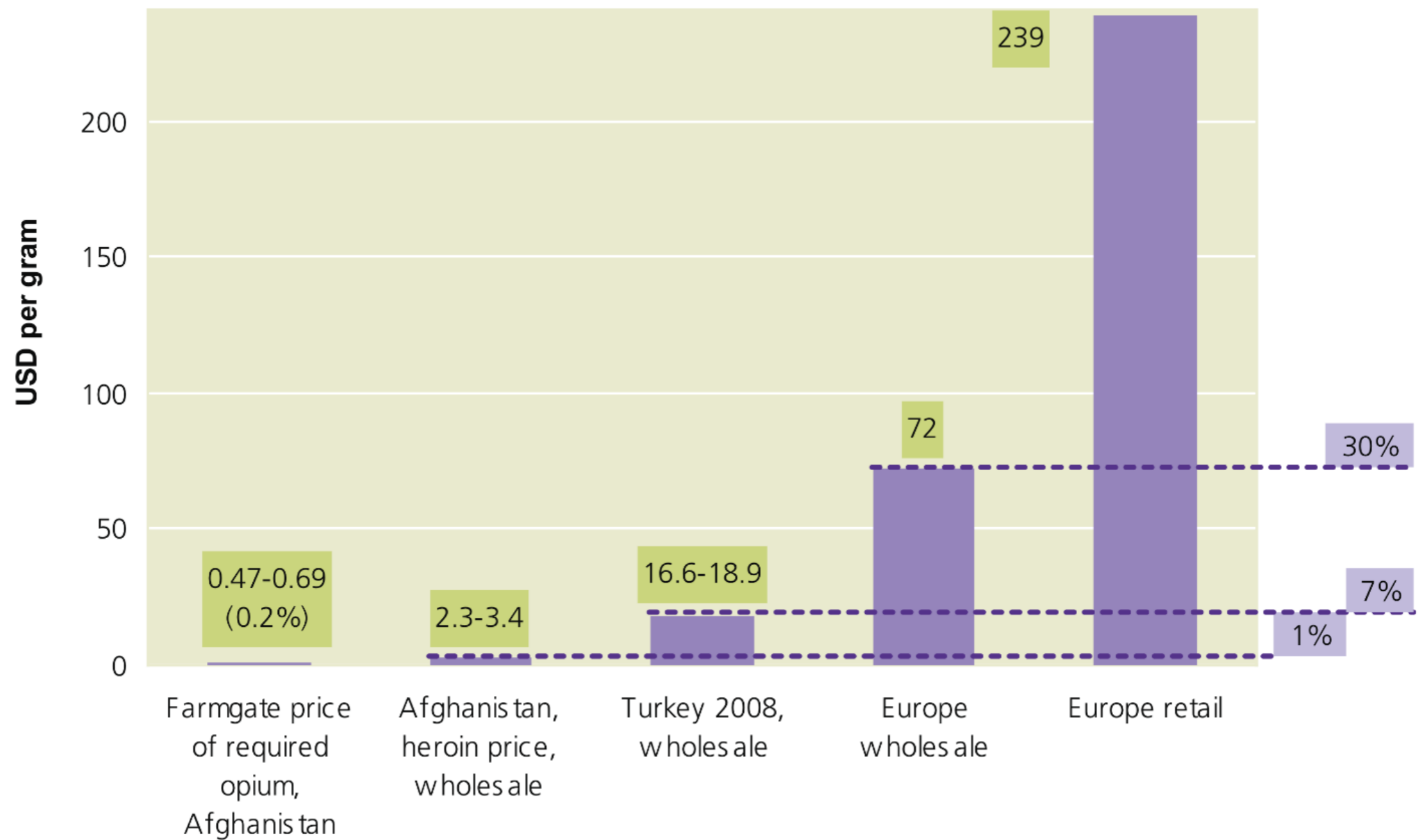
Source: UNODC





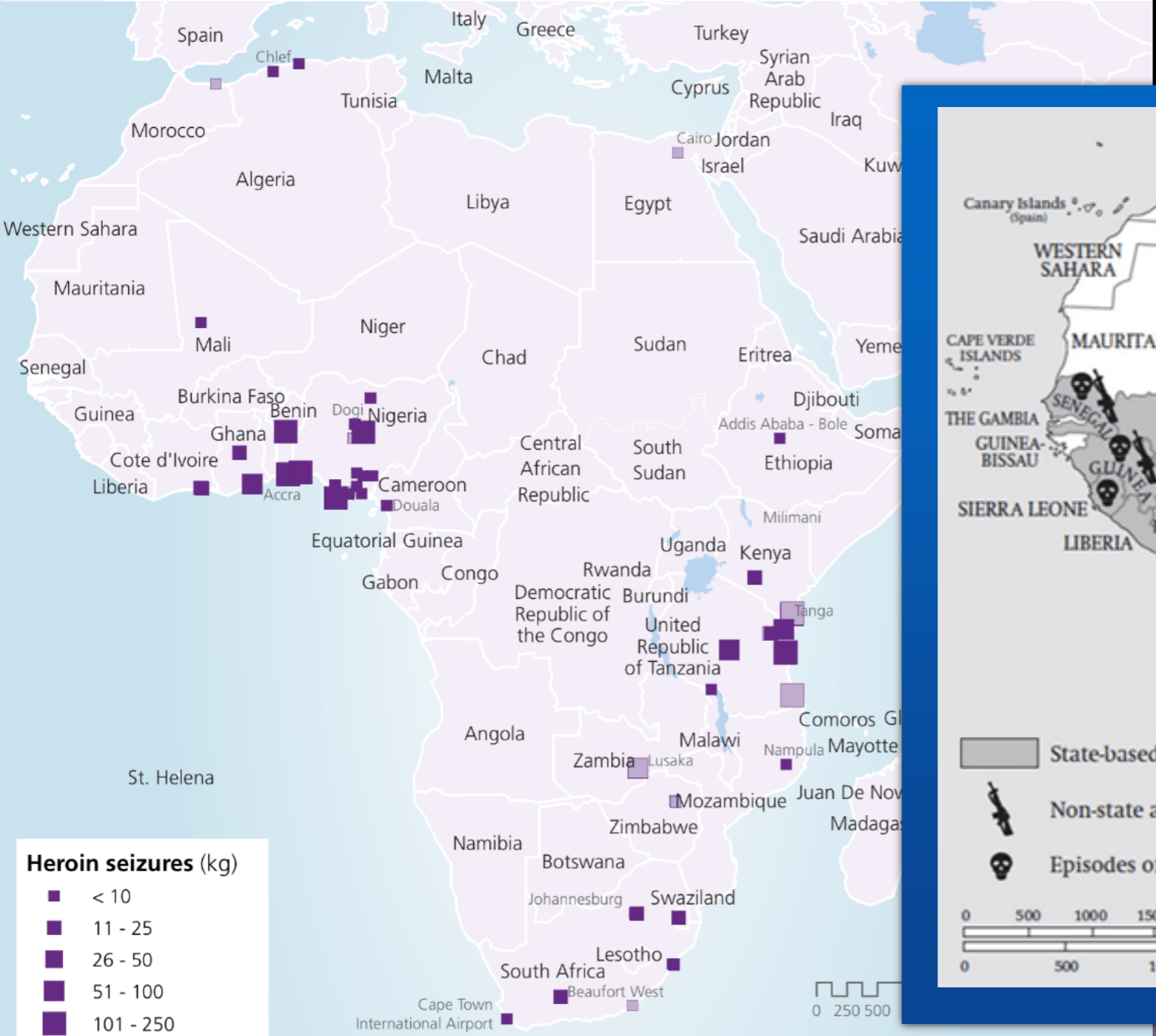
**Fig. 44: Accrual of purity-adjusted heroin prices, 2009 (or latest year available)**

Sources: UNODC Country Office in Afghanistan; UNODC DELTA, UNODC Estimates.





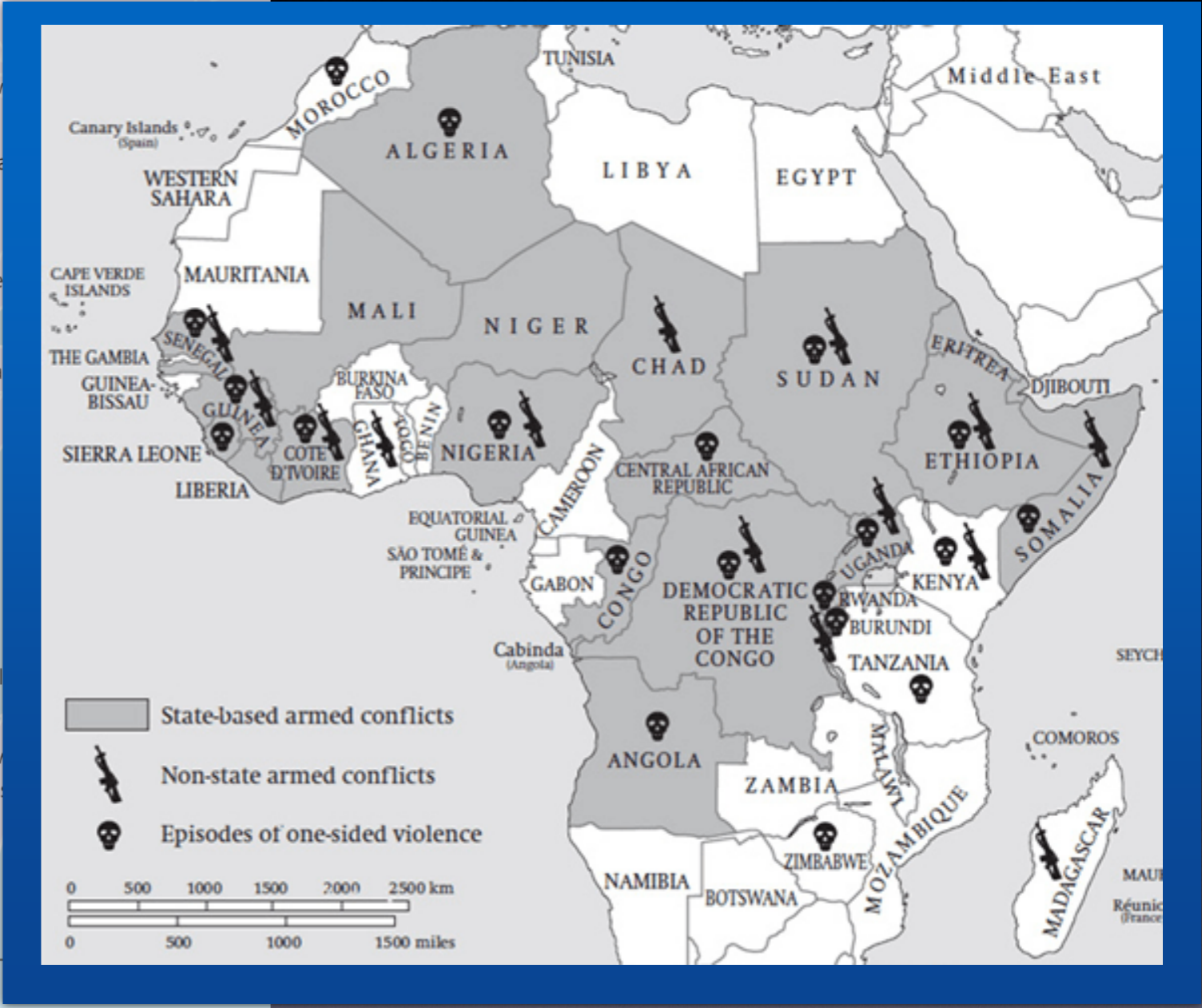
**Map 5. Locations of reported heroin seizures in Africa for the period 2010-2012**



**Heroin seizures (kg)**

- < 10
- 11 - 25
- 26 - 50
- 51 - 100
- 101 - 250
- > 251

Note: The seizures marked with darker colours ■ were reported by official sources. Those marked with lighter colours ■ were reported by media sources.



■ State-based armed conflicts

🔫 Non-state armed conflicts

💀 Episodes of one-sided violence

0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500 km

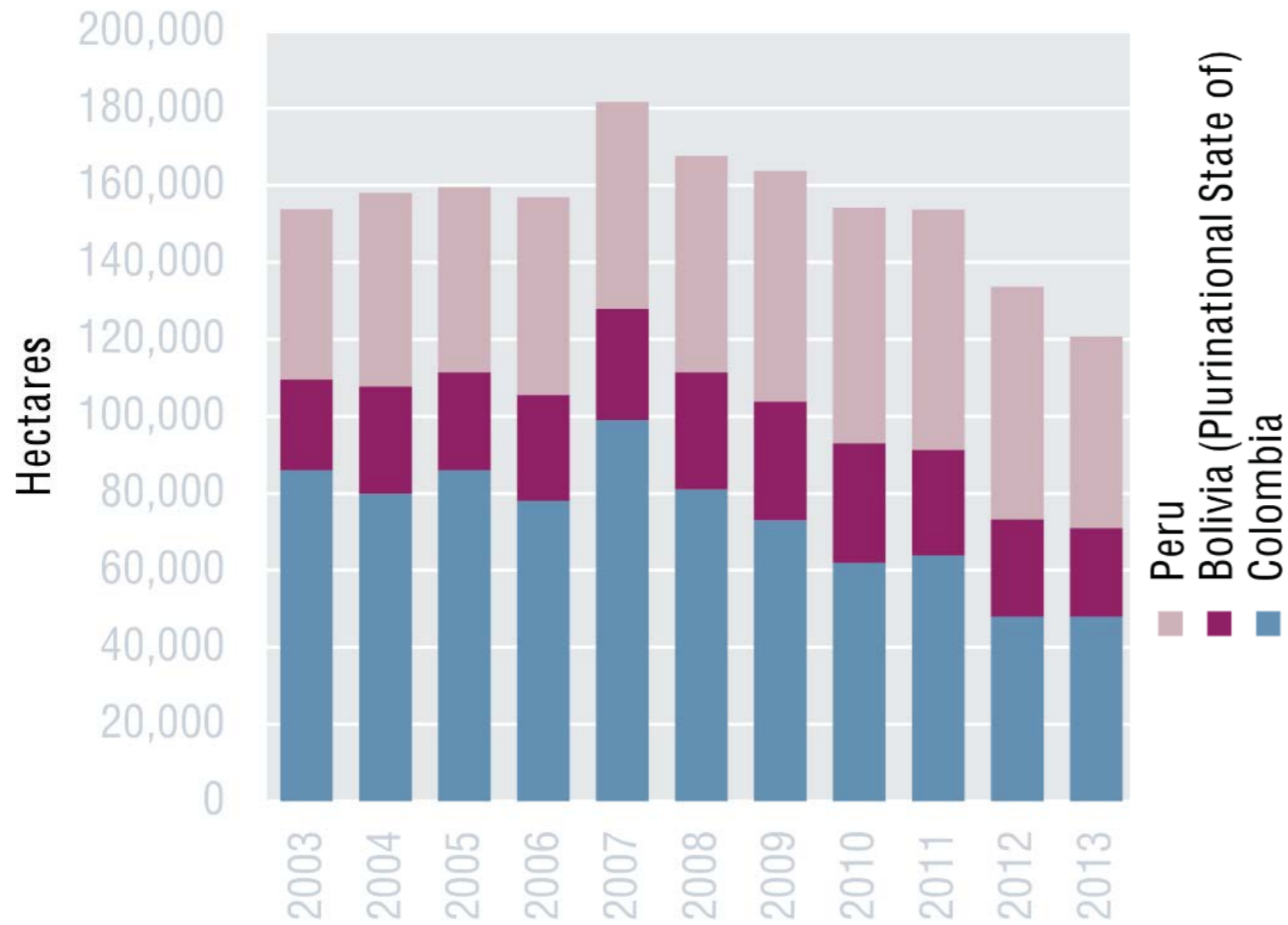
0 500 1000 1500 miles



Cocaine

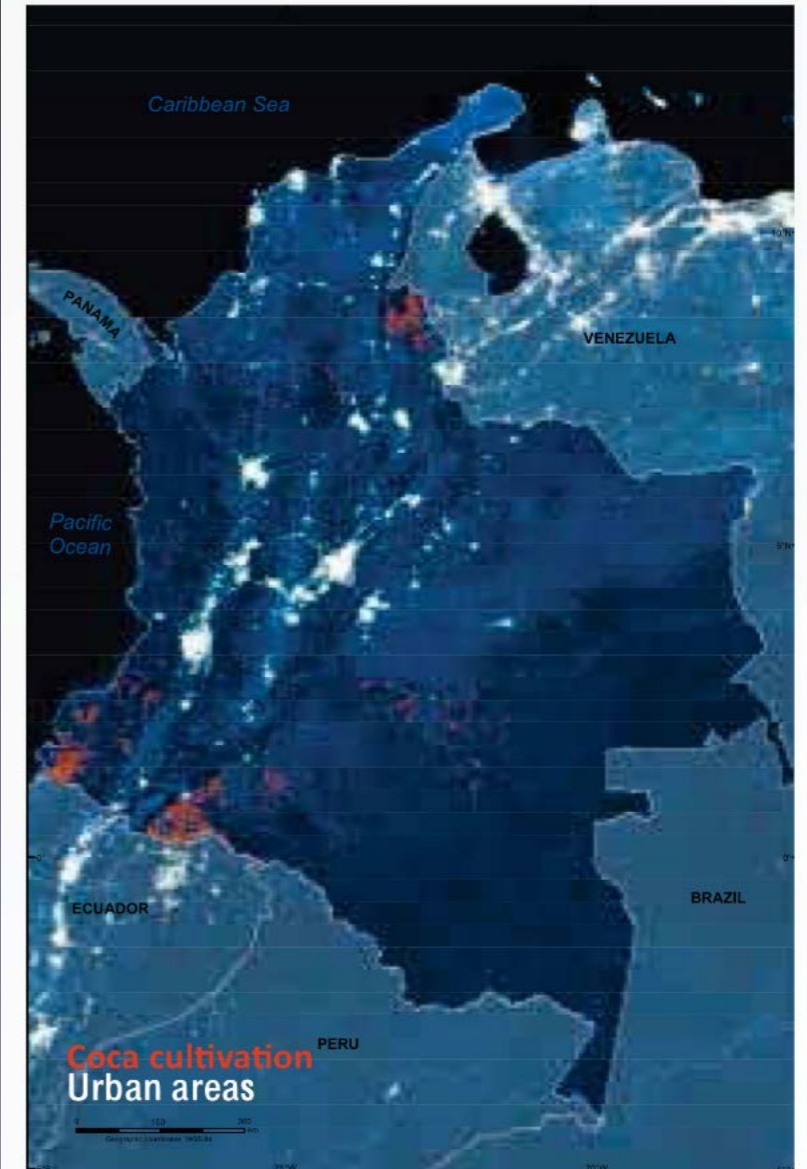


**FIG. 52.** Coca bush cultivation, 2003-2013



Source: UNODC, responses to annual report questionnaire and other official sources.

Actual coca cultivation, 2013



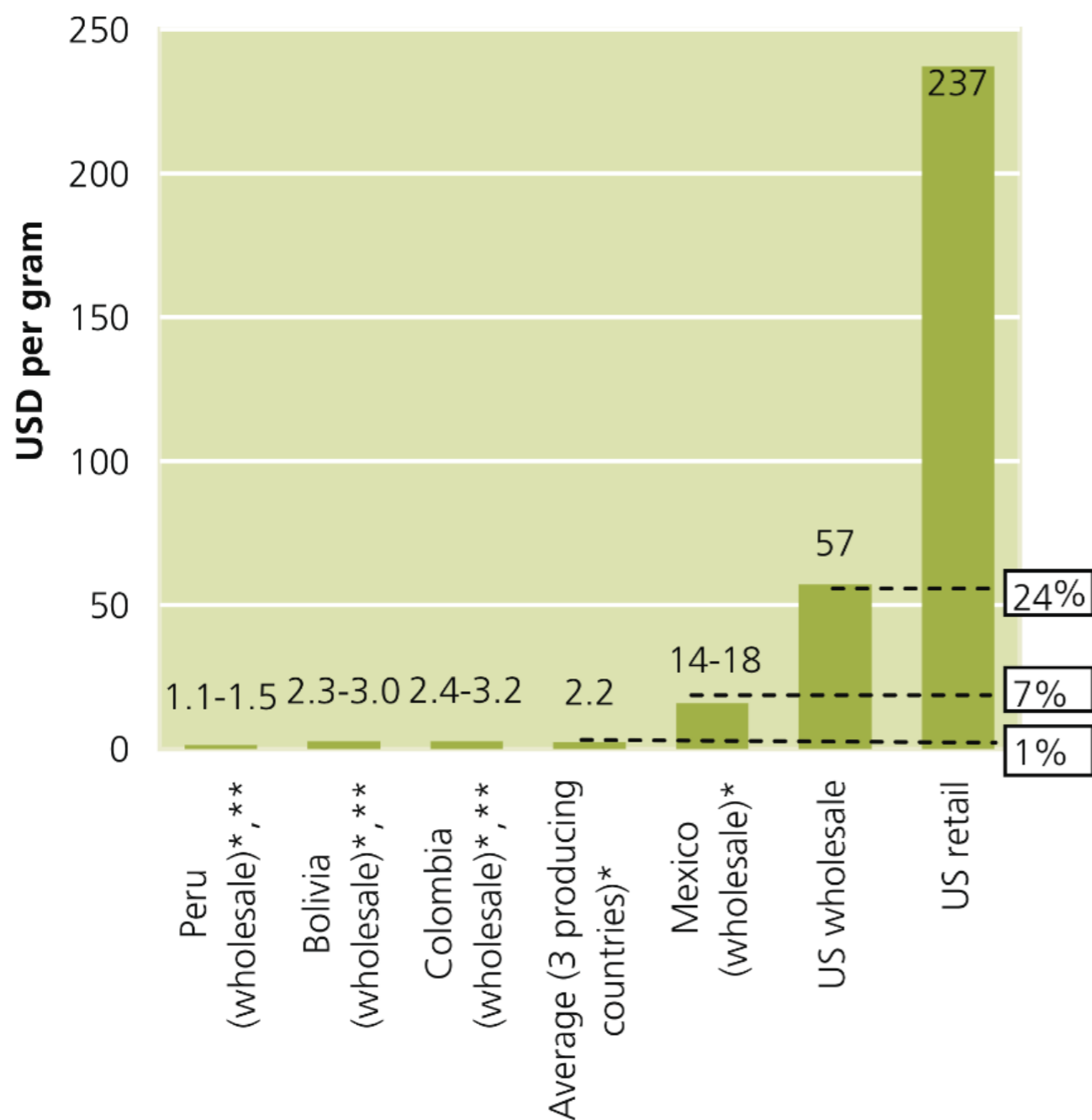


**Fig. 79: Accrual of purity-adjusted cocaine prices in the Americas, 2009**

\* For these countries, the calculation assumes a wholesale purity of 70%-90%; the vertical bars represent the midpoint of the resulting range.

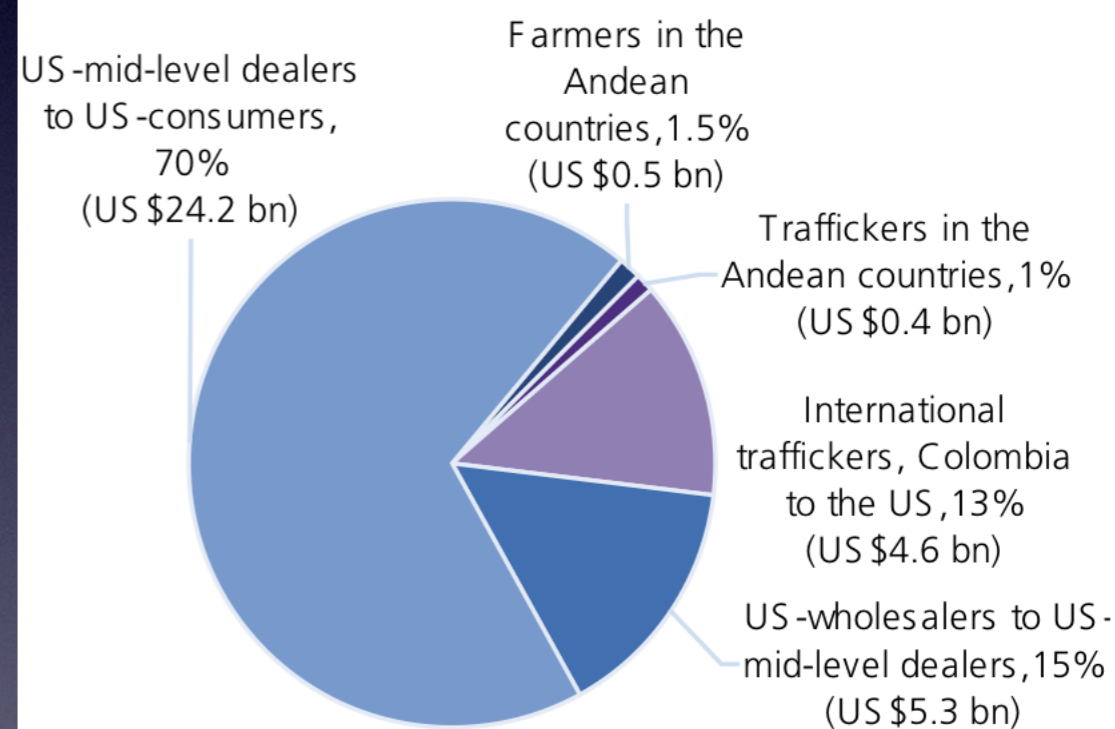
\*\* The value for Peru represents the price in producing regions, while the values for Bolivia and Colombia represent the price in major cities

Source: Data from UNODC field offices; UNODC ARQ.



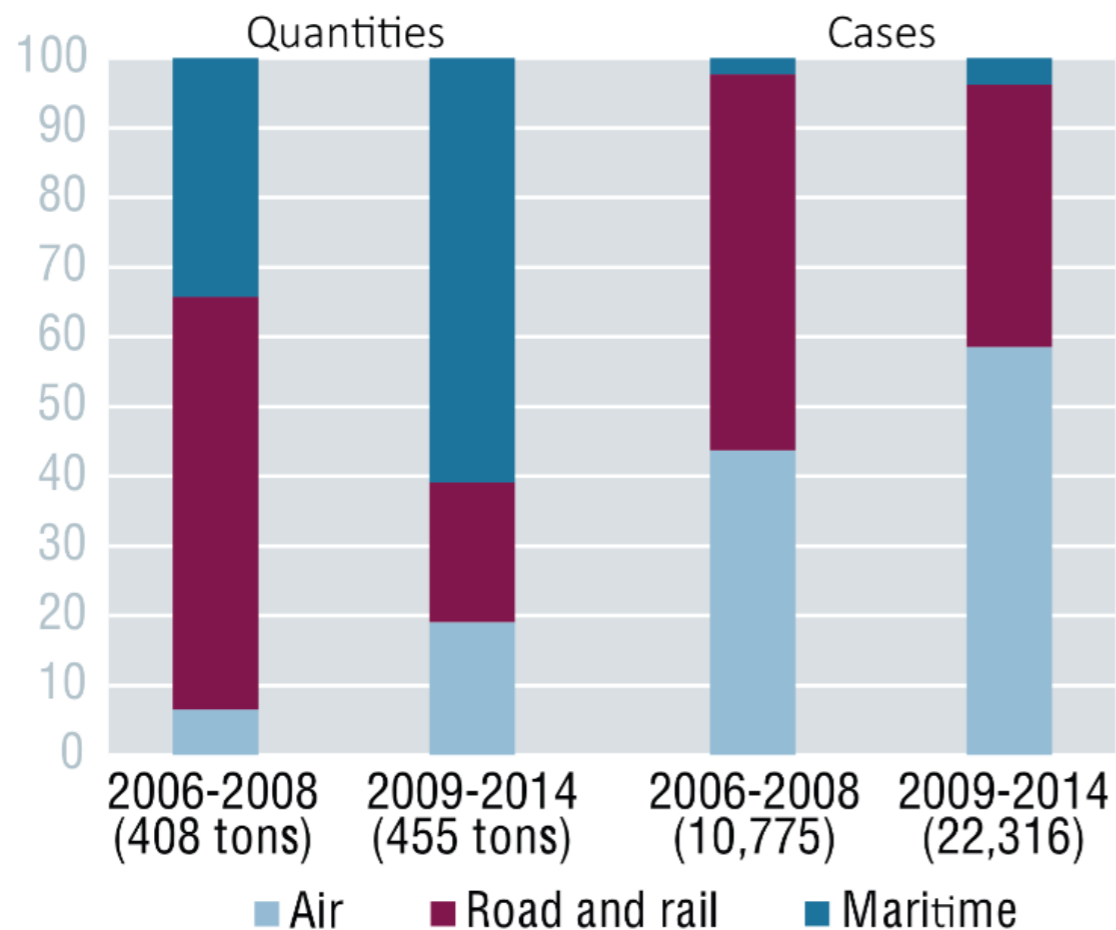
**Fig. 39: Distribution of gross profits (in %) of the US\$ 35 billion US cocaine market, 2008**

Source: Original calculations based on UNODC ARQ and Government reports





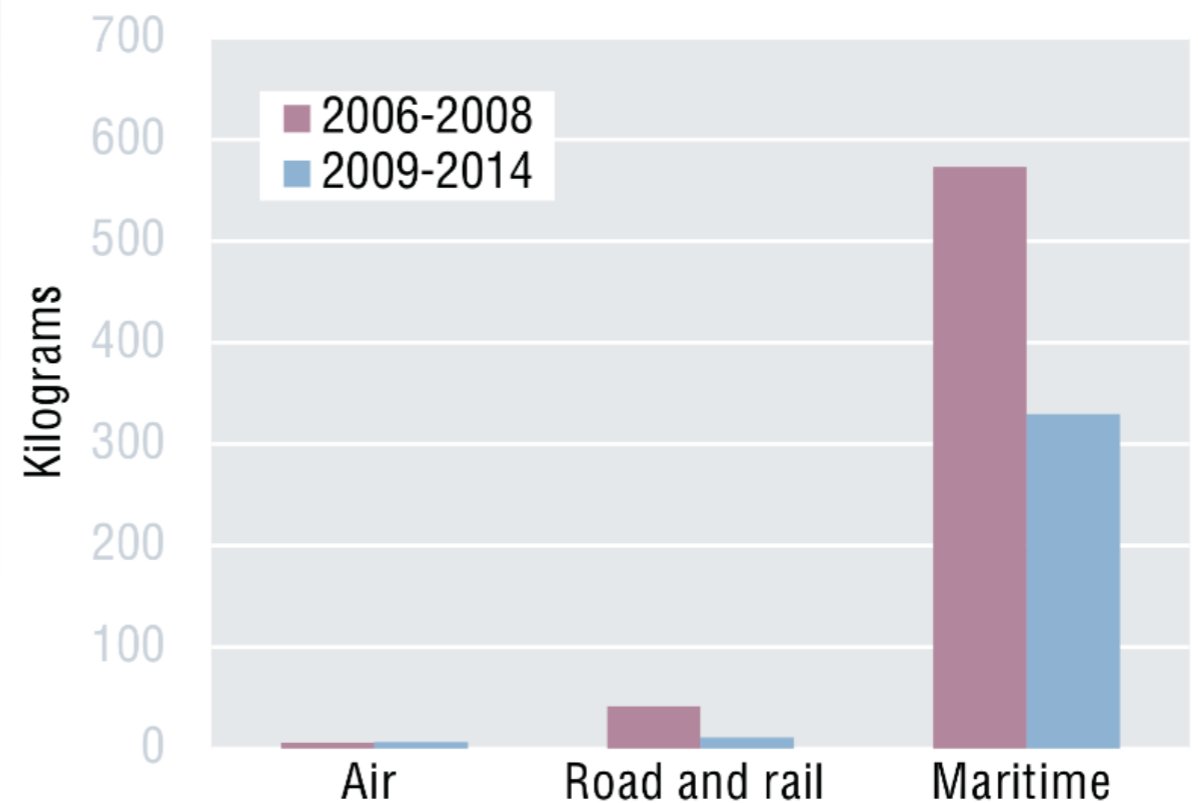
**FIG. 53.** Cocaine seizures, by mode of transportation (number of cases and quantity), 2006-2008 and 2009-2014



Source: UNODC, individual drug seizure database.

Note: Excludes cases in which the mode of transportation was unknown, not applicable or specified as "other".

**FIG. 54.** Average size of cocaine seizures, by mode of transportation, 2006-2008 and 2009-2014

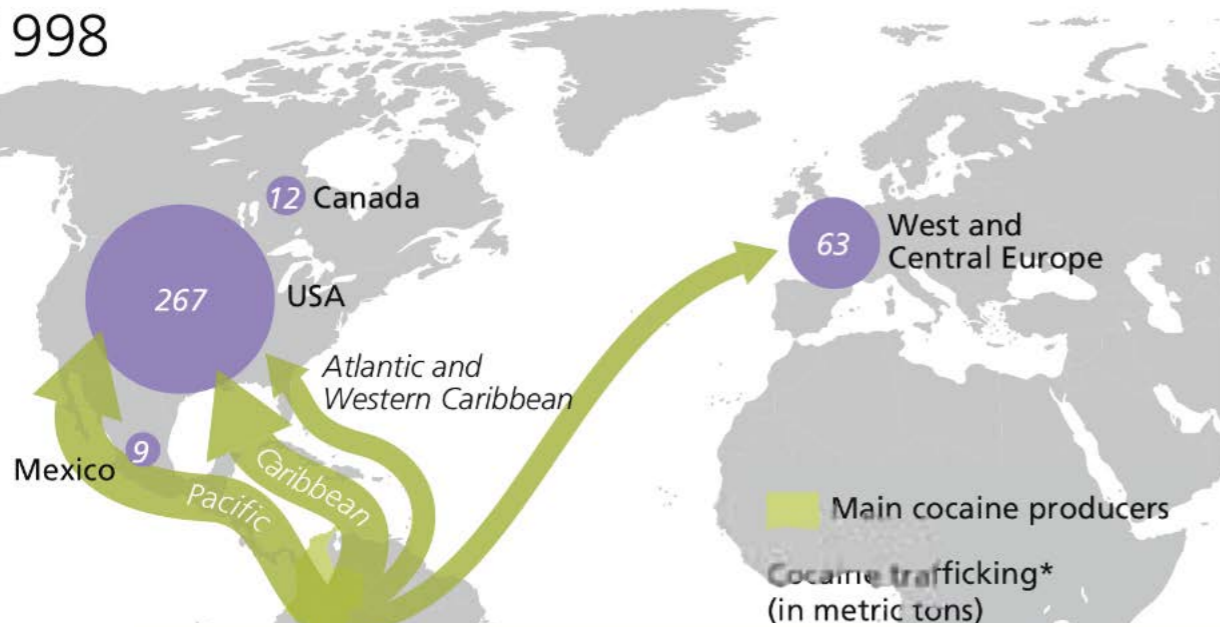


Source: UNODC, individual drug seizure database.

Note: Excludes cases in which the mode of transportation was unknown, not applicable or specified as "other". The values in the figure are based on 4,714 seizure cases by air, 5,817 cases by road and rail and 244 maritime cases, for 2006-2008. For 2009-2014, the figures are based on 13,058 seizure cases by air, 8,415 cases by road and rail and 843 maritime cases.



1998

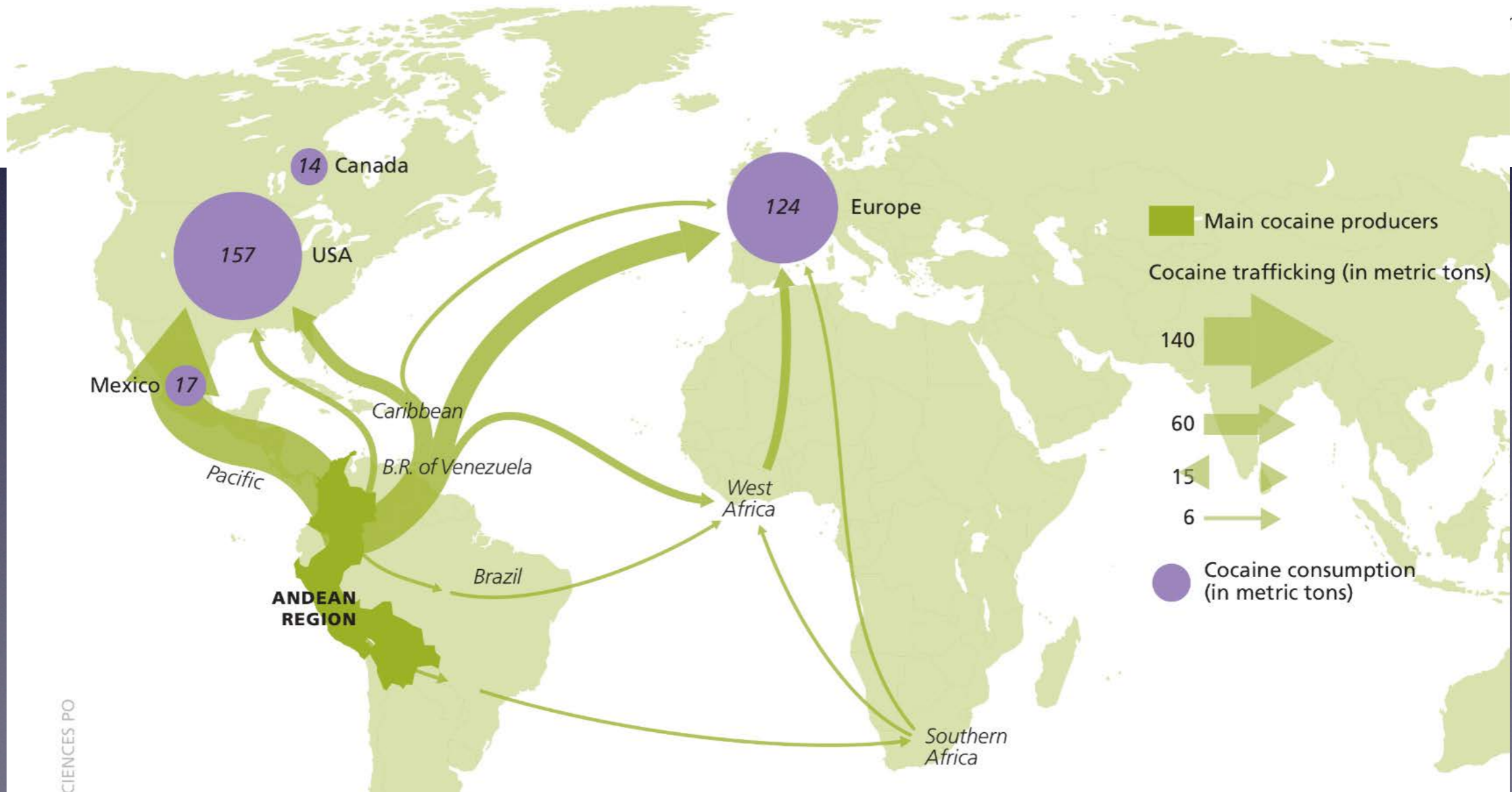


2008



### Map 23: Main global cocaine flows, 2009

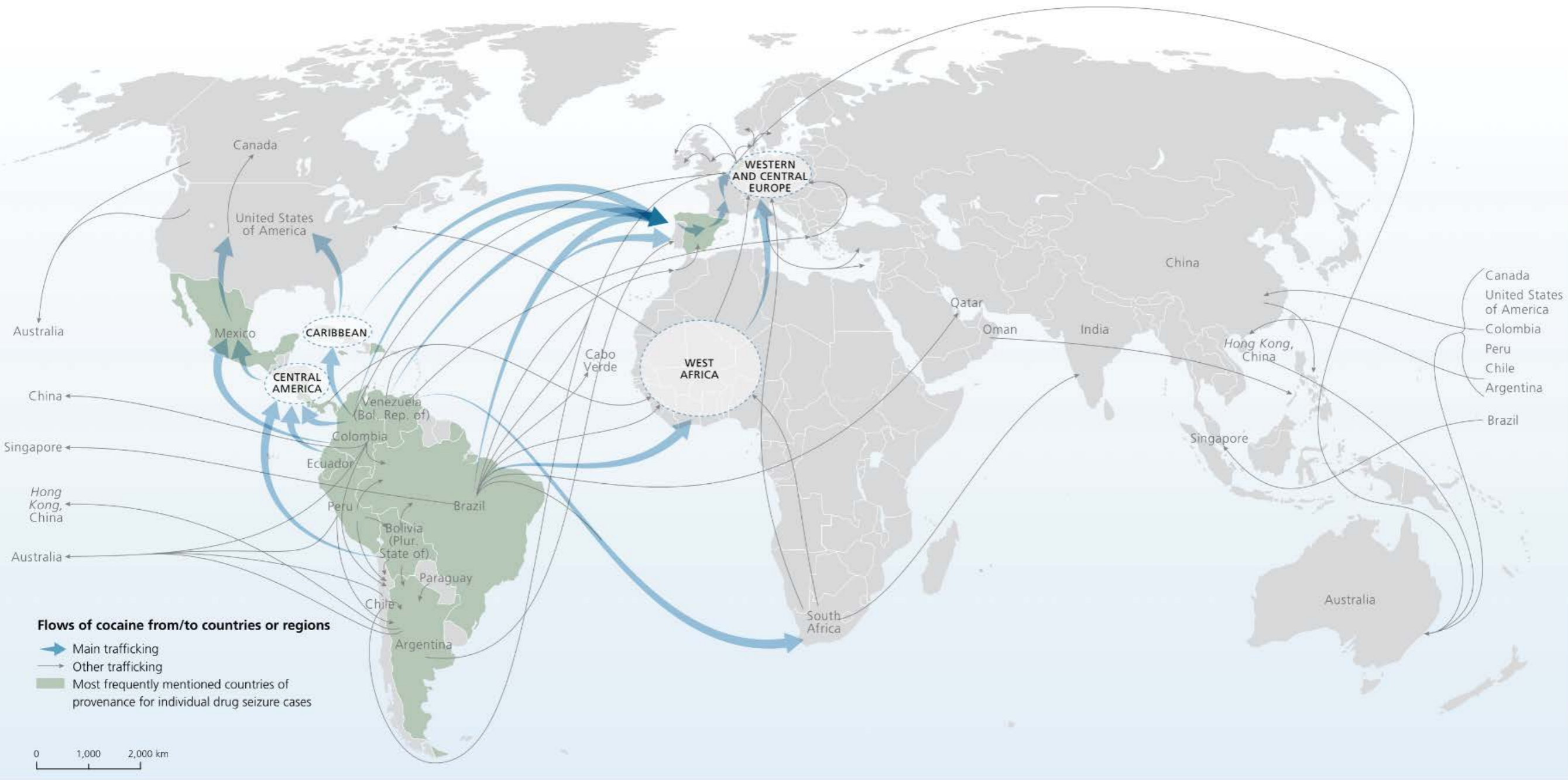
Source: UNODC, World Drug Report 2010, updates for 2009.





# MAP 2. Main global trafficking flows of cocaine

2015



Source: UNODC, responses to annual report questionnaire and individual drug seizure database.

Notes: The trafficking routes represented on this map should be considered broadly indicative and based on data analyses rather than definitive route outlines. Such analyses are based on data related to official drug seizures along the trafficking routes as well as official country reports and responses to annual report questionnaires. Routes may deviate to other countries that lie along the routes and there are numerous secondary flows that may not be reflected. The boundaries shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Dashed lines represent undetermined boundaries. The dotted line represents 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 final boundary between the Sudan and South Sudan has not yet been determined.



# Map 24: Significant cocaine seizures affecting West Africa, 2005-2011\*

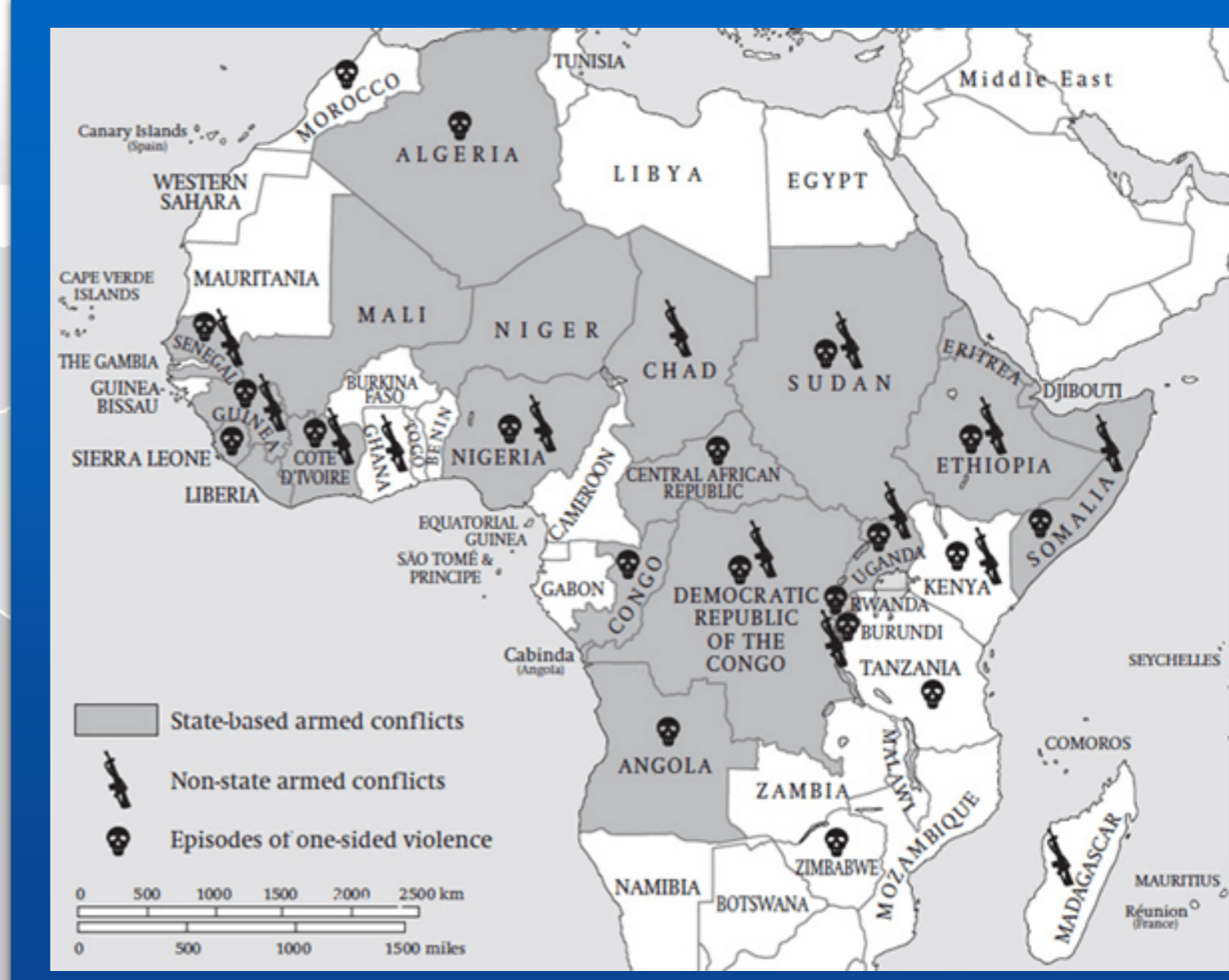
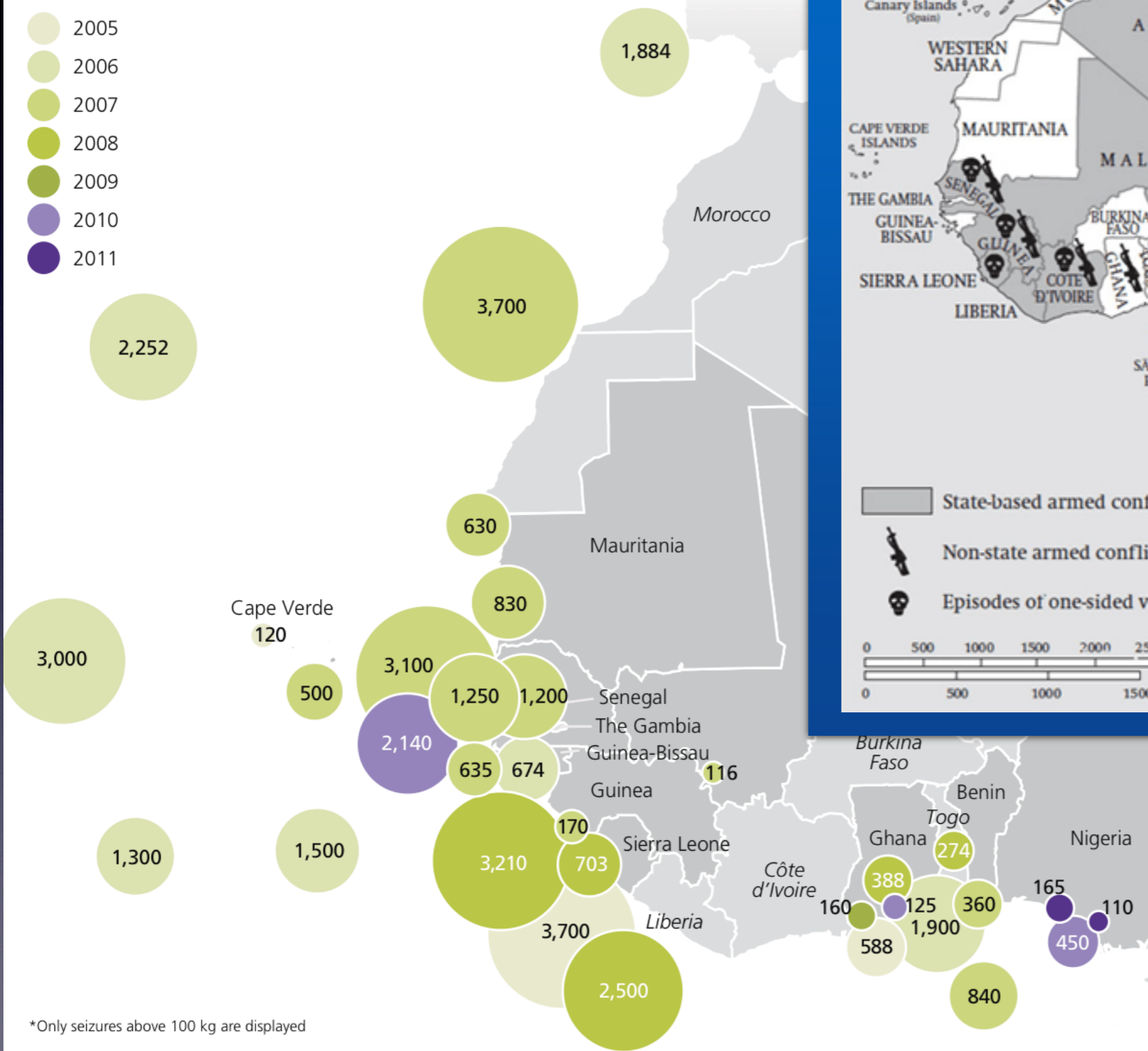
\* January 2011

Source: UNODC IDS; Government sources.

## PLACE AND QUANTITY OF COCAINE SEIZURES (KG)\*

■ Countries that reported seizures on land

- 2005
- 2006
- 2007
- 2008
- 2009
- 2010
- 2011



\*Only seizures above 100 kg are displayed



Cannabis

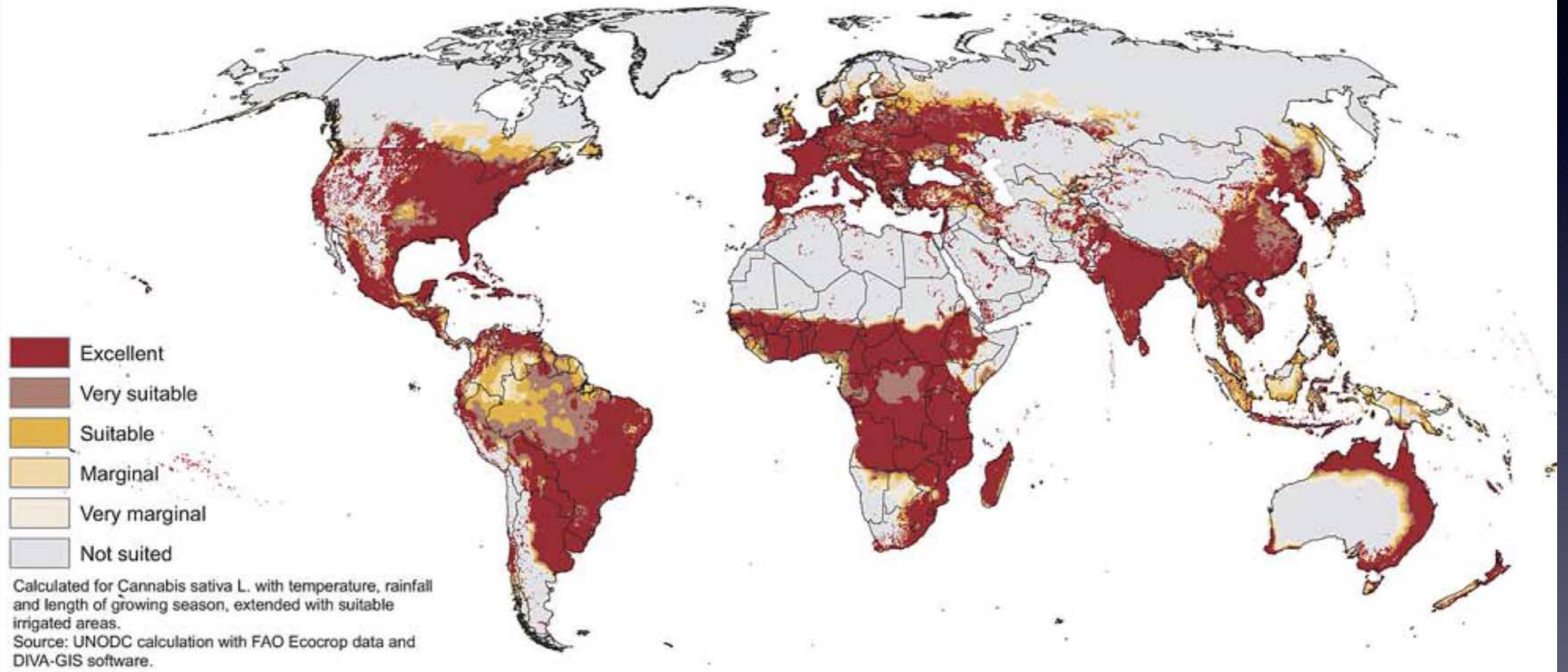


# Cannabis cultivation is largely clandestine

<b>Cannabis cultivation, production and eradication, 2012</b>									
Country	Cultivated (ha)	Eradicated (ha)	Harvestable (ha)	Production (tons)		Plants eradicated		Sites eradicated	
				Indoor	Outdoors	Indoors	Outdoors	Indoors	Outdoors
Afghanistan	10,000				1,400				
Albania					50		33,000		154
Australia						17,668	35,146	322	240
Azerbaijan	6	6	0		308		7,538		121
Bosnia and Herzegovina							2,807		3
Brazil		22			185		616,133		5
Bulgaria						6,913		42	
Chile						18,526	216,902	1,377	291
Costa Rica	8	8	0				965,320		129
Italy						7,706	4,114,911	458	1,318
Latvia						3,796	101	4	3
Lebanon	3,500	800	2,700						
Mexico		9,058			12,166				
Morocco	52,000	5,000	47,000	760	38,000				
New Zealand						21,202	119,059	783	
Philippines		21					1,224,738		188
Poland		4					58,156	687	627
Tajikistan							2,180,121		
Ukraine	529						2,200,000		
United States of America						302,377	3,631,582	2,596	6,470



**Map 13: Climatologically suitable areas for outdoor cultivation of cannabis**

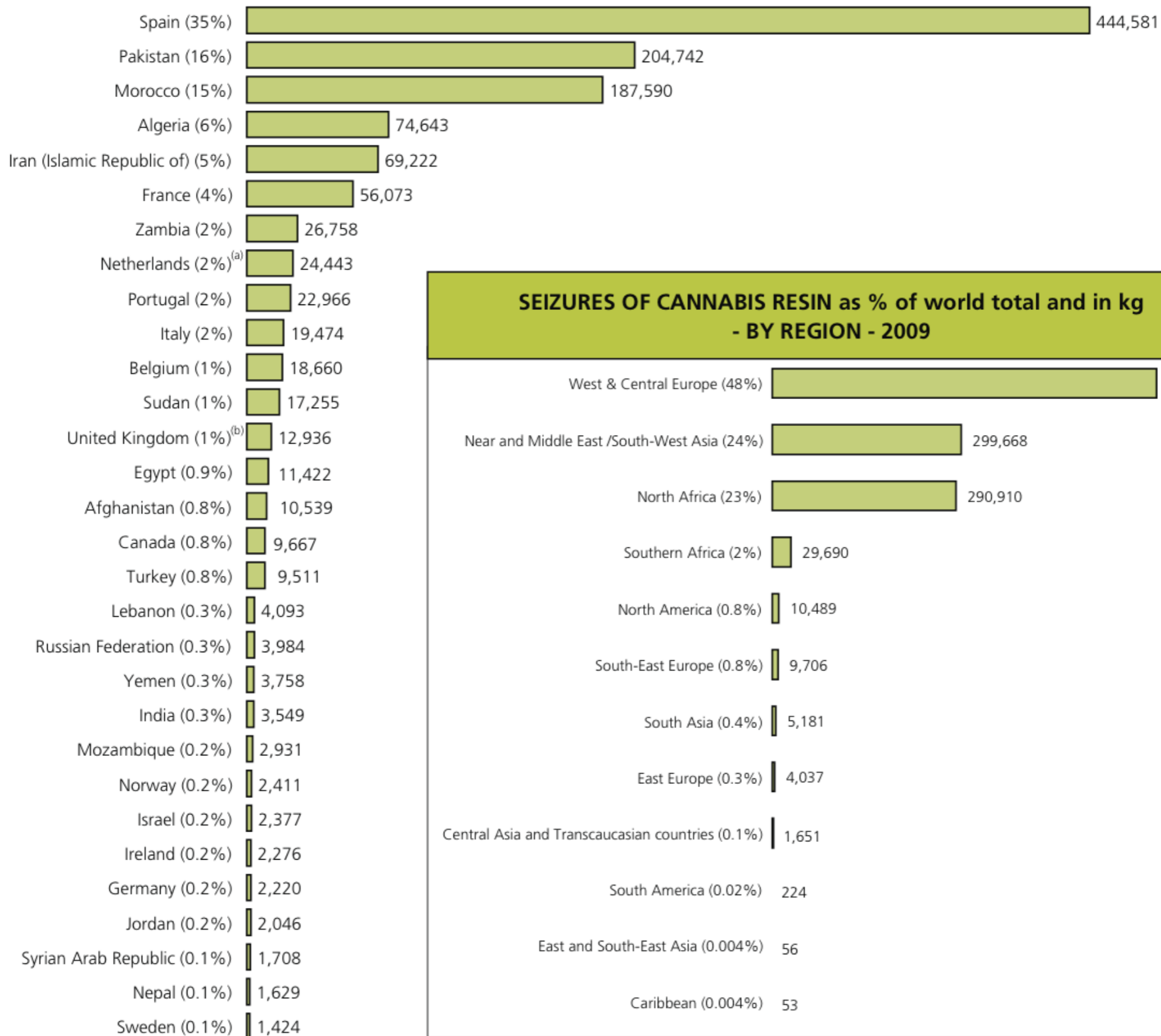




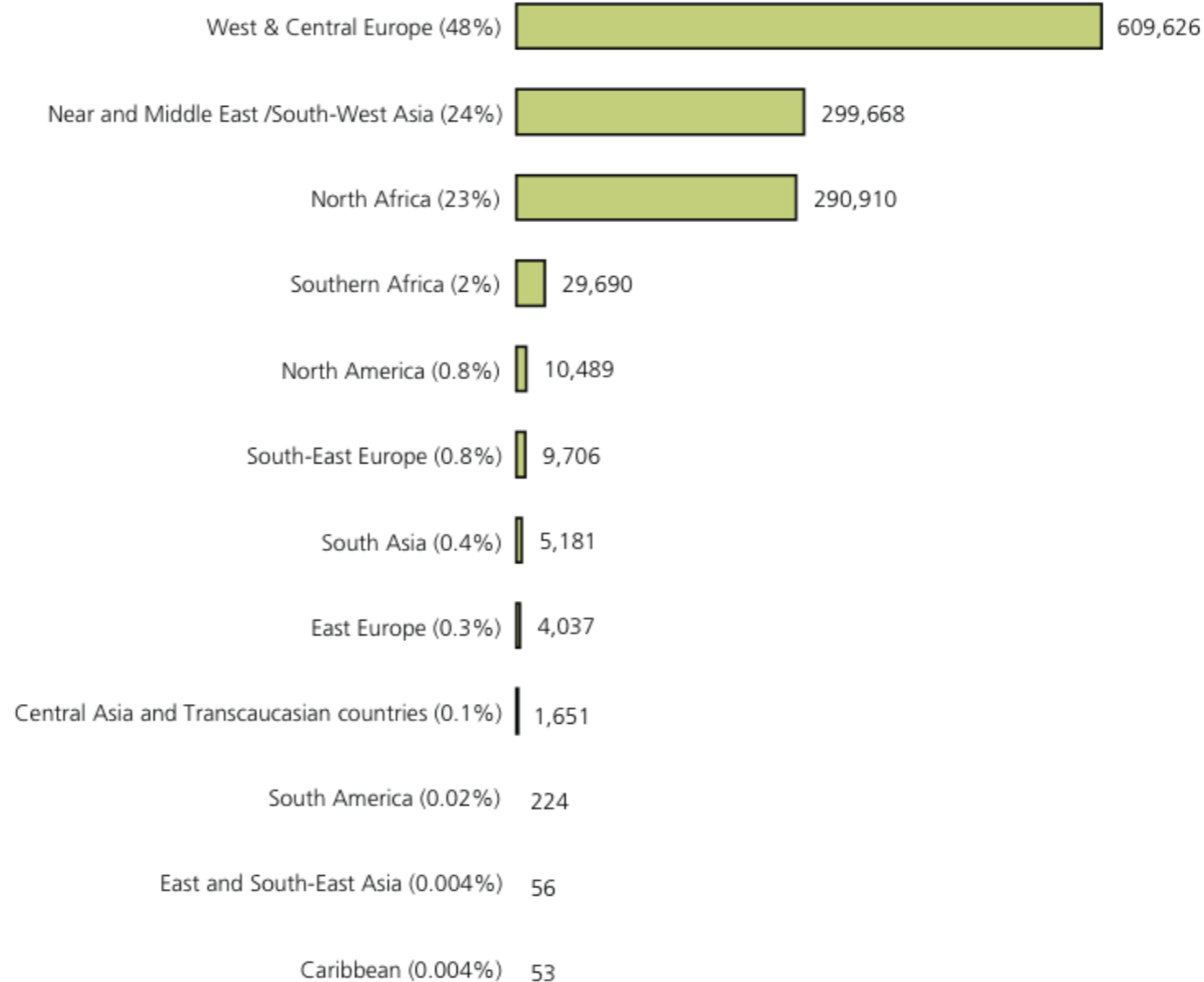




## SEIZURES OF CANNABIS RESIN as % of world total and in kg- HIGHEST RANKING COUNTRIES - 2009

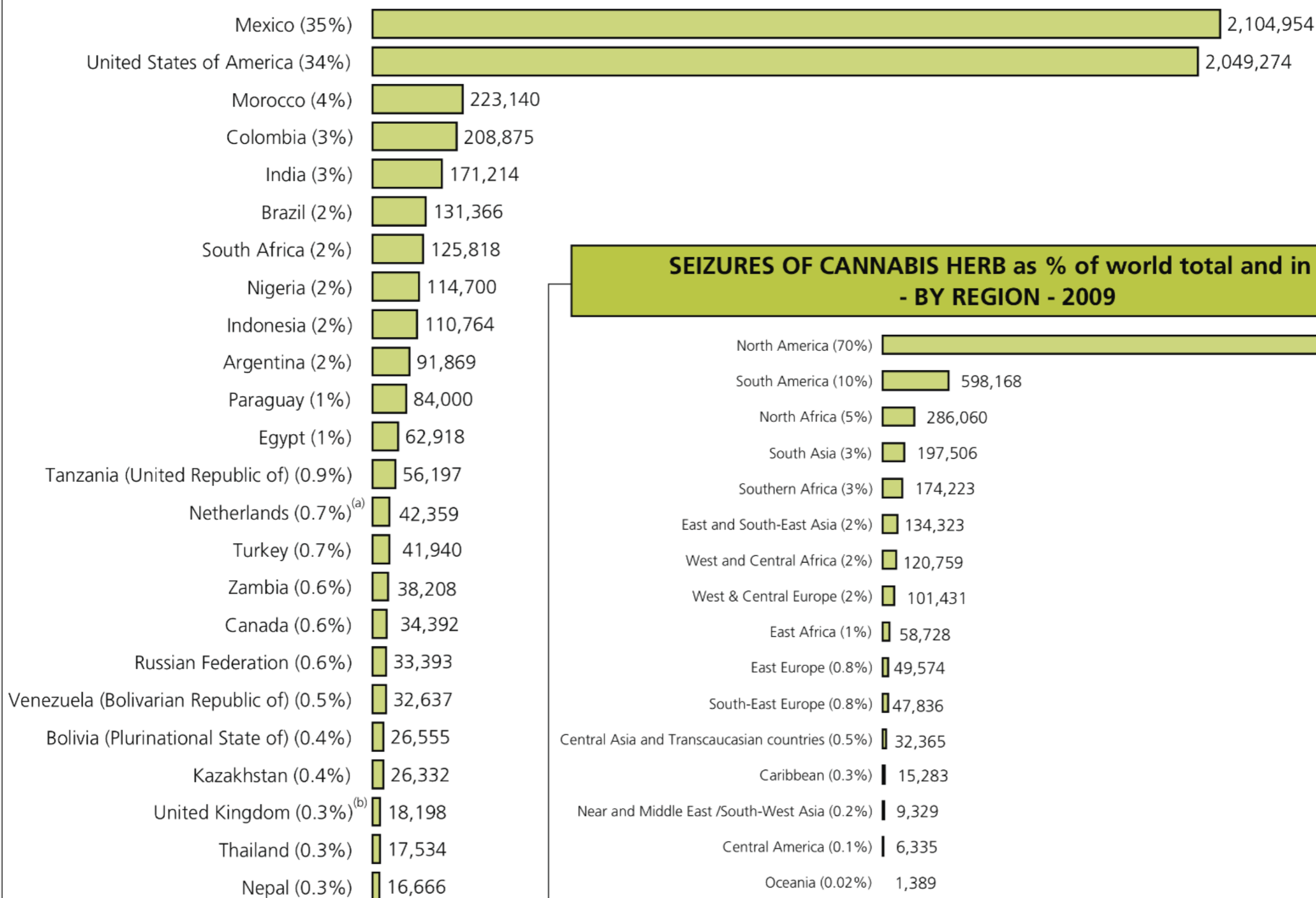


## SEIZURES OF CANNABIS RESIN as % of world total and in kg - BY REGION - 2009

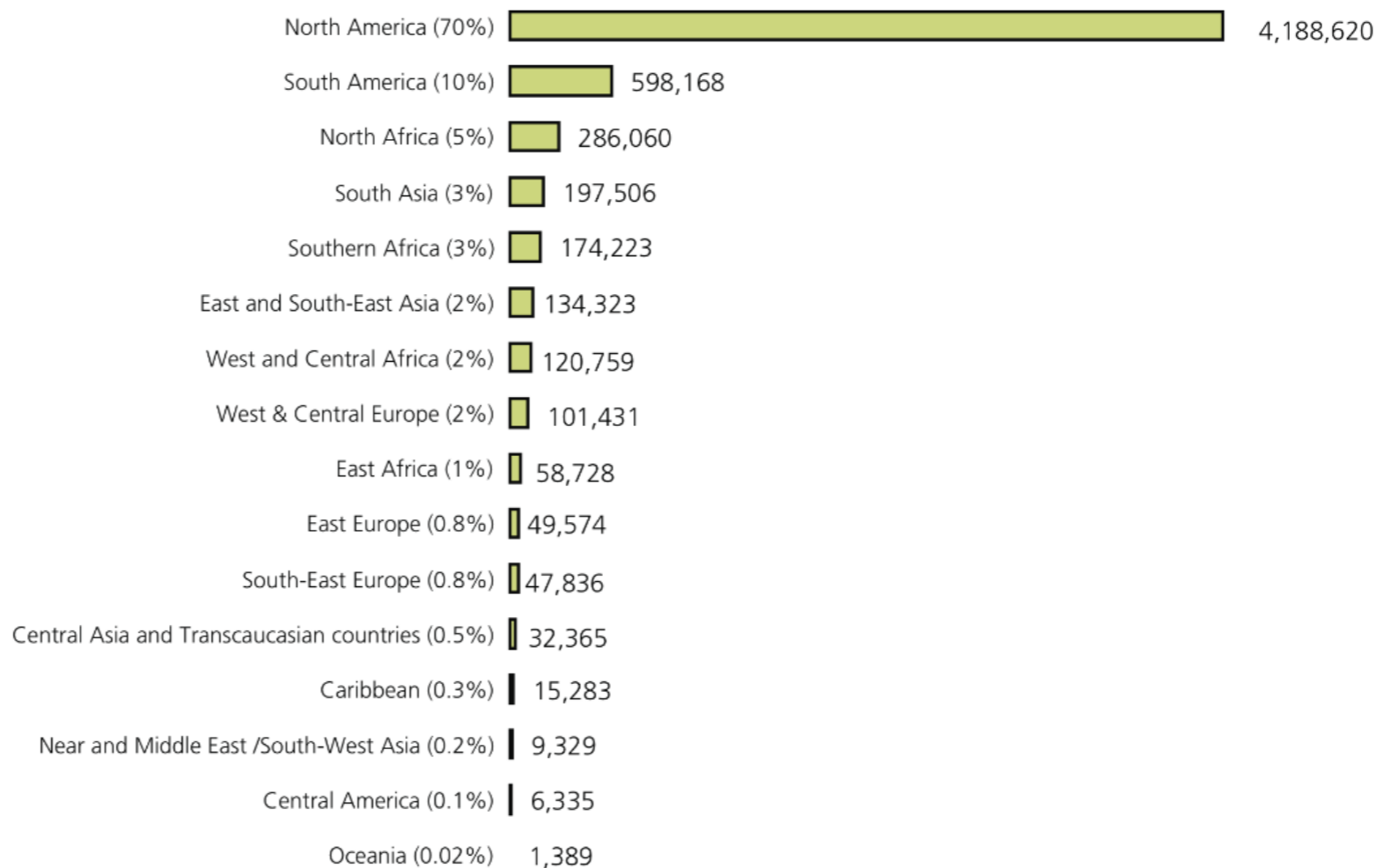




## SEIZURES OF CANNABIS HERB as % of world total and in kg- HIGHEST RANKING COUNTRIES - 2009



## SEIZURES OF CANNABIS HERB as % of world total and in kg - BY REGION - 2009

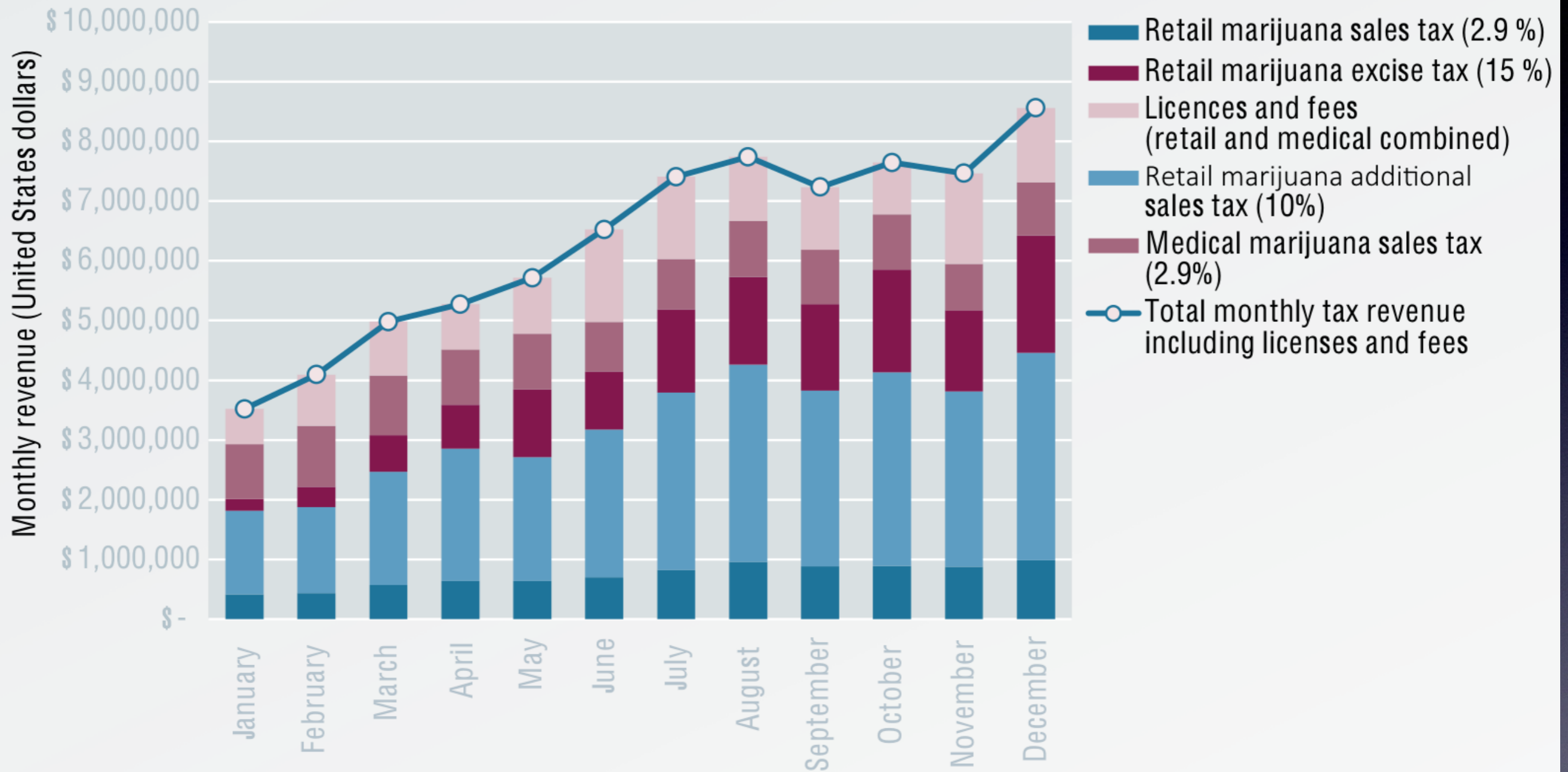








Monthly revenue (United States dollars) from sales tax, excise tax, licences and fees for retail and medical marijuana, and total monthly tax revenue, United States, state of Colorado, 2014



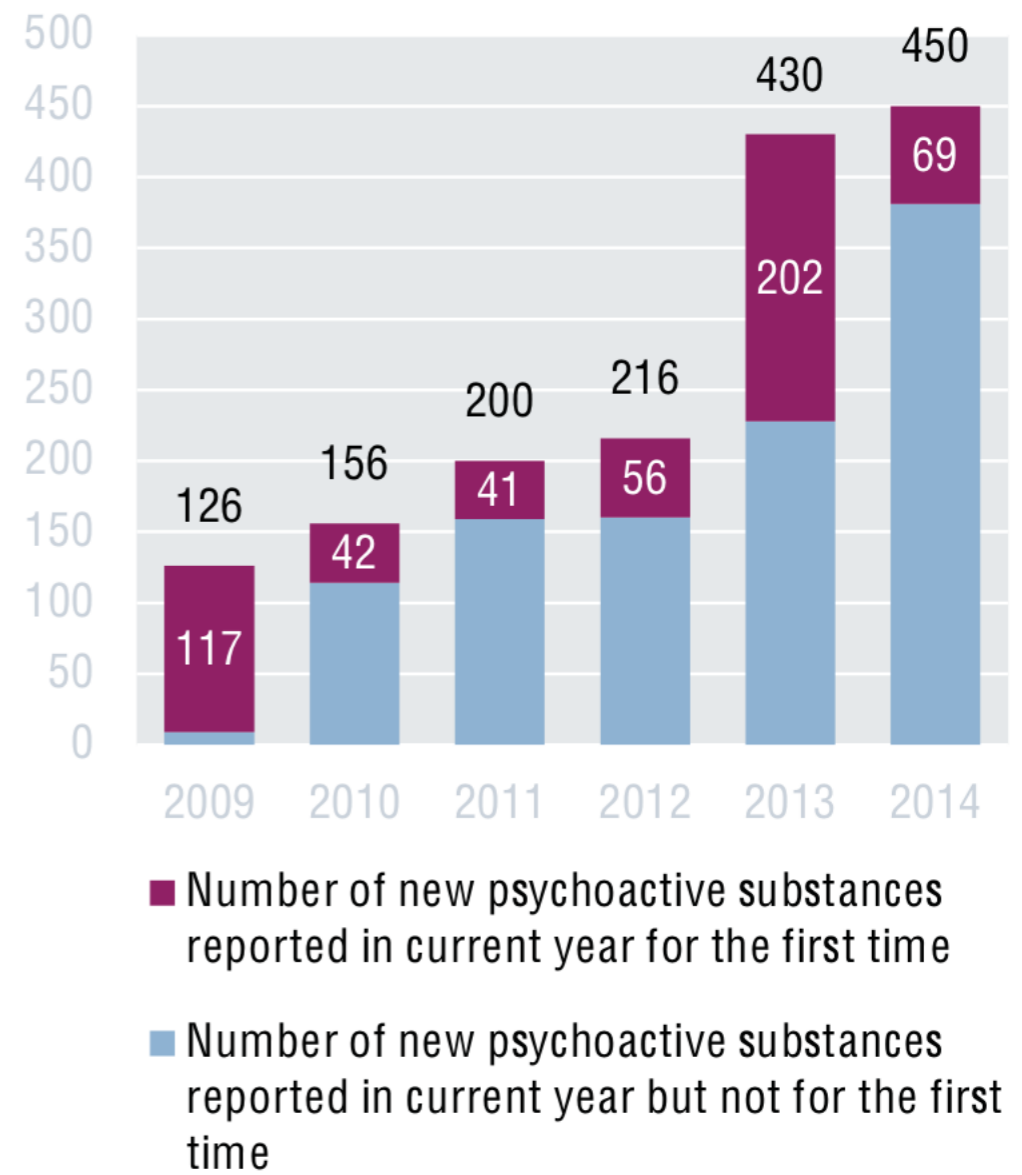
Source: United States, Colorado Department of Revenue.



# Amphetamine Type Salts (ATS)



## Number of new psychoactive substances reported, 2009-2014

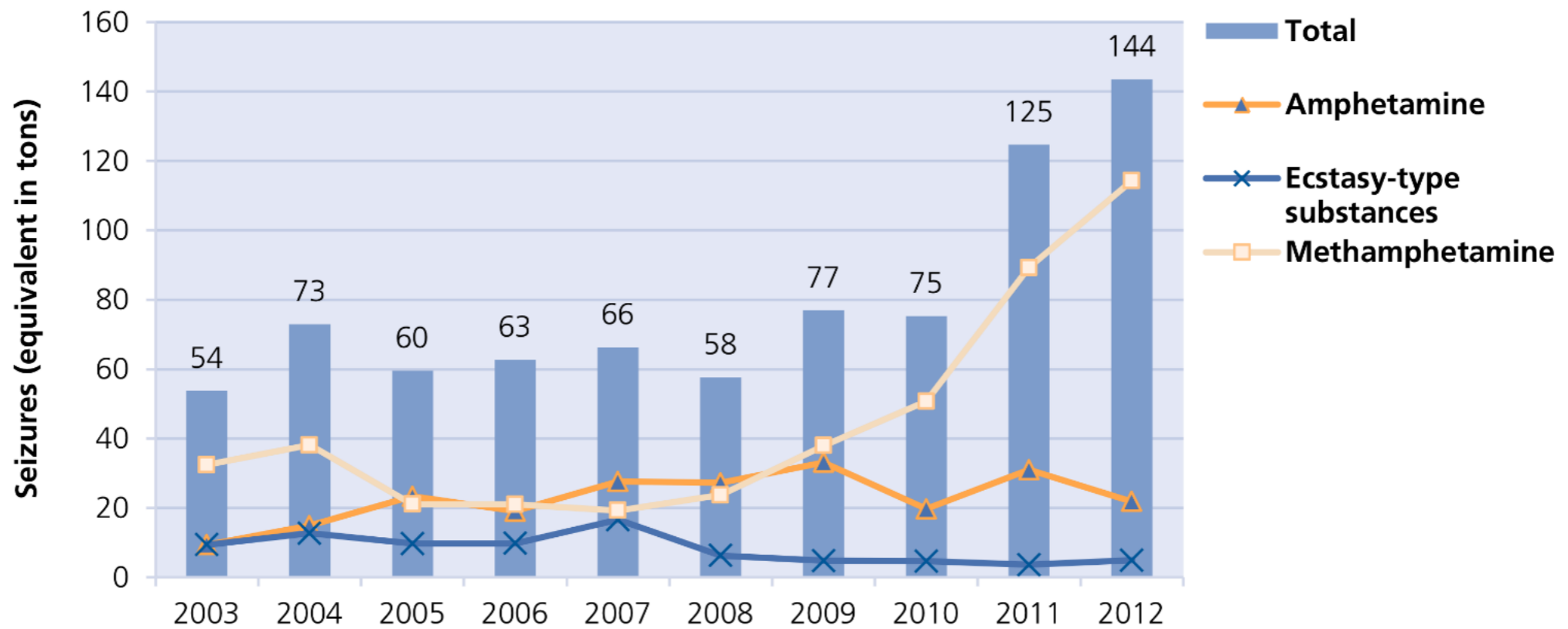


Source: UNODC, early warning advisory on NPS, 2009-2014.

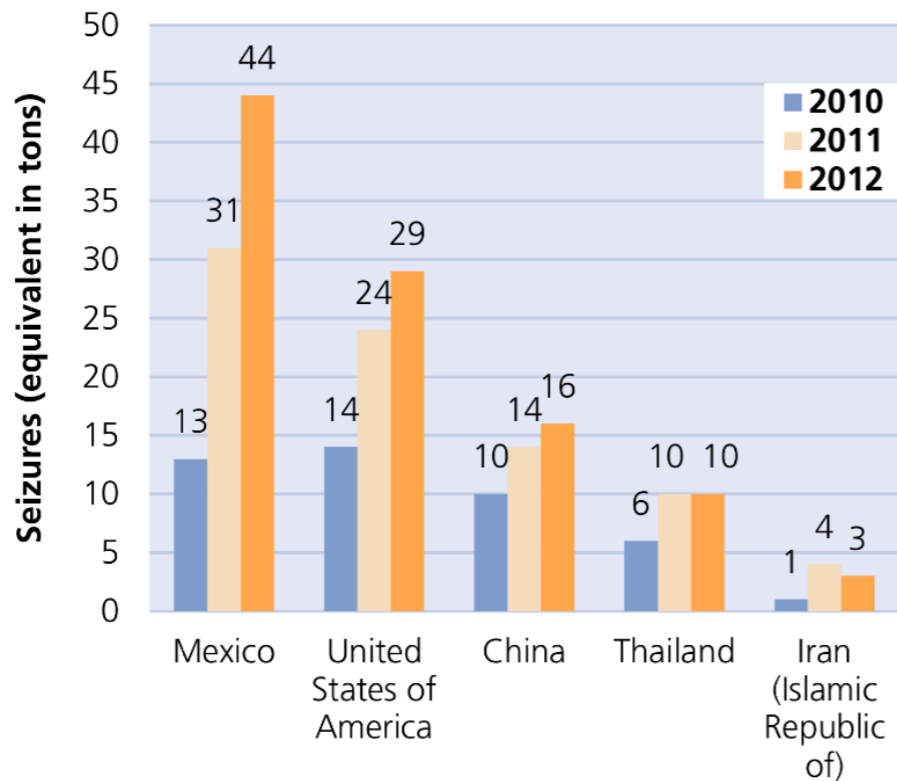
*Note: This graph represents only the number of different NPS reported during the respective reporting year. Not all NPS reported in one year were necessarily reported in the following year(s).*



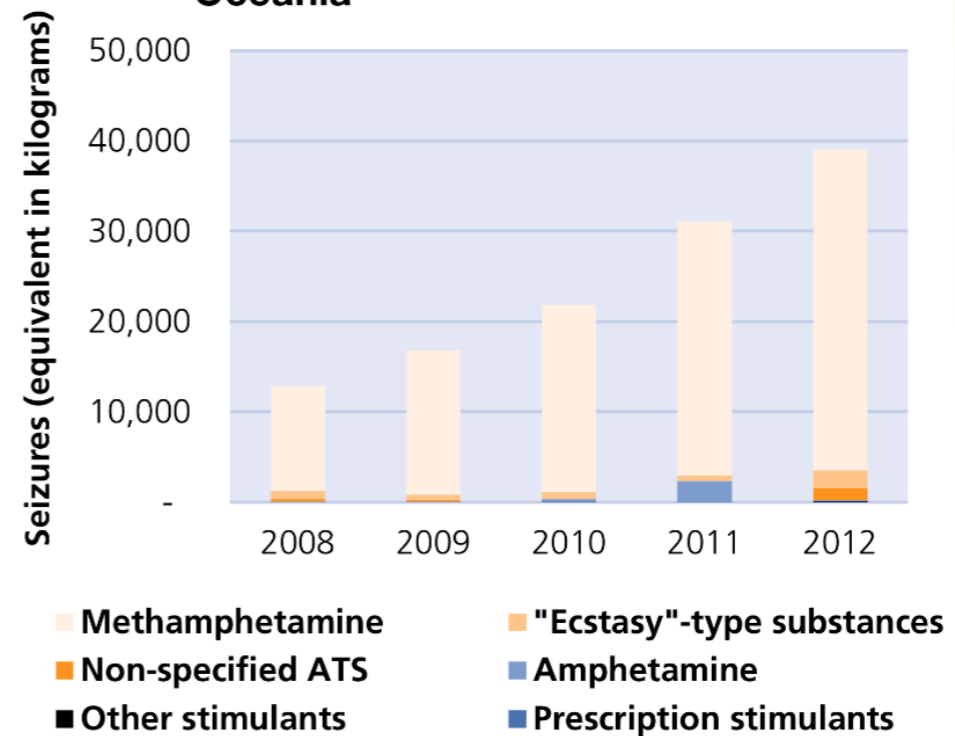
**Fig. 49. Global seizures of amphetamine-type stimulants, 2003-2012**



**Fig. 50. Countries reporting the highest methamphetamine seizures, 2010-2012**



**Fig. 51. Seizures of amphetamine-type stimulants in South-East Asia and Oceania, 2008-2012**





## Mexico: states with notable clandestine methamphetamine manufacture

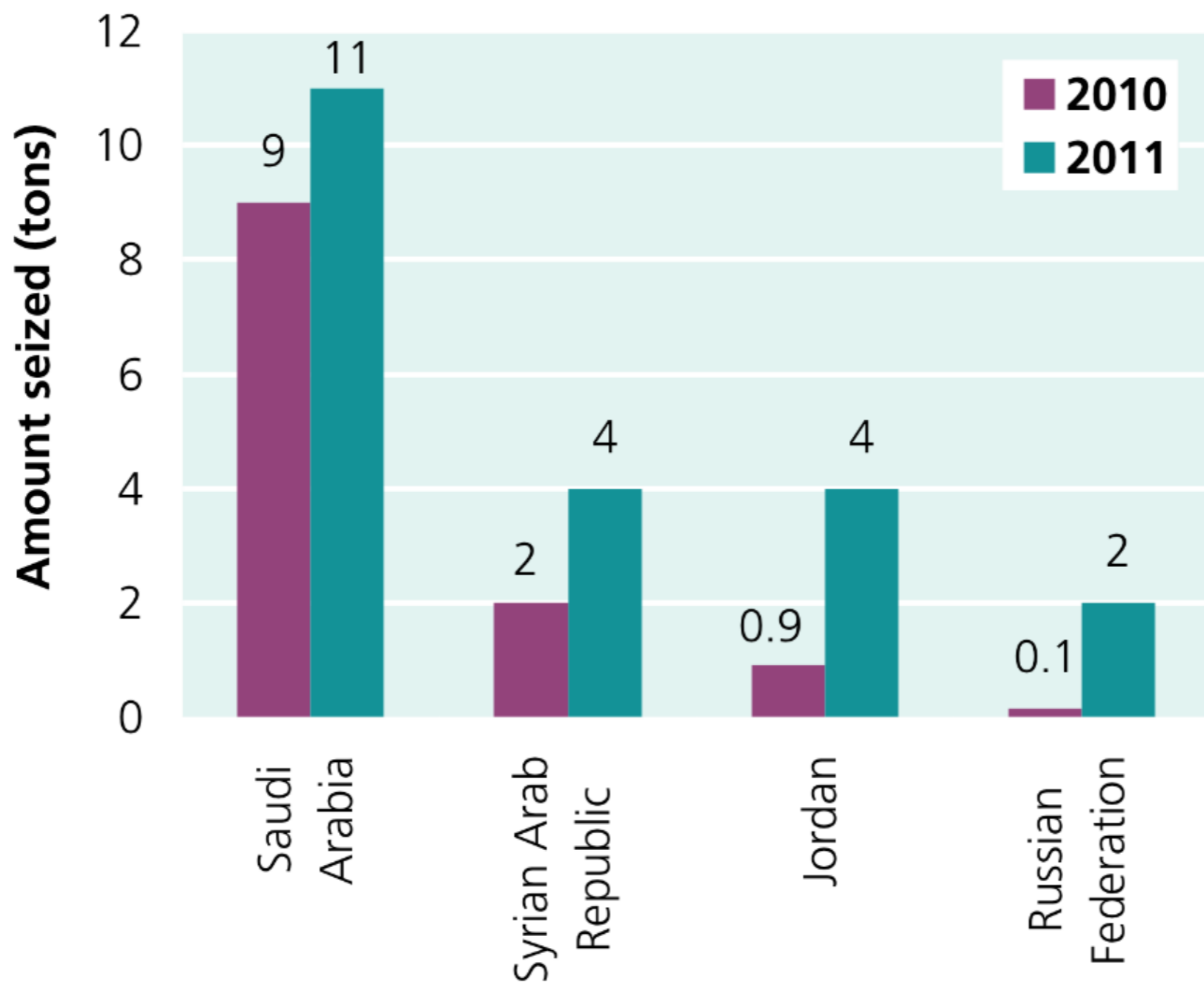


Note: the boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.



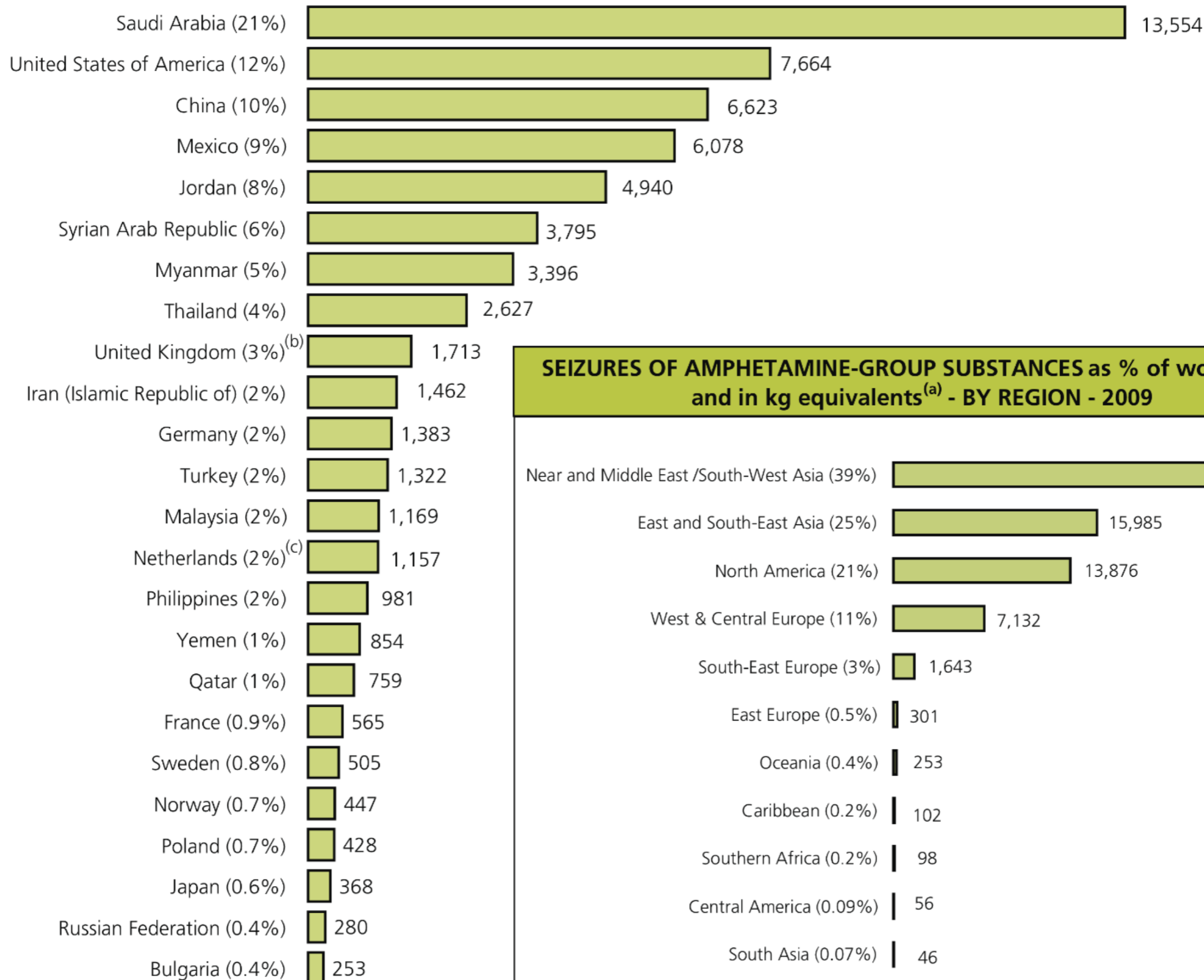
**Fig. 69.**

### Countries reporting the highest amphetamine seizures, 2010-2011

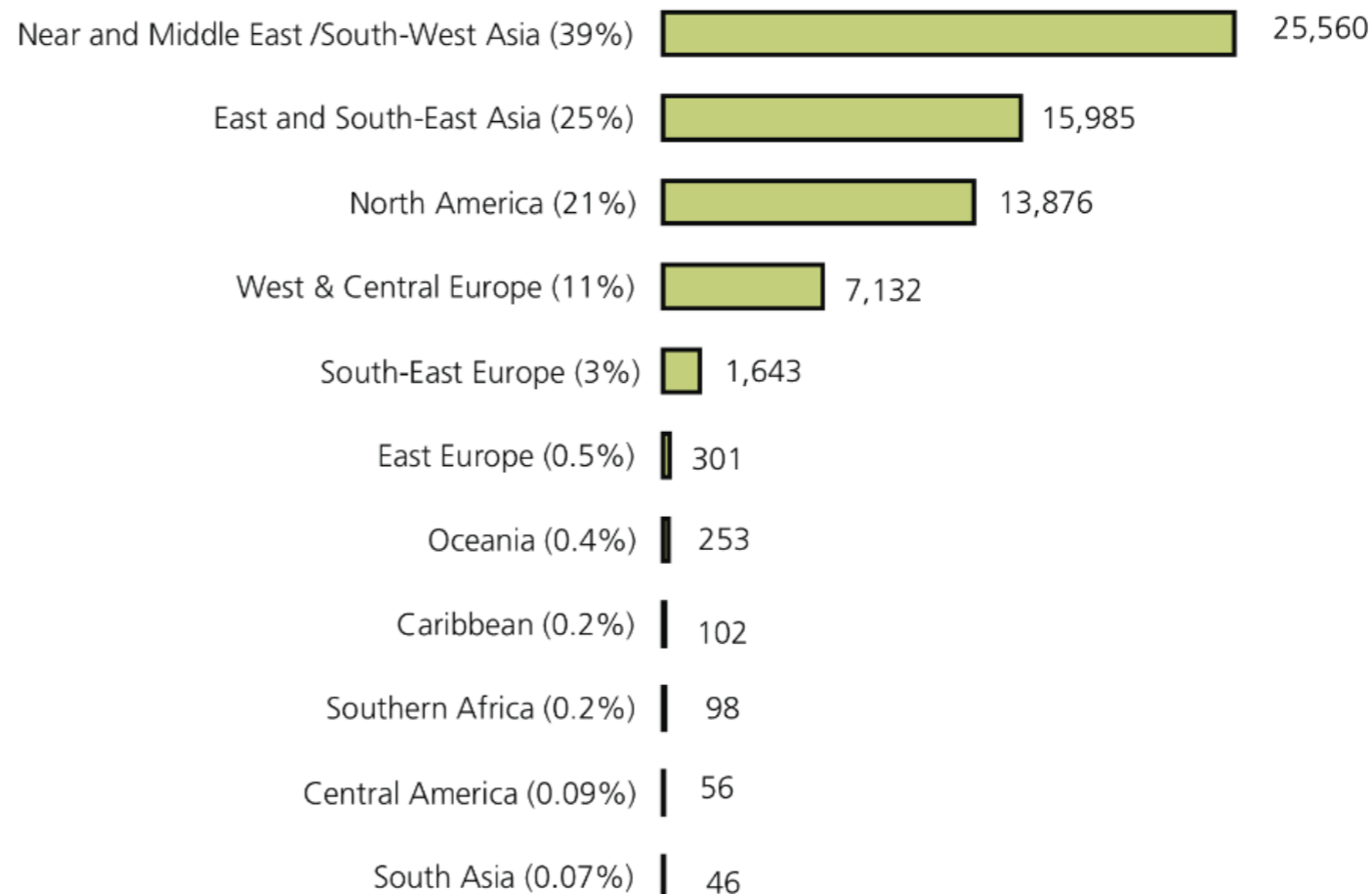




**SEIZURES OF AMPHETAMINES-GROUP SUBSTANCES as % of world total and in kg equivalents<sup>(a)</sup> - HIGHEST RANKING COUNTRIES - 2009**



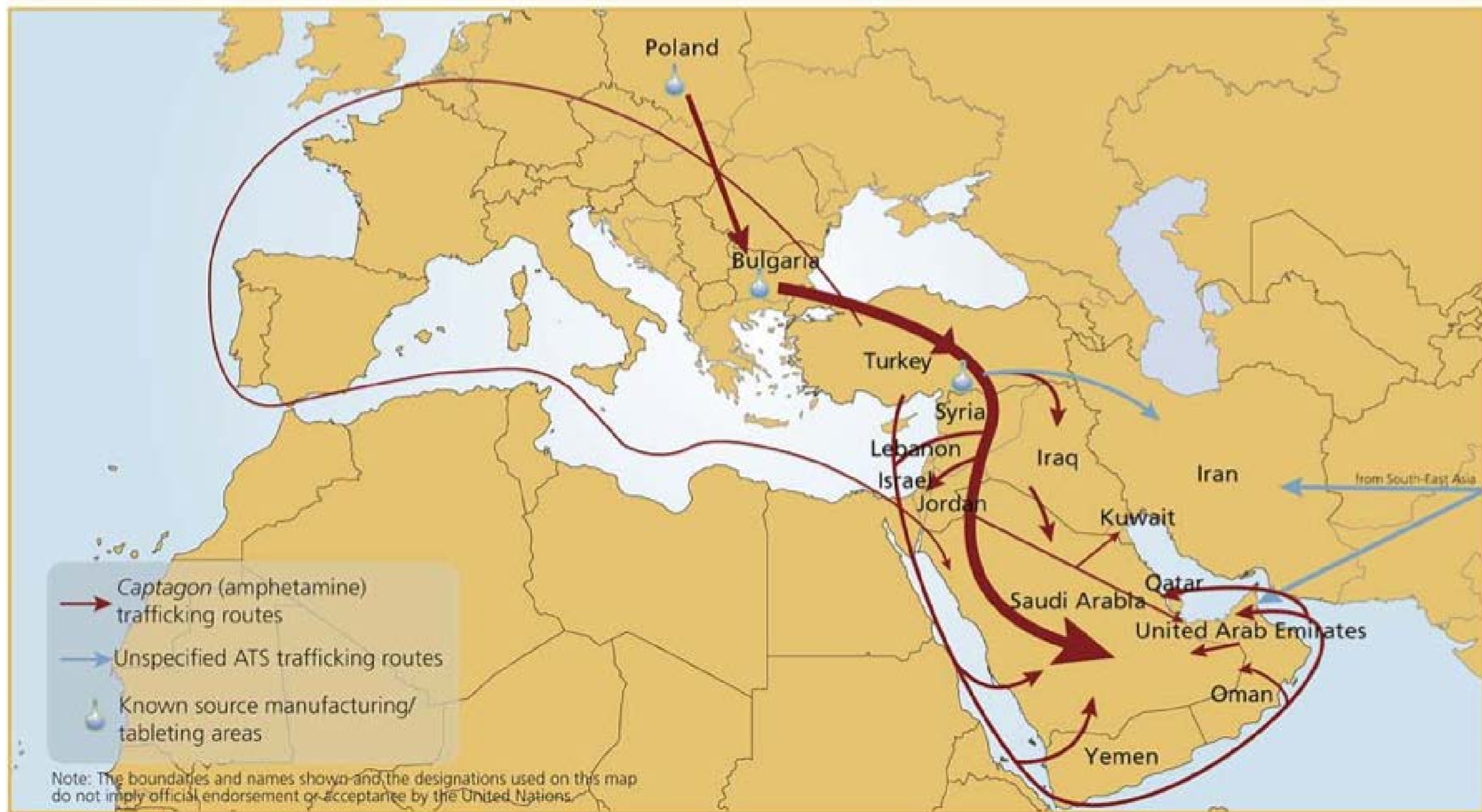
**SEIZURES OF AMPHETAMINE-GROUP SUBSTANCES as % of world total and in kg equivalents<sup>(a)</sup> - BY REGION - 2009**





## Map 19: Notable Near and Middle East Trafficking Routes of Amphetamines-group Substances

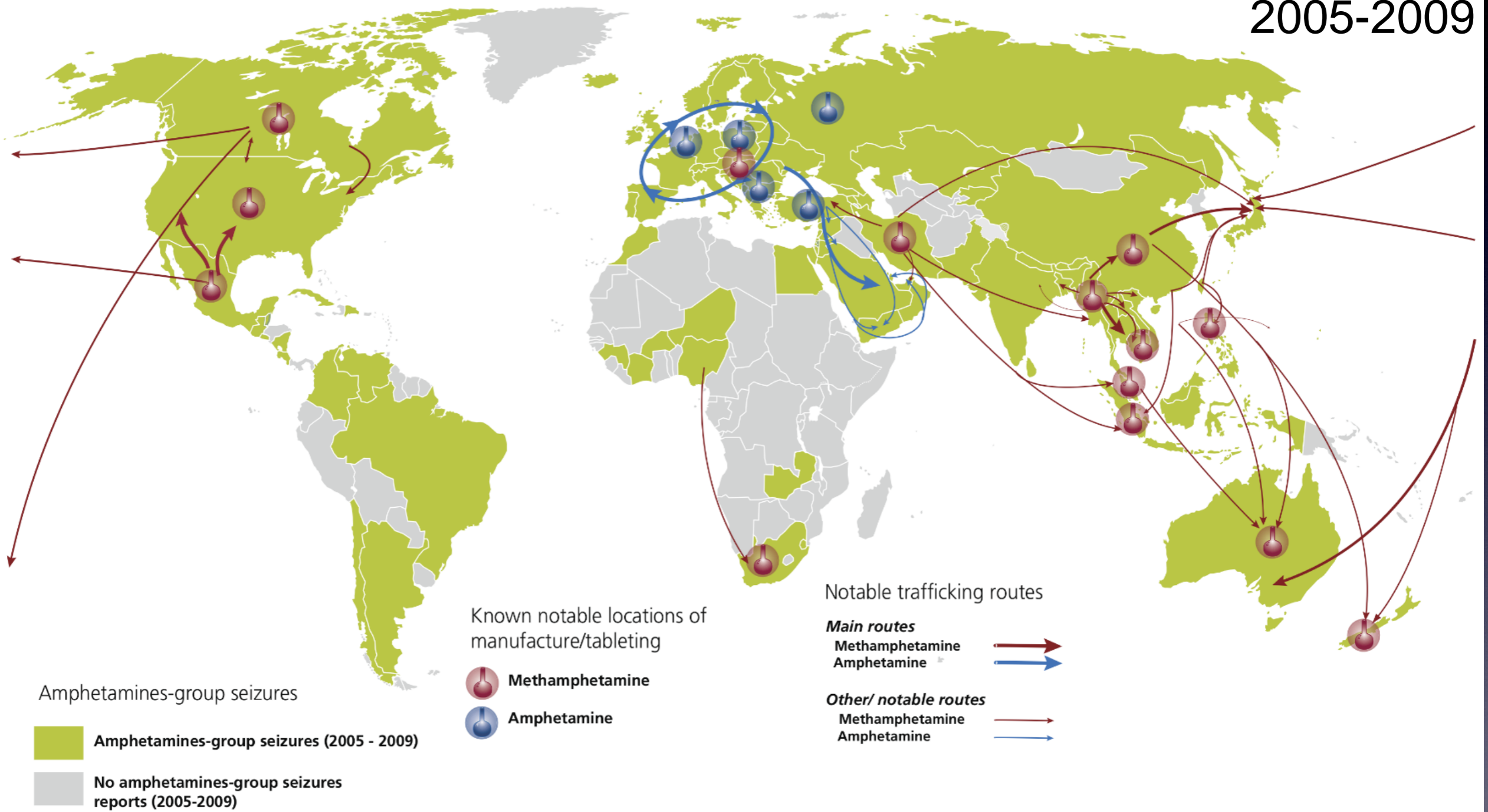
Sources: Lebanon Drug Enforcement Central Bureau, presentation at the Working Group Meeting on Captagon Smuggling to the Middle East Region, Beirut, Lebanon (December 2008); Turkish National Police, Department Of Anti-Smuggling and Organized Crime (KOM), presentation at the Working Group Meeting on Captagon Smuggling to the Middle East Region, Beirut, Lebanon (December 2008); Policies Achievements Ongoing programs and Future Plans. Drug Control Headquarters Islamic Republic of Iran (Tehran, 2008); World Customs Organization (WCO), Customs and Drugs Report 2007 (June 2008).





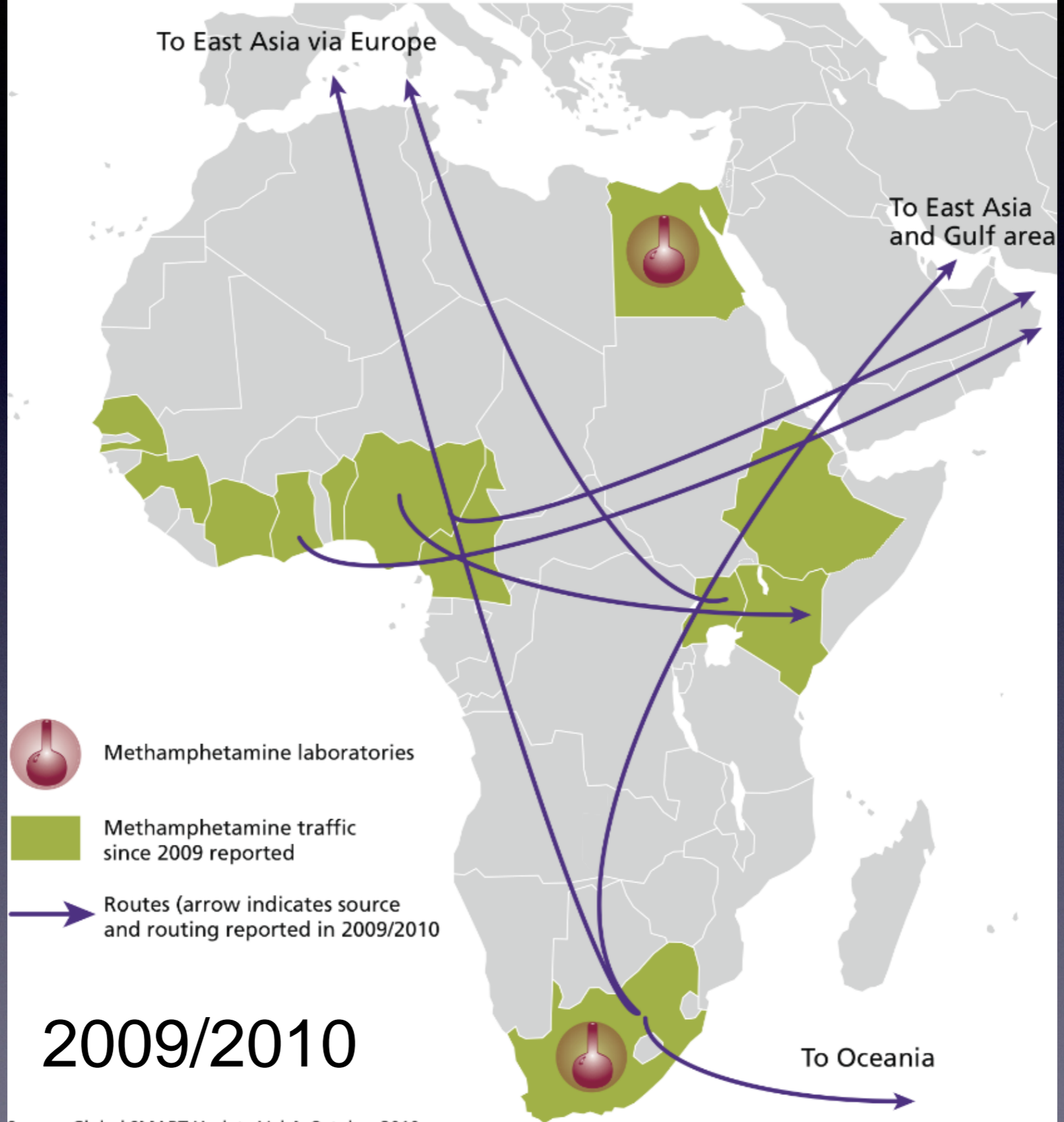
Map 35: Notable locations of manufacture and main trafficking routes of ATS

2005-2009





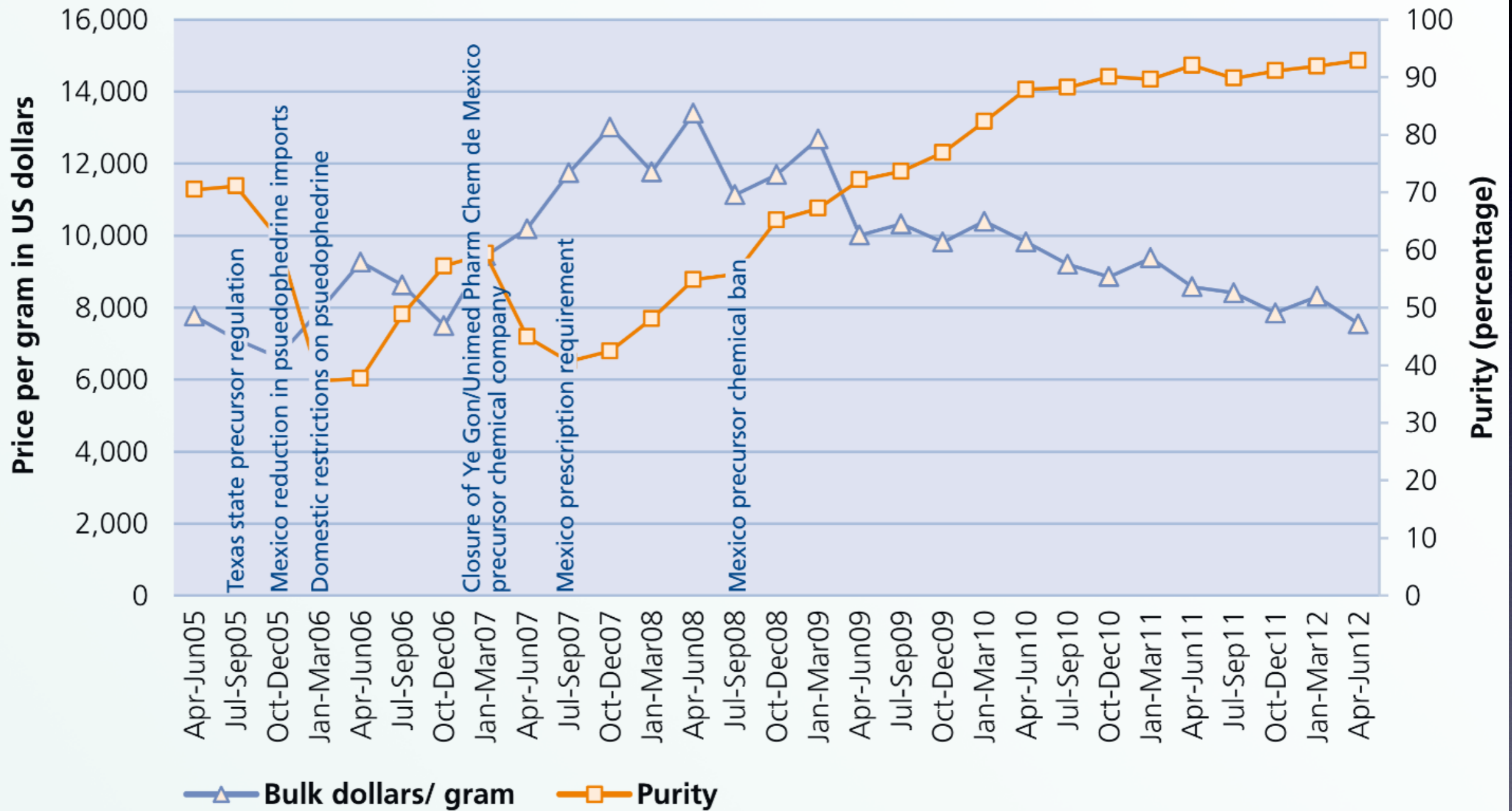
# Map 37: Trafficking routes of methamphetamine in Africa



Source: Global SMART Update Vol 4, October 2010



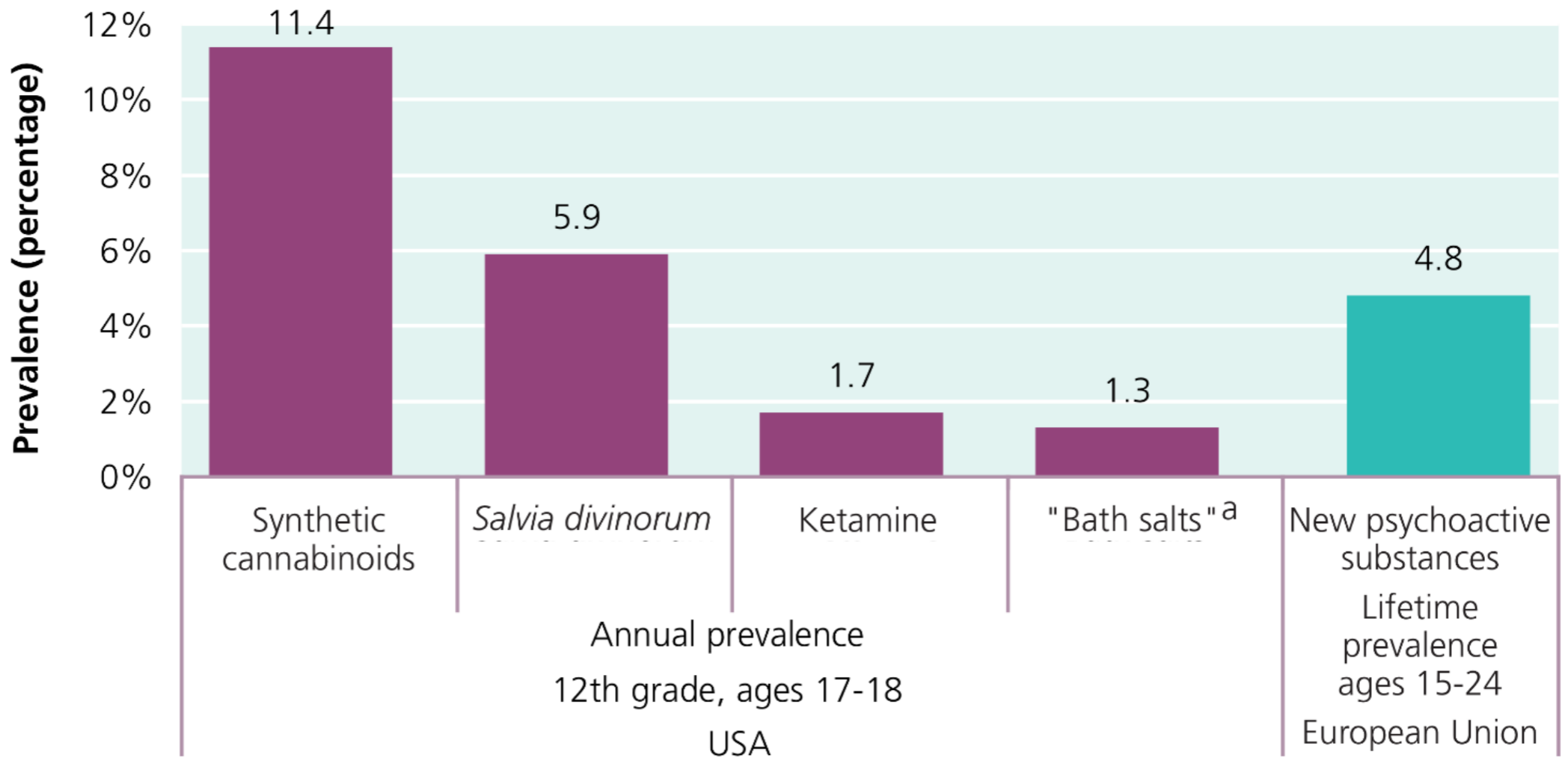
# Price and purity of methamphetamine in the United States, 2005-2012





**Fig. 23.**

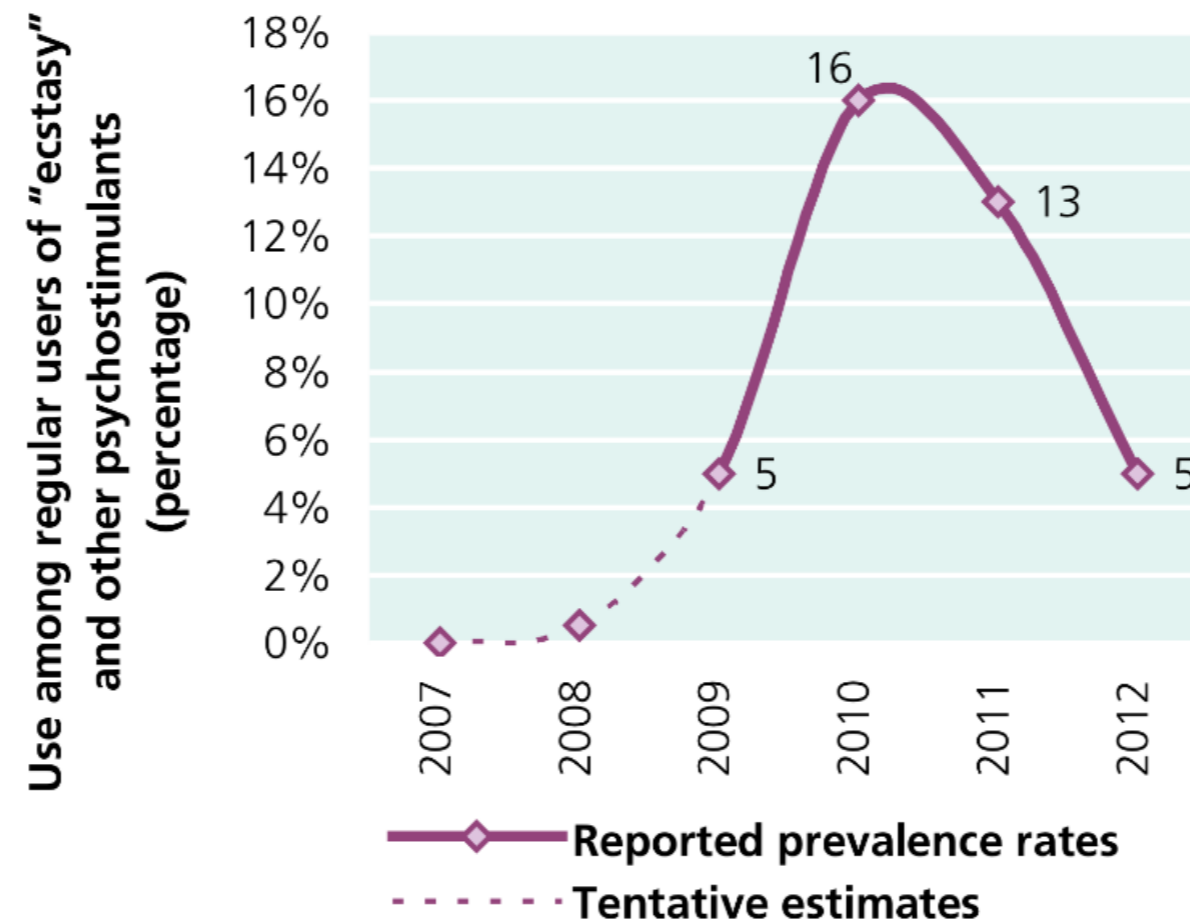
**Use of new psychoactive substances among youth in the United States (aged 17-18) and in the European Union (aged 15-24), 2011**





# The (hopefully) fleeting phenomenon of "bath salts"

**Fig. 44.** Use of mephedrone over the prior six months among regular "ecstasy" and psychostimulant users in Australia, 2007-2012





Thank you.